



**GLOBAL ILLICIT
DRUG TRENDS
2002**



**United Nations Office
for Drug Control
and Crime Prevention**

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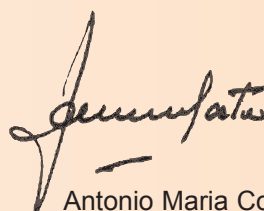
PREFACE

At the twentieth special session of the General Assembly in 1998, States Members agreed to make significant progress towards the control of supply and demand for illicit drugs by the year 2008. They noted that this objective could only be achieved by means of the 'balanced approach' (giving demand as much attention as supply), and on the basis of regular assessments of the drug problem. The aim of the present report is to contribute to such assessments by presenting supply and demand statistics and analysis on the evolution of the global illicit drug problem.

Reliable and systematic data to assess the drug problem, and to monitor progress in achieving the goals set by the General Assembly, however, is not readily available. The present report is based on data obtained primarily from the annual reports questionnaire sent by Governments to UNDCP in 2001, supplemented by other sources. Two of the main limitations encountered by UNDCP are that: (a) the reporting is not systematic enough, both in terms of number of countries responding and of content, and (b) many countries lack adequate monitoring systems.

The report tries to overcome these limitations by presenting, annually, Estimates of illicit drug Production, Trafficking and Consumption. These statistics form the main body of the report. They are supplemented by a section on Analysis, which focuses on different themes each year. Last year, the Analysis section contained chapters dealing with Clandestine Synthetic Drugs and Main Centres of Illicit Opium Production (Afghanistan and Myanmar). Today, international opiate markets continue to be in a state of flux, a result of the drastic reduction in Afghanistan's illicit opium production in 2001, and the resumption of production this year. The present report thus continues the analysis of illicit opiate markets, in a chapter on The Impact of Changes in Afghanistan.

The difficulties of trying to measure an illicit activity are well known. Although they impose obvious limitations on data, it is possible to make reasonable order-of-magnitude estimates. It is highly desirable to do so, because these estimates encourage transparency, stimulate discussion and build knowledge. Empirical evidence is the only realistic basis for policy-making. I would like to commend the Research Section of UNDCP for preparing this report which, by presenting what we know and by showing what we do not know, contributes to building the knowledge base for better policy and for better focussed action towards achieving the goals set in 1998.



Antonio Maria Costa
Executive Director

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report was prepared by the Research Section of UNDCP and has been reproduced without formal editing.

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The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

ARQ	annual reports questionnaire
ATS	amphetamine-type stimulants
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration (United States of America)
DELTA	UNDCP Database for Estimates and Long-term Trends Analysis
DMT	N,N - dimethyltryptamine
DOB	brofamfetamine
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ESPAD	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs
F.O.	UNDCP Field Office
HONLC	Meeting of Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies - Latin America and the Caribbean
HNLP	Meeting of Heads of National Law Enforcement Agencies - Asia and the Pacific
IDU	Injecting drug use
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
INCSR	International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (United States of America)
Interpol/ICPO	International Criminal Police Organization
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
NAPOL	National Police
ODCCP	United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention
PCP	phencyclidine
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNAIDS	Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
Govt.	Government
u.	Unit
lt.	Litre
kg	Kilogram
ha	Hectare
mt	Metric ton

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HIGHLIGHTS

ANALYSIS

- The ban on opium production in Afghanistan in 2001 and subsequent developments in that country have brought global opiate markets to a cross-roads. Although the consequences of the 2001 fall in production were delayed by the existence of large stocks and the resumption of opium production in 2002 presents great challenges to the Afghan Interim Authorities and the international community, many factors create a potential for making significant progress in the control of global illicit opium production.

PRODUCTION

- Following the ban in Afghanistan, global opium poppy cultivation was reduced by 35 %, from about 222,000 ha in 2000 to about 144,000 ha in 2001. Potential production of opium at the global level went down by 65%, from about 4,700 mt in 2000, to about 1,600 mt in 2001.
- In Afghanistan, opium poppy cultivation was down by 91 % to 7,606 ha in 2001 (against 82,171 ha in 2000), and opium production by 94 % to 185 mt in 2001, from 3,276 mt in 2000. The reduction in Afghanistan was not offset by increases in other countries. In Myanmar (the largest source of illicit opium during the year, before Afghanistan and the Lao PDR), cultivation and opium production remained relatively stable with 105,000 ha and 1,097 mt in 2001. In the Lao PDR, opium poppy cultivation decreased by 9 % in 2001.
- A UNDCP pre-assessment survey in February 2002 showed that opium poppy cultivation has resumed in Afghanistan and could cover from 45,000 ha to 65,000 ha and produce from 1,900 mt to 2,700 mt of opium in 2002, which is comparable to mid-1990s levels. A very large increase in production in Myanmar is not expected in 2002.
- Because of a reduction in Colombia and despite relatively modest increases in Peru and Bolivia, there was a net decrease of about 10,000 ha (or 5 %) of coca bush cultivation at the global level in 2001, to about 211,000 ha. In Colombia, after years of continuous increase, coca cultivation was down to 144,807 ha in November 2001, a reduction of more than 18,000 ha, or 11 %, from previous year's estimates.
- Information is lacking to make an assessment of illicit cannabis cultivation at the global level but growing seizures suggest a continued increase.

TRAFFICKING

- Heroin seizures increased by 44% in 2000, reflecting Afghanistan's bumper harvest of 1999.
- Cocaine seizures declined by 7% in 2000.
- ATS seizures increased by 17% in 2000, reflecting more production and the methamphetamine epidemic in East and South East Asia.
- The eleven-year trend (1990 - 2000) shows ATS seizures growing at an annual average rate of 28%, compared to 8% for heroin, 6% for cannabis herb, 5% for cannabis resin and 1.5% for cocaine.

CONSUMPTION

- UNDCP estimates that about 185 million people consume illicit drugs (annual prevalence 1998 - 2000). This includes 147 million for cannabis, 33 million for amphetamines, 7 million for Ecstasy, 13 million for cocaine, 13 million for opiates (of which 9 million for heroin). These numbers are not cumulative because of poly- drug use.
- The strongest increases recorded in 2000 were for ATS consumption.
- At the regional level, opiate abuse remained stable in West Europe and North America, increased in East Europe, Central Asia and Africa, and decreased in South East Asia and Australia.
- Cocaine abuse decreased in the USA, but increased, though less rapidly than earlier, in South America, Africa and Europe.
- Cannabis abuse generally increased in Europe, the Americas, Africa and Oceania (though there are signs of stabilization in some major markets in West Europe and North America), and decreased in South and South West Asia.
- Abuse of amphetamines increased strongly in East and South East Asia and appeared to be stabilizing, after years of increase, in West Europe, as well as in North America.
- Ecstasy abuse increased in the Americas, South East Asia and some parts of Europe, and stabilized in other parts of Europe.

ANALYSIS

GLOBAL ILLICIT OPIATE MARKETS AT THE CROSSROADS: THE IMPACT OF CHANGES IN AFGHANISTAN

1. The dimensions of the Afghan opiate trade

During the 1990s, and up until 2000, Afghanistan firmly established itself as the main source of the illicit opium and heroin produced, trafficked and consumed in the world. More specifically, it had become the source of:

- 70% of global illicit opium production in 2000;
- almost 100% of the opiates consumed in neighbouring countries, notably the ECO countries (the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Kirgystan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan Azerbaijan, and the Russian Federation); the number of opiate users in that area can be very roughly estimated at 3.5 - 4 million (including 2 million in Russia, 0.8 to 1.2 million in the I.R. of Iran and 0.5 million in Pakistan);
- 70 % to 90 % of the heroin found in European markets (both West and East Europe), which has traditionally been trafficked along the so-called "Balkan" route (Afghanistan - the I.R. of Iran -Turkey - Balkan countries - West Europe) with indications in recent years of the development of an alternative route through Central Asia and Russia; The number of heroin users in West Europe can be estimated at 1 million to 1.5 million;
- most of the opiates found in the countries of the Arabian Peninsula and in Africa (notably in eastern and southern Africa);
- significant amounts of the heroin found in South Asia (notably in India and Sri Lanka).

In the 1990s, Afghanistan became the world's leading opium producer...

... and the main supplier of the large opiate markets in South-West Asia and Europe.

Afghan opiates have been largely absent from Latin America, South-East Asia and China. They have been marginally present in Australia, North America (Canada and USA) and Japan. It is however worth noting that, if South West Asian heroin represented only 6% of US heroin seizures in 1999, it was once dominant on the US market (from 1980 to 1985).

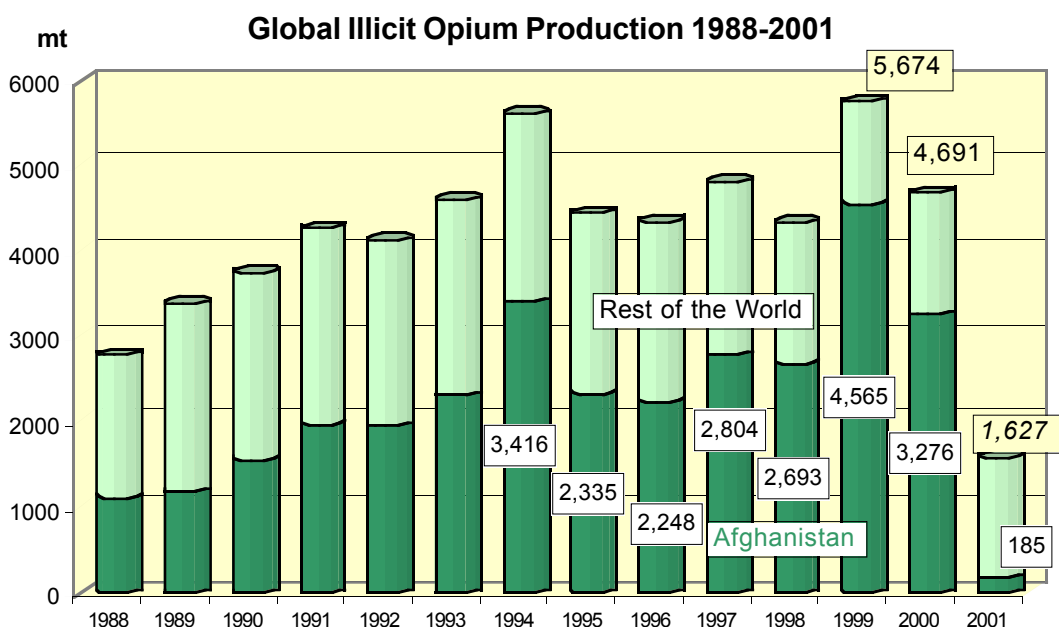


Figure 1
Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

2. The destabilizing effect of the Afghan heroin trade

The growing illicit trade of Afghan opium and heroin...

As a consequence of rising levels of opium production in Afghanistan, trafficking of opiates to neighbouring countries and towards Europe increased over the last two decades. Overall seizures of heroin in Europe and Central Asia rose more or less in line with increasing levels of opium production in Afghanistan. In recent years, heroin seizures tended to follow Afghan opium production trends with a one year time-lag. This was most pronounced for the years 1999/2000. Following Afghanistan's bumper harvest in 1999, heroin seizures rose strongly in 2000. Rising levels of trafficking appear to translate into higher levels of abuse. Traffickers are sometimes paid in kind and thus sell the drugs locally. Although many of the markets of Western Europe have actually shown signs of stabilization or decline in recent years, trafficking and abuse have been rising strongly in Central and East Europe. Even stronger increases in trafficking and abuse were also reported from the C.I.S. countries, notably in Central Asia and the Russian Federation.

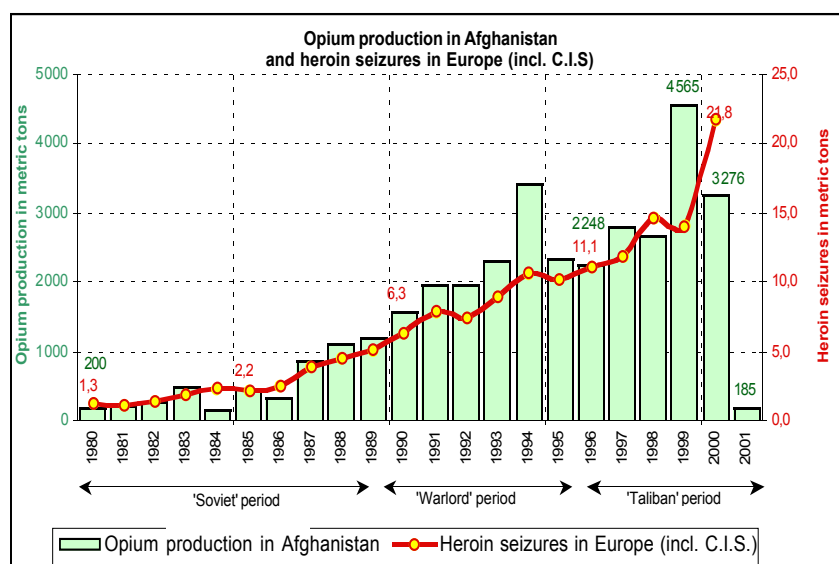


Figure 2
Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

...supplied two-thirds (9 million) of all opiate abusers in the world...

...and involved about half a million traffickers...

...generating an annual turnover of about US\$ 25 billion.

The consequences of the increasing drug flow from Afghanistan are sizable. It can be estimated that about 9 million, that is two-thirds of all opiate abusers in the world, consumed illicit opiates of Afghan origin during the second half of the 1990s.

Based on the opiate interception rate (about 20%) and number of people arrested in a one-year period for heroin trafficking (about 80,000 in Europe, based on data for the latest year available), it can be assumed that about 500,000 people have been involved in the trafficking of illicit Afghan opiates in recent years.

The overall turnover of this illicit trade in opiates of Afghan origin can be roughly estimated at US\$ 25 billion annually.

Increasing illicit drug production and trafficking in and from Afghanistan have been identified as both contributing to a number of serious security, political and socioeconomic problems in the region as well as obstacles to the stabilization and the development of countries in Central Asia. Tajikistan, in particular, scarred by a five year civil war which ended in 1997 and plagued by poverty, has become the main gateway for Afghan opiates going through the emerging northern trafficking route towards Central Asia and East Europe. The illicit drug flow through the country generates increasing levels of addiction, undermines the fragile economy by substituting legal sources of money with illegal ones, and encourages corruption in a country where public wages are very low.

The Afghan opiate trade undermines the political and socio-economic fabric of the Central Asian Republics...

In the Russian Federation the number of registered drug abusers (mostly related to abuse of opiates originating in Afghanistan) rose from 65,000 in 1995 to 270,000 in 2000. At the same time, most countries of the former Soviet Union experienced a serious increase in HIV infections related to injecting drug use (IDU). Over the 1997-2000 period 63% of all new HIV cases in the countries of the former Soviet Union were related to IDU (mostly opiates), a higher percentage than in West Europe. Data collected by EuroHIV shows that for two new IDU related HIV cases per million inhabitants recorded in the UK, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Belgium in 2000, the corresponding number was 248 in the Russian Federation. As a result, the number of new infections each year has been multiplied by 15 in Russia over the last three years (75,000 new cases in 2001 according to UNAIDS) - exceeding in absolute and in per capita terms the figures reported from West Europe.

... and contributes to a rapid spread of heroin abuse and HIV/AIDS in the CIS countries.

Distribution of Heroin Seizures in Europe, including C.I.S, 1996-2000

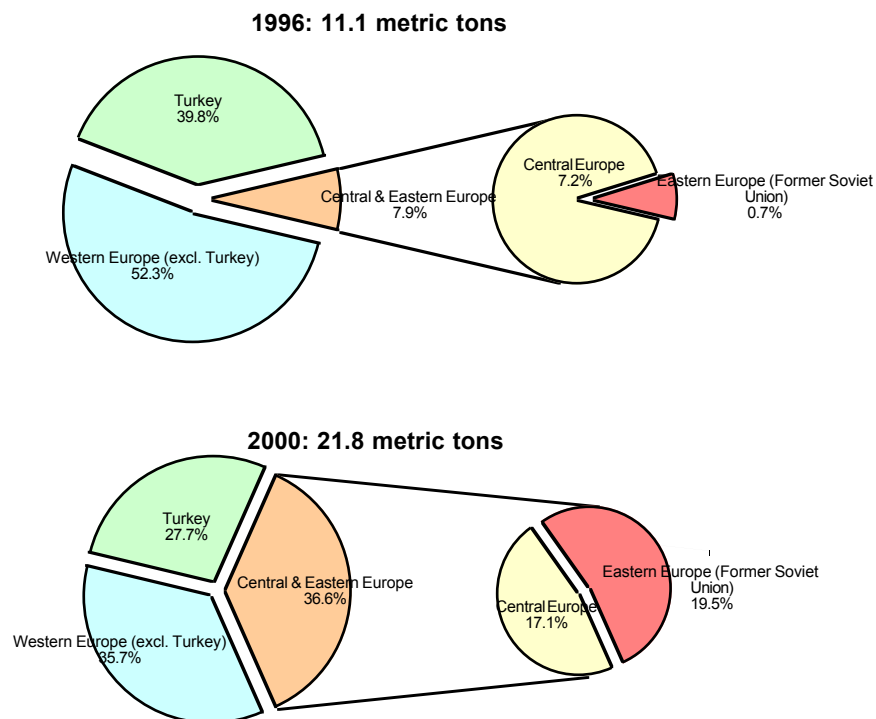


Figure 3
Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

Figure 4
Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

The events of 11 September 2001 have drawn renewed attention from the intelligence community and policy makers to the link between drug trafficking and global security issues, with a particular focus on the role played by the Afghan heroin trade.

The Head of the US Drug Enforcement Administration spoke of a “*deadly, symbiotic relationship between the illicit drug trade and international terrorism ... We see in [drug trafficking] groups today a merger of international organized crime and terror.*”

On 13 November 2001, the Presidents of Russia and of the USA declared in a joint statement : “*We note that illegal narcotics trafficking constitutes a serious threat to the health and well-being of individuals and to international security as a whole. The drug trade is one of the principle sources of financial support for international terrorism.*”

In Resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001, the UN Security Council “[...] *Notes with concern the close connection between international terrorism and transnational organized crime, illicit drugs, money-laundering, illegal arms-trafficking, and illegal movement of nuclear, chemical, biological and other potentially deadly materials, and in this regard emphasizes the need to enhance coordination of efforts on national, subregional, regional and international levels in order to strengthen a global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security;*”

Against this background and in the present context it becomes particularly important to examine the consequences of the effect of policy changes on opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan.

The link between illicit drugs and global security issues has been brought to the forefront of international attention since September 2001.

3. Policy changes and the fall of opium production in Afghanistan in 2001

By the end of the 1990s, Afghanistan represented about 3/4 of the global illicit opium production.

Although opium production was traditional in Afghanistan, it is only in the 1990s that the country emerged, ahead of Myanmar, as the world's largest producer of opium. Afghanistan's share in global opium production rose from 31% in 1985 to 41% in 1990 and, with a record harvest of 4,600 metric tons (mt), to 79% of global illicit opium production in 1999. Cultivation of opium poppy covered more than 90,000 hectares that year, 44% more than in 1998. Between 1996 (the year the Taliban took control of most of the country) and 1999, opium production doubled in Afghanistan. In September 1999, the Taliban issued a decree ordering all poppy farmers to reduce their cultivation area by one third. The actual decline in the area under cultivation in 2000 amounted only to 10%, but a severe drought brought production down by 28% to 3,300 mt that year. The two main areas under cultivation remained Helmand in the south (52%) and Nangarhar in the east (24%) of the country. Despite the reduction, Afghanistan still represented 70 % of global illicit opium production in 2000.

The total ban imposed by the Taliban in July 2000...

On 27 July 2000, the Taliban supreme leader issued another decree imposing a total ban on opium poppy cultivation in the country.

...was implemented effectively..

A pre-assessment study undertaken by UNDCP in February 2001 in the main opium poppy growing areas of the country (Helmand, Nangarhar, as well as in the main poppy-growing districts in the provinces of Oruzganz, Quandahar, Farah, Laghman and Kunar) provided first evidence of compliance with the ban. Only 27 hectares under opium poppy cultivation were found in the provinces mentioned above.

...and reduced Afghanistan's opium poppy cultivation areas by 91 %.

A full fledged survey, covering 10,030 villages, was conducted by UNDCP in subsequent months. The total area under cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan had fallen by 91 %, from 82,172 hectares in 2000 to 7,606 hectares in 2001. Eighty-three percent of the cultivation areas were now located in the northern province of Badakshan, where production increased from 2,458 ha in 2000 (3 % of the total cultivation area) to 6,342 ha in 2001.

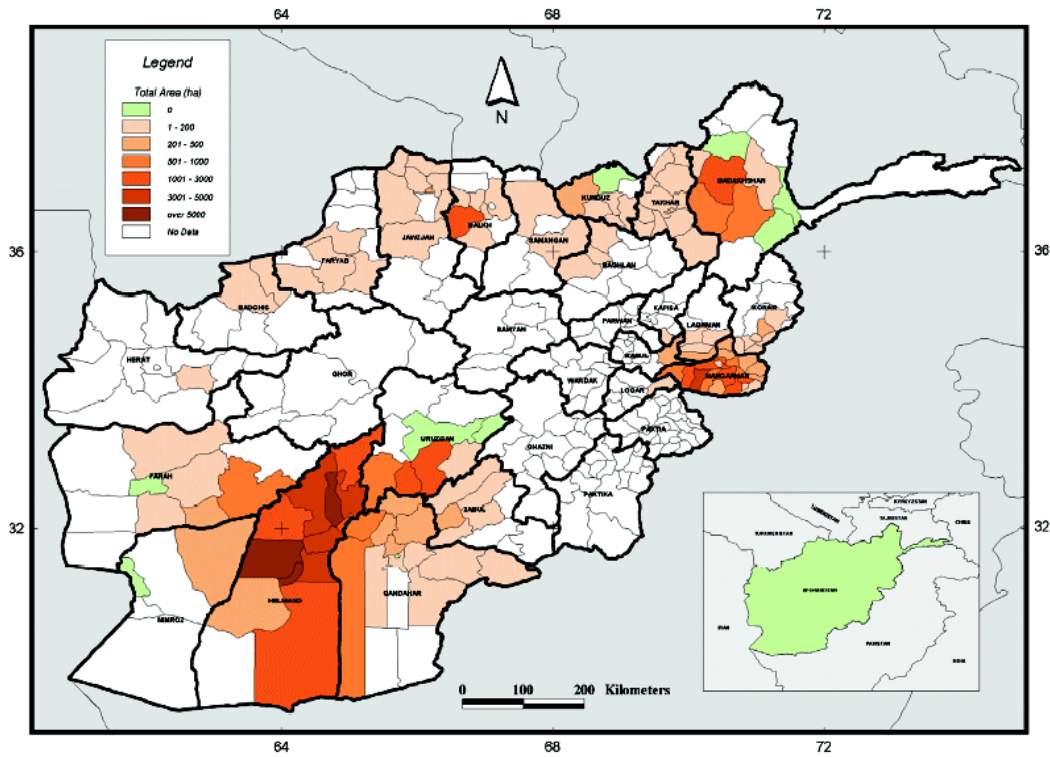
The sharp 94% decline in Afghanistan's opium production ...

Given the implementation of the ban in many of the irrigated areas (which usually have the highest output) and the shift of cultivation to the North, where irrigation is less common, overall yields declined. Opium production fell from 3,276 mt in 2000 to 185 mt in 2001, a 94% decline. Opium production in Afghanistan thus returned to levels recorded two decades earlier during the early 1980s.

... resulted in a two-third decline of global opium production 2001.

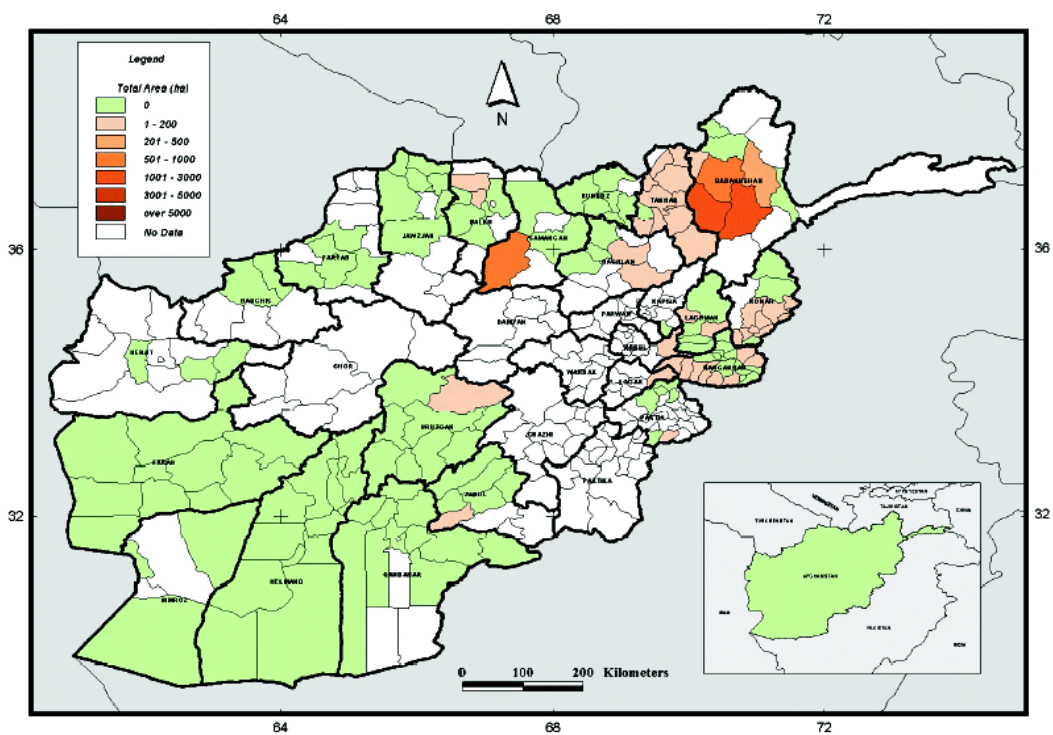
Such a reduction was bound to have repercussions on the global opium market. Based on 2000 global data (4,700 mt), a fall by some 3,100 mt was equivalent to a decline in global opium production by two-thirds. There were no offsetting increases in other parts of the world. With a share in global production falling from 70% in 2000 to around 12% in 2001, Afghanistan lost its position as the world's largest producer of illicit opiates. However, with a production of 185 mt, it was still in second place after Myanmar (1,100 mt), ahead of the Lao PDR (134 mt) in 2001.

Map 2. Afghanistan: Opium Poppy Cultivation by District, 2000



Source: UNDCP/ICMP

Map 3. Afghanistan: Opium Poppy Cultivation by District, 2001



Source: UNDCP/ICMP

4. The existence of stocks minimized the impact on global trafficking and abuse in 2001

(a) Key indicators

Such a large supply squeeze would normally reduce trafficking and consumption, unless large stocks were available. To assess the impact on the market...

Once the reality of the ban had been verified, the collection and analysis of key indicators was undertaken to assess the impact on opiate markets. Such a large fall in opium supply would normally create a severe shortage which would have a tremendous effect on trafficking and consumption. The existence of large opiate stocks could however delay and/or reduce that effect.

...despite monitoring difficulties, data was collected...

The hidden nature of illegal drug markets has traditionally made it difficult to collect quantitative data on illegal drugs production, trafficking and consumption. The time-lag between the reporting by governments and the events described (typically one and a half year for seizure data) also hampers real-time monitoring. With the support of its Field Offices in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Central Asia, Myanmar, Thailand and Laos, as well as of EUROPOL, INTERPOL and some national law enforcement agencies, a particular effort was nevertheless made by UNDCP to obtain meaningful and more up-to-date, even if still partial, data during the year.

... on seizures, which are usually positively co-related with opium production...

The movement of opiate seizures reflects the evolution of the market. Analysis of opium production in Afghanistan and seizures in neighbouring ECO countries, shows that over the years higher opium production in Afghanistan went parallel with higher seizures of opiates (opium, morphine and heroin). The correlation, however, is not perfect. In some years, the strong increase in production was only reflected in seizures a year later, as was the case in 1995, following Afghanistan's bumper harvest of 1994, or in 2000, following Afghanistan's bumper harvest of 1999. This suggests that stocks may play an important role, notably for morphine base and heroin, less so for opium as such. For instance, the decline of opium production in 2000 was reflected in a fall of opium seizures in the ECO countries while heroin seizures continued to rise. Declining levels of opiate seizures around Afghanistan, along the two main international trafficking routes and in Europe would be an indication of a shortage. If seizure levels remained about the same, the hypothesis of the existence of stocks would be strengthened.

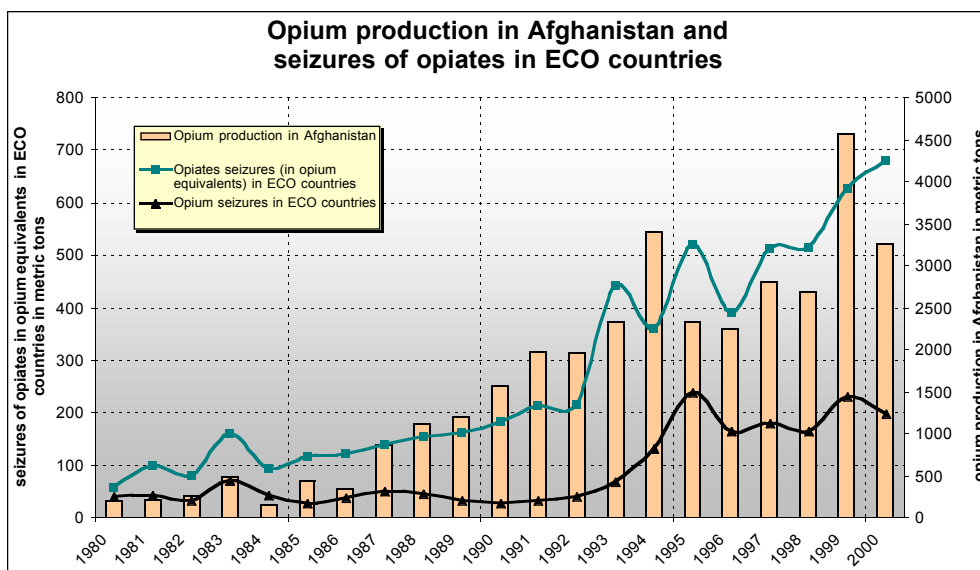


Figure 5
Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

The evolution of opium and heroin prices (and/or purity) is another useful indicator. Analysis of opium prices in Iran over the 1990s showed a strong negative correlation with production in Afghanistan: as production increased in Afghanistan, opium prices fell in Iran. Price increases and decreases of drug purity in and around Afghanistan, as well as in Europe, would be an indication of a shortage.

... and on prices which tend to be negatively co-related with production.

Following the evolution of opium prices in South East Asia was also interesting, to see if a link developed between the two main opium sources, and if the drug traffickers who supply South West Asia and Europe would turn to South East Asia as an alternative source of supply. If prices did not increase for a significant period of time, then the hypothesis of the existence of large opiate stocks would be confirmed.

(b) Seizures

Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Turkey, the Russian Federation and Kyrgystan all recorded declines in opium seizures in 2001. There were exceptions in this regional trend: Pakistan, Tajikistan and, to a lesser extent, Kazakhstan. Overall, opium seizures in the region - ECO countries and Russia - declined by more than half over the first three quarters of 2001, as compared to the same period in 2000. The fall in Afghan opium production was thus reflected in the movements of opium seizures. The fact that the rate of decrease in seizures was somewhat lower than the one for production could indicate that a number of seizures still involved opium produced in earlier years.

Opium seizures fell by more than half in the region in 2001...

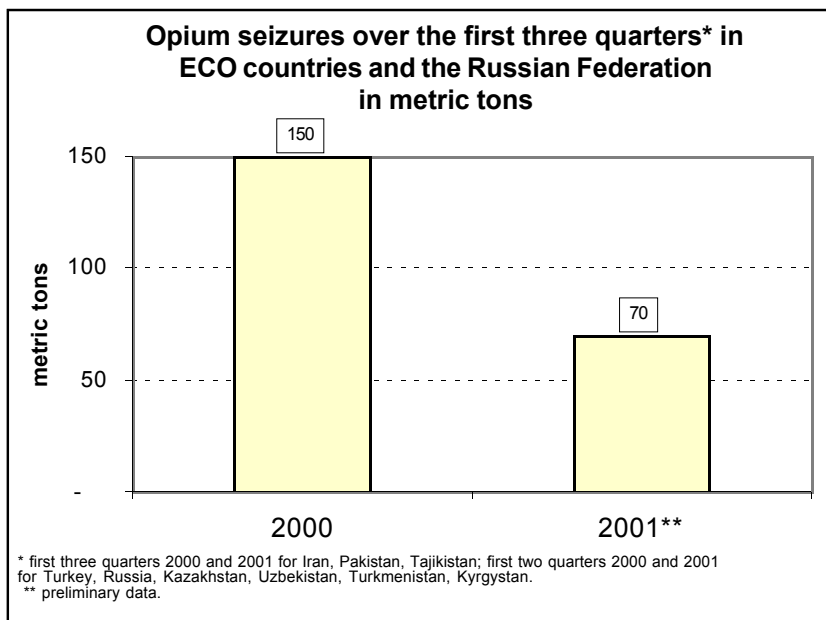


Figure 6
Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

In contrast to falling opium seizures, heroin seizures remained largely stable over the first three quarters of 2001. Preliminary data suggest that they may even have increased slightly in the region – ECO countries and Russia – over the first three quarters of 2001, as compared to the same period a year earlier. This would therefore provide indirect evidence for the existence of stocks.

... but heroin seizures remained largely stable.

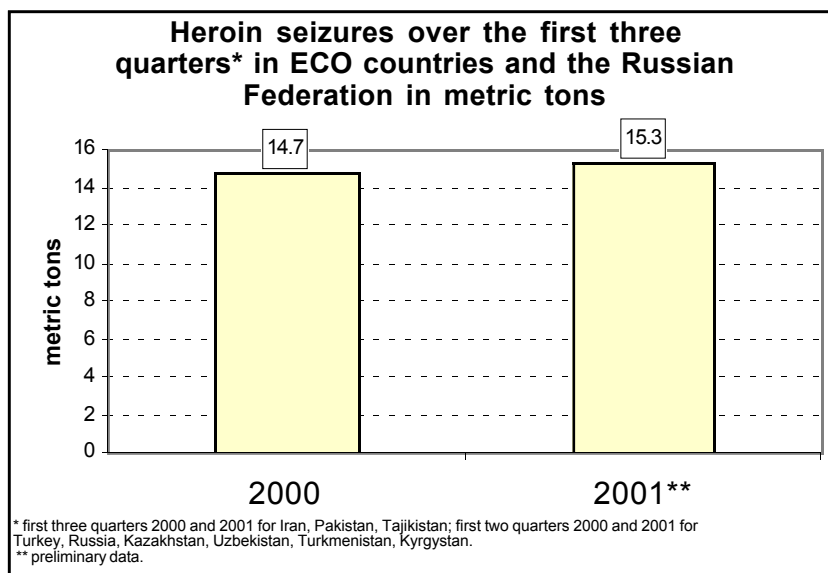


Figure 7
 Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

The bulk of heroin seizures continued to be made in countries neighbouring Afghanistan...

Heroin seizures in the 'region' (ECO countries and Russia) amounted to 26 mt in 2000, which is a large quantity compared to the 8 mt of heroin seized in Western Europe (EU and EFTA countries), or to the 1.7 mt seized in the USA. Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan seized 19 tons of heroin in 2000, representing 68% of all heroin seizures in the region (ECO countries and Russia). If morphine is included, the proportion of the three countries rises to 78% in regional seizures, or 97% of seizures in Afghanistan's immediate neighbourhood (Central Asia, Iran and Pakistan).

..with a shift towards Tajikistan ...

The largest heroin & morphine seizures continued to be made in Iran, accounting for half of all heroin & morphine seizures of the three countries in 2001. However, seizures in Iran as well as Pakistan declined while heroin seizures in Tajikistan - once again - more than doubled (from 0.3 tons in 1998 to 0.7 tons in 1999, 1.8 tons in 2000 and 4.2

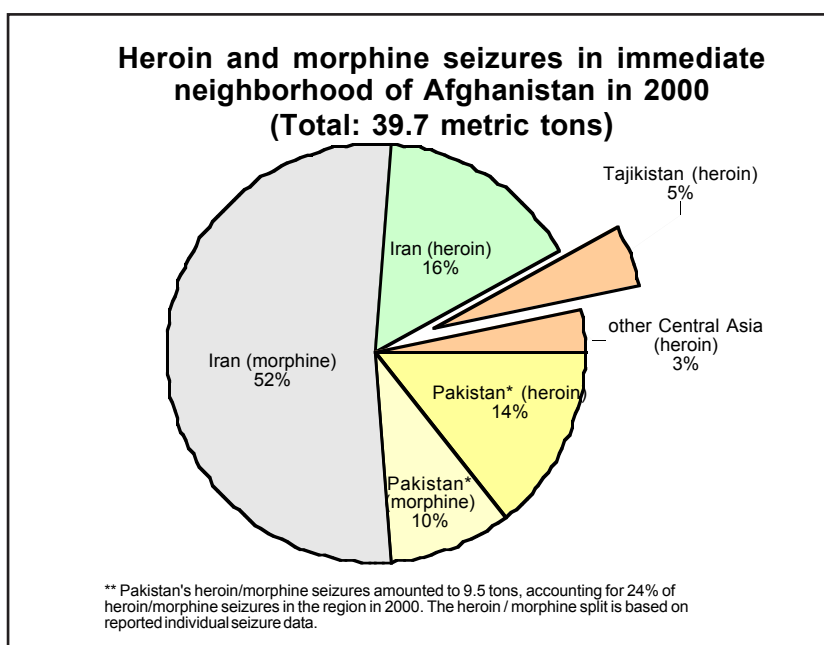


Figure 8
 Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

tons in 2001). The share of Tajikistan in the heroin & morphine seizures of the three countries thus rose from 5% in 2000 to 17% in 2001. Looking at heroin seizures only, the amounts seized in Tajikistan in 2001 were - for the first time - at similar magnitudes as those in Pakistan or Iran.

.... reflecting increases in trafficking along 'the northern route'.

These changes are in line with a broader trend of increased trafficking along the 'northern route' in recent years. Data available for the first two quarters of 2001 also show that heroin seizures rose in Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and in the Russian Federation. By contrast, declining heroin & morphine seizures in 2001 were not only reported from Pakistan (-22%) and Iran (-53%) but also from Turkey (-41%). The latter three countries are located along the traditional trafficking route of Afghan opiates to West Europe.

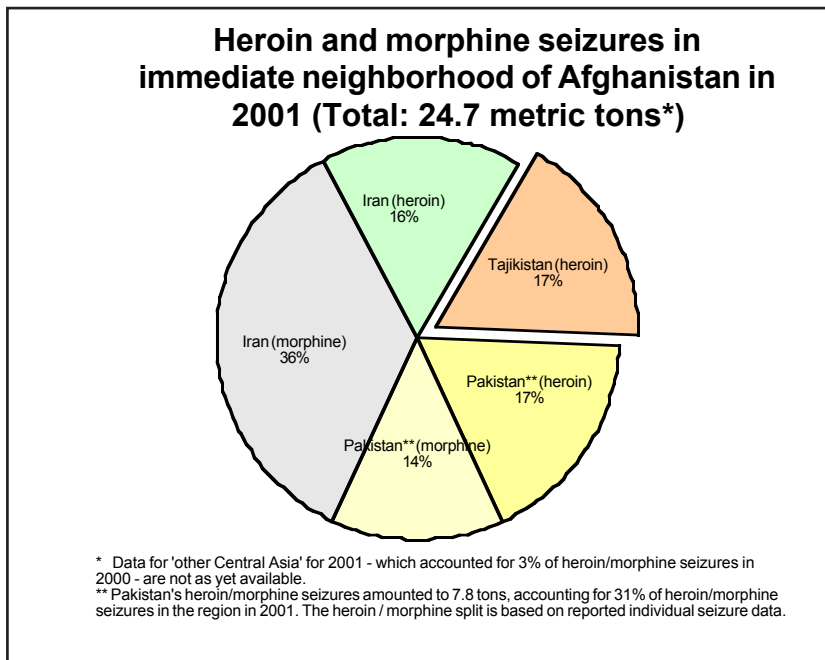
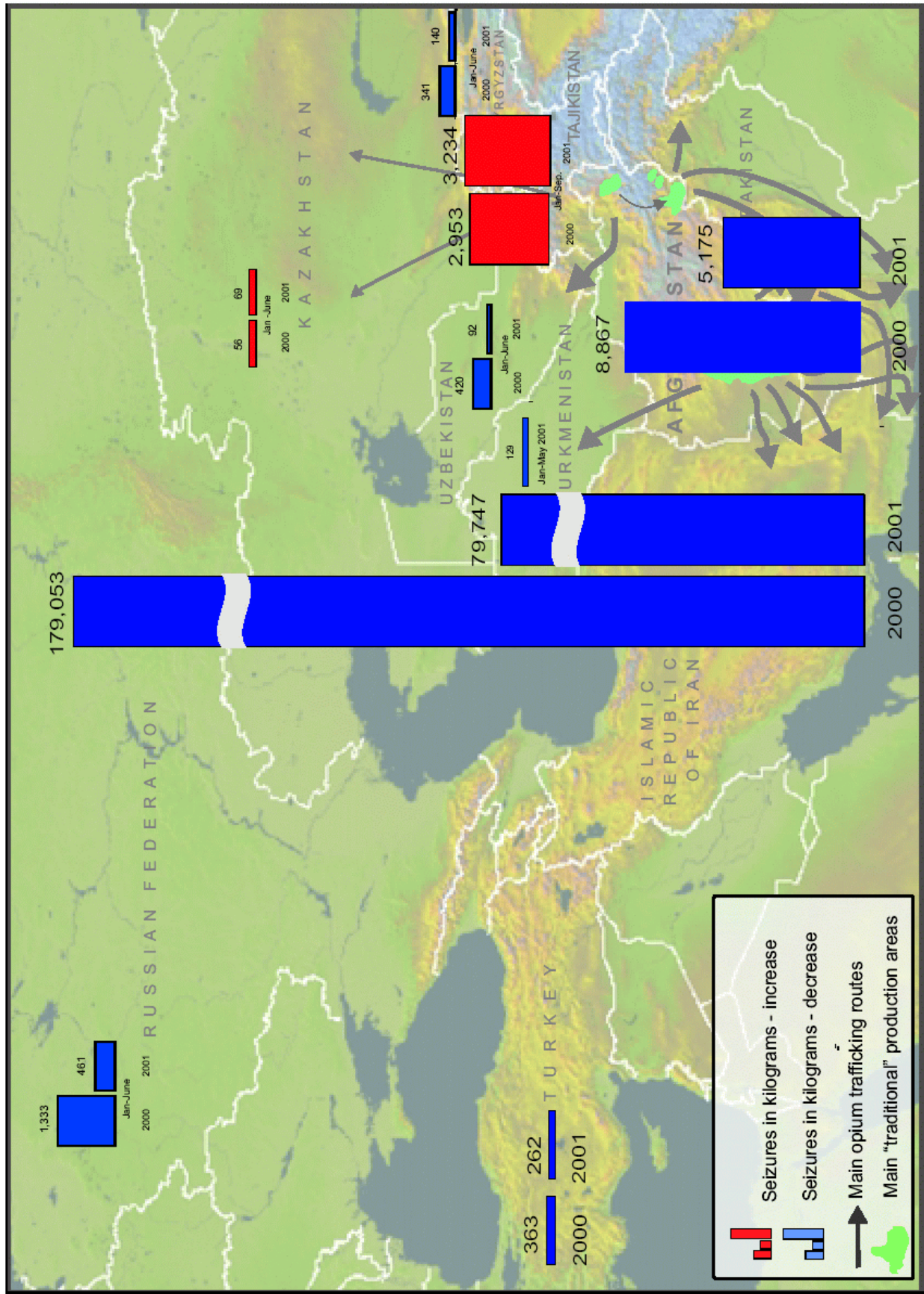
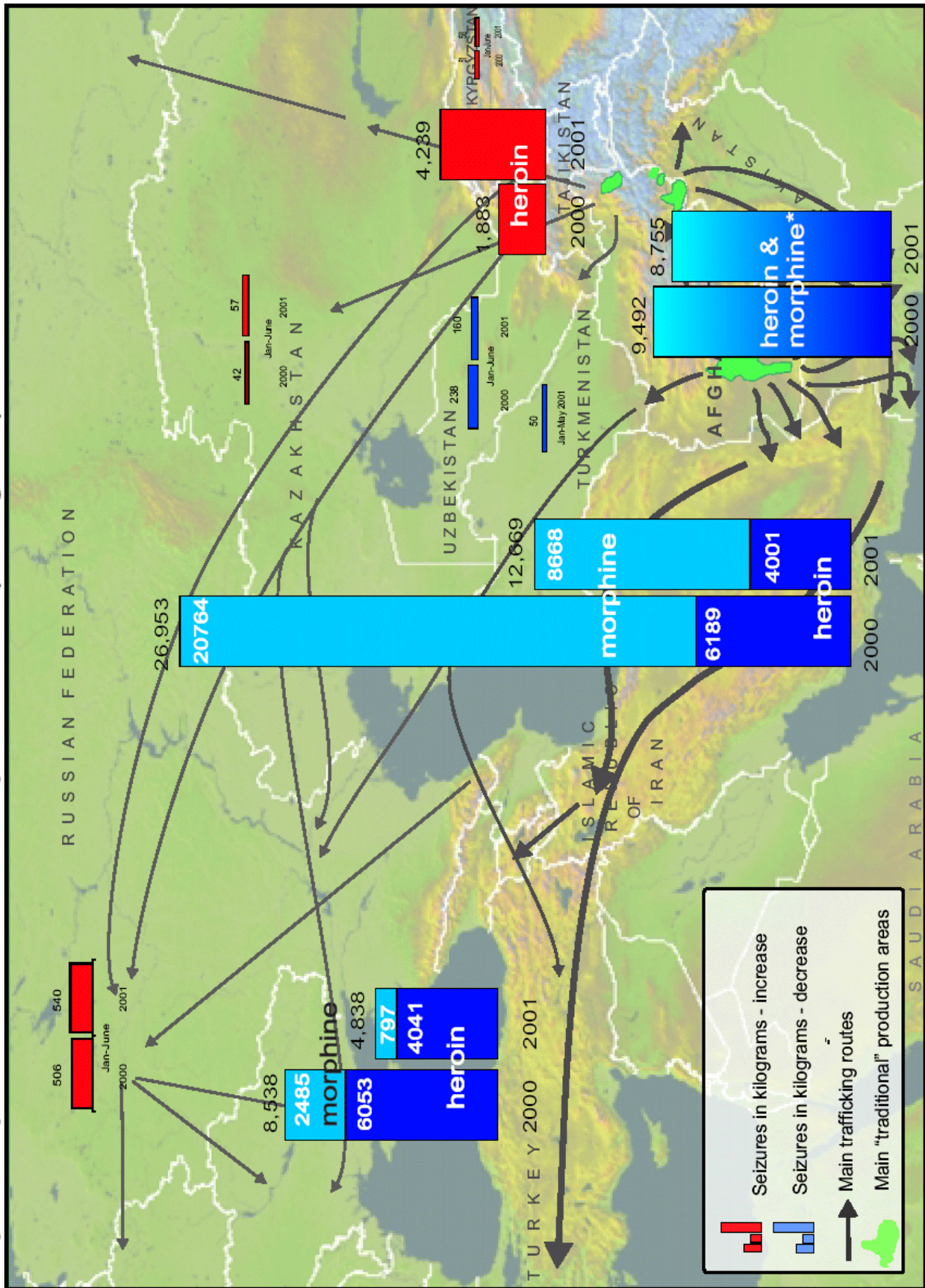


Figure 9
Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

Map 4. Comparison of opium seizures (in kilograms) in 2000 and 2001



Map 5. Comparison of heroin and morphine seizures(in kilograms) in 2000 and 2001



(c) Opium Prices

Following strong increases, opium prices fell and became erratic in Afghanistan after 11 September...

Opium prices in Afghanistan rose more than ten-fold in the first quarter of 2001, from an average of \$28 per kilogram in April/May 2000 to \$300 in April 2001. They rose to almost \$450 by the end of August, and up to \$700 in some cases shortly before 11 September. In the following week, they plummeted to \$180 and by the end of the month prices as low as \$90 per kg were reported. The closing of Afghanistan's borders, the off-loading of stocks by traders, and speculation about an end of the ban on cultivation, were all factors contributing to this turn in the trend. The announcement by the Taliban in early October 2001 that they intended to maintain the ban led to a temporary recovery (\$330), but prices fell again to \$270 in Quandahar and to \$210 in Nangarhar by the end of October when it became clear that the Taliban would not be in a position to continue enforcing the ban.

...before rising again as stocks began to deplete.

Nonetheless, as stocks in Afghanistan started to show first signs of depletion following attempts to shift them abroad to avoid their destruction in air strikes, prices rose to about \$400 per kg in February/March 2002. Following the issue of a decree on the eradication of opium poppy on April 3 by the Afghan Interim Administration and the actual start of the eradication campaign a week later, prices temporarily exceeded \$580 per kg in Nangarhar. Protests by farmers and other difficulties subsequently encountered in the eradication efforts, however, again changed the market mood. Within a week, prices of dry opium fell to around \$360 per kg. In early May prices were around \$380 per kg in Nangarhar, about the same level as a year earlier. In Quandahar, prices hovered around \$300. Nonetheless, even at these levels, prices were still some ten times higher than in 2000, before the opium ban. However, fresh opium could be bought in early May 2002 from farmers at prices of around \$220 per kg in Nangarhar and \$200 in Qandahar. This reflected the fact that many farmers were apparently in urgent need for cash and were afraid - under the changed political conditions - to hold on to large opium stocks.

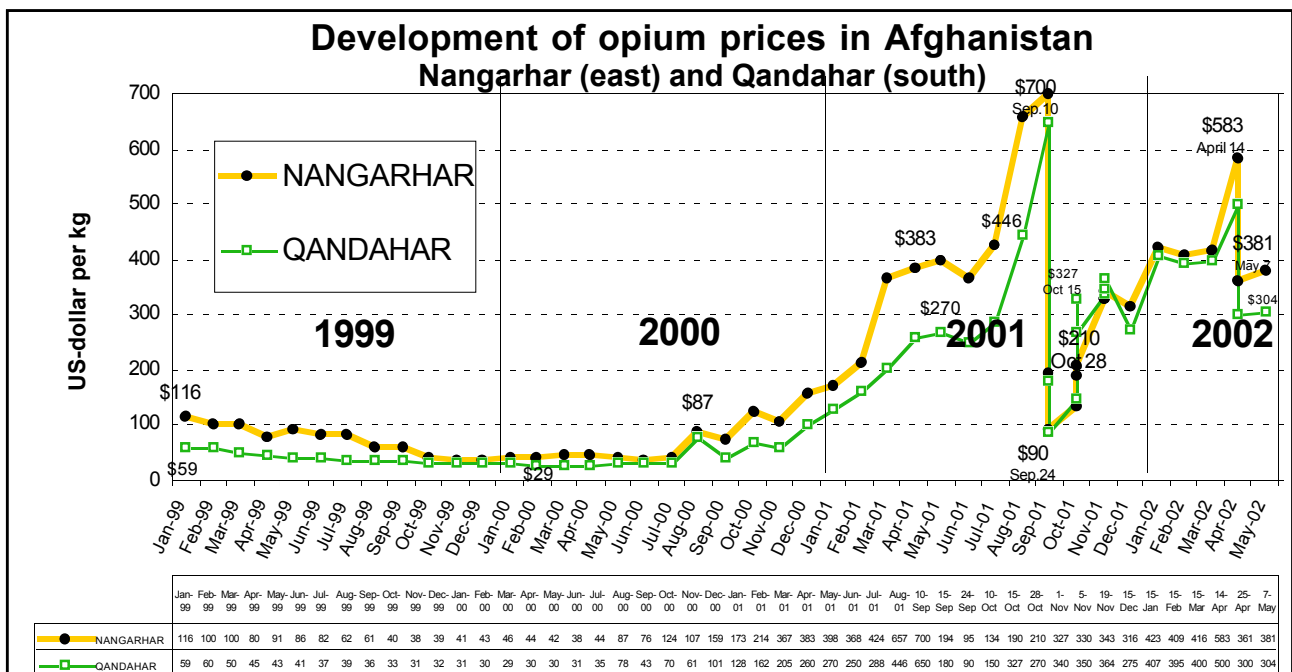


Figure 10 Source: UNDCP, DELTA.

Strong increases of opium prices were also reported from Pakistan. The three city average of opium prices - covering Peshawar (North-West Frontier Province, bordering Afghanistan), Quetta (Baluchistan, bordering Iran and Afghanistan) and the seaport of Karachi (Sindh) - rose from levels slightly below \$100 per kg (Jan-Oct. 2000) to almost \$500 over the April-August 2001 period, a more than five-fold increase as compared to a year earlier. Opium price increases in Afghanistan were thus translated into price increases in Pakistan. The fall in opium prices in Afghanistan after September 11 was not immediately reflected in price movements in Pakistan suggesting that improved border control and increased difficulties for Afghan opium traders to travel to and from Pakistan contributed to the fall in Afghanistan and the moderate increase in Pakistan. But, only one month later prices were reported to have fallen in Quetta and two months later (November) opium price declines were also reported from Peshawar and - even more so - from Karachi. This suggests that Afghan opium traders, fearing air strikes, managed to move some of their stocks across the border to Pakistan. In addition, opium taken by Afghan refugees as a kind of personal savings contributed to a temporary glut on the market. However, by December, characterized by the intensification of the military campaign in Afghanistan and thus problems to organize shipments, average wholesale prices in Pakistan bounced back and again exceeded the \$500 benchmark.

Price increases were also recorded in Pakistan, ...

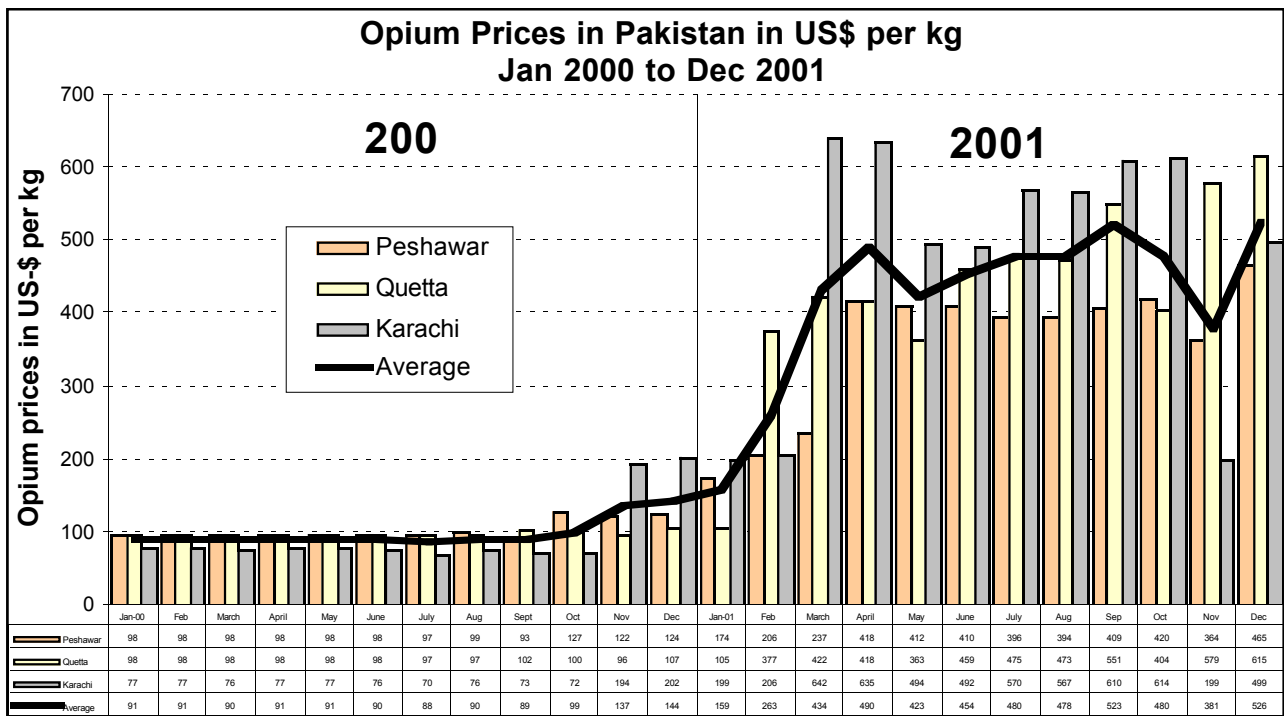


Figure 11
Source: UNDCP Field Office, based on Pakistan, Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF)

Opium prices in Iran also rose strongly after December 2000. In Teheran, they increased from \$400 per kg in late 2000 to more than \$2,400 in March 2001. This was the result of increased levels of interdiction as well as of speculative purchases in anticipation of the consequences of Afghanistan's new opium ban.

...in Iran...

Subsequently, the speculative price hike, however, came to a halt as Afghan opium stocks proved sufficient to guarantee a basic market

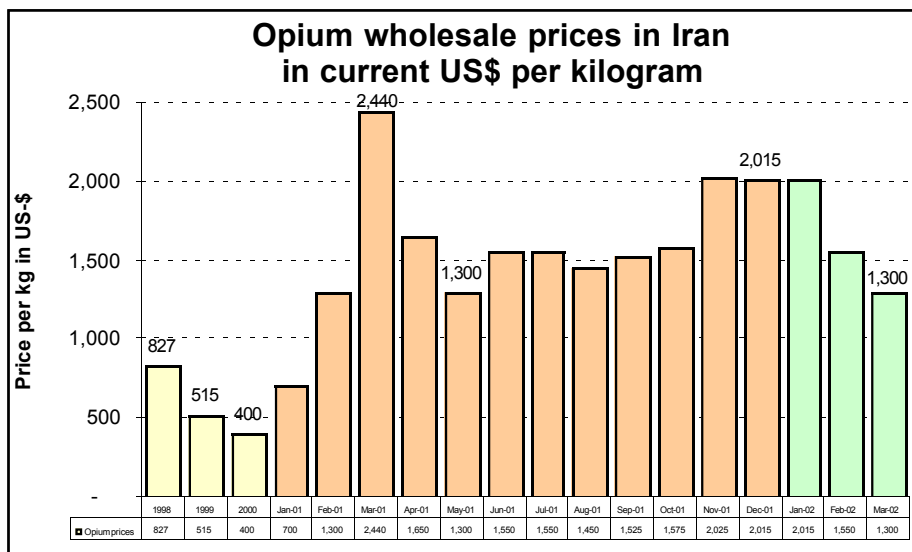


Figure 12
Source: UNDCP, Field Office.

supply. Prices fell until May 2001 to \$1,300 per kg, coinciding with the usual time of the arrival of the new Afghan opium harvest and only then - as it became apparent that hardly any new opium was harvested - started to recover. Following September 11, prices continued rising - though only marginally. By November, however, as the military campaign in Afghanistan intensified and large-scale shipments from Afghanistan to Iran (either directly or via Pakistan) became more risky, prices rose again strongly. Throughout the November-January period they exceeded the \$2000 benchmark and were thus about five-times higher than a year earlier, exceeding the price levels reported from Pakistan or Tajikistan.

However, as large-scale planting of opium poppy by Afghan farmers became widely known, and a good opium harvest could thus be expected for 2002, prices fell again. In March 2002 they amounted to about \$1300 per kg, a third less than in December/January.

Opium prices in Tajikistan - after decreasing by some 70% over the 1998-2000 period, in line with growing opium production in Afghanistan - started to rise in 2001. Prices increased from an average of about \$100 per kg in January 2000 to some \$250 by September 2001. Reflecting declining prices in Afghanistan in September and a temporary increase of supply from Afghanistan as stocks were being emptied to avoid potential losses in air strikes, opium prices in Tajikistan fell in October. Towards the end of the year, however, prices rose again to about \$280 per kg in December (unweighted average of opium prices reported from several regions in Tajikistan) as the free movement of opium shipments was rendered difficult as a consequence of the intensification of the military campaign. The prices reported in December showed a three-fold increase as compared to the beginning of the year.

... and to a lesser extent in Tajikistan ...

... reflecting the increase in production in Northern Afghanistan as well as the existence of stocks...

Throughout 2001 opium prices in Tajikistan were below those reported from Pakistan or Iran. Price increases were also less marked in Tajikistan than in Pakistan and Iran. All of this reflects ongoing opium production in Northern Afghanistan - for which Tajikistan is the main outlet - as well as the existence of opium stocks in the area. In this context it is also interesting to note that at the time of the opium harvest in Badakshan (northern Afghanistan) in June/July 2001, opium

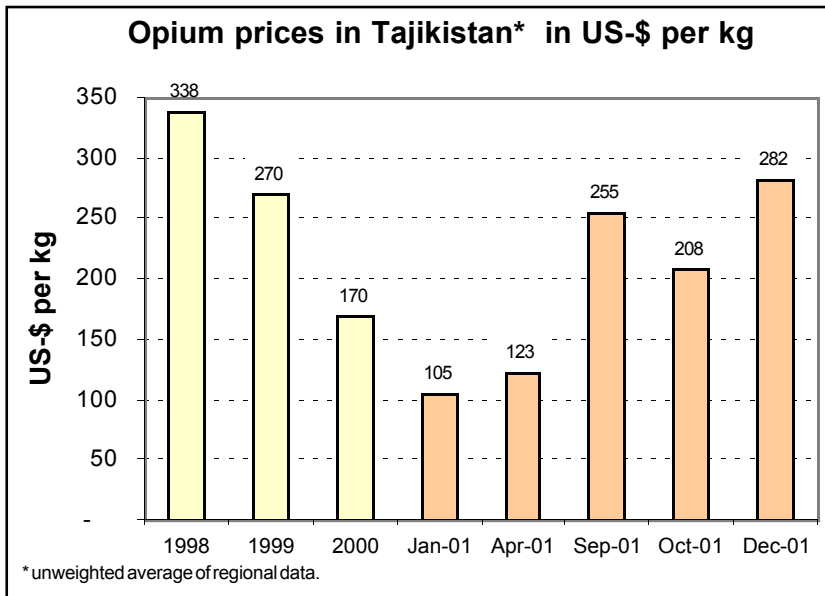


Figure 13
Source: UNDCP Field Office.

prices reported by farmers to UNDCP surveyors (\$300 per kg for wet opium; \$365 per kg for dry opium) exceeded the prices reported by the Russian border guards and the Tajik enforcement agencies in the region bordering Afghanistan (around \$150 per kg). One explanation for such a price difference was the existence of a split market: Tajikistan was mostly supplied from opium stocks, located in northern Afghanistan while fresh opium harvested in the remaining cultivation areas in 2001 apparently was shipped to Pakistan via Nangarhar. Opium shipments from Badakshan to Nangarhar were indeed reported, indicating a reversal of the trafficking patterns observed in previous years.

The lower prices in Tajikistan also were in line with increasing large-scale trafficking via this country. In contrast to most other countries in the region, Tajikistan reported strong increases in seizures of both opium and heroin in 2001. While opium was sold at \$70-\$130 per kg in April 2001 in Afghanistan's northern provinces, the price in the Taliban controlled areas was around \$360 (May 2001). By June/July,

... and significant opium price differences within Afghanistan, with high prices in the south & east, and low prices in the north.

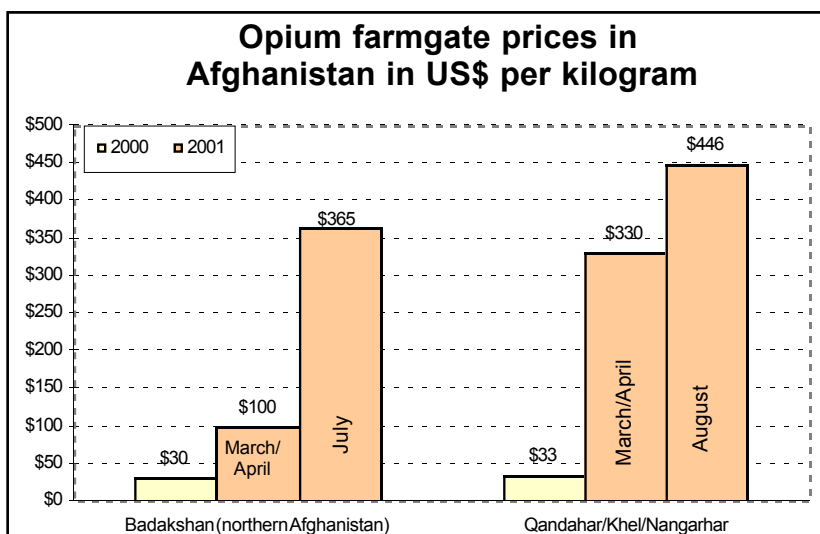


Figure 14
Source: UNDCP Field Office.

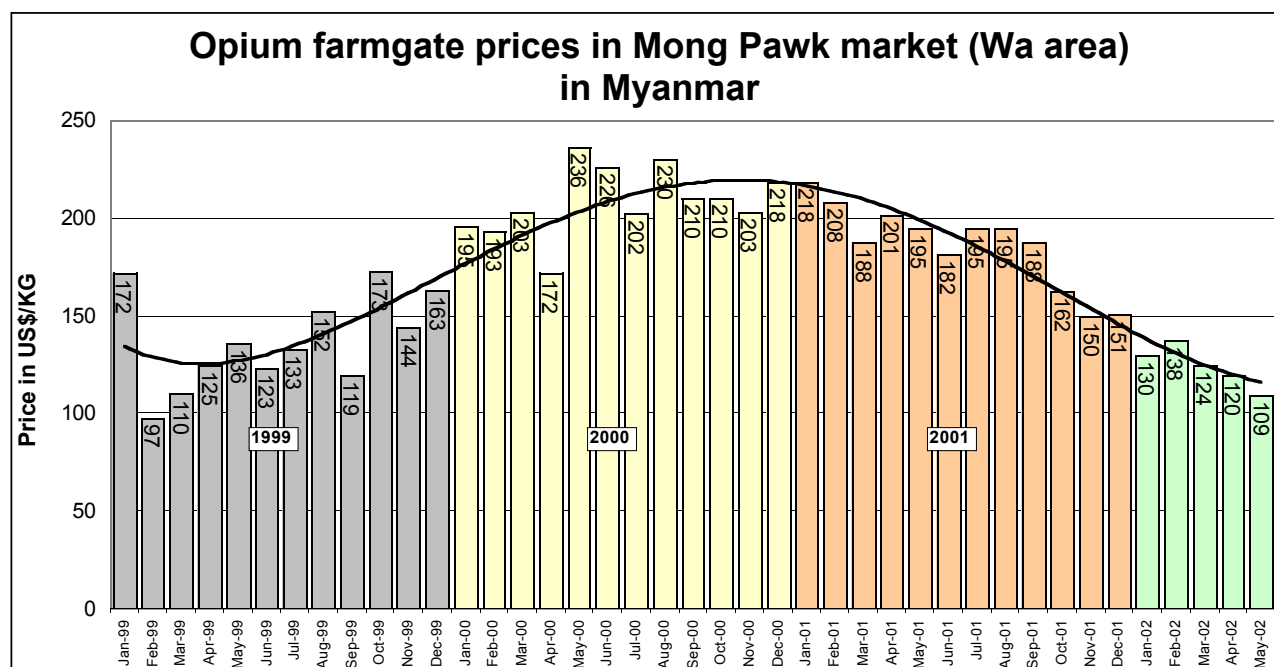


Figure 15

Source: UNDCP Field Office.

opium prices in Badakshan, the largest opium producing province of Afghanistan in 2001, rose to \$365 (as reported by farmers). In the meantime, prices continued rising even more strongly in the Taliban controlled areas; in Nangarhar and Kandahar (southern Afghanistan) opium prices were reported to have increased to close to \$700 in the week prior to September 11. Such high prices were never reported from northern Afghanistan. Towards the end of the year, opium prices in northern Afghanistan ranged between \$120 and \$250 per kg while opium prices in the rest of the country fluctuated around \$300 per kg.

The absence of opium price increases in SouthEast Asia indirectly confirms the absence of links between the East and West Asian trafficking networks and the existence of Afghan opiate stocks.

During the same period, there has been no evidence of price increases outside the ECO countries. On the contrary, farmgate prices in Myanmar - the largest opium producer in the world in 2001 - actually decreased from \$220 in January 2001 to \$150 in December 2001 and \$110 in May 2002. Prices for opium in Afghanistan, traditionally significantly lower, are now more than three times higher than in Myanmar. This indicates that the trafficking networks sourcing their supply from South-West Asia are still largely distinct from those active in South-East Asia. Another deduction is that traffickers targeting the European markets have not turned to South-East Asia as an alternative source for heroin. The most likely explanation is that they did not need to do so because of the existence of South West Asian opiate stocks.

(d) Heroin prices

More moderate increases in heroin prices around Afghanistan also point to the existence of stocks.

Turning now to heroin, a general pattern observed in countries neighbouring Afghanistan is a more moderate increase in price, compared to opium. This also seems to reflect the existence of significant heroin stocks and/or a capacity to manufacture heroin from existing opium stocks. Upward movements of heroin prices in the region, starting in September 2001, possibly reflect the beginning of a supply shortage from Afghanistan.

Data available from Tajikistan show that heroin wholesale prices fell on average by 70% over the 1999-2000 period, in line with the strong increase in heroin production in Afghanistan and trafficking via Tajikistan. The decline in heroin prices was particularly strong in 1999, the year of Afghanistan's bumper harvest.

Prices continued to decline thereafter as well. In early 2001, wholesale heroin prices (unweighted regional average) reached a low of \$1,200 and then increased only slightly to \$1,400 by April 2001. This suggests that the fall in opium production did not immediately translate into a heroin shortage as sufficient stocks were available to feed the market.

Heroin prices in Tajikistan reached a low in late 2000/early 2001...

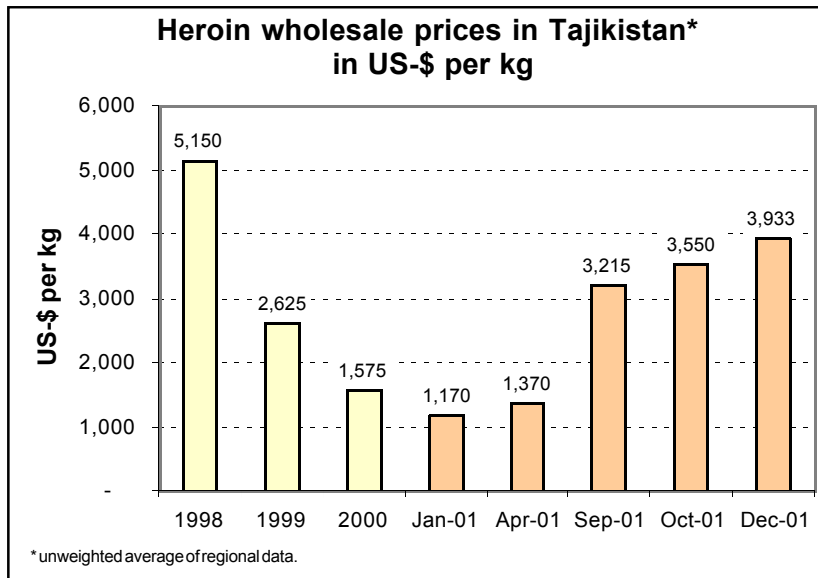


Figure 16
Source: UNDCP Field Office.

The low heroin prices in Tajikistan were a matter of concern, because seizures continued to increase strongly. Such a combination of rapidly rising seizures and more or less stable prices (at relatively low levels) indicated a sizeable increase in trafficking activities. In comparison to the same period in 2000, Tajikistan's heroin seizures tripled over the first three quarters of 2001. While heroin seizures in Pakistan, Iran and Turkey declined, they increased in Kirgystan, Kazakhstan, and in the Russian Federation, indirectly confirming the growing role of Tajikistan as an outlet for Afghan heroin.

... while heroin seizures continued to grow...

Heroin prices increased, however, rather strongly in September, to about \$3,200 per kg in September, and \$3,900 in December, which is more than twice the price recorded a year before in Tajikistan. This suggests that heroin manufacture in Afghanistan was negatively affected by events after 11 September. Reports have also been received of decreasing heroin supply in the Czech Republic as well as in some Russian cities since September/October 2001. In Estonia, which usually receives heroin from Central Asia via St. Petersburg in Russia - a deteriorating quality of heroin prompted a number of heroin users to revert to injecting a brew of local poppy straw, known in the region as 'kompot'. Information received from the forensic laboratory in Tajikistan in late 2001 of a decrease in the quality of the heroin seized, is also in line with signs of declining levels of supply.

... but heroin prices rose in Tajikistan in September.

Rises of heroin prices were moderate in Pakistan until August,...

Overall, rises in the price of heroin in Pakistan remained rather moderate. The three city average of heroin wholesale prices only showed a small increase from around \$1,800 in June-August 2000 to slightly less than \$2,000 per kg in June-August 2001.

In September, however, prices rose strongly to reach \$3,550. A number of factors seem to have played a role in this:

.... before increasing significantly in September 2001...

- heroin trafficking from Afghanistan was made more difficult following intensified border control;
- heroin seizures in Pakistan rose in the third quarter (in contrast to their fall over the first two quarters), thus leading to an increase in the risk premium of traffickers;
- there may have also been a temporary increase in purchases made by trafficking organisations supplying the European markets, as a reaction to the uncertainties created by the war regarding the future of heroin supplies from Afghanistan.

and remaining at the higher levels thereafter ...

Nonetheless, despite the increase after September 11, heroin prices were in the fourth quarter still only twice as high as a year earlier while opium prices increased five-fold over the same period. This indicates that heroin remained more available than opium throughout 2001.

Regional differences were, however, important. Heroin prices in Peshawar (North-West Frontier Province), close to Afghanistan's eastern border, fell from \$1,500 in August/Sept 2000 to less than \$550 by October 2000 (apparently reflecting an increase in heroin manufacture across the border), and increased again thereafter to \$710 per kg in August 2001. This heroin price increase - given drastically rising opium prices - was, however, rather moderate, indicating that heroin stocks in eastern Afghanistan were still significant. But in September 2001, following the intensification of border controls and increasing difficulties to travel from and to Afghanistan, heroin prices quadrupled in Peshawar to \$2,800 and following a temporary decline in October, rose again in November. By December 2001 they amounted to \$3800 per kg, i.e. five times more than in July/August. Explanations for these price rises were, *inter alia*, the increasing difficulties faced by operators of heroin laboratories in eastern Afghanistan to obtain all of the necessary inputs as well as the decision of some operators to leave Afghanistan.

The main transit zone of opiate trafficking in Pakistan in recent years, as reflected in seizures, has been Baluchistan, bordering southern Afghanistan and Iran. Quetta, the main town in Baluchistan, located close to Afghanistan's south-eastern border, has traditionally been an important transshipment point of opiates from Afghanistan via Iran, Turkey and the Balkan route to the consumer markets of West Europe. Heroin prices in Quetta increased, though less drastically, from around \$1,700 per kg in the summer of 2000 to \$2,700 in September 2001. Following a short-term decline in October (\$1,800) as some of the heroin stocks were apparently moved from Afghanistan to Pakistan to protect them from air strikes, heroin prices increased again in November as the military campaign was intensified, and reached \$2,400 per kg in December 2001. Despite the increases, prices in Quetta continued to be substantially below those reported from Iran.

... until November 2001, when they went down again.

Prices in the seaport of Karachi, a main transshipment point for direct overseas exports, have traditionally been higher than in the rest of the country. They doubled from \$2,600 per kg in July/August 2001 to

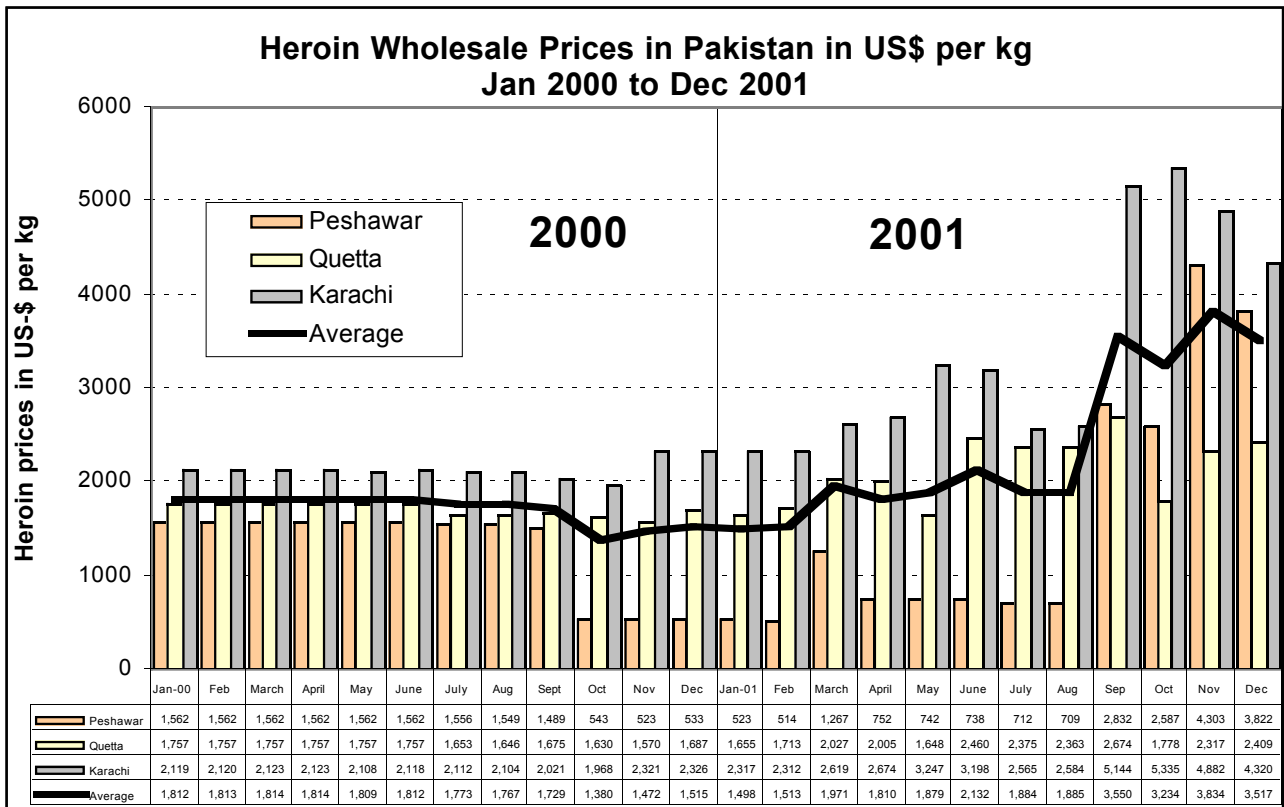


Figure 17
Source: UNDCP Field Office, based on Pakistan, Anti-Narcotic Force (ANF).

\$5,200 in September/October. These price rises were fuelled by a number of speculative purchases in anticipation of major shortages. However, as stocks from Afghanistan which had entered Pakistan via Baluchistan in October, were distributed and shipped along various trafficking channels, the very high prices of Karachi could not be maintained. They fell to \$4,300 in December 2001. This could be also an early indication that operators in the heroin market - following reports of replanting in Afghanistan - no longer anticipated a shortage of heroin and thus refrained from making any additional speculative purchases.

In Iran, heroin wholesale prices - in line with strong increases of production of opiates in Afghanistan - fell by half between 1997 and 2000 to \$2,500 per kg. This price, however, was still higher than in the other neighbouring countries of Afghanistan. In early 2001, Iran was apparently swamped by heroin from Afghanistan and heroin prices reached a low of \$1,500 in March, some 70% lower than in 1997. However, following speculative purchases by heroin traffickers and intensified efforts by the Iranian authorities to crack-down on the opiates market, prices returned - within a few months - to the 1997 levels of around \$5,500 per kg (June/July), before falling again in subsequent months to around \$3,700 per kg in October 2001. Despite this fall, heroin prices were in October still almost 50% higher than in 2000 and more than twice as high as in March 2001. It is interesting to note that in the Teheran retail market such price movements were far less noticeable. Heroin retail prices increased from \$0.7 per gram (usually at 4-7% purity) in March to just \$1 per gram over the August-October period. However, heroin impurities seem to have increased, including the use of poisonous substances. A series of deaths among Iranian heroin users has been reported in recent months as a result of such impurities.

In Iran, heroin prices, which had fallen strongly between 1997 and March 2001, doubled between March and October 2001.

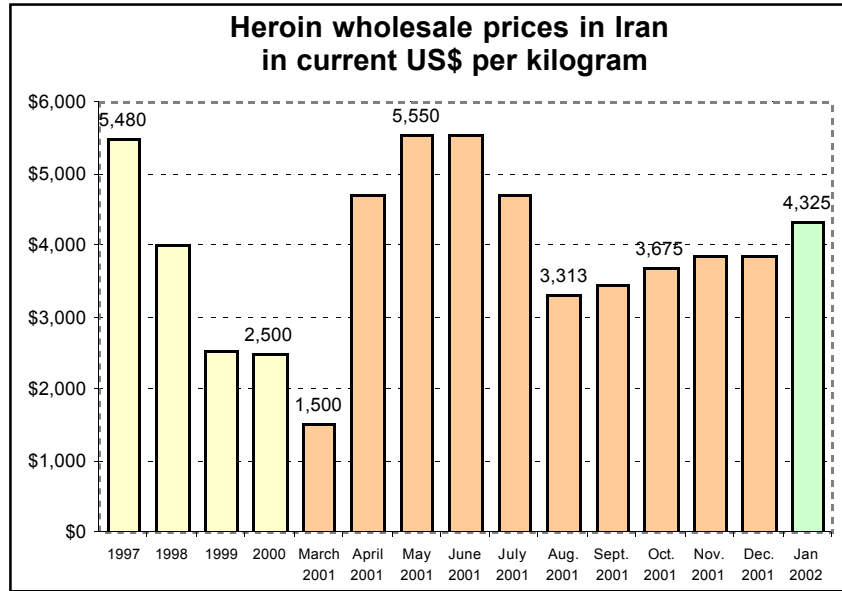


Figure 18
Source: UNDCP Field Office.

The overall number of people dying from heroin use rose according to official figures released by the Iranian Drug Control Headquarters to 2106 in 2001, an increase by 70% compared to 2001. One of the main reasons for the increase in drug related deaths seem to have been the increasing levels of impurity of injected heroin. Increased heroin abuse as a substitute for less easily available and more expensive opium may have played a role as well.

Heroin prices in West Europe were stable or even declining in 2001, before first reports of increases in 2002...

In contrast to rising opium and heroin prices in the countries close to Afghanistan in 2001, no increases were reported from countries in West Europe in 2001. Available data, based on information provided by EUROPOL and other sources, showed either stable or even falling prices indicating that stocks along the trafficking routes were still enough to guarantee a constant supply. The events in Afghanistan following September 11, appear to have - at least temporarily - acceler-

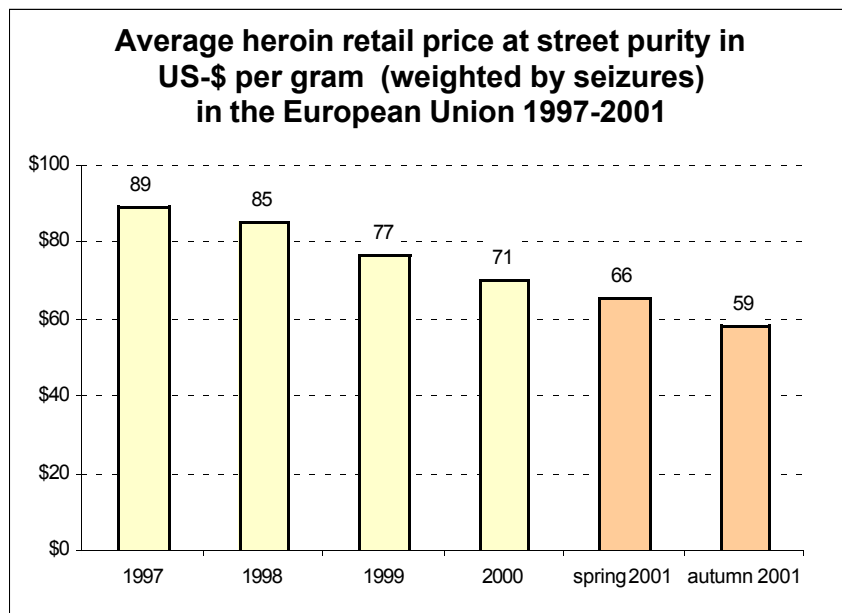


Figure 19
Source: EUROPOL, UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data, Gov. reports.

ated rather than slowed the flow of heroin to West Europe. Only towards the end of the first quarter of 2002, reports were received from a few West European countries, including Switzerland, Germany and the UK, indicating that prices had started rising again.

(e) Purity

Heroin prices are only one indicator of changes in supply. Changes in availability of heroin, notably in consumer markets, are also reflected in changes of purity. Reductions in purity tend to signal a decline in supply while increases in purity signal an increase in supply. In the short term especially, the drug markets often react to changes in supply by adjusting the purity rather than the price. Although heroin prices were stable or declining across West Europe in 2001, data provided by the UK forensic laboratories point to first signs of a decline of heroin purity in the second quarter of 2001 and a statistically significant fall in the third quarter of 2001, reversing the upward trend observed since 1997. Between the first and the third quarter of 2001 average purity of heroin seized by UK customs and police fell from 55% to 43%. This could be interpreted as an early indication that supply may have become restricted in West Europe's largest heroin market in the second half of 2001.

.... but the purity of heroin in the UK, the largest heroin market in West Europe, showed first signs of deterioration in July/August 2001.

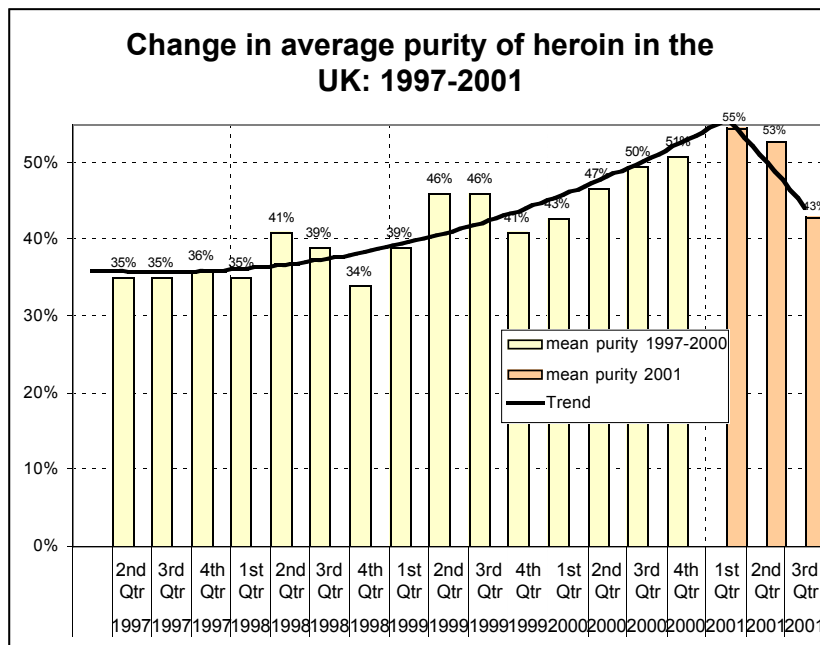


Figure 20
Source: UK Forensic Science Service.

The recent decline in purity levels in the UK followed the downward trend observed in Turkey, one of the main heroin transit countries on the Balkan route. Following a strong rise of average heroin purity levels in Turkey in 1999 and early 2000, in line with Afghanistan's 1999 bumper harvest, a peak was reached in the second quarter of 2000, prior to the announcement of the Afghan poppy ban. Purity - in line with still above average opium production in Afghanistan in 2000 - remained at relatively high levels up until the first quarter of 2001. Since then, however, purity fell markedly, from close to 50% in the first quarter of 2001 to less than 41% in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Heroin purity also deteriorated gradually in Turkey from mid 2000 and declined markedly in 2001.

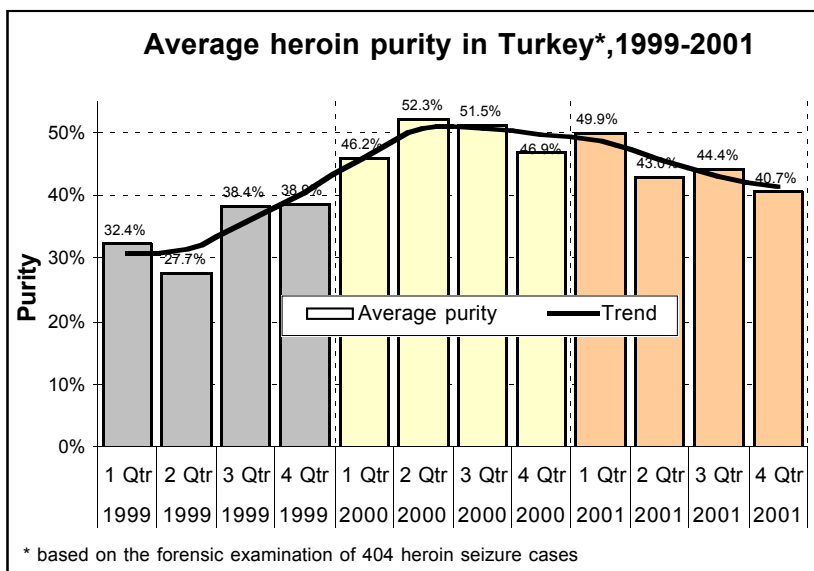


Figure 21
Source: Republic of Turkey (Ministry of Interior/Gendarmerie), Narcotics Laboratory Ankara.

This occurred in parallel to opium production declines in Afghanistan and heroin price increases reported from neighbouring countries. There were also reports from countries neighbouring Afghanistan, notably Iran, which indicated that heroin quality deteriorated in 2001 as well. Nonetheless, the declines in purity were still moderate compared to the massive decline of Afghanistan’s opium production, suggesting that sufficient stocks were still available to feed the market.

5. An opportunity to break the global heroin market ?

The data presented above indicates that the shortage anticipated on the markets traditionally supplied with heroin of Afghan origin was delayed or minimized throughout 2001. Earlier speculations about the existence of large opiate stocks were confirmed by the evolution of seizures and prices in the source region and further along the trafficking routes during 2001.

A heroin shortage could break heroin markets in West Asia and Europe.

Despite the delayed reaction of markets attributed to the existence of stocks, the elimination of more than two-thirds of the world annual illicit opium production in 2001 remains a fact of considerable significance. First signs of the depletion of opiate stocks started to appear both around Afghanistan and in Europe at the end of 2001. Since those regions have been almost exclusively supplied with opiates of Afghan origin, and since Afghanistan represented 70% of the world production in 2000, a severe and sudden shortage could potentially break their heroin markets.

Although it is extremely difficult to estimate the quantities of illicit opium and heroin consumed annually in the world during the last several years, an indicative amount of 400 mt of heroin equivalent has been calculated by UNDCP for the sake of this discussion. Based on this

number, the 2001 global illicit production of opium, which is estimated at about 1,600 mt, equivalent to about 160 mt of heroin, would fall considerably short of the demand from the world illicit markets. (It is estimated that West Europe alone consumes between 80 and 120 mt per year). Despite the large margin of error for the consumption estimate, it is almost certain that the 2001 opium production was well below the current point of equilibrium for global illicit opiate supply and demand.

Global opium production fell well below the point of equilibrium for illicit opiate demand/supply.

The demand of hard core (problem) opiate users tends to be inelastic. A shortage should therefore result in further price increases and/or a reduction of the purity of the heroin sold on the street.

Price increases...

As a consequence, one could expect a number of abusers to increasingly turn, where available (as is now the case in many European countries), to legal opiate substitutes, such as methadone or buprenorphine (known in some countries mainly under its trade name Subutex®). In several countries which have a less developed control system for licitly available opiates, one could expect an increase in diversion attempts from licit trade, both at the wholesale level and at the retail level (pharmacies). Some addicts could also switch to other illegal substances available on the market (cocaine, amphetamine-type stimulants) even though they have different effects on the central nervous system. Finally, demand for treatment could increase.

... would motivate abusers to turn to other substances or to treatment...

A preliminary analysis of the consequences of the 'heroin drought' that has been affecting Australia since December 2000 (apparently largely the result of successful law enforcement interventions which dismantled international trafficking rings supplying the Australian market with heroin from South-East Asia via Hongkong), point in this direction.

... as observed in Australia in 2001.

It is also important to note that the indirect effects of a sudden supply shortage on the health of opiate addicts can be negative if treatment capacities cannot cope with the situation. The series of deaths recorded among heroin addicts in Iran, possibly because of the increasing impurity of heroin (the exact causes are still unknown), could be a warning sign of such a risk.

In countries where treatment capacities are insufficient, risks for the health of the addict population could be severe.

One can also expect an increase in acquisitive crime by heroin addicts who are not able to give up their habit and need to pay higher prices to sustain it. It is not clear, however, whether the overall level of acquisitive crime would increase. The experience of Australia in the context of the 2001 heroin drought has shown that higher levels of criminal activities among heroin addicts remaining in the market did not translate into an overall increase in acquisitive crime. The most likely explanation is that a significant number of heroin users stopped using heroin because of the shortage and the higher heroin prices. The net results were stable to slightly declining levels of acquisitive crime. Another interesting finding was that, despite the higher prices of heroin, the overall amount of money spent on heroin did not increase, because of the reduced number of buyers (NSW Bureau of Crime, "The Australian Heroin Drought and its Implications for Drug Policy", *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, Oct. 2001). At the same time, the higher prices may work as an entry barrier for potential new users, thus reducing the incidence of heroin use and the level of acquisitive crime in the long run.

An overall increase in the level of acquisitive crime was not recorded in Australia.

When would the above-mentioned effects be felt? The effects in and around Afghanistan were already evident in the first half of 2001, some

Effects in and around Afghanistan started to be felt during the first half of 2001...

even before the harvest season (April/May in southern and eastern Afghanistan and June/July in northern Afghanistan).

...and should be felt in 2002 in West Europe as well.

For markets further away along the trafficking routes, in West Europe in particular, seizure data suggest the existence of a time-lag of three to six months to more than a year between production- and seizure-related changes. Against this background, first effects of the opiate shortage on the West European market could have been felt towards the end of 2001 -- if the events of September 11 and their subsequent response had not taken place. Instead of expected price rises along the trafficking chain as stocks depleted, the military campaign apparently led to panic sales of stocks, thus actually sending market signals of rapidly growing amounts of opiates available for transport to West Europe. That, in turn, resulted in consumer prices falling rather than rising. Nonetheless, this could only be a temporary phenomenon. A decline in heroin availability, and thus a trend of rising prices, could be expected in Europe during 2002.

The effects of the shortage in West Asia and Europe could propagate to the other markets...

Shortage on the consumer markets and high heroin prices would also create strong incentives for trafficking networks to obtain heroin from other markets where it is still available and cheaper. As a simple effect of the law of supply and demand, heroin prices should then also increase in the other markets (North America, East Asia), thus propagating the effect of the shortage from the West Asian and European markets to the rest of the world. The effects witnessed on a smaller scale in Australia in 2001 could expand in a short period to all the heroin markets. A rapid and sizeable reduction in the number of opiate users could then be recorded, possibly creating an occasion to initiate the spiralling effect by which an increasingly contracting market can be driven close to total elimination.

... creating an opportunity to maximise the impact of opiate control policies.

In the context of the 2008 elimination objective adopted by the international community at the 1998 special session of the UN General Assembly on drugs, this appears as an opportunity to maximize the impact of the programmes implemented throughout the world to eliminate or significantly reduce illicit opium cultivation and opiate abuse by the year 2008.

To sustain the reduction in production, the international community must face two main risks :

The materialization of the scenario described above would, however, depend on the capacity of the international community to sustain the considerable reduction of global opium production recorded in 2001. In this context, two categories of risks need to be assessed and factored into drug control policies:

- the displacement of sources

- the risk of displacement of illicit opium sources

- the resumption of production in Afghanistan

- the risk of a resumption of opium production in Afghanistan

6. Could the illicit opiate markets turn to alternative sources of supply ?

Myanmar, Laos and Colombia appear as alternative sources in the short term.

In the short term (2002), and provided that Afghan heroin stocks are depleted and that large scale opium production does not resume in Afghanistan, illicit opiate sources for Europe and West Asia would have to shift to the remaining dominant producing areas (most notably Myanmar, but also Laos and Colombia). Is such a displacement of sources likely ?

The history of the heroin market in the US during the last 25 years clearly shows that heroin sources can rapidly shift from one region to another, and have done so repeatedly in 1972, 1979-80, 1986-87 and 1994-95.

The history of the evolution of the sources of heroin supply to the United States provides a telling example of the flexibility of heroin markets and of their capacity to turn rapidly to alternative sources of supply.

In the early 1970's, President Nixon declared a "total war" on drugs. Heroin was then the prime target. During the following quarter of a century, the supply side of the US heroin market went through four main phases with sharp geographical shifts that appear to have been triggered by a combination of drug control interventions and external factors (including climatic conditions, civil or international wars, etc...).

During the first period 1975-79, the US market was dominated by Mexican heroin with South-East Asian heroin growing in importance.

In 1972, the French Connection - which had been supplying Turkish heroin to the US market - was disbanded and Turkey enforced a ban on opium production. In the Americas, Mexican heroin then filled the gap and dominated the US market. However, the Mexican government launched operation Condor in 1976-77 (increased eradication efforts, using air spraying instead of manual eradication). As a result, Mexican heroin production went down and was increasingly replaced on the US market by South East Asian heroin. The following combination of factors contributed to the next shift in 1979-1980:

A combination of events in South East Asia, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan triggered the next shift in 1979-1980.

- A severe 2-year drought in South East Asia reduced opium production by more than 60% in the Golden Triangle in 1979 and 1980;
- In 1979, Pakistan declared a ban on licit opium production which pushed the opiate industry underground and, combined with an excellent opium harvest the same year, generated a surplus and stock piles of illicit opium.
- The revolution in Iran in 1979 and the adoption and enforcement of severe drug control laws resulted in the elimination of all opium poppy cultivation in Iran and in the relocation of some Iranian traffickers to Pakistan.
- Heroin production started in Pakistan with the assistance of South East Asian chemists. In 1981, Pakistan's heroin laboratories surged onto the international trafficking scene.
- The USSR military intervention in Afghanistan (1979) temporarily disrupted opium production and trafficking, before creating an incentive for the Mujahedin to use the opium/heroin trade as a source of cash.
- After the initial period of strict drug control (1979-80) in Iran, the start of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980 diverted Iranian resources away from drug law enforcement. As a result, opiate abuse and trafficking in/through Iran increased.

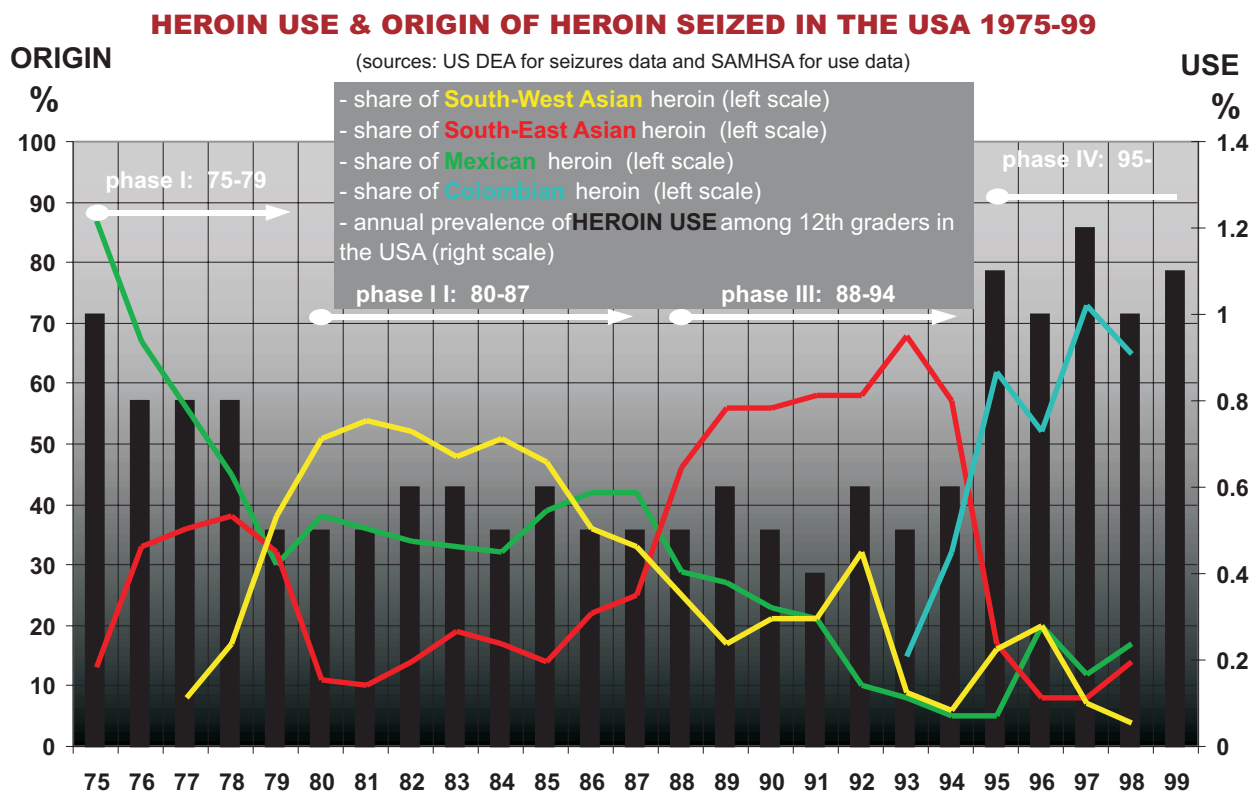


Figure 22

The second phase (1980-87) was marked by a lower level of heroin abuse and saw the predominance of heroin from South-West Asia (Pakistan and Afghanistan) on the US market.

A combination of events in Mexico, Iran, the USA, Burma and Nigeria triggered the next shift in 1986-1987.

The decline of the Mexican and South East Asian heroin supply, combined with the development of the cocaine epidemic, resulted in a decrease in the level of heroin abuse in the USA. Heroin abuse then remained fairly stable at a relatively low level for about 15 years (1979-93). During that time, heroin from South West Asia (initially mostly from Pakistan, and then increasingly from Afghanistan) dominated the US market. The following combination of factors contributed to the next shift in 1986-87:

- Mexican "black tar" (heroin crudely refined, but with high purity levels and low prices) appeared in 1985 and Mexican heroin temporarily recaptured the main share of US heroin seizures in 1986 and 1987.
- Iran resumed stricter drug law enforcement against consumption and trafficking.
- US Drug law enforcement successfully dismantled much of the smuggling and trafficking operations of South West Asia heroin organizations in the USA.
- South East Asian opium production started a 4-year increase (1986-89).
- After the pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988, the Burmese government totally stopped drug law enforcement activities to focus its efforts on maintaining control in urban areas. As a result, opium poppy cultivation and opiates trafficking increased in the country.
- The failure of its oil economy and the deterioration of its socio-economic context prompted the development of illegal activities in Nigeria during the 1980's; Nigerian trafficking groups started playing an increasing role in international heroin trafficking and contributed to the growing availability of South East Asian heroin in the US.

In 1985, South East Asian heroin represented only 14% of US heroin seizures. From 1986 to 1989, that share increased successively to 22%, 25%, 46% and 56%. From 1988 to 1994, South East Asian heroin dominated the US market. The declining share of the US market for South-West Asian heroin (47% of US heroin seizures in 1985; 36% in 1986; 33% in 1987; 25% in 1988; 17% in 1989) was more than offset by a predominance on the European market, which was more easily accessible. The lower level of South West Asian heroin purity also contributed to give a competitive advantage to South-East Asian heroin on the US market. The following factors contributed to the next shift in 1994-95:

- Opium poppy cultivation started to develop in Colombia in the early 1990s;
- In 1994-95, increased military pressure was put on the Shan United Army in Myanmar which resulted in the surrender of its leader Khun Sa in December 1995. As Khun Sa and his troops controlled the largest share of Myanmar's heroin production, South East Asian heroin trade was temporarily disorganized and trafficking lines were cut. This was reflected in heroin seizures data which showed a large drop in 1995 in East and South East Asia. This fall was also reflected in the heroin seizures in the USA: South East Asian heroin represented 68% of the heroin seized in the US in 1993; 58% in 1994 and only 17% in 1995. Khun Sa was linked with Hong Kong trafficking rings which used Thailand as a transit country. With the dismantling of Khun Sa's organization, trafficking was reoriented through China and taken over by smaller, less organized and less effective Chinese groups. Heroin seizures in China reflected this new trend with an increase of more than 300% from 1995 to 1998. Meanwhile, the level of heroin seizures in Thailand never recovered from the 1995 fall: in 1993, Thailand represented 33% of all heroin seizures in East and South East Asia, but only 6% five years later in 1998. During the same period, China's share grew from 58% to 83%.

Colombian heroin appeared on the US market in the early 1990s. In 1993, the DEA started to monitor its presence in US seizures. The progression was spectacular: from 15% in 1993, its share doubled to reach 32% in 1994, and doubled again to reach 62% in 1995, taking over the position previously occupied by South East Asian heroin.

This new phase in the US heroin market was also marked by the revival of heroin use. In 1994, annual prevalence of heroin use among 12th graders in the US was 0.6%, a level comparable to the previous 14 years. In 1995, the rate almost doubled to reach 1.1%, a level unseen since 1975 (1.0%) and to which it has remained until today (1.2% in 1997; 1.0% in 1998; 1.1% in 1999). The high purity levels typically found in heroin from Colombia enables users to smoke it or sniff it, instead of injecting it, which can contribute to give it a more benign image and to attract younger users.

During the last 30 years, the US market has thus been supplied, in succession, by virtually all the main opium producing areas. A similar scenario could develop in the case of the large European market suddenly deprived of its traditional South West Asian heroin source.

After a brief return of Mexican heroin to the first rank in 1986-87, the third phase (1988-94) was dominated by South East Asian (Burmese) heroin.

A combination of factors in Colombia and Myanmar triggered the next shift in 1994-95.

Finally, Colombian heroin made an explosive entry onto the US market to take first rank in 1995, fuelling a revived heroin demand.

As in the case of the USA, heroin sources for Europe could shift.

Drug traffickers may turn to South East Asian / Latin American opium.

A general rise in illicit opiate prices as a result of a sustained reduction of production in Afghanistan will also eventually be reflected at the level of opium poppy growers and act as an incentive to increase production in other sources countries. However, as mentioned before, such price increases were not recorded in Myanmar before and during the 2001/2002 opium poppy season (harvesting took place in February/March 2002). The incentive mechanism thus does not appear to be working as yet in that region. Although opium poppy farmers in Myanmar probably have the capacity to significantly increase the area under opium poppy cultivation, it is now unlikely that this will happen during the 2001/2002 opium season. The same argument can be applied to Laos. The evolution of the situation in Colombia is more difficult to assess, as reliable estimates of the extent of poppy cultivation have been difficult to establish in recent years.

If a shortage started to be felt in the European markets in the first part of 2002, it is possible that difficulties encountered by traffickers to obtain heroin from their traditional networks and increasing heroin prices will lead them to try to obtain heroin from South East Asia. Since a significant share of the opium production is normally consumed in the form of opium in that region, higher prices offered after the harvest could entice farmers and local buyers to redirect part of the 2002 opium production towards heroin manufacture destined for Europe at the expense of the local opium market. By the end of 2002, the higher opium prices would then stimulate the extension of opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia.

In the mid- to long-term (2003 onwards) it is possible that illicit opium production could develop in the territories of other countries, notably in Central Asia...

To assess the risk of displacement of opium poppy cultivation to the territories of other countries as a mid- to long-term consequence of the Afghan ban, one can look at what has characterized the development of large scale illicit opium poppy cultivation in some areas during the last two to three decades. It seems that the existence of a tradition of opium poppy growing and the availability of abundant and poor agricultural labour (opium poppy cultivation is a labour intensive activity which requires skills and experience), combined with either the tolerance of the local authorities or difficulties for the central government to control the opium poppy growing areas due to their remoteness and/or the presence of antagonistic armed groups, are some of the main enabling conditions for the development of large-scale opium production. Accordingly, countries primarily at risk for an expansion of illicit cultivation would also be those which, already affected with significant levels of illicit cultivation, were identified above as most likely alternative sources for supplying the world's main heroin markets in the short term (Myanmar, Colombia and, to a lesser extent, Laos). Apart from those countries, Central Asia can be identified as an area where there is a potential risk for the development of opium poppy cultivation.

... where drug trafficking groups could take advantage of ethnic ties to promote opium poppy cultivation.

Many of the drug trafficking groups operating in South West and Central Asia rely strongly on cross-border ethnic ties. As they do not have the international connections which would enable them to simply switch operations to South East Asia or Latin America they could attempt to promote the development of illicit opium poppy cultivation in countries close to Afghanistan, notably Pakistan and Central Asia.

7. The threat of a resumption of large-scale opium production in Afghanistan

While the risks of displacement of opium sources discussed in the previous section are real, recent developments in Afghanistan suggest that, in 2002, the area now most likely to replace the missing production is Afghanistan itself. While the pace of changes in Afghanistan since September 2001 has made it difficult to predict future developments of the drug situation in the country, it is now confirmed that Afghan farmers have resumed opium poppy cultivation this year.

Afghan farmers have resumed opium poppy cultivation.

Results of the pre-assessment survey of opium poppy cultivation conducted by UNDCP from 1 to 10 February 2002 showed that opium poppy cultivation has resumed to a relatively high level in Afghanistan.

Based on findings of the pre-assessment survey conducted by UNDCP in early February 2002

A sample of 208 villages in 42 districts were surveyed in the traditional opium poppy growing areas of Southern and Eastern Afghanistan, in the provinces of Helmand, Qandahar, Oruzgan, Nangarhar and Kunar. Those five provinces accounted for 84% of the total opium poppy cultivation area in Afghanistan in 2000. The northern region of Afghanistan was not included in the pre-assessment survey because the colder climate in that area usually delays the opium poppy planting season and cultivation is not observable clearly in February.

Based on the findings of this limited survey, and assuming that poppy cultivation also resumed in provinces not covered by the pre-assessment, it is estimated that opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan could cover an area between 45,000 ha and 65,000 ha in 2002.

...opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan could cover an area between 45,000 ha and 65,000 ha in 2002...

This range of estimates compares to the levels of cultivation reached during the mid-1990s, but remains lower than those recorded in 1999 (about 90,500 ha) and 2000 (about 82,000 ha).

... which compares to mid-1990's levels of cultivation...

Based on an average national yield of 41 kg/ha over the past 8 years, the resulting production of opium harvested between March and August 2002 in Afghanistan could reach between 1,900 and 2,700 metric tons of opium (1999: about 4,600 mt - 2000 : about 3,300 mt).

... and could yield between 1,900 and 2,700 mt of opium.

The Afghan Interim Administration banned opium poppy cultivation on 17 January 2002. At that time, however, most opium poppy fields had already been sown. Although most farmers interviewed during the pre-assessment survey said they were uncertain about being able to harvest opium this spring because of the ban, the high prices offered by local traders created a powerful incentive. At the time of publication, the overall impact of the eradication campaign launched in April 2002 by the Afghan Interim Administration in that very challenging context was unknown.

A combination of three main factors can explain this development:

A combination of the following factors can explain the resumption of illicit cultivation:

A FAO/WFP Food Supply Assessment Mission conducted in May 2001 in Afghanistan, concluded that the ban resulted in a severe loss of income for an estimated 3.3 million people. The figure of 3.3 million included 80,000 farmers and their families (480,000 people), plus 480,000 itinerant labourers and their families (2.8 million people). WFP considered that, unless food aid and viable alternative economic opportunities were provided, there was a risk of a return to opium poppy cultivation the next year. The total value of Afghanistan's opium

...the socio-economic hardship in rural areas,

production at farmgate level was estimated at US\$ 265 million in 1999 and US\$ 91 million in 2000. As is well known, the economic hardship faced by the Afghan population had reached the dimensions of a humanitarian crisis. The high prices of opium could only add to the incentive for farmers to replant opium poppy.

...the interest of some local warlords to secure revenues from the opiate trade,...

One cannot rule out the possibility of the involvement of some local warlords in the lucrative illicit opiate trade, including the manufacture and sale of heroin to trafficking networks.

... and the vacuum of power at the time of opium poppy planting.

The 2000/2001 ban was imposed by the Taliban regime. The vacuum of power left by the rapid collapse of that regime had not yet been filled at the time of opium poppy planting. By the time a new ban was imposed on opium poppy cultivation by the Afghan Interim Authorities (17 January 2002), farmers had already sown their fields. On several occasions, the Afghan Interim Authorities have expressed their determination to address this problem. However, preventing the new opium harvest, mostly taking place in April-May, from reaching the market presented a complex challenge to the Afghan Interim Authorities and the international community.

A key element in the Taliban's elimination of almost all opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan was the geographical accessibility of the growing areas.

A question of direct relevance to future interventions is: what made it possible for the Taliban to eliminate almost all opium poppy cultivation from Afghanistan at once? The authoritarian nature of the regime is only a partial answer to the question. The characteristics of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan seem to have been a critically enabling factor. Located by necessity on the narrow irrigated and fertile valleys of the otherwise arid areas of Helmand, Nangharar and Quandharar provinces, the bulk of Afghanistan's opium poppy land could relatively easily be accessed and controlled. Needless to say, this fact also proves that opium poppy cultivation could not have expanded so dramatically in Afghanistan during the 1990s without the tolerance of the authorities. In other opium source countries like Myanmar, Laos or Colombia, opium poppy cultivation takes place in remote, mountainous and forested areas. To physical obstacles, Colombia and Myanmar add the presence of insurgent groups in the growing areas who maintain a symbiotic relationship between arms smuggling, drug trafficking and politically motivated violence.

The new regime can count on the support of the international community to sustain the prohibition of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan.

The new regime in Afghanistan has one critical advantage over the Taliban: as it is meeting the requirements of the international community, it can count on the readiness of the donor countries and the aid agencies to provide large-scale support for addressing the humanitarian crisis and helping with the reconstruction of the country. This offers the element needed for a humanitarian approach to sustaining the prohibition of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan.

ESTIMATES

PRODUCTION

OVERVIEW

Global opium poppy cultivation dropped considerably in 2001 while a modest decline was recorded for global coca bush cultivation. Information is lacking to make an assessment of illicit cannabis cultivation at the global level but growing seizures suggest a continued increase.

OPIUM

The global pattern of opium poppy cultivation and opium production was deeply modified in 2001, following the implementation of a ban on opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan. A 91 % reduction in the area under cultivation in that country translated in a 35 % reduction at the global level, from about 222,000 ha in 2000 to about 144,000 ha in 2001. The resulting potential production of opium at the global level went down by 65%, from about 4,700 metric tons in 2000, to about 1,600 metric tons in 2001.

In July 2000 the Taliban authorities banned the cultivation of opium poppy throughout all areas under their control. A rapid survey conducted by UNDCP in February 2001 showed a high degree of compliance with the ban. The finding was later confirmed through the full survey implemented annually by UNDCP. Final results showed that an estimated 7,606 hectares of opium poppy were cultivated in Afghanistan during the 2001 season, down by 91 % from the previous year's estimate of 82,171 ha. Most major former opium poppy growing provinces had become totally, or nearly, opium free. No opium poppy cultivation was found in Helmand, the province with the largest cultivation area in 2000 (42,853 ha), and only 218 ha were recorded in Nangarhar, the second ranking province in 2000 (19,747 ha). In the northern province of Badakhshan, however, cultivation increased from 2,458 ha in 2000 to 6,342 ha in 2001.

With weighted average yields of 31 Kg of opium per hectare on irrigated land, and 18 kg/ha on rain-fed land, potential opium production amounted to 185 metric tons in Afghanistan in 2001, a reduction of 3,100 mt, or 94%, from the 2000 total of 3,276 mt.

In 2001, the four provinces with the largest area under opium poppy cultivation were: Badakhshan with 6,342 ha (83% of the national total), Samangan with 614 ha (8%), Nangarhar with 218 Ha (3%), and Takhar with 211 Ha (3%). In 2000, the top four provinces were: Helmand with 42,853 ha (52% of the national total), Nangarhar with 19,747 ha (24%), Oruzgan with 4,331 ha (5.3%) and Qandahar with 3,427 ha (4.2%).

The reduction in opium production in Afghanistan was not offset by increases in other countries. While Myanmar became the largest source of illicit opium during the year (followed by Afghanistan and the Lao PDR), the area under cultivation remained relatively stable in that country with 105,000 ha in 2001, against 108,000 ha in 2000 (based on data published by the US government). Similarly, and based on a yield survey conducted by UNDCP in the Shan States in 2001, potential opium production varied little, from 1,087 mt in 2000 to 1,097 mt in 2001. Results of the joint 2001 UNDCP/Lao Government survey indicated a reduction of opium poppy cultivation and potential opium production in the Lao PDR, from 19,052 ha and 167 mt in 2000, to 17,255 ha and 134 mt in 2001.

Although there are uncertainties about the number of hectares under illicit opium poppy cultivation on its territory, Colombia is considered to rank fourth, with about 4.5 % of the global area under illicit opium poppy cultivation.

Prospects for 2002:

Results of the pre-assessment survey of opium poppy cultivation conducted by UNDCP in early February 2002 show that opium poppy cultivation has resumed to a relatively high level in Afghanistan.

A sample of 208 villages in 42 districts were surveyed in the traditional opium poppy growing areas of Southern and Eastern Afghanistan, in the provinces of Helmand, Qandahar, Oruzgan, Nangarhar and Kunar. Those five provinces accounted for 84% of the total opium poppy cultivation area in Afghanistan in 2000. The northern region of Afghanistan was not included in the pre-assessment survey because the colder climate in that area usually delays the opium poppy planting season and cultivation is not observable clearly in February.

Based on the findings of this limited survey, and assuming that opium poppy cultivation also resumed in provinces not covered by the pre-assessment, it is estimated that opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan could cover an area between 45,000 ha and 65,000 ha in 2002. This range of estimates compares to the levels of cultivation reached during the mid-1990s, but remains lower than those recorded in 1999 (about 90,500 ha) and 2000 (about 82,000 ha). Based on an average national yield of 41 kg/ha over the past 8 years, the resulting production of opium harvested between March and August 2002 in Afghanistan could reach between 1,900 and 2,700 metric tons of opium (1999: about 4,600 mt - 2000 : about 3,300 mt).

The Afghan Interim Administration banned opium poppy cultivation on 17 January 2002. At that time, however, most opium poppy fields had already been sown. Although most farmers interviewed during the pre-assessment survey said they were uncertain about being able to harvest opium this spring because of the ban, the high prices offered by local traders created a powerful incentive. The impact of the eradication campaign launched by the Afghan Interim Administration in this challenging context in April 2002 was unknown at the time of publication.

The weekly monitoring of opium prices in the Wa region of Myanmar by UNDCP during 2001 did not reveal any sizeable impact of the fall of opium production in Afghanistan. The existence of large Afghan opiate stocks offset the reduction of production in Afghanistan and apparently canceled potential incentives for the displacement of additional cultivation to Myanmar. A very large increase in production in Myanmar is therefore not expected in 2002. Results of the first large-scale survey launched by UNDCP and the Myanmar authorities in the Shan States in 2002 are expected by mid-2002 and, along with the data from the Lao/UNDCP national survey, should provide a clear answer to the question of the potential displacements of illicit cultivation from South West to South East Asia in 2002.

OPIUM

GLOBAL ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF OPIUM POPPY AND PRODUCTION OF OPIUM, 1989-2001													
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CULTIVATION⁽¹⁾ IN HECTARES													
SOUTH-WEST ASIA													
Afghanistan	34,300	41,300	50,800	49,300	58,300	71,470	53,759	56,824	58,416	63,674	90,583	82,171	7,606
Pakistan	7,464	7,488	7,962	9,493	7,329	5,759	5,091	873	874	950	284	260	213
Subtotal	41,764	48,788	58,762	58,793	65,629	77,229	58,850	57,697	59,290	64,624	90,867	82,431	7,819
SOUTH-EAST ASIA													
Lao PDR	42,130	30,580	29,625	19,190	26,040	18,520	19,650	21,601	24,082	26,837	22,543	19,052	17,255
Myanmar	143,000	150,100	160,000	153,700	165,800	146,600	154,070	163,000	155,150	130,300	89,500	108,700	105,000
Thailand	2,982	1,782	3,727	3,016	998	478	168	368	352	716	702	890	820
Viet Nam ⁽²⁾	14,000	18,000	17,000	12,199	4,268	3,066	1,880	1,743	340	442	442		
Subtotal	202,112	200,462	210,352	188,105	197,106	168,664	175,768	186,712	179,924	158,295	113,187	128,642	123,075
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES													
Combined	10,750	8,054	7,521	2,900	5,704	5,700	5,025	3,190	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,479	2,500
Total Asia	254,626	257,304	276,635	249,798	268,439	251,593	239,643	247,599	241,264	224,969	206,104	213,552	133,394
LATIN AMERICA													
Colombia ⁽³⁾			1,160	6,578	5,008	15,091	5,226	4,916	6,584	7,350	6,500	6,500	6,500
Mexico ⁽⁴⁾	6,600	5,450	3,765	3,310	3,960	5,795	5,050	5,100	4,000	5,500	3,600	1,900	4,400
Total Latin America	6,600	5,450	4,925	9,888	8,968	20,886	10,276	10,016	10,584	12,850	10,100	8,400	10,900
GRAND TOTAL	261,226	262,754	281,560	259,686	277,407	272,479	249,919	257,615	251,848	237,819	216,204	221,952	144,294
POTENTIAL PRODUCTION IN METRIC TONS													
SOUTH-WEST ASIA													
Afghanistan	1,200	1,570	1,980	1,970	2,330	3,416	2,335	2,248	2,804	2,693	4,565	3,276	185
Pakistan	149	150	160	181	161	128	112	24	24	26	9	8	5
Subtotal	1,349	1,720	2,140	2,151	2,491	3,544	2,447	2,272	2,828	2,719	4,574	3,284	190
SOUTH-EAST ASIA													
Lao PDR	278	202	196	127	169	120	128	140	147	124	124	167	134
Myanmar	1,544	1,621	1,728	1,660	1,791	1,583	1,664	1,760	1,676	1,303	895	1,087	1,097
Thailand	31	20	23	14	17	3	2	5	4	8	8	6	6
Viet Nam	70	90	85	61	21	15	9	9	2	2	2		
Subtotal	1,923	1,933	2,032	1,862	1,998	1,721	1,803	1,914	1,829	1,437	1,029	1,260	1,237
OTHER ASIAN COUNTRIES													
Combined	57	45	45	-	4	90	78	48	30	30	30	38	40
Total Asia	3,329	3,698	4,217	4,013	4,493	5,355	4,328	4,234	4,687	4,186	5,633	4,582	1,467
LATIN AMERICA													
Colombia ⁽³⁾			16	90	68	205	71	67	90	100	88	88	88
Mexico	66	62	41	40	49	60	53	54	46	60	43	21	71
Total Latin America	66	62	57	130	117	265	124	121	136	160	131	109	159
GRAND TOTAL	3,395	3,760	4,274	4,143	4,610	5,620	4,452	4,355	4,823	4,346	5,764	4,691	1,626
Potential HEROIN	340	376	427	414	461	562	445	436	482	435	576	469	163

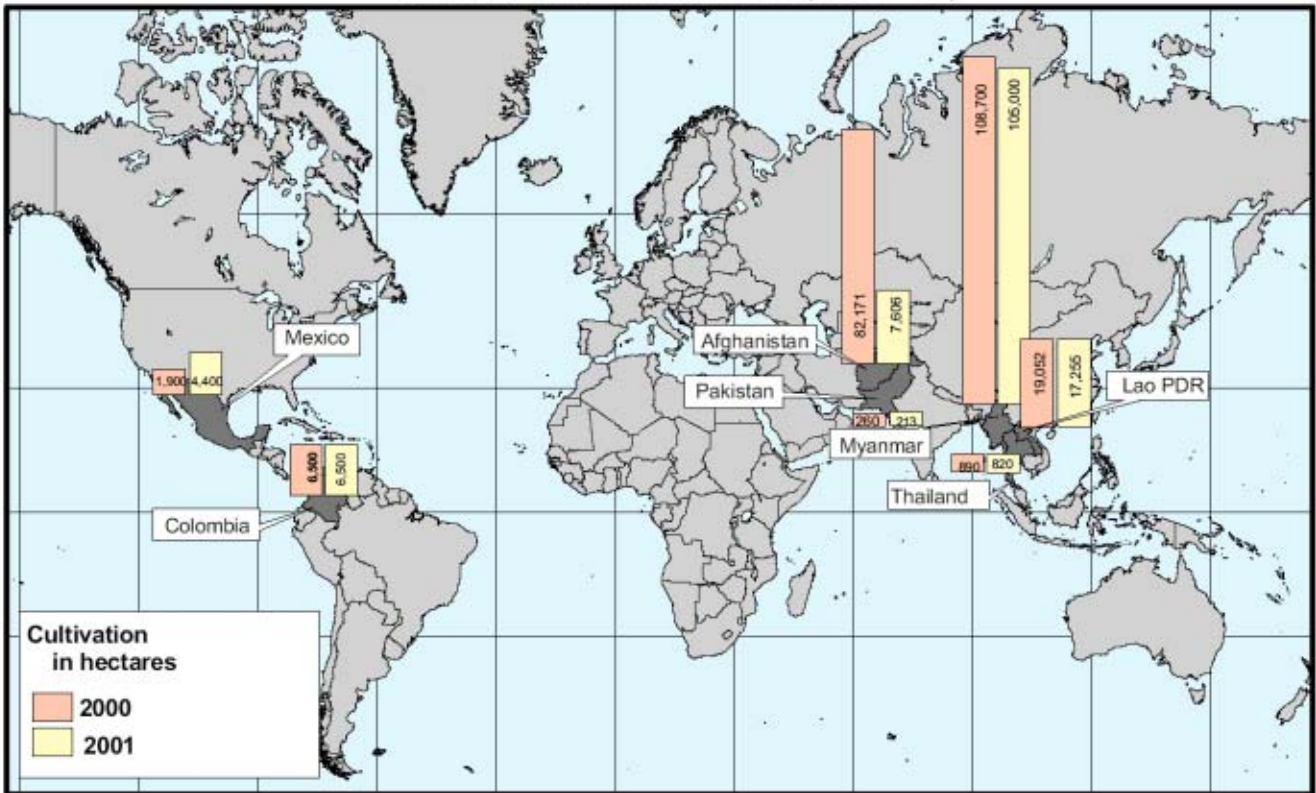
⁽¹⁾ Potentially harvestable, after eradication.

⁽²⁾ Due to small production, Viet Nam cultivation and production were included in the category "Other Asian countries" as of 2000.

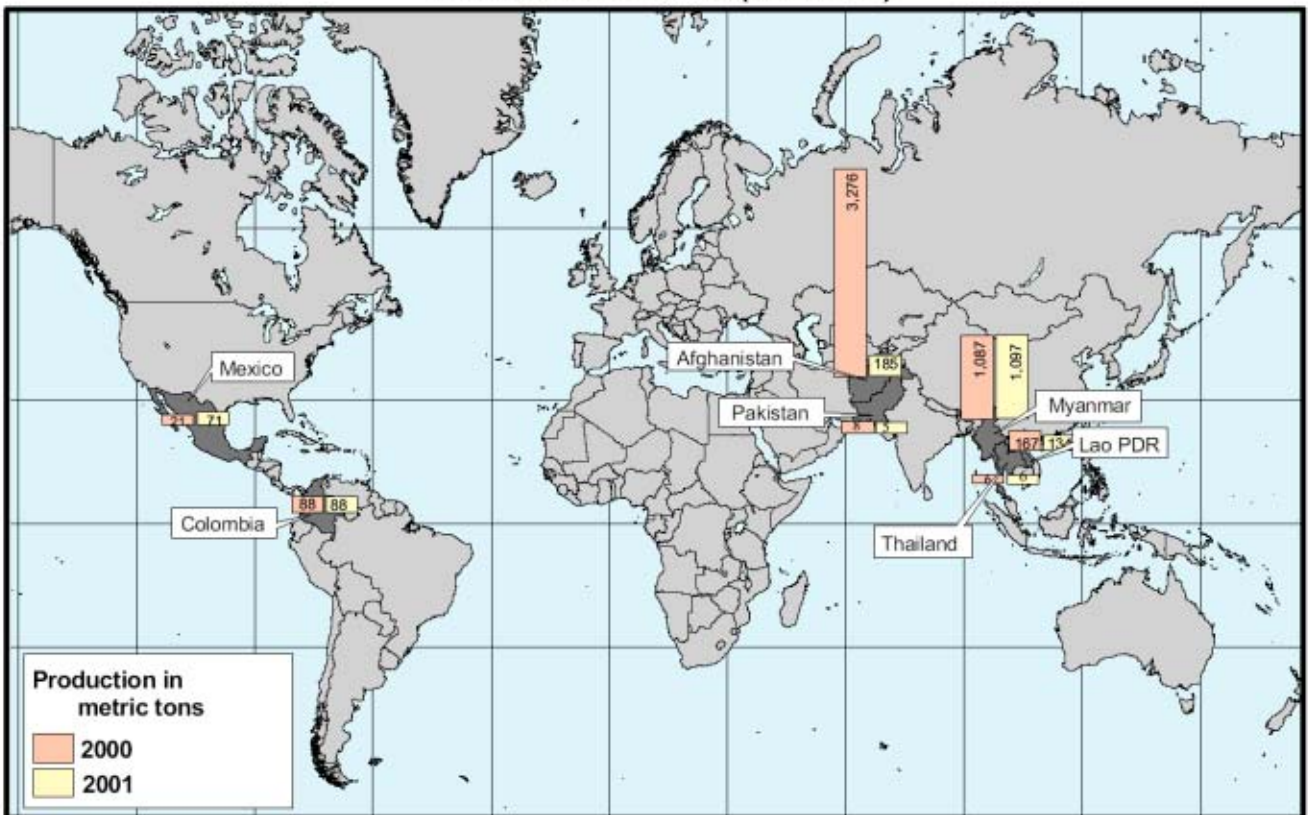
⁽³⁾ According to the Government of Colombia, cultivation covered 7,350 ha and 6,500 ha and production amounted to 73 mt and 65 mt in 1998 and 1999 respectively. For 2000 and 2001, no data available at time of publication. Data from 1999 is used for those two years.

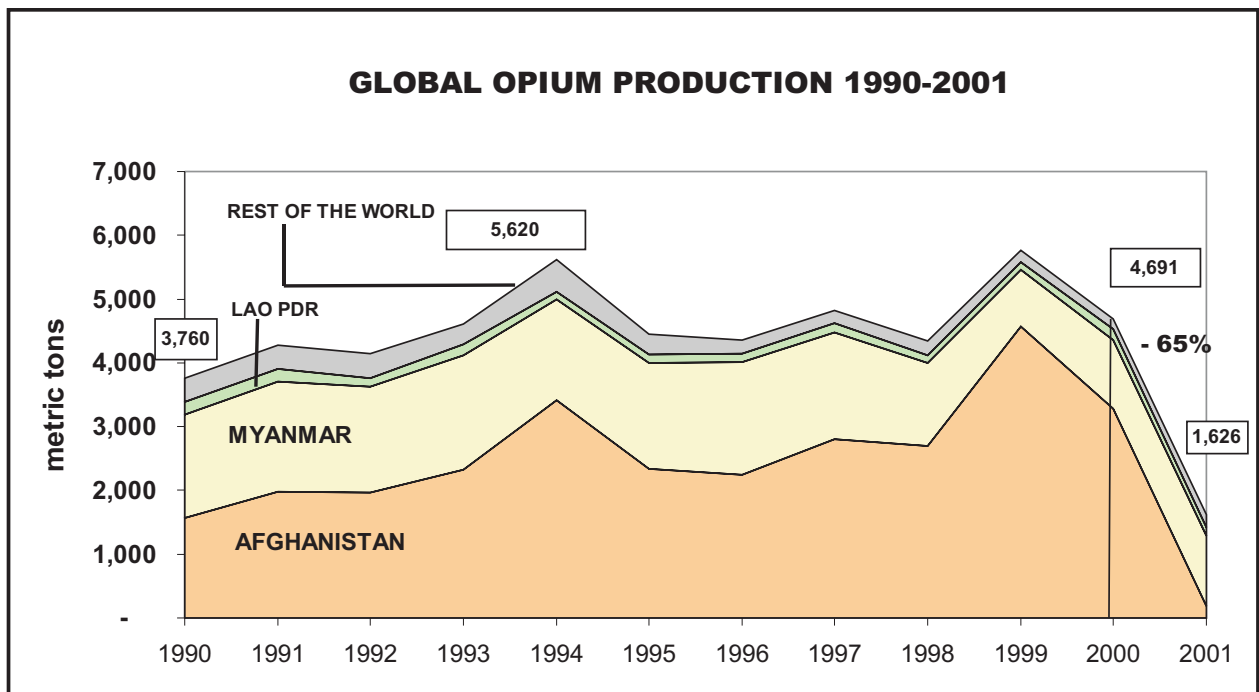
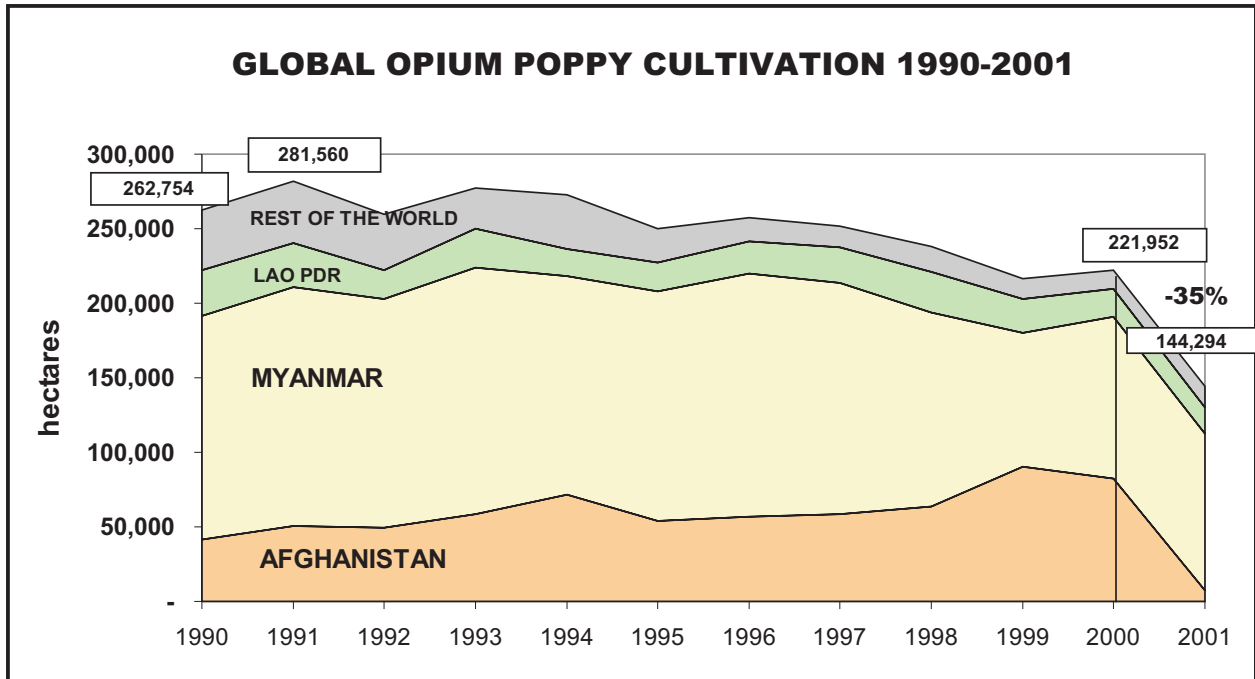
⁽⁴⁾ Sources: As its survey system is under development, the Govt of Mexico indicates it can neither provide cultivation estimates nor endorse those published by UNDCP which are derived from US Government surveys.

OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION (2000-2001)

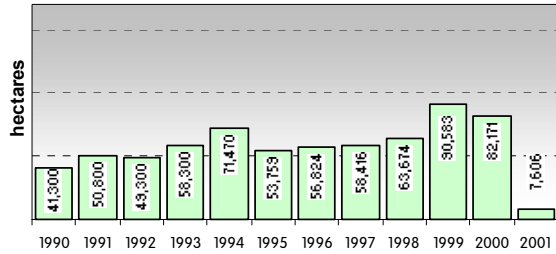


OPIUM PRODUCTION (2000-2001)

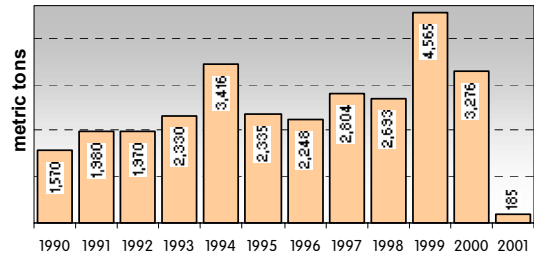




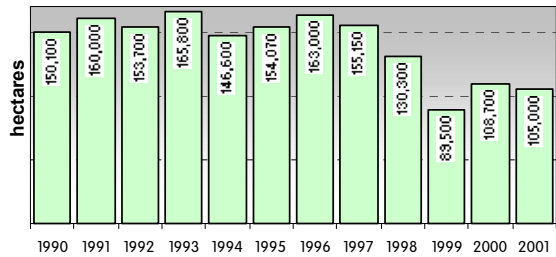
AFGHANISTAN - OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION, 1990-2001



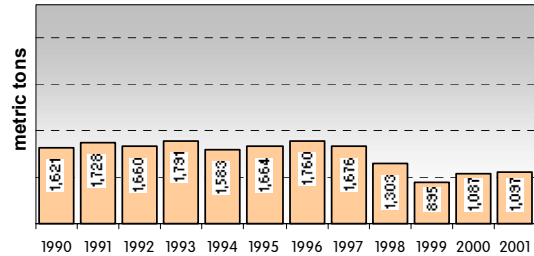
AFGHANISTAN - OPIUM PRODUCTION, 1990-2001



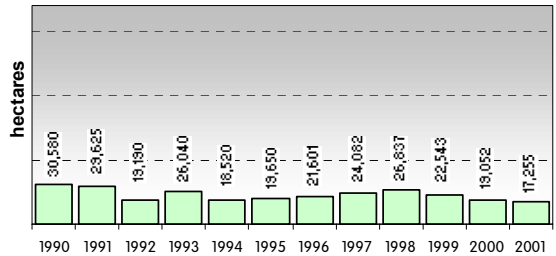
MYANMAR - OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION, 1990-2001



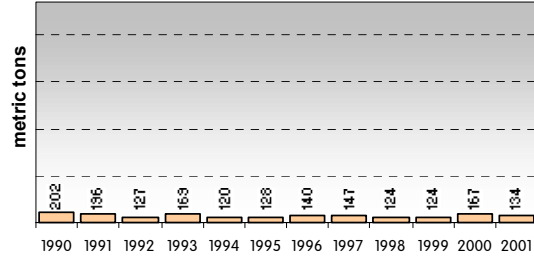
MYANMAR - OPIUM PRODUCTION, 1990-2001



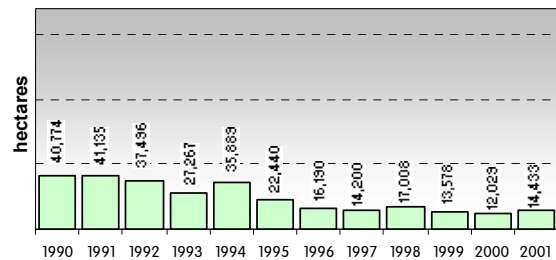
LAO PDR - OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION, 1990-2001



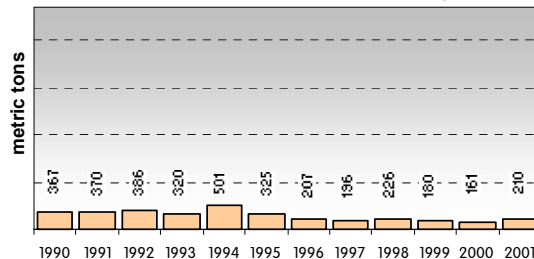
LAO PDR - OPIUM PRODUCTION, 1990-2001



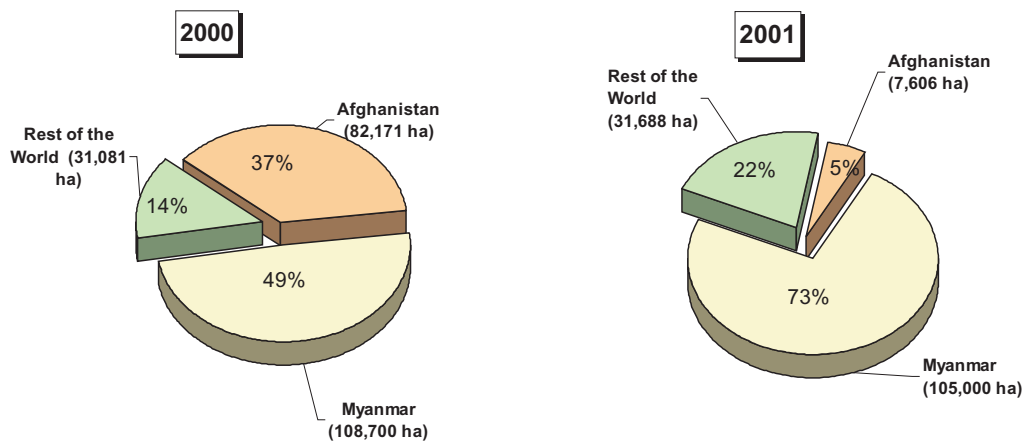
REST OF THE WORLD - OPIUM POPPY CULT. 1990-2001



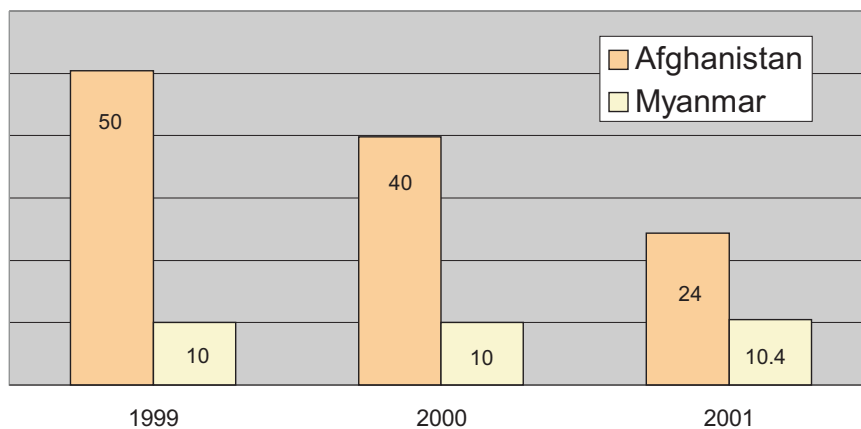
REST OF THE WORLD - OPIUM PRODUCTION, 1990-2001



OPIUM POPPY CULTIVATION

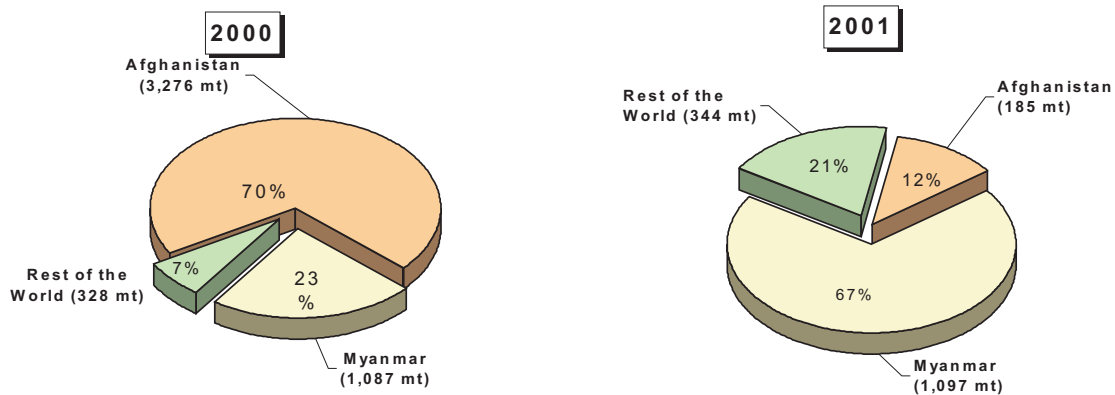


OPIUM YIELDS IN AFGHANISTAN AND MYANMAR (kg / ha)

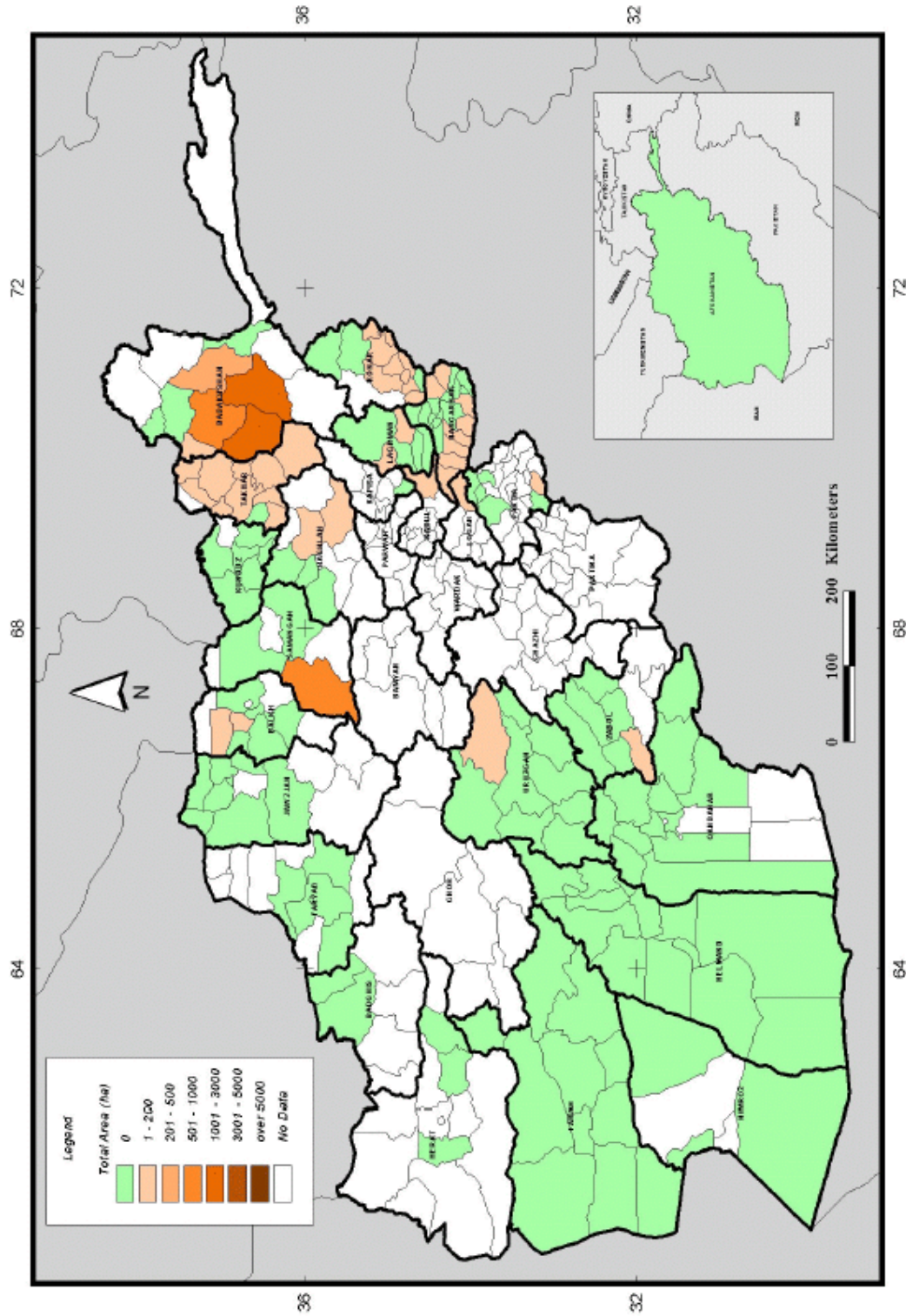


Differences in opium yield between Afghanistan and Myanmar are due to differences in opium poppy varieties and growing conditions. Variations of yields from year to year in the same country are mostly caused by changes in weather conditions and/or, as in the case of Afghanistan in 2001, by a shift in the relative distribution of cultivation from irrigated to rain-fed land.

OPIUM PRODUCTION

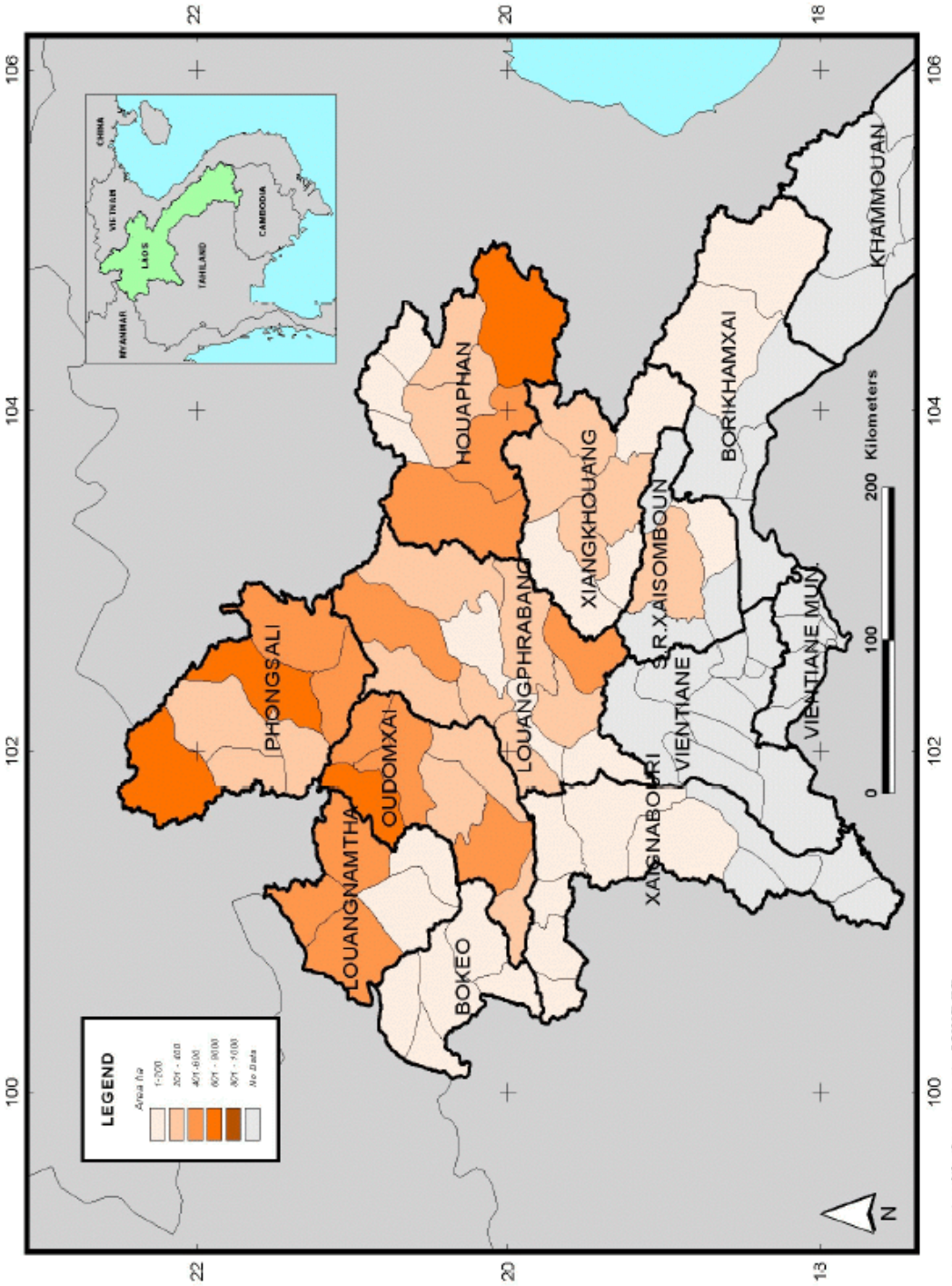


Afghanistan: Opium Poppy Cultivation by Districts, 2001



Source: UNDCP/ICMP

Lao PDR: Opium Poppy Cultivation by Districts, 2001



Source: Lao PDR Government, with the support of UNDCP

COCA

Because of a reduction in the area under illicit cultivation in Colombia and despite increases in Peru and Bolivia, there was a net decrease of about 10,000 hectares (or 5 %) of coca bush cultivation at the global level in 2001, from about 221,000 hectares to about 211,000 hectares. The potential coca leaf production was down also, from about 352,000 metric tons to about 305,000 metric tons, as well as the potential cocaine production from 879 metric tons to 827 metric tons over the same period.

Results of the Colombian illicit crop monitoring system (SIMCI Colombia) supported by UNDCP showed a decline of the total area under illicit coca cultivation in that country, for the first time in years. From 163,289 hectares, in August 2000, to 144,807 hectares, in November 2001, the decline over that period amounted to 18,482 ha, or 11 %.

For Peru, as of this year, UNDCP now relies on the results for 2000 and 2001 of the illicit crop monitoring system established with the support of UNDCP (SIMCI Peru), which showed an increase of 2,827 ha, from 43,405 hectares in 2000 to 46,232 hectares in 2001. Estimates for Bolivia (from the US government) reflect an increase of the area under cultivation, from 14,600 ha in 2000, to 19,900 ha in 2001 (including 12,000 ha authorized under Bolivian law 1008).

COCA

GLOBAL ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF COCA BUSH AND PRODUCTION OF COCA LEAF AND COCAINE, 1989-2001

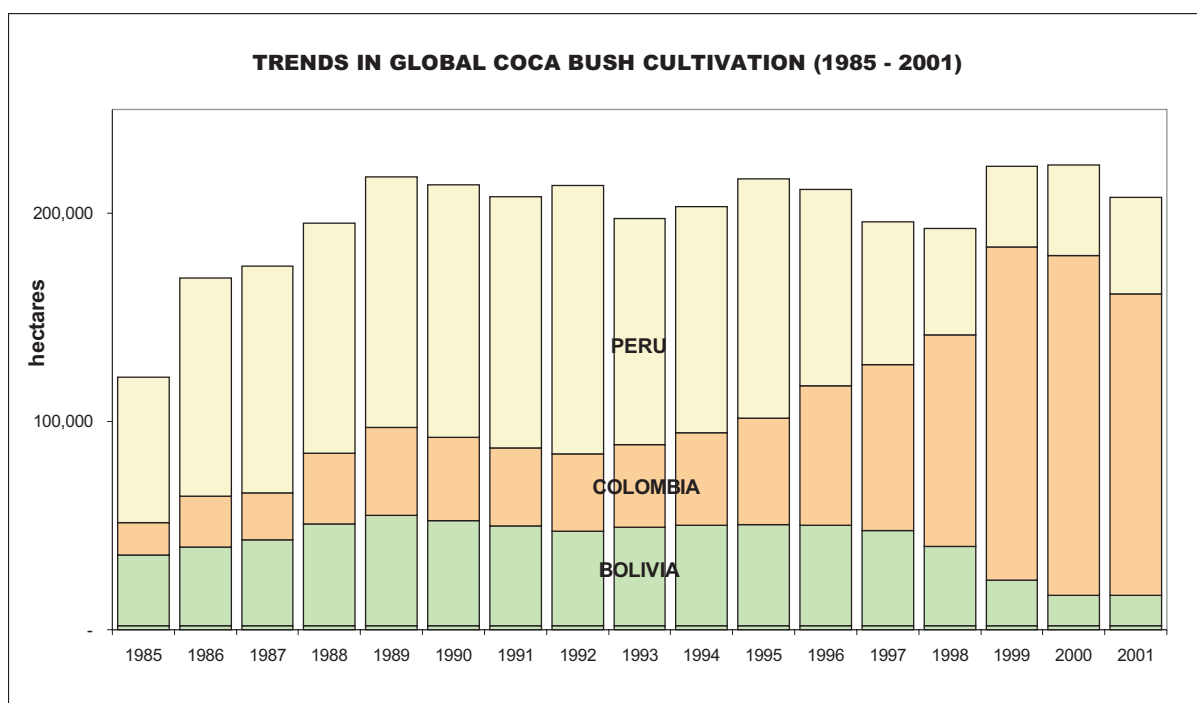
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
CULTIVATION⁽¹⁾ OF COCA BUSH IN HECTARES													
Bolivia ⁽²⁾	52,900	50,300	47,900	45,300	47,200	48,100	48,600	48,100	45,800	38,000	21,800	14,600	19,900
Colombia ⁽³⁾	42,400	40,100	37,500	37,100	39,700	44,700	50,900	67,200	79,436	101,800	160,119	163,289	144,807
Peru ⁽⁴⁾	120,400	121,300	120,800	129,100	108,800	108,600	115,300	94,400	68,800	51,000	38,700	43,405	46,232
	215,700	211,700	206,200	211,500	195,700	201,400	214,800	209,700	194,036	190,800	220,619	221,294	210,939
POTENTIAL PRODUCTION OF DRY COCA LEAF IN METRIC TONS													
Bolivia	78,300	77,000	78,000	80,300	84,400	89,800	85,000	75,100	70,100	52,900	22,800	13,400	20,200
Colombia	33,072	45,313	45,000	44,891	45,258	67,497	80,931	108,864	129,481	165,934	260,995	266,161	236,035
Peru	186,300	196,900	222,700	223,900	155,500	165,300	183,600	174,700	130,600	95,600	69,200	46,248	49,260
	297,672	319,213	345,700	349,091	285,158	322,597	349,531	358,664	330,181	314,434	352,995	325,809	305,495
POTENTIAL MANUFACTURE OF COCAINE IN METRIC TONS													
Bolivia	168	189	220	225	240	255	240	215	200	150	70	43	60
Colombia	64	92	88	91	119	201	230	300	350	435	680	695	617
Peru	373	492	525	550	410	435	460	435	325	240	175	141	150
	604	774	833	866	769	891	930	950	875	825	925	879	827

⁽¹⁾ Potentially harvestable, after eradication

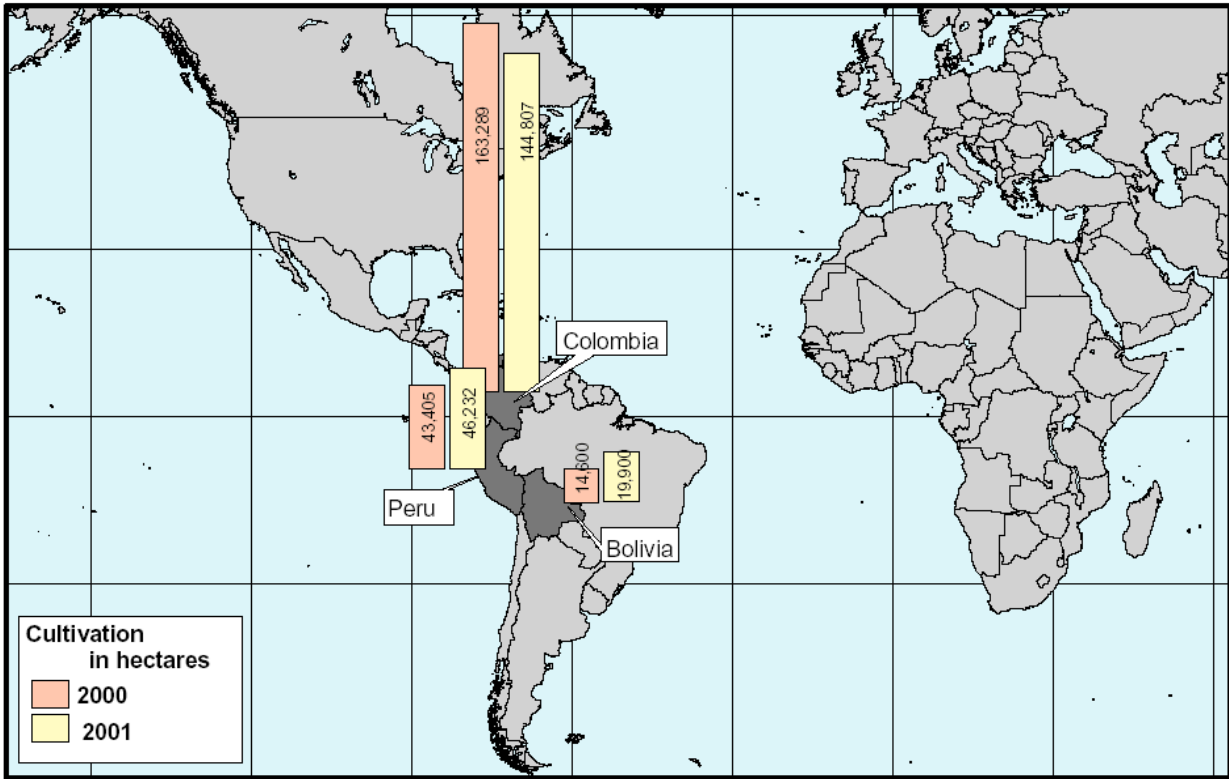
⁽²⁾ Source: CICAD and US Department of State, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report. Annual estimates include 12,000 hectares authorized by Bolivian law 1008.

⁽³⁾ Estimates for 1999 and subsequent years come from the national monitoring system established by the Colombian government with the support of UNDCP. Estimates for 2001 refer to the month of November 2001. Due to the change of methodology, figures for 1999 and after cannot be compared with data from previous years (based on US government surveys).

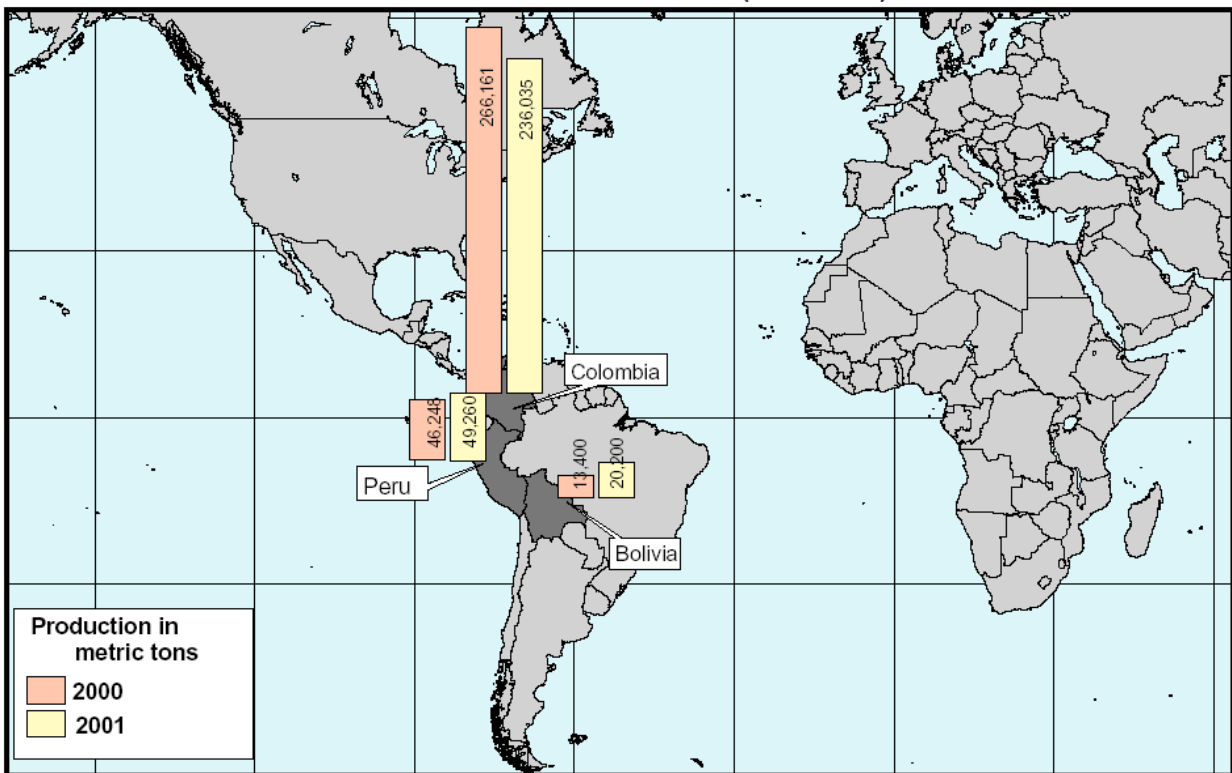
⁽⁴⁾ UNDCP now relies on the results for 2000 and 2001 of the illicit crop monitoring system established with the support of UNDCP.

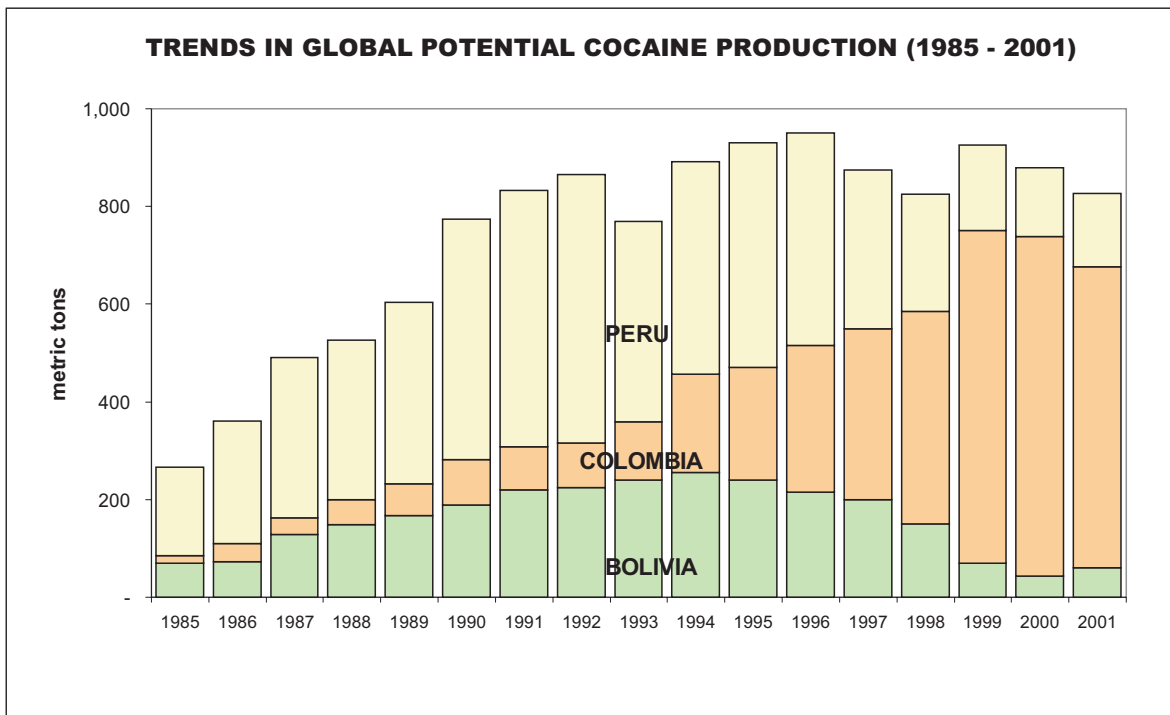
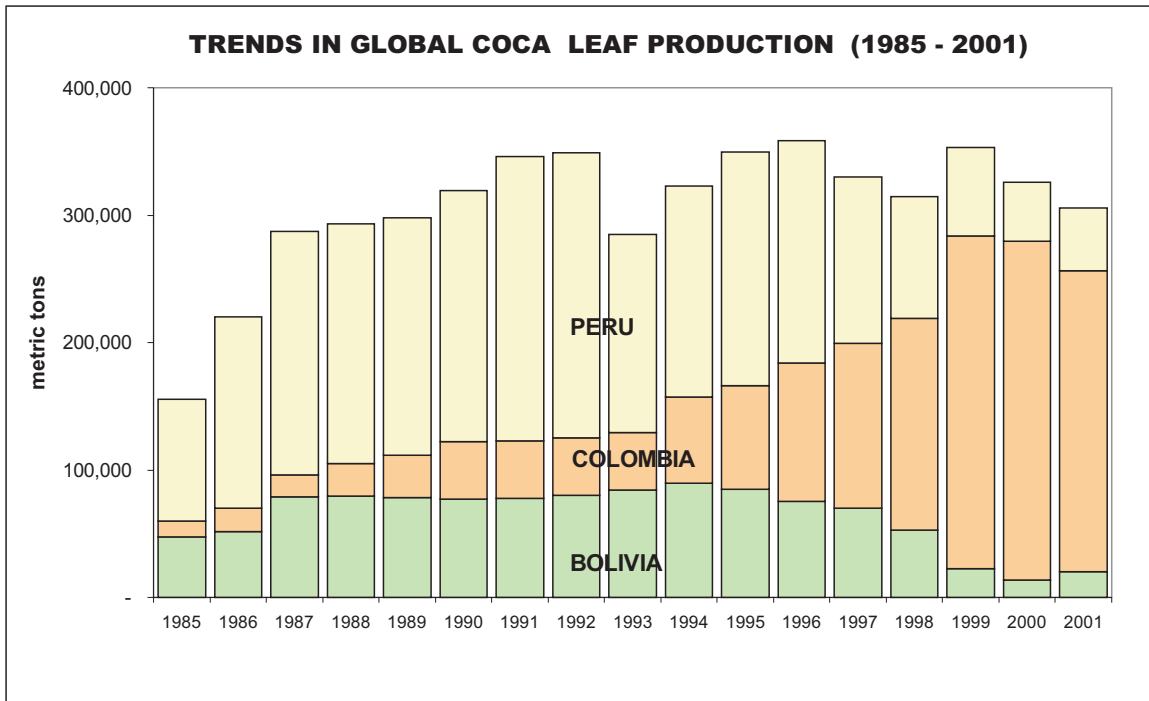


COCA BUSH CULTIVATION (2000-2001)

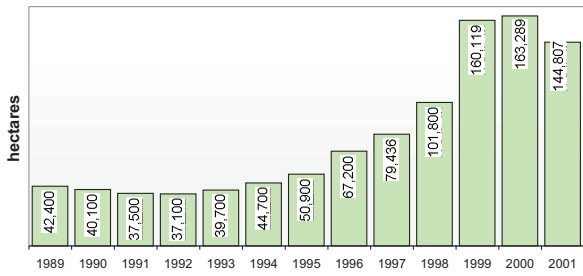


COCA LEAF PRODUCTION (2000-2001)

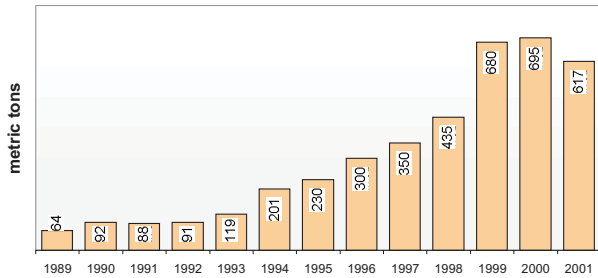




COLOMBIA - COCA BUSH CULTIVATION 1989-2001

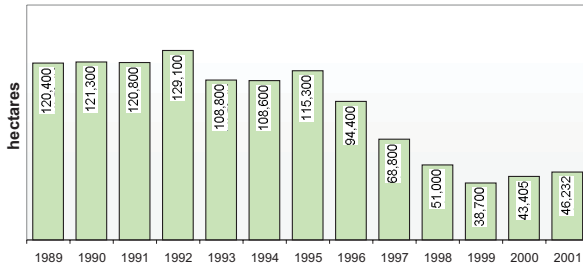


COLOMBIA - POTENTIAL COCAINE PROD. 1989-2001

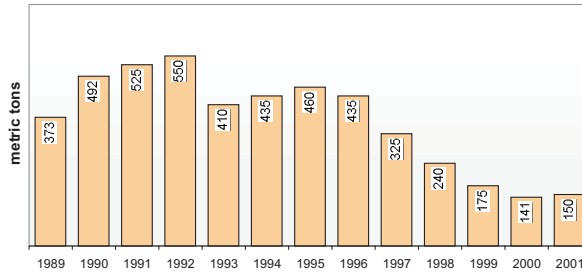


Estimates for Colombia for 1999 and subsequent years come from the national monitoring system established by the Colombian government with the support of UNDCP. Estimates for 2001 refer to the month of November 2001. Due to the change of methodology, figures for 1999 and after cannot be compared with data from previous years.

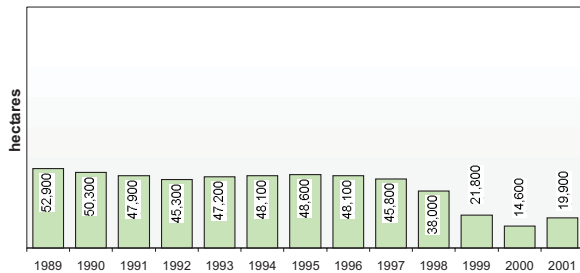
PERU - COCA BUSH CULTIVATION 1989-2001



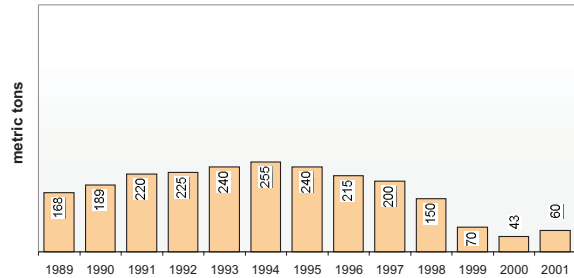
PERU - POTENTIAL COCAINE PRODUCTION 1989-2001



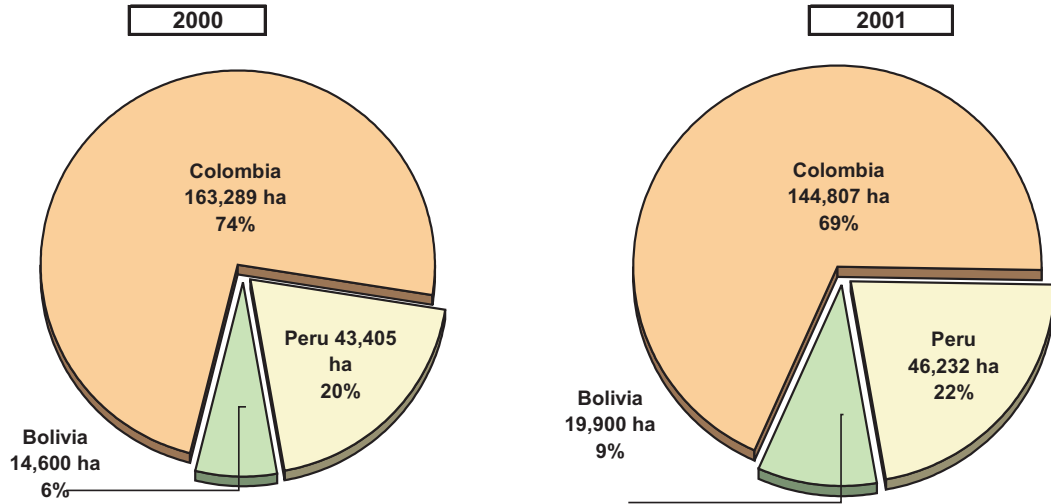
BOLIVIA - COCA BUSH CULTIVATION 1989-2001



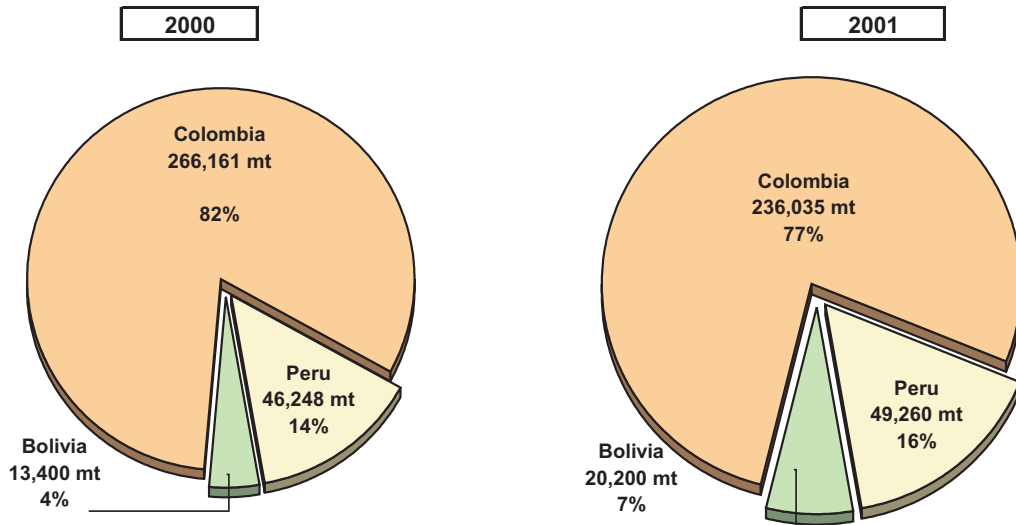
BOLIVIA - POTENTIAL COCAINE PROD. 1989-2001



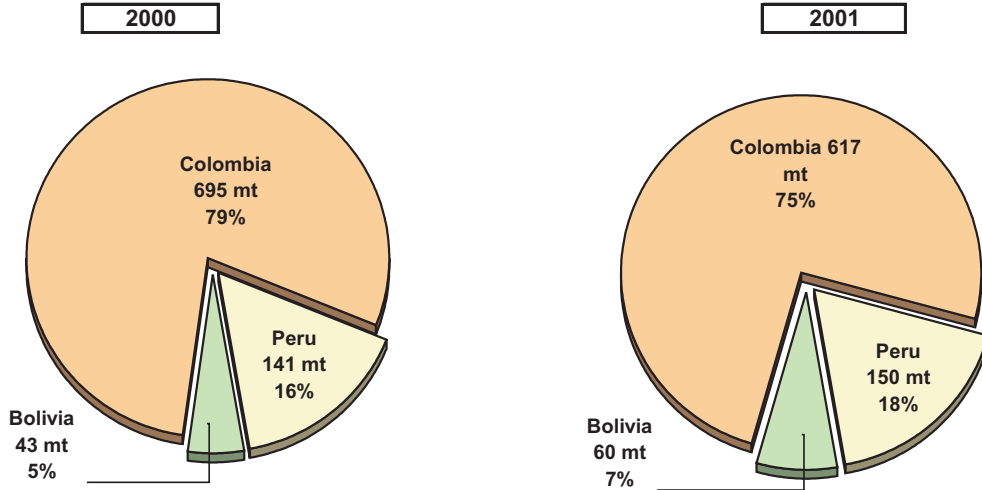
COCA BUSH CULTIVATION



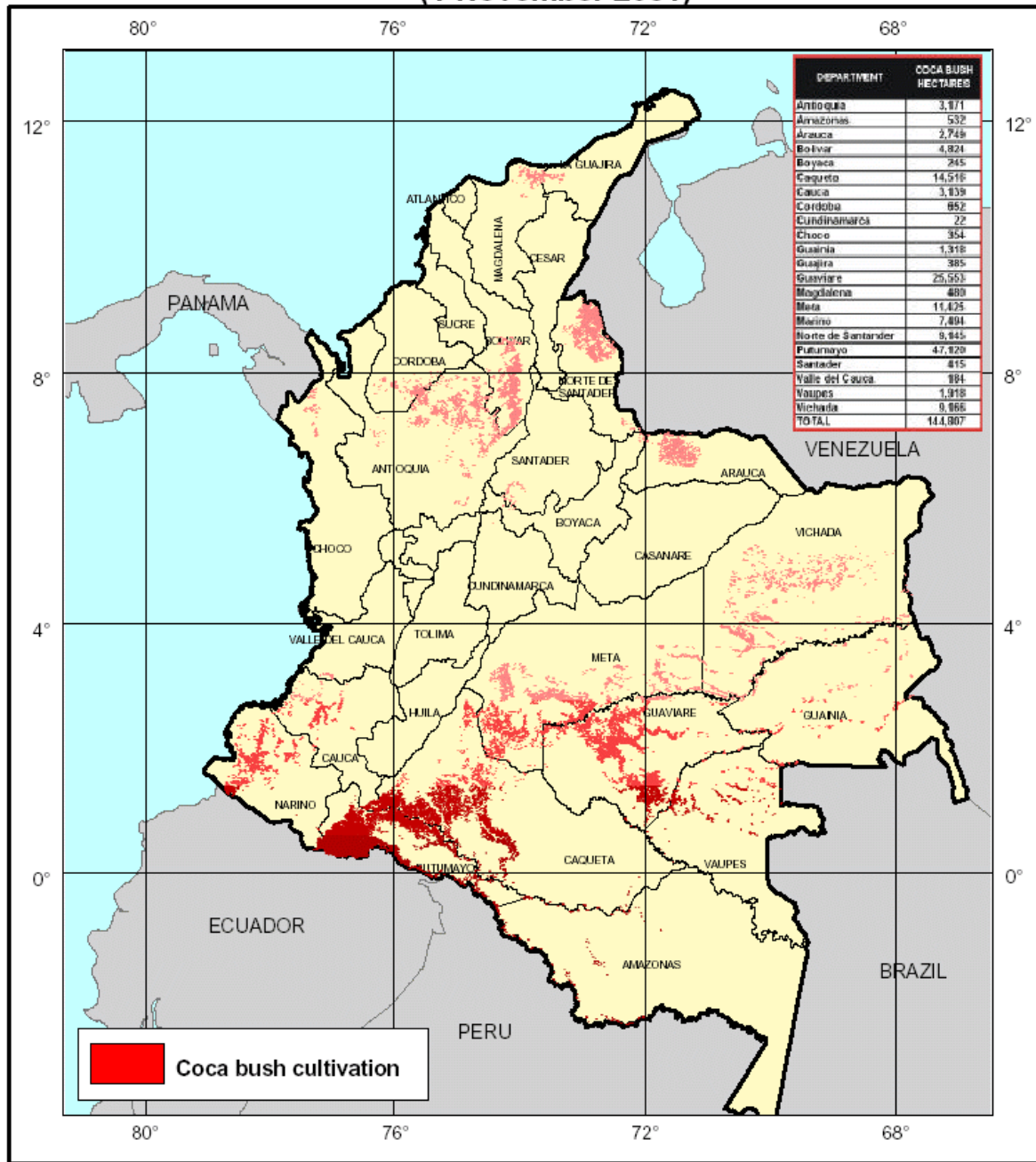
POTENTIAL COCA LEAF PRODUCTION



POTENTIAL COCAINE MANUFACTURE



COLOMBIA: COCA BUSH CULTIVATION (1 November 2001)



Source: SIMCI Project. [Colombian Dirección Nacional de Estupefacientes (DNE) and Dirección Antinarcóticos de la Policía Nacional (DIRAN), UNDCP]

PERU: COCA BUSH CULTIVATION, 2001



Sources: Government of Peru / UNDCP Coca Monitoring Project.

ERADICATION REPORTED, 1992-2001

(in hectares)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Opium poppy										
Afghanistan								400	121	
Colombia	12,864	9,400	5,314	5,074	7,412	7,333	3,077	8,434	9,279	2,583
Mexico	11,222	13,015	10,959	15,389	14,671	17,732	17,449	15,461	15,717	15,350
Myanmar	4,228	160	1,041	3,310	1,938	3,093	3,172	9,824	1,643	9,317
Pakistan	977	856	463		867	654	2,194	1,197	1,704	1,484
Thailand	2,148	1,706	1,313	580	886	1,053	716	808	757	832
Vietnam	3,243		672	477	1,142	340	439		426	
Coca bush										
Bolivia	5,149	2,400	1,100	5,493	7,512	7,000	11,620	15,353	7,653	9,395
Colombia	944	946	4,904	25,402	23,025	44,123	69,155	44,157	61,574	95,898
Peru	5,150		240	7,512	7,512	3,462	17,800	13,800	6,200	3,900
Cannabis plant										
Mexico	16,802	16,645	14,207	21,573	22,769	23,576	23,928	33,569	31,046	33,000

FARMGATE PRICES, 1991-2001

(in constant 2001 US\$, per kilogramme)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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OPIUM

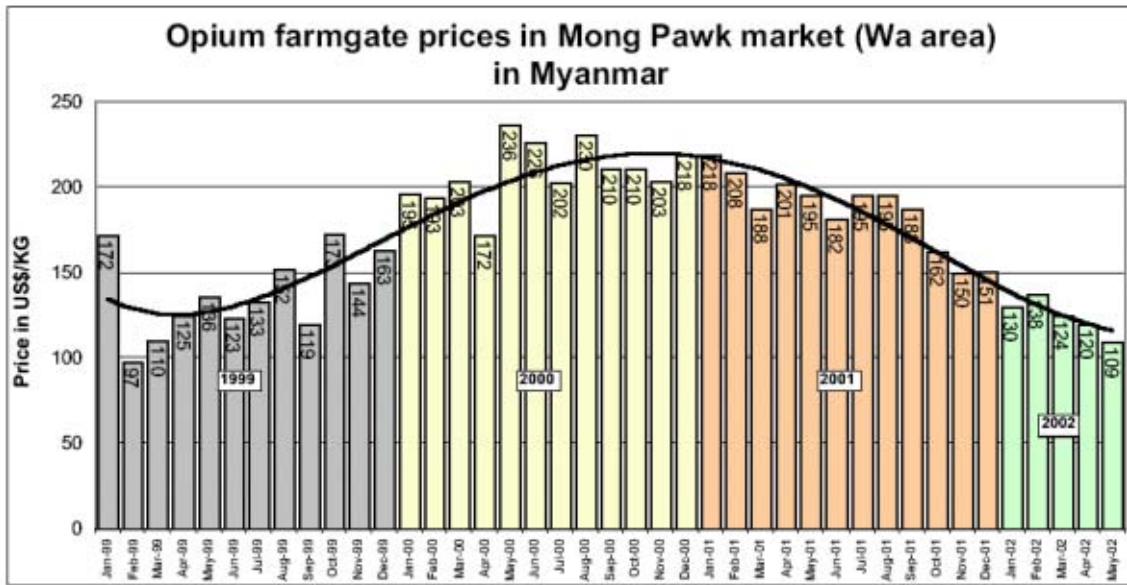
Afghanistan	39	40	40	40	41	57	78	69	62	29	301
Pakistan	87	86	75	78	73	135	123	140	90	113	427
Lao, PDR	156	143	101	161	273	298	176	172	121	168	165
Myanmar	185	130	134	194	302	233	139	196	213	261	222
Colombia	2,542	1,537	663	659	606	657	485	416	213	350	340

COCA LEAF

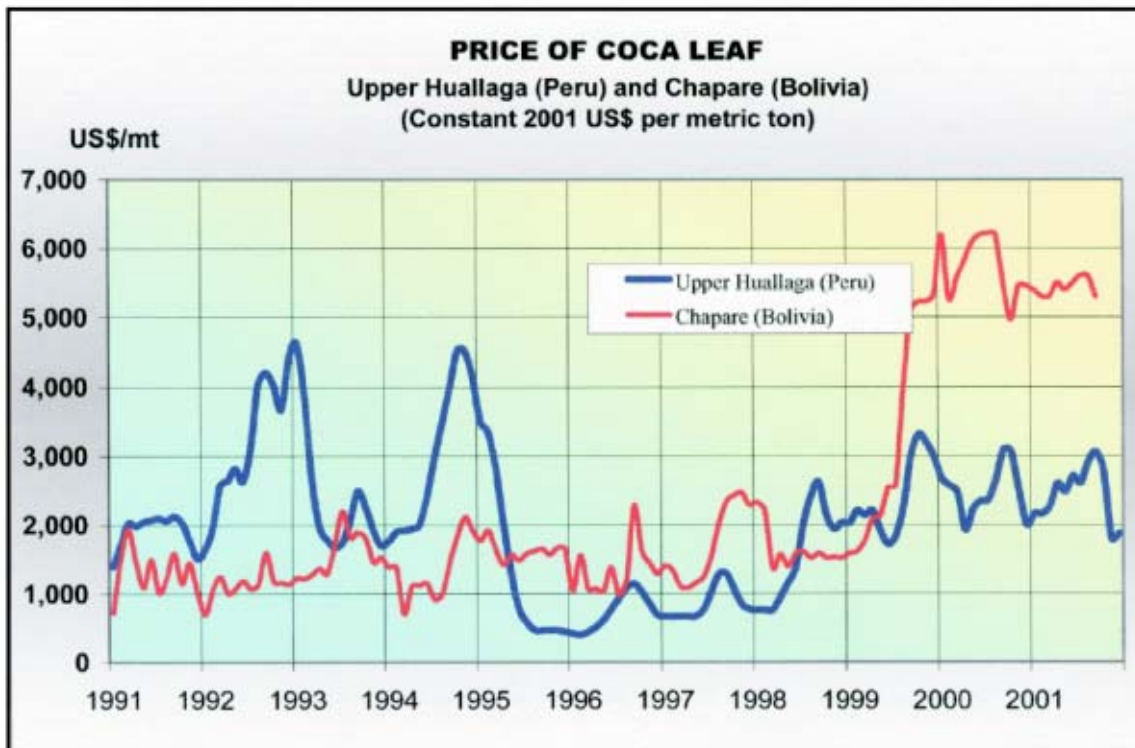
Bolivia	1.30	1.13	1.56	1.34	1.63	1.27	1.70	1.64	3.27	5.78	5.57
Colombia	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Peru	1.90	3.14	2.40	2.96	1.39	0.74	0.87	1.58	2.26	2.13	2.37

COCA BASE

Bolivia	591	572	929	866	1,026	713	819	850	1,118	1,473	1,430
Colombia	721	666	962	1,560	664	906	874	849	1,012	906	880
Peru	801	905	768	804	346	357	284	376	384	521	559



Source: UNDCP Field Office.



Source: UNDCP Field Office.

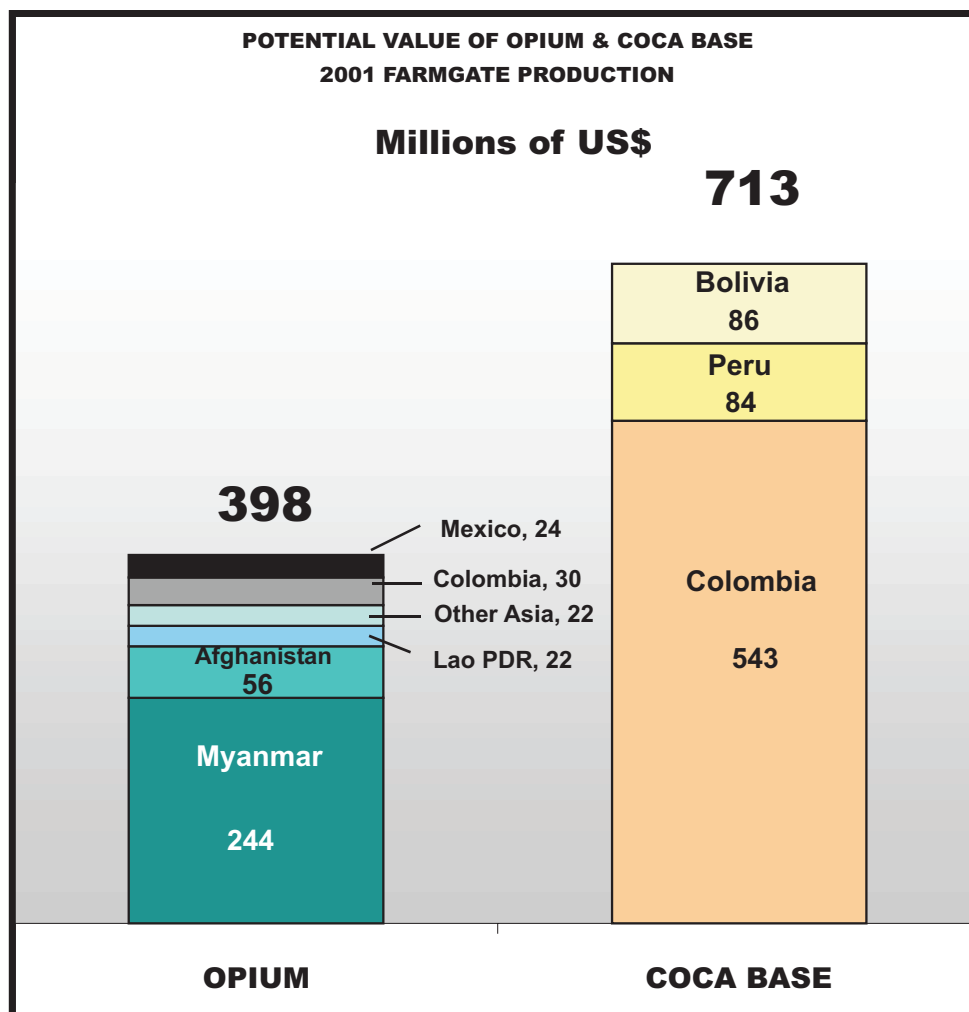
POTENTIAL VALUE OF 2001 FARMGATE PRODUCTION

(UNDCP estimates)

	Farmgate price US\$ per kg	Production metric tons	Potential value millions of US\$
OPIUM			
Myanmar	222	1,097	244
Afghanistan	301	185	56
Lao, PDR	165	134	22
Other Asia ⁽¹⁾		51	22
Colombia	340	88	30
Mexico ⁽²⁾	340	71	24
Total opium		1,626	398
COCA BASE			
Colombia	880	617	543
Peru	559	150	84
Bolivia	1430	60	86
Total coca base		827	713
COMBINED POTENTIAL VALUE			1,110

⁽¹⁾ Including Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam and other Asian countries; price is based on estimated average for these countries.

⁽²⁾ Farmgate price not available; value based on price in Colombia



**MANUFACTURE
SEIZURES OF ILLICIT LABORATORIES
REPORTED FOR 1999 - 2000
BY DRUG GROUP**

Remark: For convenience, an attempt was made to group the reported estimates by drug categories. however, due to inconsistencies and gaps in the reporting, no overall analysis of the data set was performed. Numbers are presented as reported to UNDCP and should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
OPIATE GROUP				
Africa				
<u>North Africa</u>				
Egypt	1999	Codeine	1 Lab.(0.030 lt.)	
Subtotal North Africa			1 Lab.(0.030 lt.)	
Total Africa			1 Lab.(0.030 lt.)	
Americas				
<u>North America</u>				
Mexico	1999	Heroin	4 Lab.(6.817 kg)	
Subtotal North America			4 Lab.(6.817 kg)	
<u>South America</u>				
Colombia	1999	Heroin	10 Lab.	
	2000	Heroin	10 Lab.	
Peru	1999	Opium	1 Lab.	
Subtotal South America			21 Lab.	
Total Americas			25 Lab.(6.817 kg)	
Asia				
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>				
<i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i>	1999	Heroin	15 Lab.(73.850 kg)	
	2000	Heroin	16 Lab.(46.690 kg)	
Korea (Republic of)	2000	Opium	789 Lab.	ICPO
Malaysia	2000	Heroin	(3.640 kg)	
Myanmar	1999	Morphine	(26.500 kg)	
	1999	Heroin	13 Lab.(42.290 kg)	
	1999	Opium	(205.250 kg)	
	2000	Heroin	3 Lab.(0.042 kg)	
	2000	Opium	(69.400 kg)	
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			836 Lab.(467.662 kg)	
<u>South Asia</u>				
India	1999	Heroin	3 Lab.(36.000 kg)	
	1999	Morphine		
	2000	Heroin	2 Lab.	ICPO

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Subtotal South Asia			5 Lab.(36.000 kg)	
Total Asia			841 Lab.(503.662 kg)	
Europe				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Belarus	1999	Opium liquid		
Lithuania	1999	Opium liquid	24 Lab.(75.086 lt.)	
	2000	Opium liquid	7 Lab.(0.581 lt.)	
Poland	1999	Polish heroin	170 Lab.(389.000 lt.)	
	2000	Polish heroin	168 Lab.(388.000 lt.)	
Republic of Moldova	1999	Opium	69 Lab.	ICPO
Russian Federation	1999	Morphine	8 Lab.(18.257 kg)	
	1999	Opium	341 Lab.	
	1999	Heroin	41 Lab.(551.000 kg)	
	2000	Heroin	8 Lab.	ICPO
	2000	Opium	243 Lab.	ICPO
Ukraine	1999	Opium	1 Lab.	ICPO
	1999	Opium poppies	38 Lab.	ICPO
Subtotal Eastern Europe			1118 Lab.(569.257 kg)(852.667 lt.)	
<u>Western Europe</u>				
France	1999	Heroin	1 Lab.(0.040 kg)	
Italy	1999	Morphine	1 Lab.	ICPO
	2000	Heroin	2 Lab.(0.150 kg)(3 u.)	
Turkey	1999	Heroin	6 Lab.	
	2000	Heroin	9 Lab.(284.572 kg)	
Subtotal Western Europe			19 Lab.(284.762 kg)(3 u.)	
Total Europe			1137 Lab.(854.019 kg)(852.667 lt.)(3 u.)	
Opiate group			2004 Lab.(1364.498 kg)(852.697 lt.)(3 u.)	
COCA GROUP				
Americas				
<u>Central America</u>				
Costa Rica	1999	Cocaine (crack)		
Guatemala	2000	Cocaine (crack)	3 Lab.(12000.000 kg)	
Subtotal Central America			3 Lab.(12000.000 kg)	
<u>North America</u>				
United States	1999	Cocaine	1 Lab.	CICAD
Subtotal North America			1 Lab.	
<u>South America</u>				
Argentina	2000	Cocaine	8 Lab.	
	2000	Coca paste	2 Lab.	
Bolivia	1999	Cocaine base	925 Lab.(6904782.000 kg)	
	1999	Cocaine	12 Lab.(802226.000 kg)	
	2000	Cocaine base	628 Lab.(5043200.000 kg)	F.O.
	2000	Cocaine	6 Lab.(555300.000 kg)	F.O.
Brazil	1999	Cocaine	3 Lab.(80.000 kg)	
Chile	2000	Cocaine	2 Lab.(33.000 kg)(35.000 lt.)	

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Colombia	1999	Cocaine	303 Lab.(985120.000 kg)	
	2000	Cocaine	631 Lab.(949.971 kg)(974.842 lt.)	
Peru	1999	Cocaine		
	1999	Coca paste		
Subtotal South America			2520 Lab.(14291690.971 kg)(1009.842 lt.)	
Total Americas			2524 Lab.(14303690.971 kg)(1009.842 lt.)	
Europe				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Germany	1999	Cocaine (crack)	1 Lab.	
	2000	Cocaine (crack)	6 Lab.(0.191 kg)	
Italy	1999	Coca paste	1 Lab.	ICPO
	2000	Cocaine	6 Lab.(2.447 kg)	
Portugal	2000	Cocaine	1 Lab.	ICPO
Spain	1999	Cocaine	6 Lab.(150.025 kg)	
	2000	Cocaine	7 Lab.(1744.797 kg)	
Subtotal Western Europe			28 Lab.(1897.460 kg)	
Total Europe			28 Lab.(1897.460 kg)	
Coca group			2552 Lab.(14305588.431 kg)(1009.842 lt.)	
CANNABIS GROUP				
Americas				
<u>Caribbean</u>				
Jamaica	1999	Cannabis oil	1 Lab.	ICPO
Subtotal Caribbean			1 Lab.	
Total Americas			1 Lab.	
Cannabis group			1 Lab.	
COMBINED AMPHETAMINE, METHAMPHETAMINE GROUP				
Europe				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Germany	2000	Amphetamine, methamphetamine	7 Lab.(0.043 kg)	
Subtotal Western Europe			7 Lab.(0.043 kg)	
Total Europe			7 Lab.(0.043 kg)	
Combined amphetamine, methamphetamine group			7 Lab.(0.043 kg)	
AMPHETAMINE GROUP				
Americas				
<u>North America</u>				
Canada	2000	Amphetamine	22 Lab.	ICPO
Mexico	2000	Amphetamine	26 Lab.	ICPO
United States	1999	Amphetamine	26 Lab.	
	2000	Amphetamine	39 Lab.	
Subtotal North America			113 Lab.	
Total Americas			113 Lab.	
Asia				
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>				

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Indonesia	1999	Amphetamine	1 Lab.	ICPO
Malaysia	2000	Methamphetamine	(37.190 kg)	
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			1 Lab.(37.190 kg)	
Total Asia			1 Lab.(37.190 kg)	
Europe				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Bulgaria	2000	Amphetamine	1 Lab.	ICPO
Lithuania	1999	Amphetamine	1 Lab.	ICPO
	2000	Amphetamine	3 Lab.(18.200 kg)	
Poland	1999	Amphetamine	8 Lab.(5.000 kg)	
	2000	Amphetamine	14 Lab.(0.003 kg)	
Russian Federation	1999	Amphetamine	56 Lab.	
	2000	Amphetamine	59 Lab.	ICPO
Subtotal Eastern Europe			142 Lab.(23.203 kg)	
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Belgium	2000	Amphetamine	1 Lab.(0.420 kg)(25.000 lt.)	
Denmark	1999	Amphetamine	1 Lab.(17.500 kg)	
Germany	1999	Amphetamine (with some methamphetamine)	4 Lab.(60.000 kg)(2000 u.)	
Greece	2000	Amphetamine	1 Lab.(1.994 kg)	
Netherlands	1999	Amphetamine	6 Lab.	
Spain	1999	Amphetamine	3 Lab.(2.774 kg)	
United Kingdom	1999	Amphetamine	10 Lab.(10000.000 kg)	
	2000	Amphetamine	5 Lab.(1000.000 kg)	
Subtotal Western Europe			31 Lab.(11082.688 kg)(25.000 lt.)(2000 u.)	
Total Europe			173 Lab.(11105.891 kg)(25.000 lt.)(2000 u.)	
Amphetamine group			287 Lab.(11143.081 kg)(25.000 lt.)(2000 u.)	
COMBINED AMPHETAMINE, METHAMPHETAMINE AND ECSTASY GROUP				
Asia				
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>				
Malaysia	1999	Amphetamine, methamphetamine	5 Lab.(0.440 kg)	
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			5 Lab.(0.440 kg)	
Total Asia			5 Lab.(0.440 kg)	
Europe				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Estonia	2000	Amphetamine, methamphetamine	5 Lab.(17.000 kg)	
Subtotal Eastern Europe			5 Lab.(17.000 kg)	
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Netherlands	1999	ATS and Ecstasy	5 Lab.	
Subtotal Western Europe			5 Lab.	
Total Europe			10 Lab.(17.000 kg)	

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Belgium	2000	MDMA (Ecstasy)	8 Lab.(22.500 kg)(9300.000 lt.)(500000 u.)	
Germany	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	1 Lab.	
Netherlands	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	24 Lab.	
	2000	MDMA (Ecstasy)	34 Lab.	
United Kingdom	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	1 Lab.	
	2000	MDMA (Ecstasy)	5 Lab.	
Subtotal Western Europe			77 Lab.(22.500 kg)(9300.000 lt.)(500000 u.)	
Total Europe			80 Lab.(22.600 kg)(9300.000 lt.)(500000 u.)	
Ecstasy group			126 Lab.(23.448 kg)(9300.000 lt.)(2713420 u.)	
OTHER				
Africa				
<u>North Africa</u>				
Egypt	1999	Psychotropic substances	1 Lab.	
Subtotal North Africa			1 Lab.	
Total Africa			1 Lab.	
Europe				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Germany	1999	Phenethylamines	1 Lab.	
Subtotal Western Europe			1 Lab.	
Total Europe			1 Lab.	
Other			2 Lab.	
PRECURSORS				
Asia				
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>				
Indonesia	2000	Unspecified	2 Lab.	
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			2 Lab.	
Total Asia			2 Lab.	
Europe				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Slovakia	2000	Ephedrine	3 Lab.	
Subtotal Eastern Europe			3 Lab.	
Total Europe			3 Lab.	
Precursors			5 Lab.	
UNSPECIFIED				
Americas				
<u>North America</u>				
Canada	2000	Unspecified	14 Lab.	CICAD
Subtotal North America			14 Lab.	
<u>South America</u>				
Bolivia	1999	Unspecified	2087 Lab.	CICAD
	2000	Unspecified	1424 Lab.	CICAD
Colombia	1999	Unspecified	316 Lab.	Govt.
	2000	Unspecified	647 Lab.	CICAD

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Subtotal Western Europe			1 Lab.	
Total Europe			1 Lab.	
Depressant group			5 Lab.(8000.000 kg)	
HALLUCINOGEN GROUP				
Americas				
<u>North America</u>				
Canada	1999	Ketamine	1 Lab.	
	2000	LSD	(2124 u.)	
United States	1999	Phenecyclidine	1 Lab.	
	1999	LSD	1 Lab.	
	2000	Phencyclidine (PCP)	1 Lab.	
	2000	LSD	1 Lab.	
Subtotal North America			5 Lab.(2124 u.)	
Total Americas			5 Lab.(2124 u.)	
Hallucinogen group			5 Lab.(2124 u.)	
ECSTASY GROUP				
Africa				
<u>Southern Africa</u>				
South Africa	2000	Unspecified	1 Lab.	
Subtotal Southern Africa			1 Lab.	
Total Africa			1 Lab.	
Americas				
<u>North America</u>				
Canada	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	8 Lab.	
	2000	MDMA (Ecstasy)	8 Lab.(2200000 u.)	
United States	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	20 Lab.	
	2000	MDMA (Ecstasy)	7 Lab.	
Subtotal North America			43 Lab.(2200000 u.)	
Total Americas			43 Lab.(2200000 u.)	
Asia				
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>				
Indonesia	1999	MDMA/MDA	1 Lab.(0.848 kg)	
Malaysia	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	(2882 u.)	
	2000	MDMA (Ecstasy)	(10538 u.)	
Thailand	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	1 Lab.	HNLP
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			2 Lab.(0.848 kg)(13420 u.)	
Total Asia			2 Lab.(0.848 kg)(13420 u.)	
Europe				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Lithuania	2000	MDMA (Ecstasy)	1 Lab.(0.100 kg)	
Ukraine	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	2 Lab.	ICPO
Subtotal Eastern Europe			3 Lab.(0.100 kg)	
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Belgium	1999	MDMA (Ecstasy)	4 Lab.	

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Oceania				
<u>Oceania</u>				
New Zealand	1999	Methamphetamine	6 Lab.	
	2000	Methamphetamine	9 Lab.	
Subtotal Oceania			15 Lab.	
Total Oceania			15 Lab.	
Methamphetamine group			13624 Lab.(12690.470 kg)(19.023 lt.)	
OTHER SYNTHETIC STIMULANTS				
Americas				
<u>North America</u>				
Canada	1999	Other Amphetamine Analogues (ex.MDA)	2 Lab.	ICPO
United States	1999	Methcathinone	12 Lab.	
	2000	Methcathinone	19 Lab.	
Subtotal North America			33 Lab.	
Total Americas			33 Lab.	
Asia				
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries</u>				
Kyrgyzstan	1999	Methcathinone (Ephedron)	2 Lab.(652.000 kg)	
Subtotal Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries			2 Lab.(652.000 kg)	
Total Asia			2 Lab.(652.000 kg)	
Europe				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Bulgaria	1999	Methadone	1 Lab.(1.500 kg)	
Lithuania	1999	Methcathinone (Ephedron)	1 Lab.	
Slovenia	1999	Fenetylline (Captagon)	1 Lab.(345 u.)	
Ukraine	1999	Other Amphetamine Analogues (ex.MDA)	46 Lab.	ICPO
Subtotal Eastern Europe			49 Lab.(1.500 kg)(345 u.)	
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Netherlands	2000	synthetic drugs	3 Lab.	
Turkey	1999	Fenetylline (Captagon)	1 Lab.(60000 u.)	
Subtotal Western Europe			4 Lab.(60000 u.)	
Total Europe			53 Lab.(1.500 kg)(60345 u.)	
Other synthetic stimulants			88 Lab.(653.500 kg)(60345 u.)	
DEPRESSANT GROUP				
Africa				
<u>Southern Africa</u>				
South Africa	2000	Methaqualone	4 Lab.(8000.000 kg)	
Subtotal Southern Africa			4 Lab.(8000.000 kg)	
Total Africa			4 Lab.(8000.000 kg)	
Europe				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Belgium	2000	GHB	1 Lab.	

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Combined amphetamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy group			15 Lab.(17.440 kg)	
METHAMPHETAMINE GROUP				
Africa				
<u>North Africa</u>				
Egypt	1999	Methamphetamine (Maxiton Forte)	1 Lab.(19.023 lt.)	
Subtotal North Africa			1 Lab.(19.023 lt.)	
Total Africa			1 Lab.(19.023 lt.)	
Americas				
<u>North America</u>				
Canada	1999	Methamphetamine	12 Lab.	
	2000	Methamphetamine	(16.902 kg)	
Mexico	1999	Methamphetamine	13 Lab.(142.908 kg)	
	2000	Methamphetamine	23 Lab.	
United States	1999	Methamphetamine	6894 Lab.	
	2000	Methamphetamine	6437 Lab.	
Subtotal North America			13379 Lab.(159.810 kg)	
Total Americas			13379 Lab.(159.810 kg)	
Asia				
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>				
China	1999	Methamphetamine	40 Lab.	ICPO
<i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i>	2000	Methamphetamine	1 Lab.	ICPO
Korea (Republic of)	1999	Methamphetamine	2 Lab.(3.160 kg)	
Malaysia	2000	Methamphetamine	1 Lab.	ICPO
Philippines	1999	Methamphetamine	3 Lab.(2.000 kg)	
Thailand	1999	Methamphetamine	16 Lab.	ICPO
	2000	Methamphetamine	10 Lab.	ICPO
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			73 Lab.(5.160 kg)	
Total Asia			73 Lab.(5.160 kg)	
Europe				
<u>Eastern Europe</u>				
Czech Republic	1999	Methamphetamine (Pervitin)	27 Lab.(5.000 kg)	
	2000	Methamphetamine	28 Lab.(12512.000 kg)	
Lithuania	2000	Methamphetamine	1 Lab.(6.500 kg)	
Slovakia	1999	Methamphetamine	2 Lab.(2.000 kg)	
	2000	Methamphetamine	95 Lab.	
Subtotal Eastern Europe			153 Lab.(12525.500 kg)	
<u>Western Europe</u>				
United Kingdom	2000	Methamphetamine	3 Lab.	
Subtotal Western Europe			3 Lab.	
Total Europe			156 Lab.(12525.500 kg)	

Country or Territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories (and quantity of drug) seized	Source
Peru	1999	Unspecified	51 Lab.	CICAD
	2000	Unspecified	1177 Lab.	CICAD
Subtotal South America			5702 Lab.	
Total Americas			5716 Lab.	
Europe				
<u>Western Europe</u>				
Netherlands	1999	Unspecified	1 Lab.	
Subtotal Western Europe			1 Lab.	
Total Europe			1 Lab.	
Unspecified			5717 Lab.	

TRAFFICKING

Overview

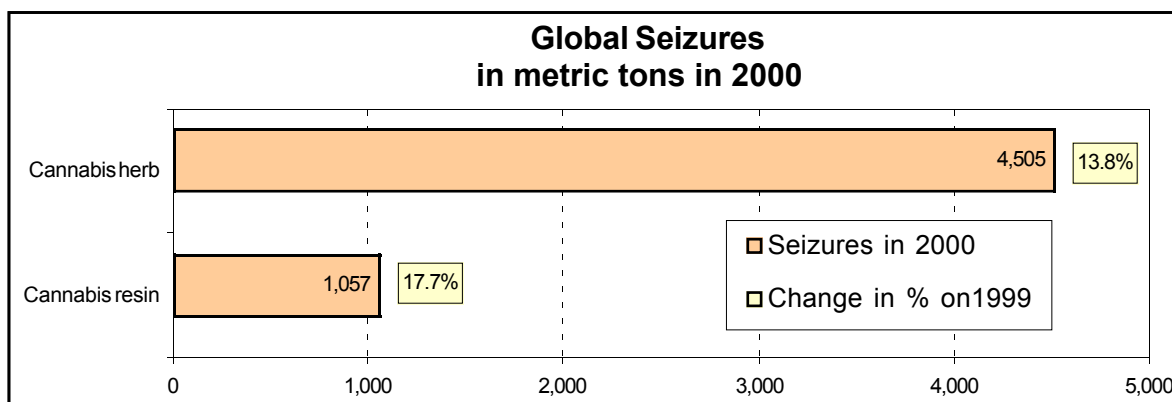
Cannabis herb continues to rank first, both in terms of amounts seized and number of seizure cases, followed (in terms of drug quantities seized) by cannabis resin, cocaine, opium, heroin and the amphetamine-type stimulants.

One-year trend

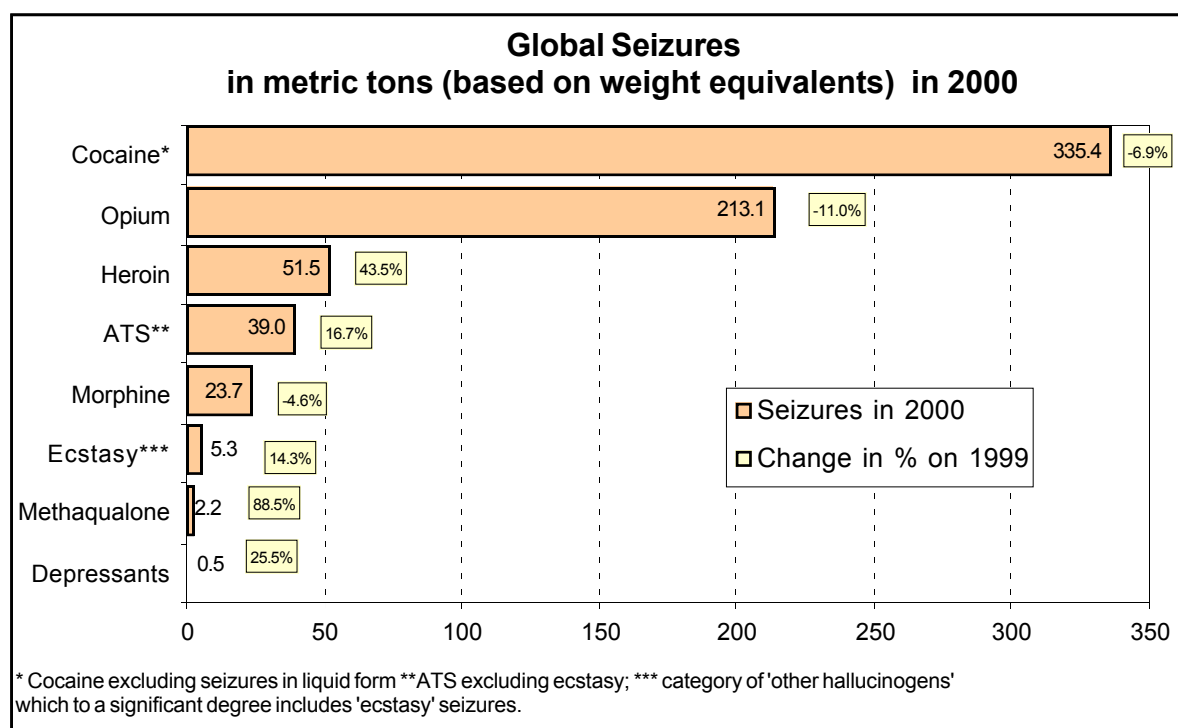
Cannabis seizures, both in the form of herb (14%) and resin (18%) increased in 2000. In line with reports of growing levels of cannabis use and rela-

tively low priority given in recent years to cannabis by enforcement authorities in several countries, one can assume that much of the increase reflected ongoing increases in production and trafficking.

Heroin seizures increased by 44% in 2000, reflecting Afghanistan's bumper opium harvest of 1999 which led to a major build-up of heroin stocks. Some of these stocks began to be released in 2000. Global opium seizures, by contrast, fell by 11% and morphine seizures fell by 5%, as increasing amounts of heroin were produced in or close to the opium producing areas, causing a shift from opium and morphine to heroin exports.



Sources: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data/DELTA.



* Cocaine excluding seizures in liquid form **ATS excluding ecstasy; *** category of 'other hallucinogens' which to a significant degree includes 'ecstasy' seizures.

Sources: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data/DELTA.

Cocaine seizures declined by 7% in 2000. Nonetheless, cocaine seizures were still three times larger than opiate seizures taken together and expressed in heroin equivalents.

Seizures of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), which are approaching the seizure levels of heroin, by contrast, continued to rise (17%), notably as a result of another year of record seizures in East- and South-East Asia, reflecting rampant production increases and a methamphetamine epidemic in the region.

A similar growth rate was also reported for ecstasy seizures. In this case the overall increase in seizures mainly concerned North America and West Europe, though significant increases - but starting from low levels - were also reported from East and South-East Asia, South America, the Caribbean, the countries of southern Africa, and East Europe.

Ten-year trends

Over the 1990-2000 period the most significant rises in seizures were reported for synthetic drugs,

notably the ATS (amphetamines 28% p.a., ecstasy 26% p.a.) and depressants (23% p.a.). The latter are still mainly diverted from licit sources.

Growth rates for the plant based drugs were less significant: 8% p.a. for heroin, 6% p.a. for cannabis herb, 5% p.a. for cannabis resin and 1.5% p.a. for cocaine. Due to increasing law enforcement efforts in countries bordering Afghanistan (notably Iran and the Central Asian Republics), growth in opium and morphine seizures exceeded growth in heroin seizures.

LSD seizures declined over the 1990-2000 period, reflecting decreased popularity of this substance in many parts of the world. Though methaqualone seizures increased in 2000, they are still lower than a decade earlier, largely due to lower levels of seizures reported from India which for years used to be the main producer of methaqualone. Seizures in South Africa, which is still the main consumer of methaqualone, by contrast, increased.

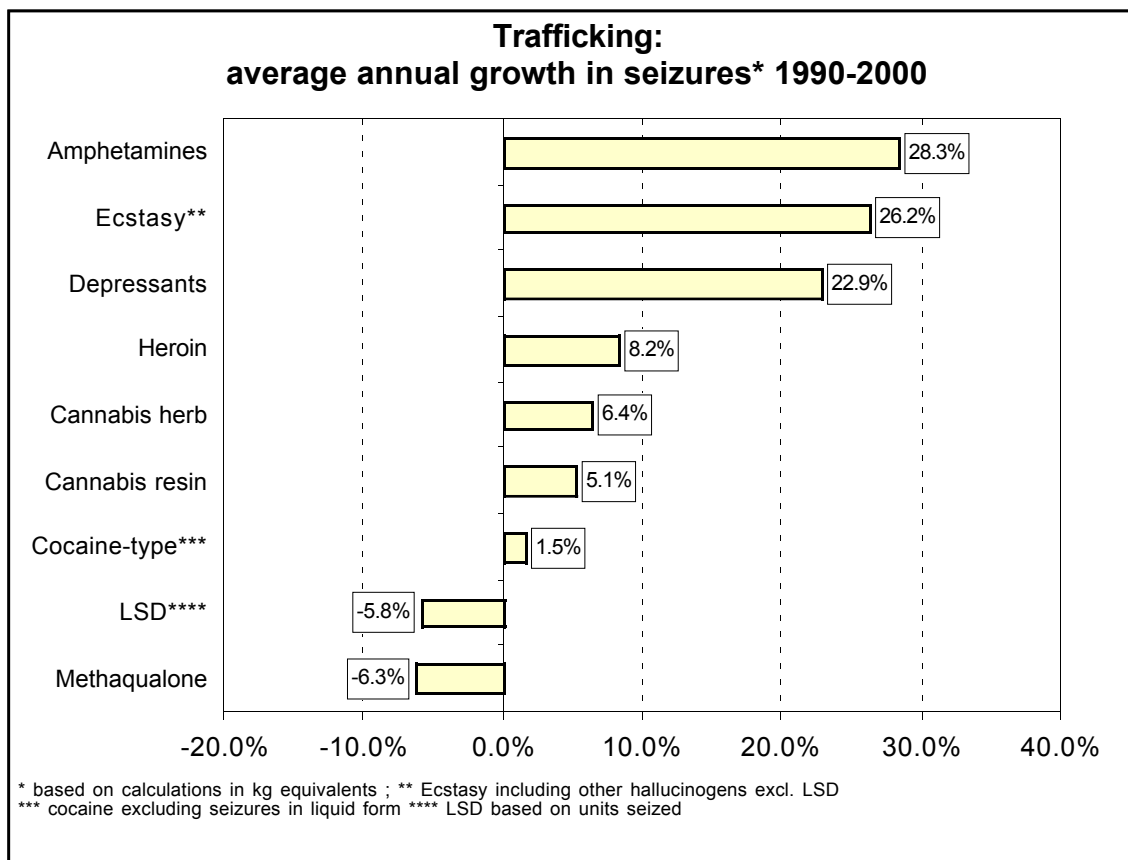
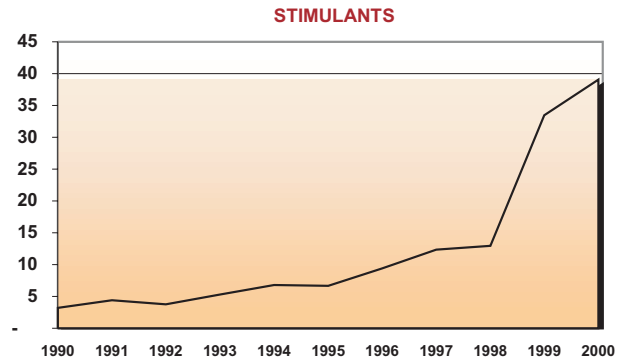
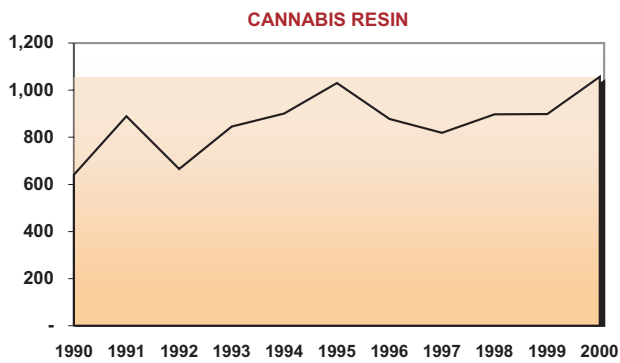
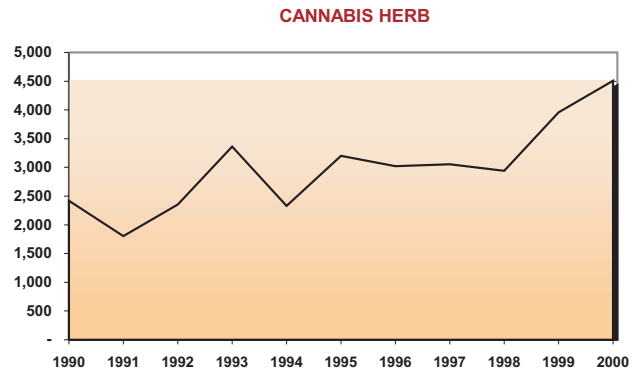
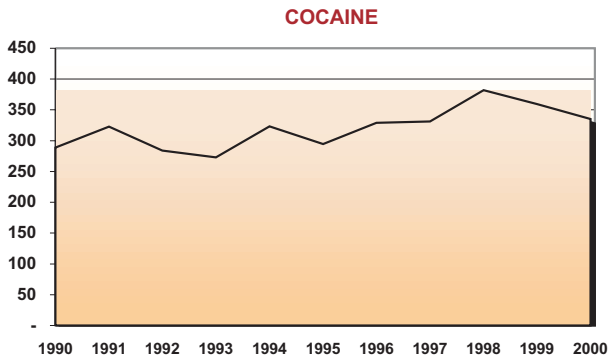
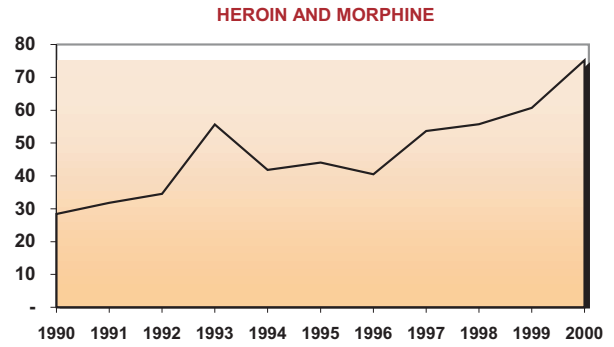
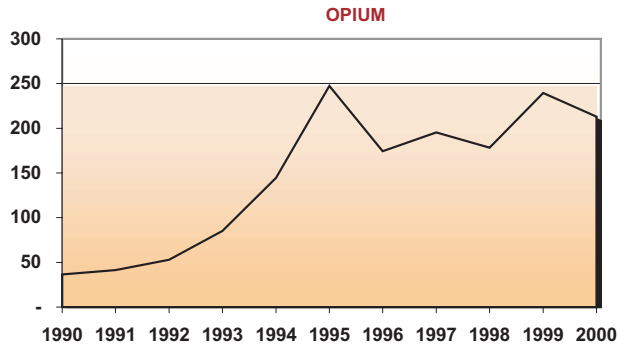


Figure 3
 Sources: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data/DELTA.

TRENDS IN WORLD SEIZURES - 1990-2000
(in metric tons)

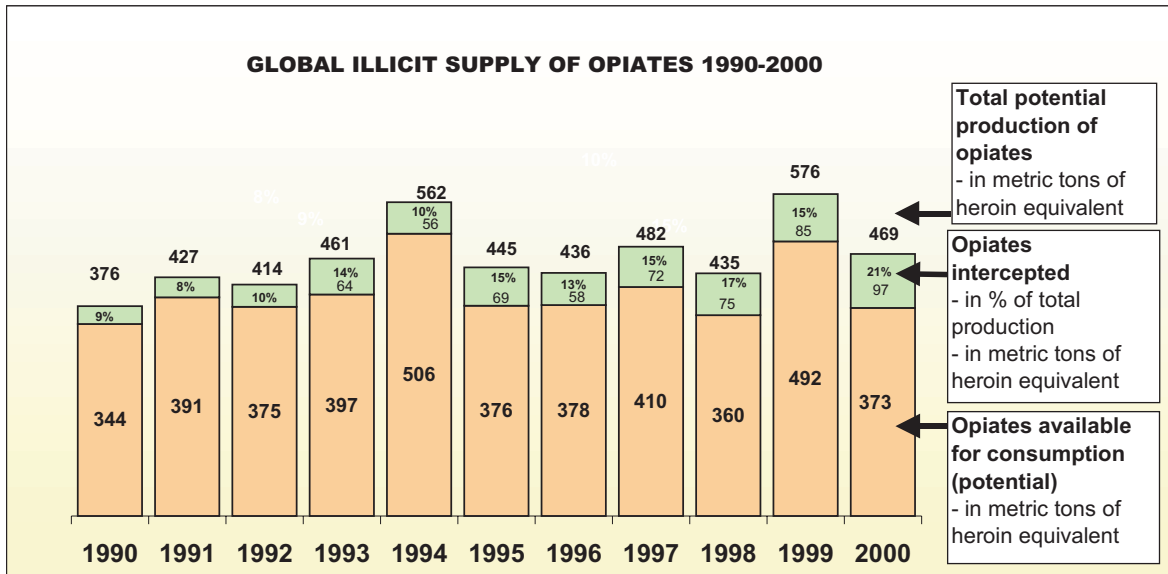


TRAFFICKING IN OPIATES

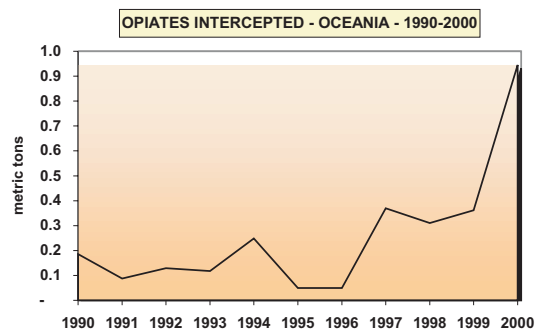
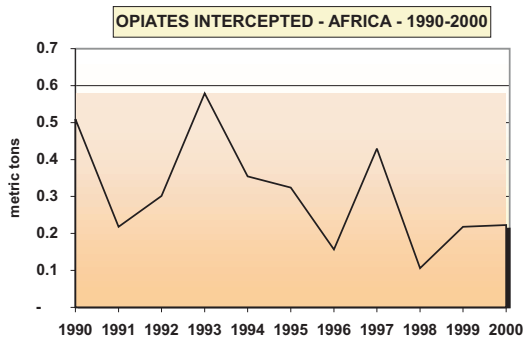
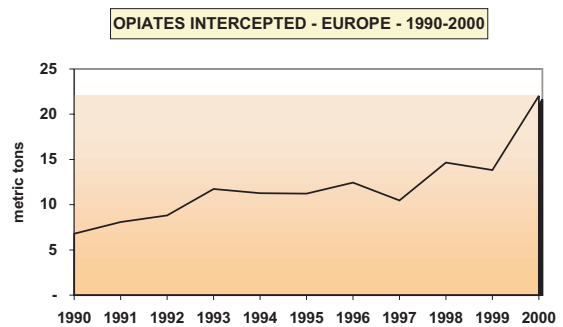
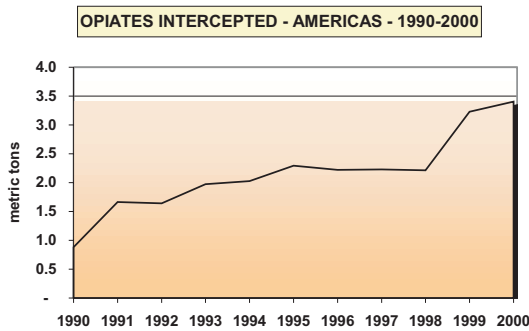
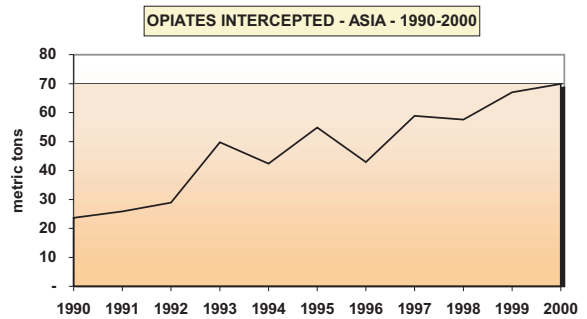
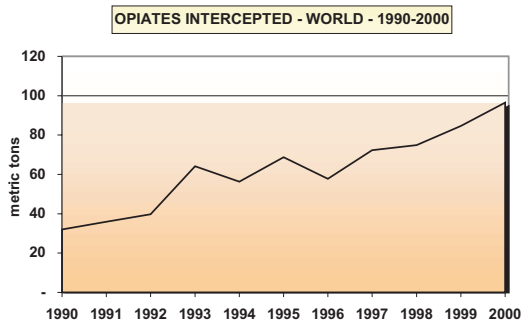
Global seizures of heroin and morphine increased sharply between 1999 and 2000, from 61 mt to 75 mt. Global seizures of opium declined slightly over the same period.

Opiate trafficking continues to be concentrated in Asia, with the South West Asia - Europe route still showing more activity than South East Asia. More than one-third of all the heroin and morphine seized in the world is in the I.R. of Iran, followed by Pakistan and Turkey, each with more than one-tenth. There appears to have been some shift in the pattern of the South West Asia - Europe route: trafficking along the traditional Balkan route is stable, but is growing more rapidly, though from a lower base, along the Central Asian route. At the European end of the route, there was also a shift. They remained stable in West Europe but increased in East Europe. In terms of opium, more than 80% of world seizures still took place in the I.R. of Iran, followed by Pakistan (4%) and Tajikistan (2%). The general trend for South East Asia seems to be stable or declining, except for China: increasing seizures in that country reflect both a growing domestic market as well as greater enforcement activity.

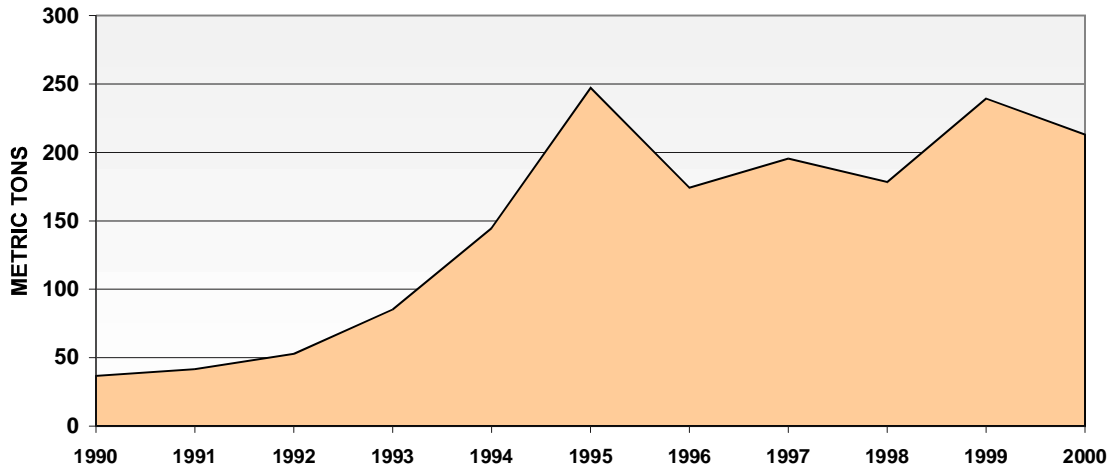
The global interception rate for opiates changed from 15% in 1999 to 21% in 2000. This must be interpreted with caution. It is not a direct indicator of the effectiveness of enforcement activity in a particular year, because what is seized in that year could well have been produced in the previous year. Thus, the higher interception rate of 21% for 2000 reflects not only Afghanistan's bumper harvest of 1999, but also the smaller harvest of 2000. Some of the seizures made in 2000 could well have been stocks that were kept aside from the 1999 harvest.



(opiates intercepted = combined seizures of opium, heroin and morphine, in metric tons of heroin equivalent)

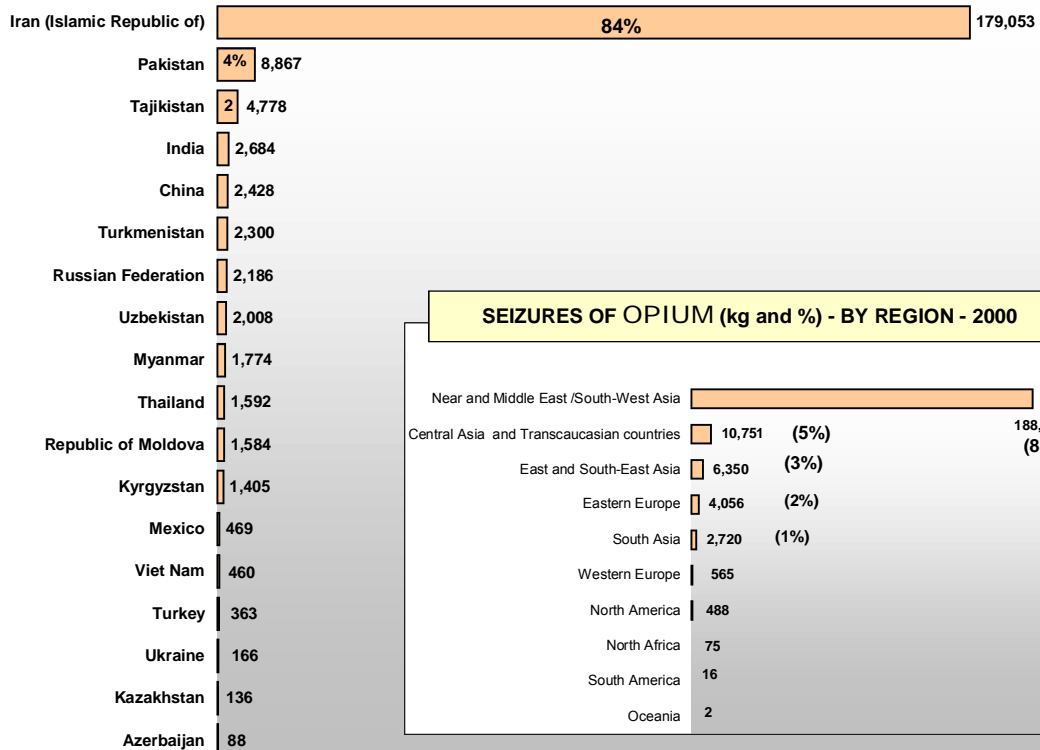


GLOBAL SEIZURES OF OPIUM, 1990-2000

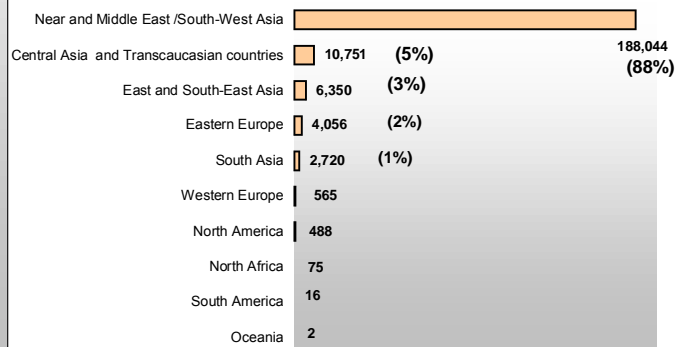


Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Metric tons	37	41	53	85	145	247	174	195	178	239	213

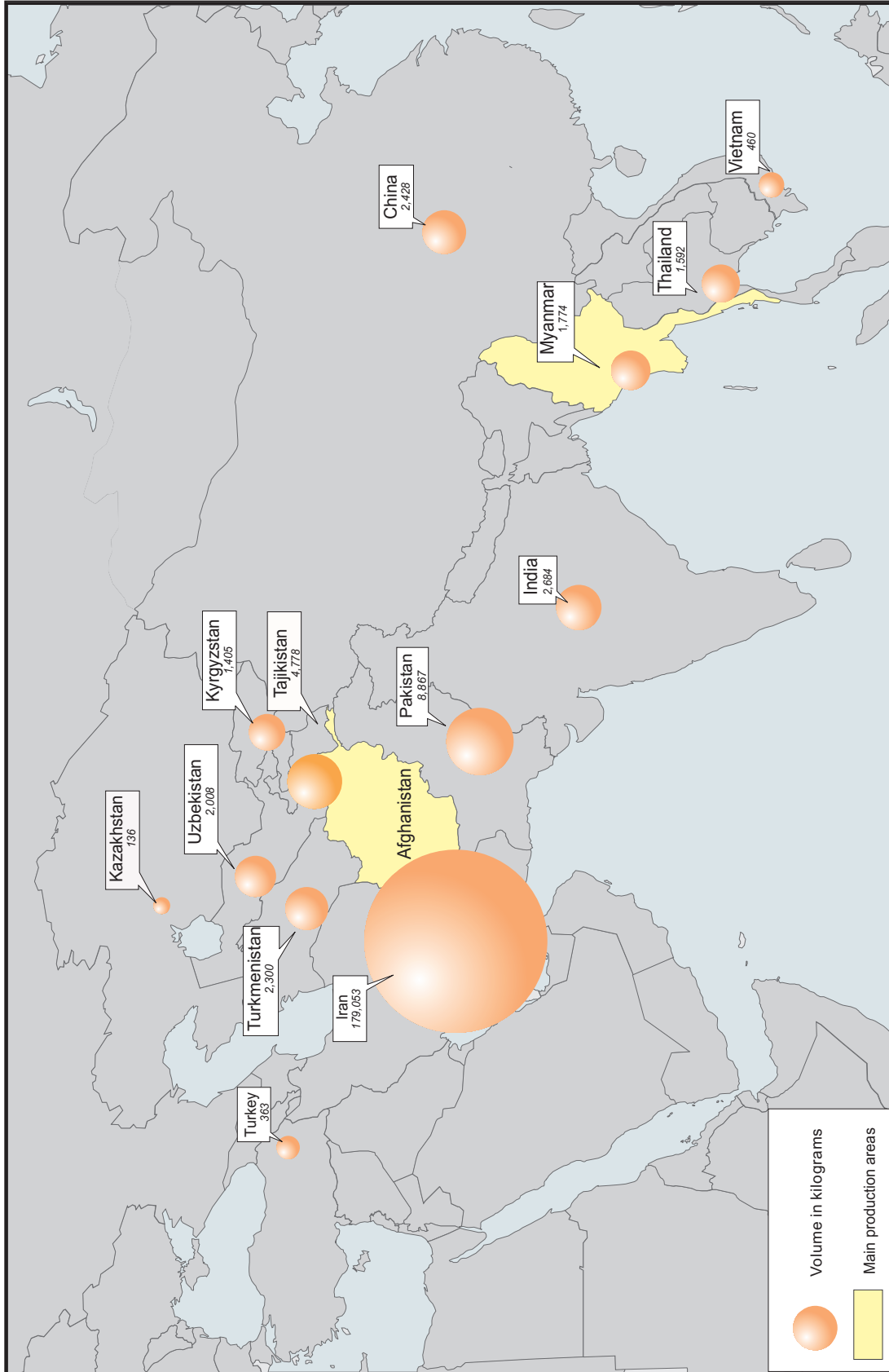
SEIZURES OF OPIUM in % of world total and kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2000



SEIZURES OF OPIUM (kg and %) - BY REGION - 2000



Seizures of opium in Asia 2000 (Only highest ranking countries represented)



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

Opium (raw and prepared)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
United Republic of Tanzania	0.130 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.130 kg					
North Africa						
Algeria	0.008 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Egypt	16.956 kg	16.272 kg	31.156 kg	25.894 kg	24.702 kg	75.283 kg
Tunisia	13.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.017 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	29.964 kg	16.272 kg	31.156 kg	25.894 kg	24.702 kg	75.300 kg
Southern Africa						
Zambia	0.195 kg ^{ICPO}	2.344 kg ^{ICPO}	0.102 kg ^{ICPO}	6.770 kg ^{Govt.}	8.622 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	0.195 kg	2.344 kg	0.102 kg	6.770 kg	8.622 kg	
West and Central Africa						
Gabon	No Report	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Niger	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.013 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total		0.001 kg			0.013 kg	
Total region	30.289 kg	18.617 kg	31.258 kg	32.664 kg	33.337 kg	75.300 kg
AMERICAS						
Central America						
Panama	5.730 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	5.730 kg					
North America						
Canada	1.431 kg	1.150 kg	11.925 kg	61.310 kg	57.000 kg 10061 u.	18.788 kg 140 u.
Mexico	222.914 kg	196.421 kg	342.081 kg	149.640 kg	801.180 kg	469.445 kg
United States	42.076 kg	61.925 kg	39.010 kg	No Report	68.970 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	266.421 kg	259.496 kg	393.016 kg	210.950 kg	927.150 kg 10061 u.	488.233 kg 140 u.
South America						
Argentina	^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Colombia	144.163 kg	102.772 kg	121.550 kg	99.950 kg	29.203 kg	16.063 kg
Peru	23.809 kg	No Report	No Report	11.528 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	167.972 kg	102.772 kg	121.550 kg	111.478 kg	29.203 kg	16.063 kg
Total region	440.123 kg	362.268 kg	514.566 kg	322.428 kg	956.353 kg 10061 u.	504.296 kg 140 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	9.128 kg ^{ICPO}	1.906 kg	2.054 kg	No Report	2.032 kg ^{Govt.}	2.188 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (raw and prepared)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Azerbaijan	254.902 kg ^{Govt.}	39.039 kg ^{ICPO}	83.328 kg ^{ICPO}	48.541 kg	52.218 kg	87.617 kg ^{ICPO}
Georgia	No Report	17.593 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	14.700 kg ^{ICPO}	33.500 kg ^{ICPO}
Kazakhstan	245.000 kg	500.000 kg ^{Govt.}	1000.000 kg ^{Govt.}	296.574 kg	170.236 kg	136.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Kyrgyzstan	726.890 kg	1489.684 kg	1639.476 kg	171.872 kg	151.174 kg	1405.232 kg
Tajikistan	1571.400 kg ^{F.O.}	3405.000 kg	3455.510 kg ^{F.O.}	1190.400 kg	1269.278 kg ^{F.O.}	4778.448 kg ^{F.O.}
Turkmenistan	No Report	No Report	1410.000 kg ^{Govt.}	1412.000 kg ^{Govt.}	4600.000 kg ^{F.O.}	2300.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Uzbekistan	834.788 kg	1865.000 kg ^{Govt.}	2364.167 kg	1935.315 kg	3292.342 kg	2008.200 kg
Sub-Total	3642.108 kg	7318.222 kg	9954.535 kg	5054.702 kg	9551.979 kg	10751.190 kg
East and South-East Asia						
Cambodia	19.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	15.006 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
China	1110.000 kg	1745.000 kg	1880.000 kg	1215.000 kg	1193.000 kg ^{ICPO}	2428.000 kg ^{Govt.}
China (Hong Kong SAR)	8.000 kg ^{Govt.}	12.800 kg	3.400 kg	No Report	0.100 kg	0.090 kg
Indonesia	0.030 kg	0.030 kg	No Report	0.030 kg ^{HNL P}	3.097 kg ^{HNL P}	0.034 kg ^{ICPO}
Japan	32.823 kg	31.106 kg	39.061 kg	19.811 kg	7.688 kg	8.979 kg
Korea (Republic of)	7.141 kg	0.567 kg	6.805 kg	1.035 kg	3.064 kg	14996 u. ^{ICPO}
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	695.500 kg ^{Govt.}	199.001 kg ^{Govt.}	200.100 kg ^{Govt.}	442.000 kg ^{INCSR}	225.800 kg ^{HNL P}	78.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Malaysia	155.089 kg	2.640 kg ^{Govt.}	150.311 kg	32.747 kg	21.066 kg	0.710 kg
Myanmar	1060.718 kg	1300.002 kg	7883.975 kg	5705.881 kg	1759.538 kg	1773.652 kg
Singapore	80.487 kg	28.464 kg	1.545 kg	22.781 kg	98.144 kg	4.504 kg
Thailand	927.461 kg ^{ICPO}	381.322 kg ^{ICPO}	1150.582 kg	1631.124 kg	421.939 kg	1591.991 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	No Report	839.850 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	495.350 kg ^{F.O.}	460.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	4096.249 kg	4540.782 kg	11330.790 kg	9070.408 kg	4228.786 kg	6345.960 kg 14996 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	No Report	No Report	0.007 kg	0.014 kg ^{ICPO}	0.323 kg ^{ICPO}	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	126554.000 kg	149577.000 kg	162413.953 kg	154453.569 kg	204485.000 kg	179053.000 kg ^{NAPOL}
Iraq	No Report	1.000 kg	4.815 kg	No Report	No Report	10.511 kg
Israel	⁽¹⁾	0.003 kg	5.100 kg	0.556 kg	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}	0.194 kg
Jordan	0.018 kg	43.350 kg	22.671 kg	No Report	61.700 kg	No Report
Kuwait	30.380 kg ^{INCB}	40.804 kg ^{ICPO}	11.710 kg ^{ICPO}	4.720 kg	14.000 kg ^{INCB}	32.500 kg ^{ICPO}
Lebanon	7.000 kg	3.000 kg	7.625 kg	No Report	44.226 kg	0.052 kg
Oman	0.877 kg	12.000 kg ^{INCB}	0.060 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	1.647 kg ^{ICPO}
Pakistan	109420.398 kg ^{ICPO}	7422.772 kg ^{ICPO}	7300.000 kg ^{Govt.}	5021.712 kg	16319.918 kg	8867.407 kg
Qatar	2.267 kg	0.340 kg	0.962 kg ^{ICPO}	0.030 kg ^{ICPO}	0.100 kg ^{ICPO}	2.700 kg ^{ICPO}
Saudi Arabia	155.768 kg	23.038 kg ^{ICPO}	16.127 kg ^{ICPO}	16.721 kg ⁽²⁾	No Report	13.472 kg
Syrian Arab Republic	No Report	1.802 kg ^{Govt.}	6.003 kg ^{Govt.}	1.200 kg ^{Govt.}	5.876 kg ^{Govt.}	35.400 kg ^{Govt.}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (raw and prepared)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
United Arab Emirates	61.612 kg	16.269 kg	3.822 kg	9.717 kg	8.389 kg	27.236 kg
Sub-Total	236232.300 kg	157141.300 kg	169792.800 kg	159508.300 kg	220939.500 kg	188044.100 kg
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	0.073 kg	No Report	No Report	0.072 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
India	1349.000 kg	2867.000 kg ^{F.O.}	3316.000 kg	2031.000 kg	1588.000 kg	2684.000 kg
Nepal	0.206 kg	0.441 kg	No Report	0.950 kg	1.440 kg	No Report
Sri Lanka	0.082 kg	0.145 kg	1571 u.	0.020 kg	0.008 kg	36.452 kg
Sub-Total	1349.288 kg	2867.659 kg	3316.000 kg 1571 u.	2031.970 kg	1589.520 kg	2720.452 kg
Total region	245320.000 kg	171868.000 kg	194394.200 kg 1571 u.	175665.300 kg	236309.800 kg	207861.700 kg 14996 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.026 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Belarus	88.542 kg	No Report	1.124 kg ^{INCB}	0.001 kg	0.033 kg	0.090 kg
Bulgaria	0.371 kg	0.080 kg	8.240 kg	1.970 kg	4.466 kg	No Report
Croatia	0.007 kg	⁽¹⁾	0.001 kg	⁽¹⁾	0.103 kg	0.011 kg
Czech Republic	No Report	1.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Estonia	No Report	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	19.426 kg 20 u.
FYR of Macedonia	9.964 kg ^{NAPOL}	2.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	44.783 kg ^{NAPOL}	19.985 kg	12.239 kg ^{NAPOL}	27.395 kg ^{NAPOL}
Hungary	0.075 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.149 kg	17.905 kg
Latvia	No Report	0.001 kg	0.230 kg	0.755 kg	0.005 kg	0.005 kg
Lithuania	3.114 kg	0.278 kg	0.236 kg	0.101 kg	0.190 kg	0.129 kg
Poland	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	55.000 kg
Republic of Moldova	1.384 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	20.000 kg	No Report	28.000 kg ^{ICPO}	1485.000 kg ^{ICPO} 98.550 lt.
Romania	1.003 kg	1.442 kg	2.488 kg ^{ICPO}	0.728 kg	2.470 kg	0.060 kg
Russian Federation	1156.900 kg	1400.500 kg	222.706 kg	1803.700 kg ^{F.O.}	1506.966 kg	2186.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Ukraine	23.000 kg ^{ICPO}	194.528 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	166.056 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	1284.360 kg	1599.830 kg	299.808 kg	1827.240 kg	1556.647 kg	3957.077 kg 98.550 lt. 20 u.
Western Europe						
Austria	1.766 kg	17.667 kg	9.041 kg	10.447 kg	33.646 kg	69.873 kg ^{ICPO}
Belgium	0.023 kg	No Report	No Report	0.011 kg	0.200 kg	
Cyprus	0.030 kg	0.654 kg	1.913 kg	0.021 kg	0.062 kg	0.575 kg
Denmark	No Report	0.052 kg	0.105 kg	5.428 kg	0.330 kg	1.405 kg
Finland	0.077 kg	0.254 kg	No Report	0.007 kg	No Report	No Report
France	1.005 kg	4.326 kg	2.696 kg	3.194 kg	0.503 kg	18.701 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (raw and prepared)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Germany	14.534 kg	45.387 kg	41.656 kg	286.074 kg	79.500 kg	30.900 kg
Greece	0.409 kg	0.235 kg	2.559 kg	No Report	46.208 kg ^{ICPO}	1.742 kg
Italy	0.103 kg	0.617 kg	9.821 kg 54 u.	2.895 kg	0.401 kg ^{ICPO}	28.672 kg
Norway	0.024 kg	1.288 kg	0.023 kg	2.498 kg	1.661 kg	9.800 kg
Portugal	No Report	No Report	0.012 kg	0.001 kg	No Report	2.850 kg ^{ICPO}
Spain	0.007 kg	2.857 kg	26.287 kg	0.002 kg	1.080 kg	5.264 kg
Sweden	7.728 kg	30.679 kg	7.709 kg 139 u.	15.641 kg	9.867 kg	24.030 kg
Switzerland	0.131 kg	0.168 kg	0.042 kg	0.015 kg	0.775 kg	0.009 kg ^{ICPO}
Turkey	121.547 kg	233.000 kg	93.356 kg	141.665 kg	318.624 kg	362.950 kg ^{Govt.}
United Kingdom	5.500 kg	11.400 kg	17.800 kg	54.263 kg	37.700 kg ^{NCIS}	7.925 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	152.884 kg	348.584 kg	213.020 kg 193 u.	522.162 kg	530.557 kg	564.696 kg
Total region	1437.244 kg	1948.414 kg	512.828 kg 193 u.	2349.402 kg	2087.204 kg	4521.773 kg 98.550 lt. 20 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.118 kg ⁽³⁾ 687 u.	8.072 kg	2.095 kg	No Report	3.000 kg ^{INCB}	2.279 kg
New Zealand	0.192 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	0.016 kg ^{INCB}	0.006 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.310 kg 687 u.	8.072 kg	2.111 kg	0.006 kg	3.000 kg	2.279 kg
Total region	0.310 kg 687 u.	8.072 kg	2.111 kg	0.006 kg	3.000 kg	2.279 kg
TOTAL	247227.900 kg 687 u.	174205.400 kg	195454.900 kg 1764 u.	178369.800 kg	239389.700 kg 10061 u.	212965.300 kg 98.550 lt. 15156 u.

1) Small quantity. 2) Including other opiates. 3) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (liquid)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Mauritius		No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total						
North Africa						
Egypt	1.022 lt.	0.017 lt.	0.009 lt.	0.030 lt.	0.001 lt.	0.005 lt.
Sub-Total	1.022 lt.	0.017 lt.	0.009 lt.	0.030 lt.	0.001 lt.	0.005 lt.
Total region	1.022 lt.	0.017 lt.	0.009 lt.	0.030 lt.	0.001 lt.	0.005 lt.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Cayman Islands	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.628 kg 1 u.
Sub-Total						0.628 kg 1 u.
South America						
Peru	No Report	36.921 kg	No Report	No Report	66.088 kg	508.358 kg
Sub-Total		36.921 kg			66.088 kg	508.358 kg
Total region		36.921 kg			66.088 kg	508.986 kg 1 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.000 kg	No Report	0.002 kg
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.265 kg	No Report	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	No Report	No Report	15000 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total			15000 u.	3.265 kg		0.002 kg
East and South-East Asia						
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2 u.
Indonesia	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.030 kg	3.097 kg	0.034 kg
Japan	No Report	5.912 lt.	No Report	0.130 lt.	No Report	No Report
Myanmar	5.134 kg	No Report	1027.685 kg	383.251 kg	332.495 kg	16.086 kg
Sub-Total	5.134 kg	5.912 lt.	1027.685 kg	383.281 kg 0.130 lt.	335.592 kg	16.120 kg 2 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Jordan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	41.150 kg
Lebanon	No Report	No Report	No Report	35.840 kg	No Report	0.000 kg ⁽¹⁾
Sub-Total				35.840 kg		41.150 kg
Total region	5.134 kg	5.912 lt.	1027.685 kg 15000 u.	422.386 kg 0.130 lt.	335.592 kg	57.272 kg 2 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (liquid)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	No Report	82.196 kg	No Report	330.882 kg	244.034 kg ²	220.520 kg
Croatia	No Report	No Report	2.000 lt.	8.600 lt.	No Report	1.500 kg
Estonia	No Report	20.701 lt. ^{ICPO}	No Report	19.200 kg 293 u.	0.276 kg 61 u.	0.027 kg 19 u.
Latvia	43.000 kg 22000 u.	89.000 lt.	0.133 lt.	64.800 kg	17.300 kg	7.170 kg
Lithuania	53.217 lt.	96.085 lt.	86.000 lt.	49.490 lt.	190.000 lt.	77.000 lt.
Republic of Moldova	No Report	27.104 kg	No Report	13.480 kg	No Report	No Report
Ukraine	No Report	No Report	171.200 kg	127.000 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	43.000 kg 53.217 lt. 22000 u.	109.300 kg 205.786 lt.	171.200 kg 88.133 lt.	555.362 kg 58.090 lt. 293 u.	261.610 kg 190.000 lt. 61 u.	229.217 kg 77.000 lt. 19 u.
Western Europe						
Austria	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.075 kg
Denmark	0.061 kg	0.005 kg	0.030 kg	0.004 kg	2.640 kg	No Report
Italy	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	35 u.
Norway	0.026 kg 1 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Spain	0.050 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sweden	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.326 lt.	16.000 lt.	0.018 kg
Sub-Total	0.137 kg 1 u.	0.005 kg	0.030 kg	0.004 kg 0.326 lt.	2.640 kg 16.000 lt.	0.093 kg 35 u.
Total region	43.137 kg 53.217 lt. 22001 u.	109.305 kg 205.786 lt.	171.230 kg 88.133 lt.	555.366 kg 58.416 lt. 293 u.	264.250 kg 206.000 lt. 61 u.	229.310 kg 77.000 lt. 54 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.082 kg ³ 2.000 lt.	0.080 kg	1.630 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.082 kg 2.000 lt.	0.080 kg	1.630 kg			
Total region	0.082 kg 2.000 lt.	0.080 kg	1.630 kg			
TOTAL	48.353 kg 56.239 lt. 22001 u.	146.306 kg 211.715 lt.	1200.545 kg 88.142 lt. 15000 u.	977.752 kg 58.576 lt. 293 u.	665.930 kg 206.001 lt. 61 u.	795.568 kg 77.005 lt. 57 u.

1) Small quantity. 2) Includes liquid heroin (1.160kg) 3) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (plant,capsule)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
North Africa						
Egypt	17621796 u.	3639320832 u.	No Report	0.352 kg	14.552 kg	No Report
				30214000 u.		
Tunisia	13.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	13.000 kg 17621800 u.	3639321000 u.		0.352 kg 30214000 u.	14.552 kg	
West and Central Africa						
Niger	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.040 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Sao Tome and Principe	No Report	No Report	0.300 kg	No Report	0.300 kg	No Report
Sub-Total			0.300 kg	0.040 kg	0.300 kg	
Total region	13.000 kg 17621800 u.	3639321000 u.	0.300 kg	0.392 kg 30214000 u.	14.852 kg	
AMERICAS						
Central America						
Guatemala	No Report	No Report	2.600 kg ^{Govt.} 69119 u.	114238 u.	23100 u.	20619 u.
Sub-Total			2.600 kg 69119 u.	114238 u.	23100 u.	20619 u.
North America						
Canada	0.480 kg	4.757 kg	18 u.	2.016 kg	15000 u.	No Report
United States	No Report	No Report	50.685 kg 0.109 lt.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.480 kg	4.757 kg	50.685 kg 0.109 lt. 18 u.	2.016 kg	15000 u.	
South America						
Argentina	No Report	301 u. ^{Govt.}	2.470 kg	408 u.	No Report	No Report
Colombia	76117504 u.	75000 u.	104818496 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Ecuador	No Report	No Report	No Report	100873 u.	No Report	No Report
Peru	0.444 kg	534.253 kg	1754 u.	964 u.	63703.614 kg	20837.016 kg
Sub-Total	0.444 kg 76117500 u.	534.253 kg 75301 u.	2.470 kg 104820200 u.	102245 u.	63703.610 kg	20837.020 kg
Total region	0.924 kg 76117500 u.	539.010 kg 75301 u.	55.755 kg 0.109 lt. 104889400 u.	2.016 kg 216483 u.	63703.610 kg 38100 u.	20837.020 kg 20619 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (plant,capsule)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	7.735 kg ^{ICPO}	76.826 kg	4.460 kg	18.725 kg	No Report	No Report
Azerbaijan	95000.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	38750.000 kg ^{ICPO}	6.200 kg	No Report	No Report
Georgia	No Report	19.168 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	7.500 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Kazakhstan	No Report	335.719 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	113.895 kg	No Report	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	1.372 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uzbekistan	936.381 kg	863.767 kg ^{ICPO}	118.285 kg	54.496 kg	No Report	14.700 kg
Sub-Total	95945.490 kg	1295.480 kg	38872.750 kg	200.816 kg		14.700 kg
East and South-East Asia						
China	21313.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
<i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i>	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	32 u.	3.001 kg
Indonesia	No Report	No Report	1620 u.	0.030 kg	No Report	No Report
Japan	8240 u.	No Report	6803 u.	0.063 kg 6807 u.	No Report	0.022 kg 11571 u.
Korea (Republic of)	235896 u.	72645 u.	24301 u.	21944 u.	No Report	No Report
Malaysia	No Report	No Report	321 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Thailand	115.880 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	205.234 kg	No Report	312.837 kg	No Report
Viet Nam	1418.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	919.000 kg ^{ICPO}	1.100 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	22846.880 kg 244136 u.	72645 u.	1124.234 kg 33045 u.	1.193 kg 28751 u.	312.837 kg 32 u.	3.023 kg 11571 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Kuwait	23.509 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Saudi Arabia	No Report	0.038 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
United Arab Emirates	No Report	No Report	129 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Yemen	No Report	No Report	No Report	^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	23.509 kg	0.038 kg	129 u.			
South Asia						
India	10.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Nepal	No Report	No Report	0.693 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	10.000 kg		0.693 kg			
Total region	118825.900 kg 244136 u.	1295.518 kg 72645 u.	39997.670 kg 33174 u.	202.009 kg 28751 u.	312.837 kg 32 u.	17.723 kg 11571 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	1470.000 kg	1792.000 kg	327.744 kg ^{INCB}	1621.000 kg	1056.000 kg	1084.000 kg
Bulgaria	18.560 kg	48.500 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Croatia	0.006 kg ^{ICPO} 1500 u.	No Report	769 u.	3504 u.	6206 u.	1.607 kg 519 u.
Estonia	No Report	135.428 kg ^{ICPO}	165.800 kg	36.011 kg 111 u.	No Report	37.883 kg 69 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (plant,capsule)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Latvia	216.000 kg 432000 u.	0.180 kg	218.000 kg	192.000 kg	30.200 kg	145.950 kg
Lithuania	976.000 kg	1652.000 kg	1291.000 kg	1525.000 kg	744.000 kg	623.000 kg
Poland	1100.000 kg	1000.000 kg	8500.000 kg	4000.000 kg	3553.000 kg	No Report
Republic of Moldova	4397.587 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	597.000 kg	406.550 kg	No Report	No Report
Russian Federation	22864.600 kg	19469.801 kg	853.019 kg	16511.359 kg	18366.055 kg	No Report
Ukraine	199.200 kg ^{ICPO} 36797 u.	No Report	34003.262 kg	26632.801 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	31241.950 kg 470297 u.	24097.910 kg	45955.820 kg 769 u.	50924.720 kg 3615 u.	23749.260 kg 6206 u.	1892.440 kg 588 u.
Western Europe						
Austria	8.560 kg	1103.859 kg	1.193 kg	9.367 kg	9.349 kg	No Report
Finland	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.000 kg	No Report	No Report
Greece	106 u.	130 u.	640 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Italy	5034 u.	No Report	1448 u.	5991 u.	No Report	4449 u. ⁽¹⁾
Norway	252.792 kg	No Report	0.115 kg	0.070 kg	No Report	0.001 kg
Portugal	No Report	150 u.	No Report	28848 u.	351 u.	2.850 kg 1348 u.
Spain	75867.000 kg	11185.998 kg	862.112 kg	4.800 kg	1003.004 kg	22755.700 kg
Sweden	0.782 kg	No Report	No Report ⁽²⁾	No Report	3615 u.	No Report
Turkey	1508 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1820.000 kg 3550 u.
Sub-Total	76129.130 kg 6648 u.	12289.860 kg 280 u.	863.420 kg 2088 u.	15.237 kg 34839 u.	1012.353 kg 3966 u.	24578.550 kg 9347 u.
Total region	107371.100 kg 476945 u.	36387.770 kg 280 u.	46819.250 kg 2857 u.	50939.960 kg 38454 u.	24761.610 kg 10172 u.	26470.990 kg 9935 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.037 kg ⁽³⁾ 105 u.	0.001 kg	0.095 kg	No Report	No Report	0.407 kg 2083 u.
New Zealand	2715 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	20249 u.	338 u.	No Report
Sub-Total	0.037 kg 2820 u.	0.001 kg	0.095 kg	20249 u.	338 u.	0.407 kg 2083 u.
Total region	0.037 kg 2820 u.	0.001 kg	0.095 kg	20249 u.	338 u.	0.407 kg 2083 u.
TOTAL	226210.900 kg 94463200 u.	38222.290 kg 3639469000 u.	86873.060 kg 0.109 lt. 104925400 u.	51144.380 kg 30517940 u.	88792.910 kg 48642 u.	47326.130 kg 44208 u.

1) 221bulbs(1), 4,228 plants(6) 2) Including depressants. 3) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (poppy seed)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
North Africa						
Egypt	2655.578 kg		No Report	No Report	180.022 kg	185.088 kg
Sub-Total	2655.578 kg				180.022 kg	185.088 kg
Total region	2655.578 kg				180.022 kg	185.088 kg
AMERICAS						
Central America						
Guatemala	No Report	No Report	0.014 kg ^{Govt.}	2.003 kg	54.886 kg 121 u.	1.400 kg
Sub-Total			0.014 kg	2.003 kg	54.886 kg 121 u.	1.400 kg
North America						
Canada	0.004 kg	0.045 kg	0.014 kg	No Report	0.000 kg	0.018 kg
Mexico	2134.422 kg	1155.152 kg	587.282 kg	702.551 kg	749.985 kg	1036.274 kg
Sub-Total	2134.426 kg	1155.197 kg	587.296 kg	702.551 kg	749.985 kg	1036.292 kg
South America						
Argentina	No Report	No Report	No Report	30.000 kg	No Report	0.010 kg
Colombia	208.911 kg	No Report	411.200 kg	12.600 kg	49.945 kg	17.000 kg
Peru	0.148 kg	No Report	No Report	1.047 kg	193.739 kg	4.890 kg
Venezuela	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	50.000 kg
Sub-Total	209.059 kg		411.200 kg	43.647 kg	243.684 kg	71.900 kg
Total region	2343.485 kg	1155.197 kg	998.510 kg	748.201 kg	1048.555 kg 121 u.	1109.592 kg
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	No Report	2.330 kg	No Report	0.117 kg	2.614 kg
Azerbaijan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2577.008 kg	No Report
Georgia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	83.500 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	141.159 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	No Report	32392 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Turkmenistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	17996.000 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Uzbekistan	0.200 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	61.400 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total	0.200 kg	32392 u.	2.330 kg		20859.180 kg	2.614 kg
East and South-East Asia						
China	No Report	29754.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Japan	No Report	12425 u.	No Report	No Report	28256 u.	No Report
Korea (Republic of)	No Report	No Report	0.036 kg	No Report	28268 u.	No Report
Thailand	No Report	No Report	No Report	60.393 kg	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

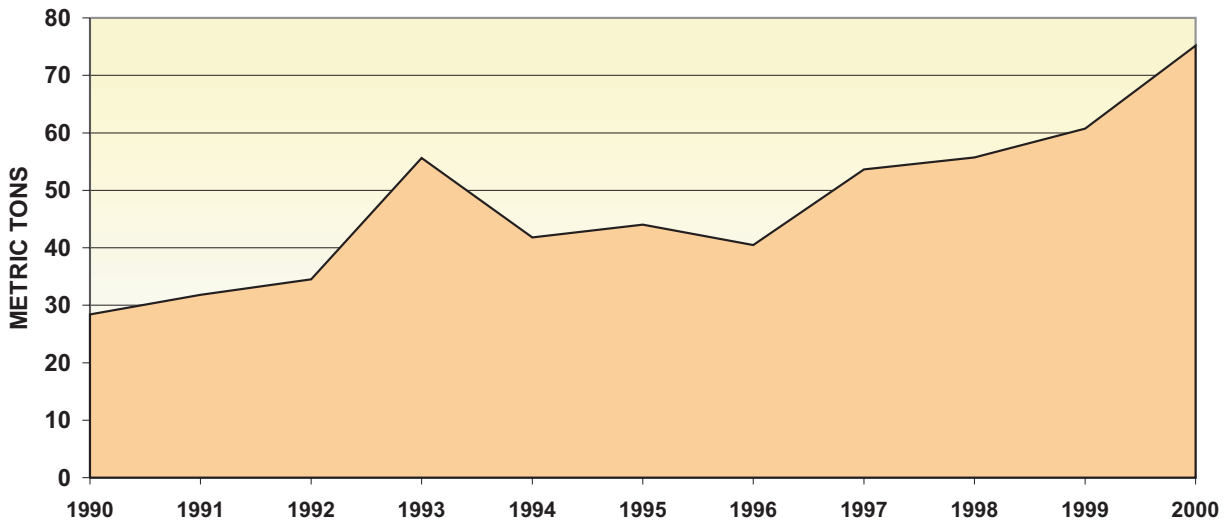
Opium (poppy seed)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
East and South-East Asia						
Sub-Total		29754.000 kg 12425 u.	0.036 kg	60.393 kg	56524 u.	
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	0.003 kg	0.020 kg	No Report	No Report	1.200 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Kuwait	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	13.695 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Lebanon	No Report	No Report	No Report	10.000 kg	59.000 kg	No Report
Saudi Arabia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	5.697 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
United Arab Emirates	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.122 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	0.003 kg	0.020 kg		10.000 kg	79.714 kg	
South Asia						
Sri Lanka	17.900 kg	58.250 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	17.900 kg	58.250 kg				
Total region	18.103 kg	29812.270 kg 44817 u.	2.366 kg	70.393 kg	20938.900 kg 56524 u.	2.614 kg
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Croatia	No Report	14.000 kg	No Report	No Report	0.002 kg	No Report
Czech Republic	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	91.400 kg	No Report
Estonia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	128.934 kg 249 u.	No Report
Republic of Moldova	No Report	2264.000 kg	No Report	No Report	706.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Russian Federation	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	18564.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Ukraine	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	133.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total		2278.000 kg			1059.336 kg 249 u.	18564.000 kg
Western Europe						
Austria	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.140 kg
Finland	No Report	No Report	6.518 kg	0.220 kg	No Report	No Report
Italy	No Report	15919 u.	No Report	No Report	^{ICPO}	No Report
Norway	No Report	41.100 kg	No Report	No Report	0.008 kg 49 u.	No Report
Portugal	No Report	0.035 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total		41.135 kg 15919 u.	6.518 kg	0.220 kg	0.008 kg 49 u.	1.140 kg
Total region		2319.135 kg 15919 u.	6.518 kg	0.220 kg	1059.344 kg 298 u.	18565.140 kg
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	No Report	No Report	1.410 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Opium (poppy seed)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Sub-Total			1.410 kg			
Total region			1.410 kg			
TOTAL	5017.166 kg	33286.600 kg 60736 u.	1008.804 kg	818.814 kg	23226.820 kg 56943 u.	19862.440 kg

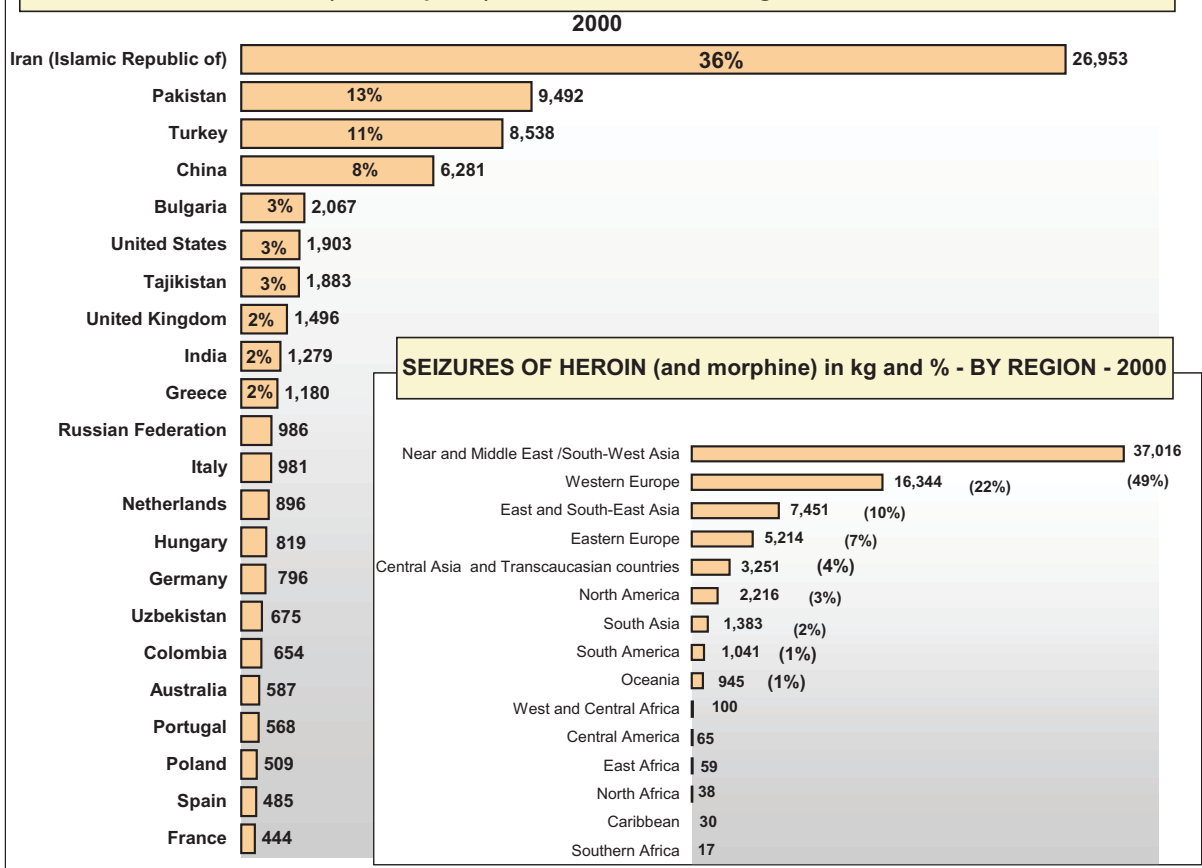
Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

GLOBAL SEIZURES OF HEROIN AND MORPHINE, 1990-2000

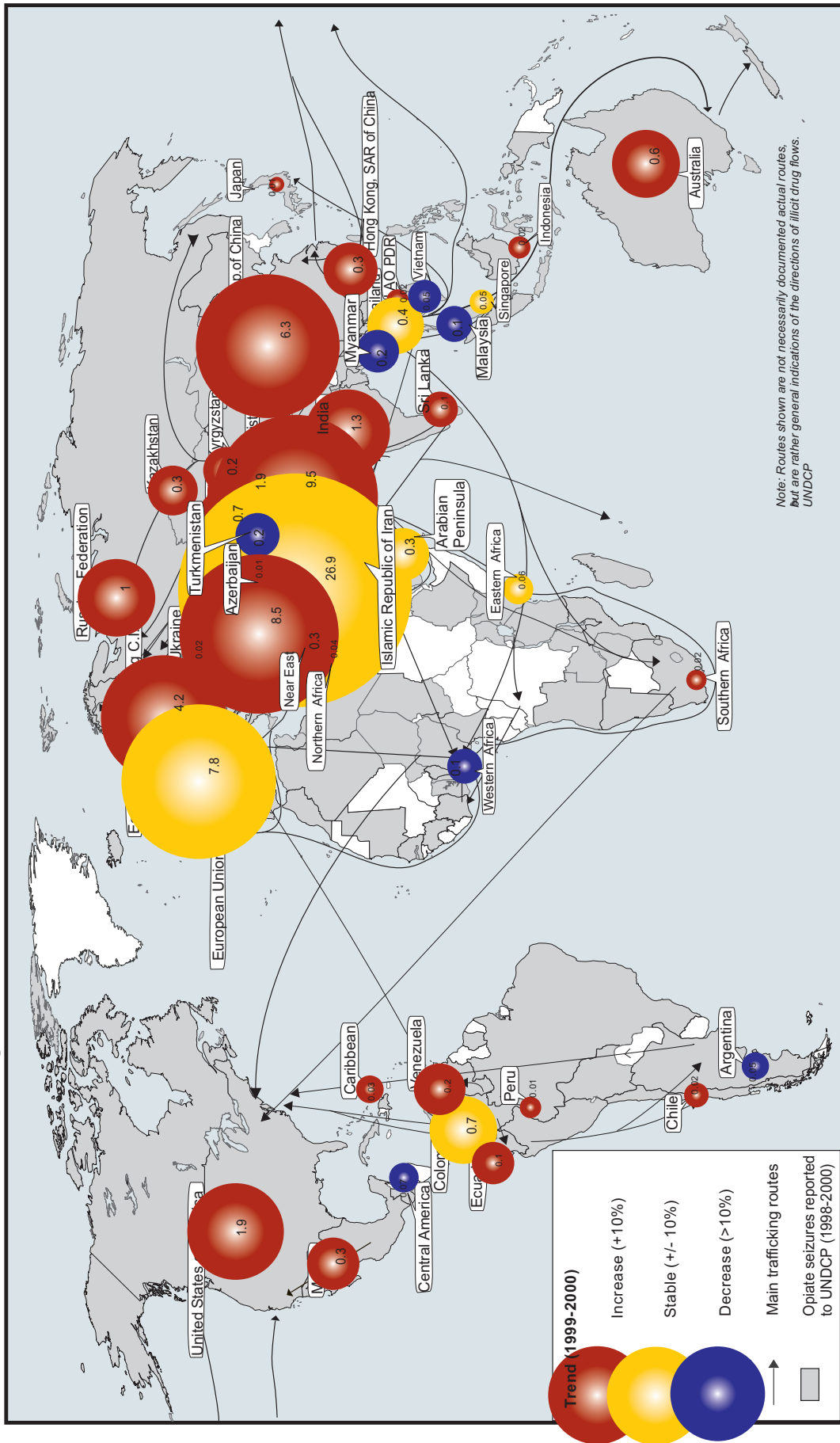


Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Metric tons	28	32	35	56	42	44	40	54	56	61	75

SEIZURES OF HEROIN (and morphine) in % of world total and kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES -



Heroin and morphine trafficking 1999-2000: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 0.01 tons (10 kg))



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

Heroin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Burundi	No Report	0.800 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	0.006 kg ^{ICPO} 260 u.	No Report
Ethiopia	3.616 kg	27.472 kg ^{ICPO}	36.112 kg	8.987 kg	12.582 kg	18.042 kg
Kenya	29.032 kg	15.492 kg	7.787 kg	9.954 kg	17.459 kg	28.657 kg
Madagascar	0.863 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Mauritius	0.790 kg	5.235 kg	6.920 kg	6.060 kg	3.067 kg	4.062 kg
Rwanda	No Report	2.520 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uganda	1.519 kg ^{Govt.}	2.722 kg	No Report	1.302 kg	14.170 kg	3.400 kg
United Republic of Tanzania	2.827 kg	No Report	4.852 kg	2.745 kg	7.583 kg	5.322 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	38.647 kg	54.241 kg	55.671 kg	29.048 kg	54.872 kg 260 u.	59.483 kg
North Africa						
Algeria	0.105 kg ^{INCB}	0.222 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.256 kg ^{ICPO}	0.002 kg	No Report
Egypt	48.195 kg	48.256 kg	51.222 kg 0.225 lt.	24.416 kg 0.266 lt.	23.627 kg	37.114 kg
Libyan Arab Jam.	No Report	No Report	No Report	4.809 kg	No Report	No Report
Morocco	7.152 kg	0.362 kg 6 u.	0.318 kg ^{Govt.}	1.282 kg	0.437 kg	0.152 kg
Tunisia	5.000 kg	4.575 kg ^{ICPO}	0.308 kg ^{ICPO}	0.474 kg	1.391 kg	1.020 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	60.452 kg	53.415 kg 6 u.	51.848 kg 0.225 lt.	31.237 kg 0.266 lt.	25.457 kg	38.286 kg
Southern Africa						
Angola	0.023 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.010 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	(1)	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}
Botswana	0.469 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	0.228 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Lesotho	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.500 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Malawi	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.200 kg	0.500 kg	No Report
Mozambique	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	232 u. ^{ICPO}
Namibia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg ^{ICPO}	0.100 kg
South Africa	5.942 kg	0.811 kg	1.548 kg	5.383 kg	7.435 kg ^{ICPO}	15.386 kg
Swaziland	0.449 kg ^{INCB}	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}	1.041 kg ^{ICPO}	0.010 kg	0.097 kg	1.919 kg
Zambia	152.617 kg ^{ICPO}	0.939 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	0.369 kg	0.005 kg
Zimbabwe	0.294 kg ^{ICPO}	0.032 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.740 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	159.794 kg	1.784 kg	2.827 kg	6.333 kg	8.904 kg	17.415 kg 232 u.
West and Central Africa						
Benin	5.162 kg ^{Govt.}	2.271 kg ^{Govt.}	0.143 kg ^{Govt.}	0.888 kg	18.670 kg ^{Govt.}	7.572 kg ^{F.O.}
Burkina Faso	No Report	1.144 kg ^{Govt.}	222.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Heroin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
West and Central Africa						
Cameroon	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.150 kg	0.400 kg	No Report
Chad	No Report	0.500 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	1.800 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Congo	No Report	No Report	0.070 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Côte d'Ivoire	5.416 kg	4.531 kg	0.538 kg	0.060 kg 16 u.	1.889 kg 19 u.	3.035 kg ^{ICPO}
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No Report	2.654 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Gabon	No Report	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	0.106 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Gambia	No Report	0.084 kg ^{ICPO}	0.088 kg ^{ICPO}	0.590 kg ^{ICPO}	0.039 kg	No Report
Ghana	5.570 kg	3.850 kg ^{F.O.}	0.005 kg	18.023 kg	21.020 kg	No Report
Guinea	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.215 kg ^{ICPO}
Mali	0.250 kg ^{ICPO}	2.710 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Mauritania	No Report	0.173 kg ^{Govt.}	0.005 kg ^{Govt.}	0.005 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report
Niger	0.032 kg ^{ICPO}	0.100 kg ^{ICPO}	0.100 kg ^{ICPO}	0.412 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Nigeria	30.265 kg ^{Govt.}	19.379 kg ^{ICPO}	10.490 kg	5.840 kg ^{Govt.}	81.035 kg	55.100 kg
Senegal	15.088 kg ^{ICPO}	7.830 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report	0.234 kg ^{ICPO}	0.071 kg ^{ICPO} 382 u.	198 u. ^{ICPO}
Sierra Leone	0.003 kg ^{Govt.}	0.002 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Togo	No Report	0.027 kg	81.601 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	10.808 kg
Sub-Total	61.786 kg	45.260 kg	315.040 kg	28.202 kg 16 u.	125.030 kg 401 u.	78.730 kg 198 u.
Total region	320.679 kg	154.700 kg 6 u.	425.386 kg 0.225 lt.	94.820 kg 0.266 lt. 16 u.	214.263 kg 661 u.	193.914 kg 430 u.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Aruba	4.590 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	3.298 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	5.679 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Barbados	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	3.230 kg ^{HONLC}	No Report
Bermuda	0.109 kg ^{INCB}	0.100 kg	0.398 kg	No Report	0.836 kg	0.292 kg
Cuba	No Report	1.630 kg	0.700 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	3.200 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Dominican Republic	2.912 kg	12.158 kg	11.328 kg	6.891 kg	11.909 kg	2.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Jamaica	0.230 kg ^{INCB}	0.600 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Netherlands Antilles	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.000 kg ^{INCB}	2.032 kg ^{ICPO}
Saint Lucia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.000 kg
Trinidad Tobago	No Report	0.719 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	5.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Sub-Total	7.841 kg	15.207 kg	15.724 kg	6.891 kg	26.854 kg	11.324 kg
Central America						
Costa Rica	9.730 kg	18.000 kg ^{CICAD}	26.000 kg ^{CICAD}	13.500 kg	2.400 kg	7.787 kg
El Salvador	No Report	No Report	2.151 kg ^{ICPO}	0.697 kg ^{ICPO}	0.099 kg	6.900 kg ^{ICPO}
Guatemala	No Report	13.479 kg	17.420 kg ^{Govt.}	3.650 kg	53.000 kg	9.740 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Heroin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Central America						
Nicaragua	1.000 kg ^{INCB}	1.000 kg	2.000 kg	No Report	2.000 kg ^{CICAD}	2.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Panama	29.613 kg	10.697 kg	33.307 kg	22.825 kg	46.456 kg	39.045 kg
Sub-Total	40.343 kg	43.176 kg	80.878 kg	40.672 kg	103.954 kg	65.472 kg
North America						
Canada	106.439 kg	83.000 kg	95.000 kg	22.295 kg 0.176 lt. 994 u.	88.000 kg 91 u.	6.970 kg 0.117 lt. 2 u.
Mexico	203.177 kg	363.457 kg	114.903 kg	120.896 kg	260.191 kg	299.102 kg
United States	1337.100 kg	1366.300 kg	1542.000 kg	1580.700 kg ^{Govt.}	1200.000 kg 437 u.	1705.188 kg 1.850 lt. 593 u.
Sub-Total	1646.716 kg	1812.757 kg	1751.903 kg	1723.891 kg 0.176 lt. 994 u.	1548.191 kg 528 u.	2011.260 kg 1.967 lt. 595 u.
South America						
Argentina	^{ICPO}	No Report	38.580 kg	31.040 kg	7.962 kg	47.664 kg
Bolivia	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.760 kg	No Report	No Report
Brazil	0.006 kg	No Report	No Report	0.950 kg	No Report	^{ICPO}
Chile	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	21.088 kg
Colombia	145.023 kg	80.772 kg	129.735 kg	239.154 kg	514.592 kg	563.054 kg
Ecuador	34.950 kg	80.980 kg	53.096 kg	58.248 kg	80.559 kg	108.715 kg ^{ICPO}
Peru	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.186 kg
Suriname	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.030 kg	No Report	No Report
Uruguay	1.601 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Venezuela	80.945 kg	56.002 kg	16.086 kg ^{CICAD}	No Report	41.514 kg	195.580 kg
Sub-Total	262.525 kg	217.754 kg	237.497 kg	330.182 kg	644.627 kg	938.287 kg
Total region	1957.425 kg	2088.894 kg	2086.002 kg	2101.636 kg 0.176 lt. 994 u.	2323.626 kg 528 u.	3026.343 kg 1.967 lt. 595 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	0.171 kg	0.429 kg	0.065 kg	0.191 kg	0.109 kg
Azerbaijan	0.124 kg ^{Govt.}	0.098 kg ^{ICPO}	0.170 kg ^{ICPO}	4.332 kg	4.018 kg	9.917 kg ^{ICPO}
Georgia	No Report	0.310 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.083 kg ^{ICPO}	2.300 kg ^{ICPO}	3.993 kg ^{ICPO}
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	43.000 kg ^{Govt.}	24.196 kg	54.264 kg	262.400 kg ^{F.O.}
Kyrgyzstan	0.199 kg	30.000 kg ^{Govt.}	4.404 kg	24.732 kg	26.870 kg	216.780 kg
Tajikistan	No Report	6.350 kg	60.000 kg	271.471 kg	708.820 kg	1882.929 kg ^{F.O.}
Turkmenistan	No Report	No Report	1948.000 kg ^{Govt.}	495.000 kg ^{Govt.}	240.000 kg ^{F.O.}	200.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Uzbekistan	10.060 kg	18.000 kg ^{Govt.}	70.269 kg	194.679 kg	324.843 kg	675.000 kg
Sub-Total	10.383 kg	54.929 kg	2126.272 kg	1014.558 kg	1361.306 kg	3251.128 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Heroin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.013 kg	0.032 kg	0.001 kg	0.003 kg	No Report	0.001 kg
Cambodia	80.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	16.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
China	2375.000 kg	4347.000 kg	5477.000 kg	7358.000 kg	5364.000 kg ^{ICPO}	6281.000 kg ^{Govt.}
China (Hong Kong SAR)	411.000 kg ^{Govt.}	309.100 kg	202.200 kg	209.000 kg ^{Govt.}	284.001 kg	339.003 kg
					0.003 lt.	
Indonesia	1.709 kg 20 u.	1.709 kg 20 u.	20.433 kg	27.761 kg	14.049 kg	22.655 kg
Japan	7.741 kg	3.974 kg	5.990 kg	3.947 kg	2.150 kg	7.006 kg
Korea (Republic of)	3.626 kg	1.791 kg	0.599 kg	2.126 kg	0.342 kg	No Report
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	49.650 kg ^{Govt.}	16.200 kg ^{Govt.}	72.300 kg ^{Govt.}	80.000 kg ^{INCSR}	14.750 kg ^{HNL}	20.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Macau	0.370 kg ^{INCB}	0.348 kg ^{ICPO}	0.231 kg ^{ICPO}	2.217 kg ^{ICPO}	1.000 kg ^{INCB}	0.147 kg
Malaysia	119.259 kg	240.734 kg ^{Govt.}	276.154 kg	289.664 kg	200.937 kg	109.170 kg
Myanmar	72.609 kg	504.603 kg	1401.079 kg	403.805 kg	273.193 kg	158.921 kg
Philippines	No Report	1.534 kg	3.014 kg ^{ICPO}	1.741 kg ^{ICPO}	0.022 kg	No Report
Singapore	50.232 kg	121.291 kg	82.613 kg	141.852 kg	56.730 kg	52.083 kg
Thailand	517.790 kg ^{Govt.}	597.650 kg ^{ICPO}	323.287 kg	507.769 kg	405.034 kg	385.962 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	20.500 kg ^{ICPO}	54.750 kg ^{ICPO}	24.300 kg ^{ICPO}	60.000 kg ^{ICPO}	66.663 kg ^{F.O.}	49.320 kg ^{ICPO} 70000 u.
Sub-Total	3709.499 kg 20 u.	6200.717 kg 20 u.	7905.201 kg	9087.884 kg	6682.871 kg 0.003 lt.	7425.267 kg 70000 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	2.126 kg	12.703 kg	4.165 kg	3.982 kg ^{ICPO}	2.856 kg ^{ICPO}	1.643 kg ^{ICPO}
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2075.000 kg	804.500 kg	1986.042 kg	2894.462 kg	6030.000 kg	6189.000 kg ^{NAPOL}
Iraq	No Report	No Report	No Report	8.300 kg	No Report	1.020 kg
Israel	94.445 kg	80.404 kg	75.100 kg	137.800 kg	111.830 kg ^{ICPO}	80.000 kg
Jordan	5.646 kg	67.387 kg	82.449 kg	52.397 kg	41.397 kg	127.712 kg
Kuwait	7.286 kg ^{INCB}	47.525 kg ^{ICPO}	23.590 kg ^{ICPO}	21.601 kg	35.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report
Lebanon	20.723 kg	50.771 kg	2.361 kg	3.093 kg	8.149 kg	2.363 kg
Oman	6.271 kg	8.000 kg ^{INCB}	0.756 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	54.109 kg	14.008 kg ^{ICPO}
Pakistan	10760.100 kg ^{ICPO}	5872.105 kg ^{ICPO}	6156.000 kg ^{ICPO}	3363.723 kg	4973.711 kg	9492.029 kg
Qatar	0.189 kg	0.338 kg	No Report	1.480 kg ^{ICPO}	0.108 kg ^{ICPO}	0.534 kg ^{ICPO}
Saudi Arabia	324.147 kg	483.416 kg ^{ICPO}	115.667 kg ^{ICPO}	63.107 kg	No Report	200.922 kg
Syrian Arab Republic	16.560 kg ^{Govt.}	9.783 kg ^{Govt.}	12.263 kg ^{Govt.}	36.204 kg ^{Govt.}	57.659 kg ^{Govt.}	50.441 kg ^{Govt.}
United Arab Emirates	76.479 kg	21.635 kg	35.767 kg	34.450 kg	65.909 kg	82.176 kg
Yemen	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.027 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	13388.970 kg	7458.567 kg	8494.159 kg	6620.626 kg	11380.730 kg	16241.850 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Heroin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	16.800 kg	No Report	No Report	28.840 kg ^{F.O.}	8.031 kg
India	1681.000 kg	1257.000 kg ^{Govt.}	1332.000 kg	655.000 kg	839.000 kg	1240.000 kg
Maldives	0.023 kg	No Report	No Report	1.142 kg	0.357 kg	No Report
Nepal	7.320 kg	9.989 kg	11.117 kg ^{Govt}	9.400 kg ^{Govt}	1.515 kg ^{Govt}	1.705 kg ^{Govt}
Sri Lanka	40.332 kg	39.815 kg	55.015 kg	56.942 kg	68.500 kg	94.150 kg
Sub-Total	1728.675 kg	1323.604 kg	1398.132 kg	722.484 kg	938.212 kg	1343.886 kg
Total region	18837.530 kg 20 u.	15037.820 kg 20 u.	19923.770 kg	17445.550 kg	20363.120 kg 0.003 lt.	28262.130 kg 70000 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	7.122 kg ^{ICPO}	47.953 kg ^{ICPO}
Belarus	1.696 kg	No Report	0.635 kg ^{INCB}	0.907 kg	1.977 kg	3.442 kg
Bosnia Herzegovina	No Report	0.643 kg ^{NAPOL}	0.017 kg ^{NAPOL}	0.686 kg ^{NAPOL}	1.125 kg ^{ICPO}	0.375 kg ^{NAPOL}
Bulgaria	199.379 kg	248.265 kg	322.691 kg	219.632 kg	265.249 kg	2067.201 kg
Croatia	38.294 kg	2.273 kg	3.040 kg	50.095 kg	13.232 kg	7.041 kg
Czech Republic	5.000 kg	20.125 kg	21.442 kg	240.000 kg	108.380 kg	114.520 kg
Estonia	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.091 kg 129 u.	0.518 kg 1269 u.	0.438 kg 2129 u.
FYR of Macedonia	110.340 kg ^{NAPOL}	29.155 kg ^{NAPOL}	15.425 kg ^{NAPOL}	91.672 kg	14.375 kg ^{NAPOL}	90.789 kg ^{NAPOL}
Hungary	568.075 kg ^{INCB}	319.205 kg	206.160 kg ^{Govt.}	634.613 kg	172.703 kg	819.000 kg
Latvia	No Report	No Report	0.011 kg	0.098 kg	0.768 kg	0.775 kg
Lithuania	0.026 kg	No Report	0.089 kg	0.423 kg	0.923 kg	0.943 kg
Poland	66.354 kg	43.189 kg	142.812 kg	67.405 kg	44.947 kg	120.063 kg ⁽²⁾ 388.000 lt.
Republic of Moldova	0.006 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	10.000 kg	No Report	No Report	1.313 kg ^{ICPO}
Romania	54.484 kg	103.347 kg	117.922 kg ^{ICPO}	412.327 kg	63.630 kg	52.940 kg
Russian Federation	6.500 kg	18.100 kg	24.027 kg	442.900 kg	695.085 kg	984.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Slovakia	120.950 kg ^{INCB}	11.000 kg ^{INCB}	90.450 kg	13.671 kg	5.808 kg	98.507 kg
Slovenia	18.152 kg ^{ICPO}	24.571 kg	29.828 kg	46.106 kg	32.270 kg	392.065 kg
Ukraine	9.502 kg ^{ICPO}	4.025 kg	3.728 kg	8.940 kg	21.530 kg ^{ICPO}	21.743 kg ^{ICPO}
Yugoslavia	No Report	No Report	15.425 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	1198.758 kg	823.898 kg	1003.702 kg	2229.566 kg 129 u.	1449.642 kg 1269 u.	4823.108 kg 388.000 lt. 2129 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	0.014 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}	0.003 kg ^{ICPO}	0.013 kg	0.009 kg ^{ICPO}
Austria	47.015 kg	81.326 kg	102.138 kg	118.213 kg	78.914 kg	230.747 kg
Belgium	129.399 kg	133.000 kg	55.000 kg	75.790 kg	73.537 kg	187.739 kg
Cyprus	No Report	0.004 kg	No Report	0.035 kg	2.193 kg	4.949 kg
Denmark	37.400 kg	61.400 kg	37.900 kg	55.136 kg	96.040 kg	32.080 kg
Finland	16.117 kg	6.450 kg	2.532 kg	1.965 kg	2.884 kg	6.026 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Heroin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
France	498.629 kg	617.241 kg	415.453 kg	343.783 kg	203.313 kg	443.935 kg
Germany	933.384 kg	898.191 kg	722.211 kg	685.920 kg	796.400 kg	796.000 kg
<i>Gibraltar</i>	No Report	0.001 kg	No Report	0.011 kg 1 u.	0.021 kg 2 u.	(1)
Greece	172.814 kg 20 u.	193.656 kg 38 u.	146.311 kg 38 u.	232.110 kg 6 u.	98.401 kg 10 u.	1179.526 kg 14 u.
Iceland	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg	No Report
Ireland	6.400 kg ^{ICPO}	10.800 kg	8.184 kg	36.963 kg	15.921 kg	11.666 kg ⁽³⁾
Italy	939.520 kg 6144 u.	1251.432 kg	470.335 kg 5360 u.	703.335 kg 3069 u.	1313.708 kg ^{ICPO}	980.379 kg 1678 u.
Liechtenstein	0.006 kg	9.303 kg	18.680 kg	No Report	14.388 kg	0.005 kg
Luxembourg	13.248 kg	2.934 kg	2.525 kg	3.592 kg	1.914 kg	11.358 kg ^{ICPO}
Malta	2.130 kg	2.658 kg	4.535 kg	0.498 kg	1.724 kg	5.912 kg
Monaco	0.001 kg	0.003 kg	0.011 kg	(4)	No Report	No Report
Netherlands	351.000 kg ^{Govt}	516.000 kg ^{Govt}	999.000 kg ^{Govt}	784.000 kg ^{Govt}	770.000 kg ^{Govt}	896.000 kg ^{Govt}
Norway	48.390 kg	74.080 kg	55.509 kg	37.347 kg	45.810 kg	51.500 kg
Portugal	65.507 kg	46.697 kg	57.389 kg	96.666 kg	76.417 kg	567.577 kg ⁽⁵⁾
Spain	546.005 kg	537.219 kg	479.450 kg	444.243 kg	1159.297 kg	484.854 kg
Sweden	31.884 kg 0.004 lt.	39.621 kg	11.509 kg	70.927 kg 0.011 lt.	63.009 kg 0.509 lt.	27.649 kg
Switzerland	212.686 kg	405.732 kg	209.261 kg	403.680 kg	397.527 kg	372.061 kg
Turkey	3456.458 kg	4422.000 kg	3509.851 kg	4651.486 kg	3605.123 kg	6052.582 kg ^{Govt.}
United Kingdom	1394.600 kg	1070.100 kg	2234.900 kg	1345.804 kg	2341.700 kg ^{NCIS}	1495.971 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	8902.606 kg 0.004 lt. 6164 u.	10379.850 kg 38 u.	9542.689 kg 5398 u.	10091.510 kg 0.011 lt. 3076 u.	11158.260 kg 0.509 lt. 12 u.	13838.520 kg 1692 u.
Total region	10101.360 kg 0.004 lt. 6164 u.	11203.750 kg 38 u.	10546.390 kg 5398 u.	12321.070 kg 0.011 lt. 3205 u.	12607.900 kg 0.509 lt. 1281 u.	18661.630 kg 388.000 lt. 3821 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	49.425 kg ⁽⁶⁾ 0.105 lt. 8 u.	46.604 kg 278 u.	365.370 kg	298.690 kg ^{Govt. (3)}	360.145 kg	583.456 kg
Fiji	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	357.700 kg ^{ICPO}
New Zealand	0.083 kg ^{Govt.}	1.000 kg ^{INCB}	0.171 kg ^{INCB}	10.859 kg	0.544 kg	0.066 kg
Sub-Total	49.508 kg 0.105 lt. 8 u.	47.604 kg 278 u.	365.541 kg	309.549 kg	360.689 kg	941.222 kg
Total region	49.508 kg 0.105 lt. 8 u.	47.604 kg 278 u.	365.541 kg	309.549 kg	360.689 kg	941.222 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Heroin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOTAL	31266.510 kg	28532.760 kg	33347.090 kg	32272.630 kg	35869.590 kg	51085.240 kg
	0.109 lt.	342 u.	0.225 lt.	0.453 lt.	0.512 lt.	389.967 lt.
	6192 u.		5398 u.	4215 u.	2470 u.	74846 u.

1) Small quantity. 2) 388 lt. Polish heroin 3) Provisional figures. 4) Including depressants. 5) heroin with 44gm of cocaine 6) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Morphine						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Ethiopia	0.008 lt. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg 6 u.	No Report	No Report
United Republic of Tanzania	No Report	No Report	0.283 kg	No Report	0.020 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	0.008 lt.		0.283 kg	0.001 kg 6 u.	0.020 kg	
North Africa						
Egypt	0.012 lt.	0.024 lt.	0.001 kg	0.012 lt.	0.007 kg	No Report
Morocco		0.110 kg	0.318 kg	0.997 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.012 lt.	0.110 kg 0.024 lt.	0.319 kg	0.997 kg 0.012 lt.	0.007 kg	
Southern Africa						
Mozambique	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.085 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Swaziland	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Zambia	0.500 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	3.200 kg ^{Govt.}	0.028 kg	0.061 kg
Sub-Total	0.501 kg			3.200 kg	0.113 kg	0.061 kg
West and Central Africa						
Benin	No Report	No Report	No Report	3.190 kg	No Report	No Report
Chad	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.090 kg
Nigeria	No Report	0.019 kg ^{ICPO}	0.130 kg	No Report	No Report	21.120 kg
Sub-Total		0.019 kg	0.130 kg	3.190 kg		21.210 kg
Total region	0.501 kg 0.020 lt.	0.129 kg 0.024 lt.	0.732 kg	7.388 kg 0.012 lt. 6 u.	0.140 kg	21.271 kg
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Cuba	No Report	23 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Dominican Republic	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	19.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Sub-Total		23 u.				19.000 kg
Central America						
Guatemala	No Report	No Report	0.720 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total			0.720 kg			
North America						
Canada	0.044 kg 0.532 lt.	0.100 kg 0.172 lt. 329 u.	1.076 kg 2468 u.	1.662 kg 0.433 lt. 1166 u.	1.000 kg 1.016 lt. 1826 u.	0.751 kg 1.285 lt. 1842 u.
Mexico	3.002 kg	No Report	2.068 kg	No Report	1.130 kg	4.480 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Morphine						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
North America						
United States	0.121 kg	0.081 kg 482 u.	0.006 lt. 560 u.	No Report	3.134 kg 998 u.	180.108 kg 15.723 lt. 134 u.
Sub-Total	3.167 kg 0.532 lt.	0.181 kg 0.172 lt. 811 u.	3.144 kg 0.006 lt. 3028 u.	1.662 kg 0.433 lt. 1166 u.	5.264 kg 1.016 lt. 2824 u.	185.339 kg 17.008 lt. 1976 u.
South America						
Argentina	ICPO	No Report	No Report	No Report	650.000 kg	No Report
Brazil	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.150 kg	No Report
Chile	80 u.	No Report	No Report	29 u.	1 u. ICPO	No Report
Colombia	290.240 kg	94.120 kg	87.122 kg	79.111 kg	154.023 kg	91.017 kg
Peru	0.002 kg	0.001 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	11.979 kg
Sub-Total	290.242 kg 80 u.	94.121 kg	87.122 kg	79.111 kg 29 u.	804.173 kg 1 u.	102.996 kg
Total region	293.409 kg 0.532 lt. 80 u.	94.302 kg 0.172 lt. 834 u.	90.986 kg 0.006 lt. 3028 u.	80.773 kg 0.433 lt. 1195 u.	809.437 kg 1.016 lt. 2825 u.	307.335 kg 17.008 lt. 1976 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	1.177 kg ICPO	12 u.	3 u.	(1)	No Report	0.000 kg ⁽¹⁾
Azerbaijan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.085 kg	No Report
Georgia	No Report	0.022 kg ICPO 0.057 lt. 1659 u.	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg ICPO	0.262 kg ICPO
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	No Report	4.172 kg	1.493 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	7.840 kg	21 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uzbekistan	No Report	No Report	8 u.	0.030 kg	3.400 kg ICPO	No Report
Sub-Total	9.017 kg	0.022 kg 0.057 lt. 1692 u.	11 u.	4.202 kg	4.981 kg	0.262 kg
East and South-East Asia						
China	113.000 kg	178.000 kg	358.000 kg	146.000 kg	No Report	No Report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No Report	17.300 kg	No Report	No Report	(1)	No Report
Indonesia	0.002 kg	0.002 kg	0.320 kg	No Report	3.174 kg 202 u.	0.223 kg
Japan	No Report	0.835 kg	0.011 kg 1.107 lt. 229 u.	0.363 kg 0.002 lt. 146 u.	0.002 kg	200 u.
Macau	0.273 kg INCB	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Malaysia	0.007 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Mongolia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.270 kg ICPO

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Morphine						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
East and South-East Asia						
Myanmar	No Report	No Report	45.728 kg 200 u.	95.087 kg	24.001 kg	22.696 kg
Thailand	0.630 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	0.005 kg	No Report	0.200 kg ^{ICPO}	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	3.000 kg ^{ICPO}	12937 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	116.912 kg	196.137 kg 12937 u.	404.064 kg 1.107 lt. 429 u.	241.450 kg 0.002 lt. 146 u.	27.377 kg 202 u.	23.194 kg 200 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	11046.000 kg	10430.000 kg	18949.754 kg	22291.102 kg	22764.000 kg	20764.000 kg ^{NAPOL}
Israel	0.041 kg	0.005 kg 25 u.	No Report	No Report	0.028 kg ^{ICPO}	18 u.
Kuwait	No Report	0.007 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	34.813 kg ^{ICPO}	10.611 kg ^{ICPO}
Lebanon	317.077 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Oman	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.006 kg	No Report
Qatar	No Report	No Report	0.133 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Saudi Arabia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	149.491 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
United Arab Emirates	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.018 kg	0.030 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	11363.120 kg	10430.010 kg 25 u.	18949.890 kg	22291.120 kg	22949.370 kg	20774.610 kg 18 u.
South Asia						
India	4.000 kg	4.000 kg ^{Govt.}	128.000 kg	19.000 kg	30.000 kg	39.000 kg
Nepal	No Report	No Report	11.126 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	4.000 kg	4.000 kg	139.126 kg	19.000 kg	30.000 kg	39.000 kg
Total region	11493.050 kg	10630.170 kg 0.057 lt. 14654 u.	19493.080 kg 1.107 lt. 440 u.	22555.770 kg 0.002 lt. 146 u.	23011.720 kg 202 u.	20837.070 kg 218 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	10 u. ^{ICPO}
Belarus	3.617 kg	No Report	0.001 kg ^{INCB}	0.154 kg	0.005 kg	0.078 kg
Bulgaria	4.895 kg	No Report	4.000 kg	No Report	16 u.	No Report
Croatia	103 u.	17 u.	No Report	79 u.	652 u.	27 u.
Estonia	No Report	0.508 lt. ^{ICPO}	⁽²⁾	0.003 kg 5 u.	No Report	0.011 kg 40 u.
Hungary	6.400 kg ^{INCB}	0.209 kg	0.686 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	0.200 kg	No Report
Latvia	0.030 kg 30 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Lithuania	0.250 kg	0.365 lt.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Poland	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.588 kg ^{ICPO} 174 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Morphine						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Republic of Moldova	No Report	No Report	31 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Romania	51 u.	74 u.	71 u. ^{ICPO}	86 u.	132 u.	0.112 kg
Russian Federation	3.500 kg	45.141 kg	6.037 kg 8 u.	15.000 kg ^{F.O.}	2.427 kg	2.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	No Report	3 u.		0.288 kg
Sub-Total	18.692 kg 184 u.	45.350 kg 0.873 lt. 91 u.	10.724 kg 110 u.	15.157 kg 173 u.	2.632 kg 800 u.	3.077 kg 251 u.
Western Europe						
Austria	0.434 kg	0.815 kg	0.327 kg	1.522 kg	0.328 kg	0.220 kg
Belgium	19.080 kg	No Report	10.000 kg	0.098 kg		17.400 kg ^{ICPO}
Denmark	1.062 kg	0.981 kg	1.560 lt.	3.000 kg	No Report	1.405 kg ^{ICPO}
Finland	0.002 kg	0.066 kg 2422 u.	0.005 kg	No Report	0.910 kg 60 u.	0.054 kg 60 u.
France	0.095 kg	0.080 kg	0.020 kg	0.088 kg	1.566 kg	0.222 kg
Greece	0.005 kg	0.004 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Ireland	979 u. ^{ICPO}	1261 u.	0.003 kg 528 u.	0.004 kg	90 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Italy	0.021 kg 1 u.	0.042 kg	0.095 kg 9 u.	2.270 kg 12 u.	1.314 kg ^{ICPO}	0.752 kg 5 u.
Norway	0.255 kg 1149 u.	No Report	0.011 kg	0.008 kg 33 u.	0.001 kg 1219 u.	2005 u.
Portugal	No Report	11 u.	No Report	0.005 kg	85 u.	241 u.
Spain	No Report	74 u.	8 u.	3 u.	13 u.	33 u.
Sweden	0.006 kg 0.327 lt.	0.170 kg	0.003 kg 104 u.	0.154 lt.	0.011 kg 0.202 lt. 120 u.	0.074 kg 320 u.
Switzerland	0.099 kg ^{ICPO}	0.040 kg	No Report	0.054 kg	0.537 kg	0.135 kg
Turkey	939.271 kg	1157.000 kg	662.816 kg	754.494 kg	1010.328 kg	2484.934 kg ^{Govt.}
United Kingdom	2.000 kg	1.600 kg	0.400 kg	41.251 kg	1.300 kg ^{NCIS}	No Report
Sub-Total	962.330 kg 0.327 lt. 2129 u.	1160.798 kg 3768 u.	673.680 kg 1.560 lt. 649 u.	802.794 kg 0.154 lt. 48 u.	1016.295 kg 0.202 lt. 1587 u.	2505.196 kg 2664 u.
Total region	981.022 kg 0.327 lt. 2313 u.	1206.148 kg 0.873 lt. 3859 u.	684.404 kg 1.560 lt. 759 u.	817.951 kg 0.154 lt. 221 u.	1018.927 kg 0.202 lt. 2387 u.	2508.273 kg 2915 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.013 kg ⁽³⁾ 61 u.	1.086 kg 56 u.	2.049 kg	No Report	No Report	3.205 kg 104 u.
New Zealand	0.002 kg ^{INCB} 0.002 lt.	No Report	1.422 kg ^{INCB}	1.166 kg	0.312 kg	0.713 lt. 396 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Morphine						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Sub-Total	0.015 kg 0.002 lt. 61 u.	1.086 kg 56 u.	3.471 kg	1.166 kg	0.312 kg	3.205 kg 0.713 lt. 500 u.
Total region	0.015 kg 0.002 lt. 61 u.	1.086 kg 56 u.	3.471 kg	1.166 kg	0.312 kg	3.205 kg 0.713 lt. 500 u.
TOTAL	12767.990 kg 0.881 lt. 2454 u.	11931.840 kg 1.126 lt. 19403 u.	20272.670 kg 2.673 lt. 4227 u.	23463.050 kg 0.601 lt. 1568 u.	24840.540 kg 1.218 lt. 5414 u.	23677.150 kg 17.721 lt. 5609 u.

1) Small quantity. 2) Including depressants. 3) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Other opiates						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Mauritius	0.229 kg	No Report	26 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.229 kg		26 u.			
North Africa						
Egypt	30.904 lt. ⁽¹⁾	0.030 lt. ⁽¹⁾	0.060 lt. ⁽¹⁾	No Report	0.030 lt. ⁽¹⁾	1.140 lt. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	30.904 lt.	0.030 lt.	0.060 lt.		0.030 lt.	1.140 lt.
West and Central Africa						
Benin	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.650 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total						1.650 kg
Total region	0.229 kg 30.904 lt.	0.030 lt.	0.060 lt. 26 u.		0.030 lt.	1.650 kg 1.140 lt.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Cayman Islands	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg ^{ICPO}	2 u.
Dominican Republic	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	8.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total					8.003 kg	2 u.
North America						
Canada	0.140 kg 3055 u.	1.355 kg 2524 u.	0.912 kg 0.301 lt. 4826 u.	1.446 kg 0.093 lt. 8880 u.	0.594 kg 8805 u.	0.682 kg 1.050 lt. 4784 u.
United States	0.072 kg 19431 u.	6.112 kg 72075 u.	No Report	No Report	9338 u. ^{ICPO (1)}	No Report
Sub-Total	0.212 kg 22486 u.	7.467 kg 74599 u.	0.912 kg 0.301 lt. 4826 u.	1.446 kg 0.093 lt. 8880 u.	0.594 kg 18143 u.	0.682 kg 1.050 lt. 4784 u.
South America						
Chile	No Report	No Report	No Report	25 u.	No Report	No Report
Colombia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	3.500 kg ⁽¹⁾	No Report
Peru	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	38.693 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total				25 u.	42.193 kg	
Total region	0.212 kg 22486 u.	7.467 kg 74599 u.	0.912 kg 0.301 lt. 4826 u.	1.446 kg 0.093 lt. 8905 u.	50.790 kg 18143 u.	0.682 kg 1.050 lt. 4786 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	50 u.	No Report	No Report	0.017 kg ^{ICPO}	1.679 kg
Azerbaijan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	72.590 kg ^{ICPO}
Georgia	No Report	30.150 kg ^{ICPO} 3980 u.	No Report	No Report	25.003 kg ^{ICPO (2)}	12.871 kg ^{ICPO}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Other opiates						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Kazakhstan	416.000 kg	No Report	No Report	3.219 kg	7.944 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	1.642 kg	7.484 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Tajikistan	No Report	66.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uzbekistan	7.225 kg	0.169 kg ^{ICPO}	0.019 kg	No Report	No Report	288.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	424.867 kg	103.803 kg 4030 u.	0.019 kg	3.219 kg	32.964 kg	375.140 kg
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	488.235 lt.	309.272 lt. 3714 u.	85.173 kg 554 u.	0.057 kg 474 u.	12.970 lt. 2377 u.	23.000 lt.
<i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i>	0.150 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	187 u. ⁽²⁾	7.600 lt. ^{ICPO} 1873 u.
Indonesia	138 u.	No Report	No Report	7179 u.	564 u. ^{ICPO (1)}	No Report
Japan	0.029 kg 177 u.	0.004 kg 88 u.	0.141 kg 1809 u.	0.006 kg 0.030 lt. 5557 u.	0.005 kg	No Report
<i>Macau</i>	No Report	159 u. ^{ICPO}	64 u. ^{ICPO}	8.000 lt. ^{ICPO} 45 u.	No Report	2.000 lt. ^{ICPO} 1 u.
Malaysia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	18453 u.	17982.480 lt. ⁽¹⁾
Myanmar	No Report	No Report	194.377 kg	No Report	555.000 kg 121.000 lt.	222.089 lt. ⁽³⁾
Singapore	163 u.	525 u.	136 u.	301 u.	0.438 kg ⁽²⁾	1127 u. ⁽⁴⁾
Thailand	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	381.600 lt. ^{ICPO (1)}	569.505 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	No Report	1.400 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.179 kg 488.235 lt. 478 u.	1.404 kg 309.272 lt. 4486 u.	279.691 kg 2563 u.	0.063 kg 8.030 lt. 13556 u.	555.443 kg 515.570 lt. 21581 u.	569.505 kg 18237.170 lt. 3001 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No Report	No Report	255.065 kg	No Report	1088.000 kg	1459.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Israel	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.121 lt. ^{ICPO (1)} 7 u.	3.843 kg ^{ICPO} 15 u.
Jordan	No Report	1349.464 kg	894.738 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Kuwait	0.051 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Lebanon	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.300 kg ^{ICPO}
Qatar	No Report	0.016 kg 42 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.051 kg	1349.480 kg 42 u.	1149.803 kg		1088.000 kg 2.121 lt. 7 u.	1463.143 kg 15 u.
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	85903 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Nepal	No Report	No Report	4971 u. ^{ICPO}	3676 u.	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Other opiates						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
South Asia						
Sub-Total		85903 u.	4971 u.	3676 u.		
Total region	425.097 kg 488.235 lt. 478 u.	1454.687 kg 309.272 lt. 94461 u.	1429.513 kg 7534 u.	3.282 kg 8.030 lt. 17232 u.	1676.407 kg 517.691 lt. 21588 u.	2407.788 kg 18237.170 lt. 3016 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.480 lt. ^{ICPO} 7 u.
Bosnia Herzegovina	No Report	No Report	No Report	1 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Bulgaria	4.330 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	3650 u. ^{ICPO}
Croatia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	29 u.
Estonia	No Report	73.529 lt. ^{ICPO}	23.332 lt.	No Report	2 u.	0.003 kg 20 u.
FYR of Macedonia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	3.988 kg ^{ICPO} 2.250 lt. 135 u.	No Report
Hungary	No Report	No Report	No Report	438 u.	120 u. ^{ICPO (2)}	No Report
Latvia	No Report	No Report	0.134 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Lithuania	No Report	0.001 kg	No Report	13 u.	0.210 kg 92 u.	0.888 lt. ⁽²⁾
Poland	76.000 kg	2801.000 kg	1004.000 lt.	395.000 lt.	389.000 lt. ⁽⁵⁾	3.500 lt. ^{ICPO} 174 u.
Republic of Moldova	No Report	No Report	1000 u.	2100 u.	682 u. ^{ICPO}	0.858 kg ^{ICPO}
Romania	No Report	No Report	No Report	19494 u.	26 u. ⁽²⁾	0.840 lt. ⁽²⁾ 387 u.
Russian Federation	No Report	106.400 kg	4.925 kg 11 u.	167.700 kg ^{F.O.}	54.575 kg	18.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	No Report	922 u.	278 u.	38 u. ^{ICPO}
Slovenia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.552 lt.	1.545 lt. ^{ICPO} 245 u.
Ukraine	No Report	486.500 kg	No Report	No Report	11600 u. ^{ICPO (1)}	No Report
Sub-Total	80.330 kg	3393.901 kg 73.529 lt.	5.059 kg 1027.332 lt. 1011 u.	167.700 kg 395.000 lt. 22968 u.	58.773 kg 391.802 lt. 12935 u.	18.861 kg 7.253 lt. 4550 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	2 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Austria	0.035 kg	0.477 kg	0.083 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Belgium	0.021 kg 1092 u.	No Report	No Report	0.109 kg	9.100 kg ^{ICPO} 0.200 lt. 307500 u.	15.070 kg ^{ICPO}
Cyprus	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	55 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Denmark	338 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	6.000 kg	No Report	No Report
Finland	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	46 u. ^{ICPO}	13808 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Other opiates						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
France	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	521 u. ^{ICPO (2)}	4134 u. ^{ICPO}
Gibraltar	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	8 u. ^{ICPO (2)}	558 u. ⁽¹⁾
Greece	0.035 kg 4672 u.	0.280 kg 5089 u.	2.308 kg 15322 u.	1.529 kg 6774 u.	0.132 kg 7795 u.	0.472 kg 5162 u.
Ireland	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.320 kg ^{ICPO (2)} 579 u.	No Report
Italy	0.100 kg 1 u.	0.170 kg	0.002 kg 7 u.	0.554 kg 7538 u.	2.426 kg ^{ICPO (2)}	2.967 kg ⁽⁶⁾ 7220 u.
Luxembourg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.180 lt. ^{ICPO (2)}	0.098 lt. ^{ICPO}
Malta	No Report	No Report	No Report	77 u.	No Report	98 u.
Monaco	0.001 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Netherlands	1.000 kg ^{Govt (2)} 2946 u.	491 u. ^{Govt (2)}	2.000 kg ^{Govt (2)} 16748 u.	4093 u. ^{Govt (2)}	50.000 kg ^{Govt (2)} 186437 u.	16.000 kg ^{Govt (2)} 5543 u.
Norway	6454 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.017 kg 9657 u.	0.001 kg 8007 u.
Portugal	No Report	No Report	21 u.	35 u.	21 u.	15 u. ⁽⁷⁾
Spain	No Report	373 u.	1159 u.	No Report	966 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sweden	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg 1.312 lt.	0.053 kg 783 u.	0.052 kg 631 u.
Switzerland	No Report	4305 u.	0.010 kg	No Report	5006 u.	5472 u. ⁽²⁾
Turkey	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	34090 u. ^{ICPO (2)}	0.234 kg ^{Govt. (2)}
United Kingdom			1.000 kg 1.000 lt. 1 u.	0.064 kg	60.600 kg ^{NCIS (2)}	No Report
Sub-Total	1.192 kg 15505 u.	0.927 kg 10258 u.	5.403 kg 1.000 lt. 33258 u.	8.259 kg 1.312 lt. 18517 u.	122.648 kg 0.380 lt. 553464 u.	34.796 kg 0.098 lt. 50648 u.
Total region	81.522 kg 15505 u.	3394.828 kg 73.529 lt. 10258 u.	10.462 kg 1028.332 lt. 34269 u.	175.959 kg 396.312 lt. 41485 u.	181.421 kg 392.182 lt. 566399 u.	53.657 kg 7.351 lt. 55198 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.002 kg ⁽⁸⁾ 4 u.	0.115 kg	⁽⁹⁾	22.243 kg ^{Govt. (10)}	6.792 kg ^{Govt.}	0.384 kg
New Zealand	207 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.100 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	0.002 kg 211 u.	0.115 kg		22.243 kg	6.892 kg	0.384 kg
Total region	0.002 kg 211 u.	0.115 kg		22.243 kg	6.892 kg	0.384 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Other opiates						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOTAL	507.062 kg	4857.097 kg	1440.887 kg	202.930 kg	1915.510 kg	2464.161 kg
	519.139 lt.	382.831 lt.	1028.693 lt.	404.435 lt.	909.903 lt.	18246.710 lt.
	38680 u.	179318 u.	46655 u.	67622 u.	606130 u.	63000 u.

1) Codeine 2) Methadone 3) Phensedyl 4) Methadone and dihydrocodeine 5) Polish heroin (also called "compot") 6) 2.933 kg, 7208 u. methadone 7) 15 u. liquid heroin, 92 u. methadone 8) Fiscal year 9) Small quantity. 10) Provisional figures.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

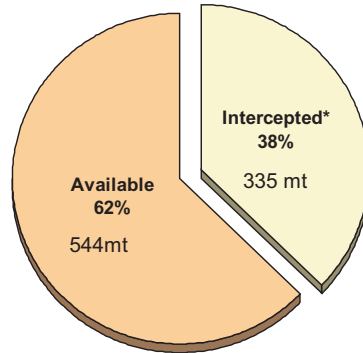
TRAFFICKING IN COCAINE

Global seizures of cocaine declined between 1999 and 2000, continuing a downward trend which began in 1998, and reflecting declining production.

Cocaine trafficking continues to be concentrated in the Americas and Europe. More than 90% of all the cocaine seized in the world in 2000 was in the Americas and 8% was in West Europe. In the Americas, the pattern has changed. Seizures decreased in North America (USA, Mexico and Canada) and much of South America, but increased in Colombia and Venezuela. In 1999, 37% of all cocaine seized was in the USA, and 18% in Colombia. In 2000, this pattern reversed: Colombia accounted for 33% and the USA for 30% of world cocaine seizures. Colombia, for the first time, reported the world's largest seizures of cocaine in 2000. In West Europe, there was a decline in cocaine seizures from 1999 to 2000, but it is too premature to discern a trend. Early indications for 2001 point to increased cocaine seizures in Europe.

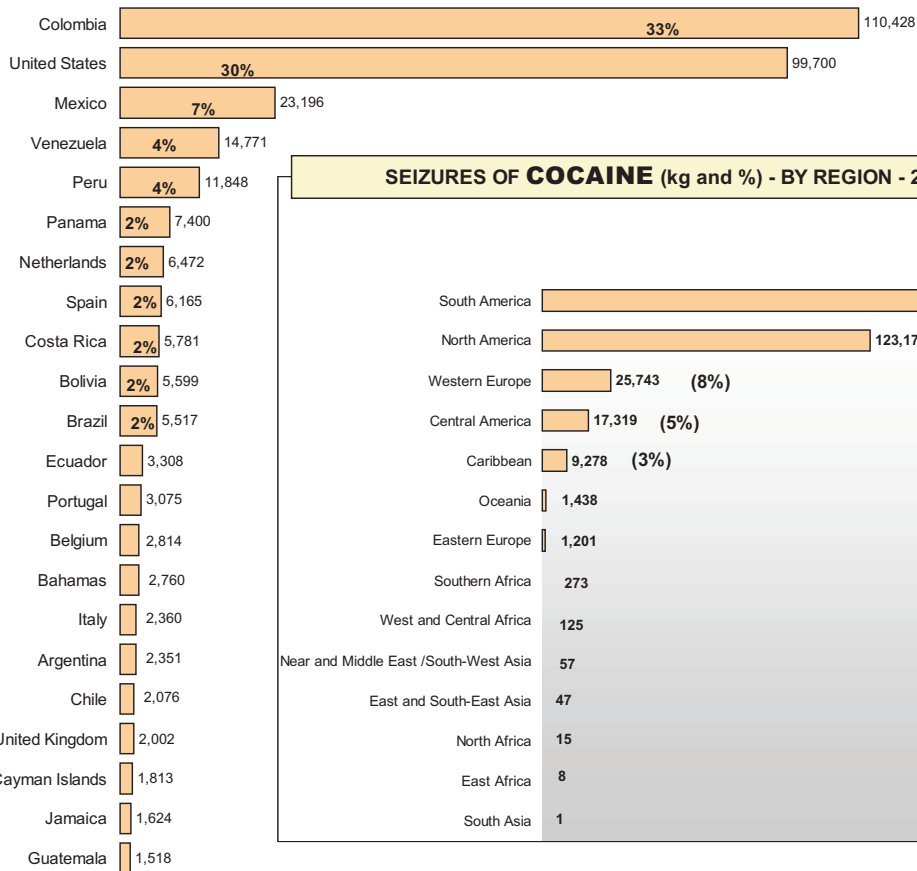
Thirty-eight percent of the global supply of cocaine was intercepted in 2000. This figure should not be over-interpreted and must be treated with caution. Cocaine seizures are not systematically tested for purity. This means that the amount of pure cocaine seized is likely to be well below the 335 mt cited in the statistics.

GLOBAL ILLICIT SUPPLY OF COCAINE IN 2000

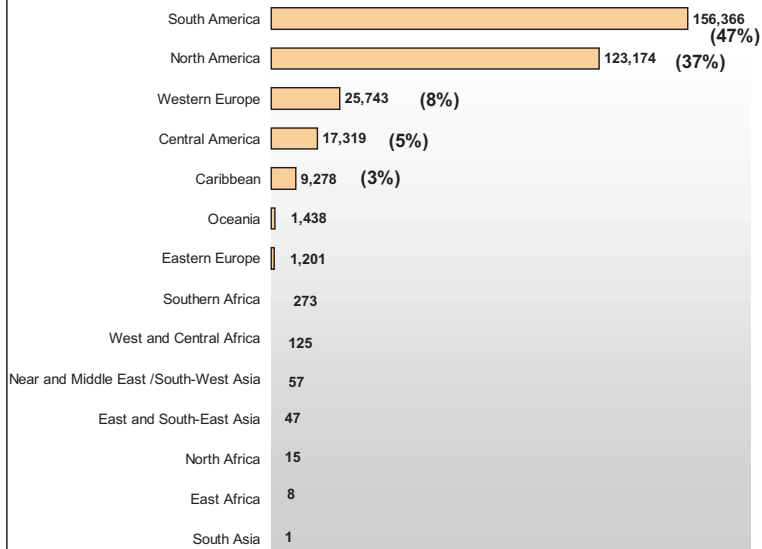


BASED ON A TOTAL PRODUCTION OF 879 mt

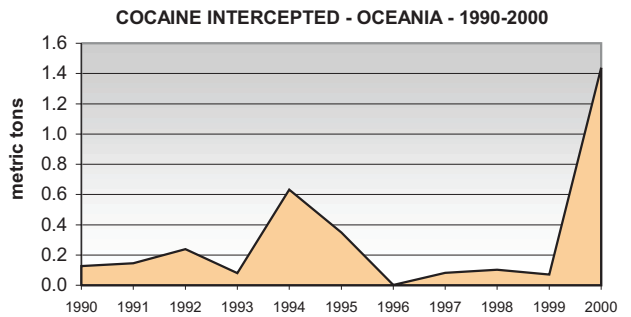
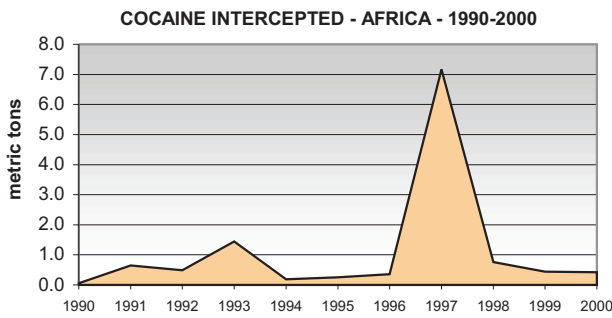
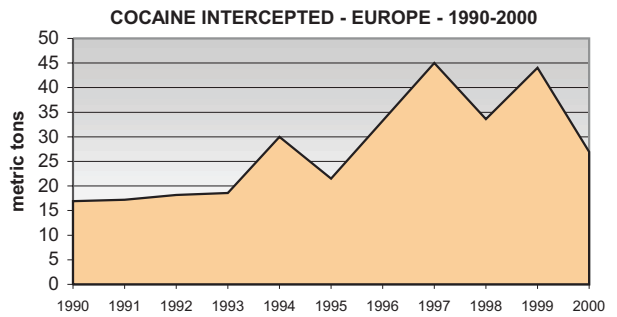
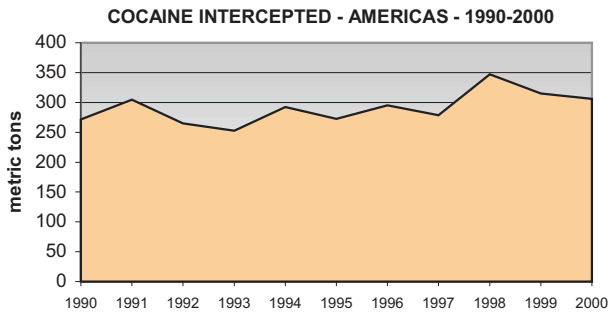
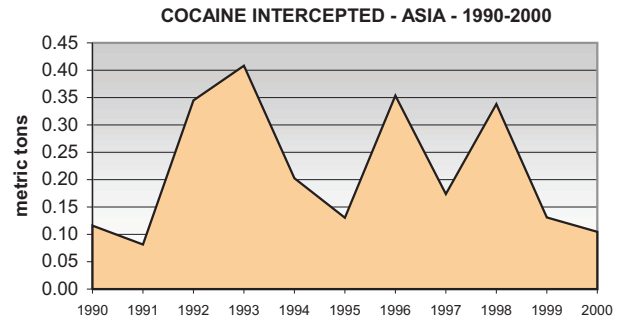
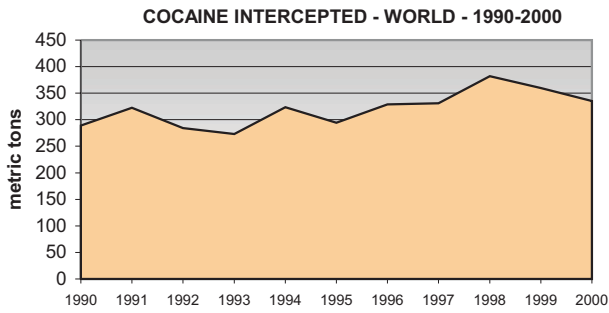
SEIZURES OF COCAINE* in % of world total and kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2000



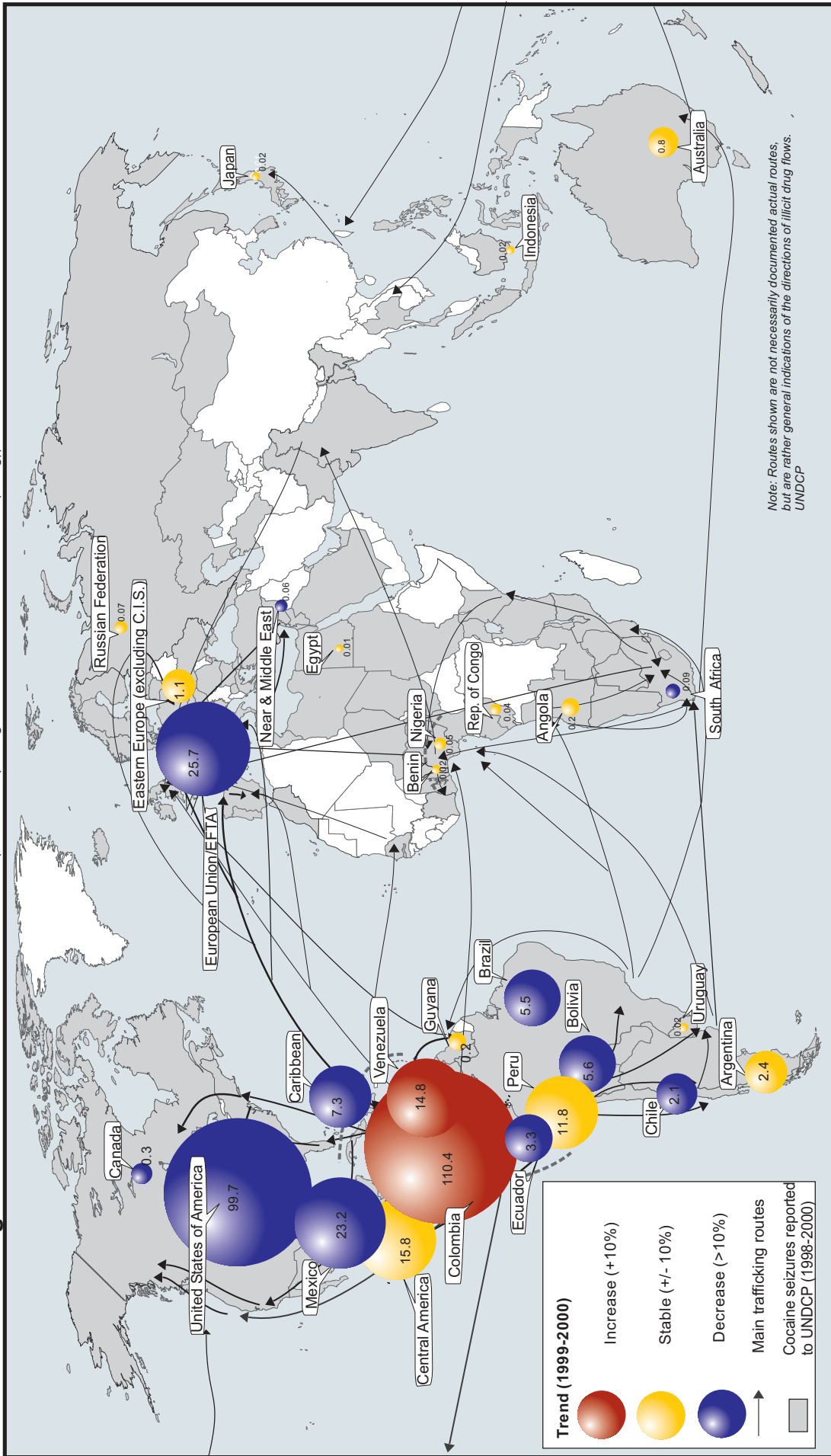
SEIZURES OF COCAINE (kg and %) - BY REGION - 2000



* excluding seizures in liquid form.



Cocaine* trafficking 1999-2000: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 0.01 tons (10 kg))



*Cocaine seizures presented in this map do not include seizures in liquid form.

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

Cocaine (base and salts)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Burundi	No Report	3.819 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Kenya	0.422 kg	3.440 kg	0.410 kg	1.240 kg	0.110 kg	4.017 kg
Uganda	No Report	4.000 kg	No Report	No Report	0.412 kg	1.910 kg
United Republic of Tanzania	No Report	No Report	0.200 kg	No Report	1.161 kg	2.103 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	0.422 kg	11.259 kg	0.610 kg	1.240 kg	1.683 kg	8.030 kg
North Africa						
Algeria	0.003 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Egypt	0.220 kg	0.934 kg	0.914 kg	1.860 kg	0.792 kg	14.288 kg
Libyan Arab Jam.	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.136 kg	No Report	No Report
Morocco	6.294 kg	91.195 kg	6055.550 kg	30.111 kg	1.742 kg	0.898 kg
Sudan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg 2 u.
Tunisia	No Report	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}	0.047 kg ^{ICPO}	0.127 kg	0.017 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total	6.517 kg	92.130 kg	6056.511 kg	32.234 kg	2.551 kg	15.187 kg 2 u.
Southern Africa						
Angola	8.902 kg ^{ICPO}	64.360 kg ^{Govt.}	536.000 kg ^{ICPO}	38.007 kg ^{ICPO}	15.901 kg	173.724 kg ^{ICPO}
Botswana	0.407 kg ^{INCB}	3.000 kg ^{ICPO}	0.982 kg ^{ICPO}	0.700 kg ^{ICPO}	1.696 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Lesotho	No Report	No Report	2.346 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.632 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Malawi	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.500 kg	1.200 kg	No Report
Mozambique	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.134 kg ^{ICPO}	0.385 kg ^{ICPO}	0.100 kg ^{ICPO}
Namibia	0.595 kg	5.953 kg	23.932 kg ^{INCB}	2.110 kg	No Report	0.093 kg
South Africa	187.765 kg	106.629 kg	151.519 kg	635.908 kg 3825 u.	345.549 kg ^{ICPO} 12940 u.	91.202 kg
Swaziland	2.766 kg ^{INCB}	6.745 kg ^{ICPO}	9.650 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	3.609 kg	6.832 kg
Zambia	1.761 kg ^{ICPO}	4.443 kg ^{ICPO}	6.498 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	1.116 kg	0.005 kg 27 u.
Zimbabwe	0.088 kg ^{ICPO}	0.597 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.501 kg	0.166 kg	0.593 kg
Sub-Total	202.284 kg	191.727 kg	730.927 kg	680.860 kg 3825 u.	370.254 kg 12940 u.	272.549 kg 27 u.
West and Central Africa						
Benin	6.962 kg ^{Govt.}	3.189 kg ^{Govt.}	0.015 kg ^{Govt.}	0.628 kg	No Report	21.494 kg ^{F.O.}
Burkina Faso	No Report	0.260 kg ^{F.O.}	278.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cameroon	0.225 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	3.780 kg	No Report	No Report
Chad	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.015 kg ^{ICPO}	0.028 kg
Congo	0.008 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	40.010 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cocaine (base and salts)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
West and Central Africa						
Côte d'Ivoire	2.863 kg	33.147 kg	22.028 kg	19.015 kg	9.287 kg 16 u.	3.442 kg ^{ICPO}
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No Report	1.101 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Gabon	0.087 kg ^{ICPO}	0.022 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	0.216 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Gambia	0.070 kg ^{ICPO}	0.880 kg ^{ICPO}	0.057 kg ^{ICPO}	0.074 kg ^{ICPO}	0.060 kg	No Report
Ghana	5.370 kg ^{F.O.}	0.785 kg	6.350 kg ^{F.O.}	5.035 kg	7.062 kg	No Report
Mali	No Report	4.300 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Mauritania	No Report	0.334 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Niger	No Report	0.020 kg ^{ICPO}	28.866 kg ^{ICPO}	0.233 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Nigeria	15.908 kg ^{Govt.}	6.160 kg ^{ICPO}	31.900 kg ^{CICAD}	9.260 kg ^{Govt.}	15.064 kg	53.950 kg
Sao Tome and Principe	No Report	No Report	0.100 kg	No Report	0.100 kg	No Report
Senegal	7.940 kg ^{F.O.}	8.110 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report	5.321 kg ^{ICPO}	31.564 kg ^{ICPO} 110 u.	0.207 kg ^{ICPO}
Sierra Leone	4.000 kg ^{Govt.}	0.002 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Togo	No Report	1.081 kg	13.873 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	6.213 kg
Sub-Total	43.433 kg	59.391 kg	381.189 kg	43.346 kg	63.368 kg 126 u.	125.344 kg
Total region	252.656 kg	354.507 kg	7169.237 kg	757.680 kg 3825 u.	437.856 kg 13066 u.	421.110 kg 29 u.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Anguilla	75.000 kg ^{INCB}	289.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	0.003 kg 8 u.	0.108 kg	0.020 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Antigua and Barbuda	115.312 kg ^{INCB}	5.000 kg ^{INCB}	156.600 kg ^{ICPO}	1.000 kg ^{F.O.}	21.000 kg ^{F.O.}	25.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Aruba	151.295 kg ^{ICPO}	203.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	408.307 kg ^{INCB}	794.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	467.857 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Bahamas	392.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	115.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	2579.040 kg ^{ICPO}	3343.054 kg	1869.090 kg ^{ICPO}	2759.510 kg
Barbados	247.000 kg ^{INCB}	37.000 kg ^{INCB}	88.050 kg ^{INCB}	35.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	132.760 kg ^{HONLC}	58.410 kg ^{ICPO}
Bermuda	40.185 kg ^{INCB}	24.662 kg	4.516 kg	4.330 kg	8.076 kg	11.574 kg
British Virgin Islands	1194.020 kg ^{ICPO}	1765.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	838.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	20.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	432.000 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Cayman Islands	143.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	2219.090 kg	1054.000 kg 319 u.	1195.142 kg 1824 u.	1401.879 kg	1812.700 kg 1032 u.
Cuba	371.501 kg ^{INCB}	7923.373 kg	1443.796 kg ^{ICPO}	669.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	2444.000 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Dominica	7.000 kg ^{F.O.}	2.947 kg	101.000 kg ^{F.O.}	29.000 kg ^{F.O.}	82.755 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Dominican Republic	4391.092 kg	1341.300 kg	1234.206 kg	2341.916 kg	1071.395 kg	1270.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Grenada	3.533 kg 611 u.	9.000 kg ^{F.O.}	6.995 kg ^{INCB}	26.500 kg	43.000 kg ^{F.O.}	96.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Haiti	1357.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	956.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	2100.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	1272.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	436.000 kg	238.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Jamaica	570.007 kg ^{INCB}	253.530 kg ^{ICPO} 2321 u.	414.680 kg ^{ICPO} 6296 u.	2455.000 kg ^{F.O.}	2455.340 kg ^{ICPO}	1624.000 kg ^{ICPO}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cocaine (base and salts)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
<i>Montserrat</i>	0.058 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	0.130 kg 1 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
<i>Netherlands Antilles</i>	111.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	710.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	850.340 kg ^{INCB}	639.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	18.000 kg ^{F.O.}	965.353 kg ^{ICPO}
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	5.809 kg ^{INCB}	0.000 kg ^{F.O.}	150.000 kg ^{F.O.}	1.000 kg ^{F.O.}	1.000 kg ^{CICAD}	53.000 kg ^{INCSR}
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	27.247 kg	19.800 kg	7.782 kg	78.137 kg	133.000 kg ^{CICAD}	110.473 kg
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	13.000 kg ^{F.O.}	2.000 kg ^{F.O.}	1.000 kg ^{F.O.}	13.000 kg ^{F.O.}	15.300 kg ^{F.O.}	51.000 kg ^{INCSR}
<i>Trinidad Tobago</i>	95.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	179.380 kg ^{ICPO}	71.000 kg ^{CICAD}	77.680 kg	137.000 kg ^{CICAD}	203.000 kg ^{INCSR}
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	20.000 kg ^{INCB}	400.000 kg	1.500 kg	2075.000 kg	3.000 kg	0.136 kg ^{ICPO}
<i>US Virgin Islands</i>	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	432.016 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total	9330.058 kg 611 u.	16455.080 kg 2321 u.	11510.950 kg 6624 u.	15069.870 kg 1824 u.	11604.490 kg	9278.155 kg 1032 u.
Central America						
<i>Belize</i>	845.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	720.000 kg ^{CICAD}	2691.000 kg ^{CICAD}	1221.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	37.100 kg ^{ICPO}	13.000 kg ^{CICAD}
<i>Costa Rica</i>	1170.241 kg 14825 u.	1872.719 kg 11391 u.	7857.000 kg ^{ICPO}	7387.140 kg 52247 u.	1998.720 kg	5780.730 kg
<i>El Salvador</i>	65.000 kg ^{CICAD}	99.000 kg ^{CICAD}	234.431 kg ^{ICPO}	45.256 kg ^{ICPO}	33.323 kg	431.700 kg ^{ICPO}
<i>Guatemala</i>	956.000 kg ^{Govt.}	3950.870 kg	5098.466 kg ^{Govt.} 17 u.	9217.070 kg	9959.000 kg	1517.700 kg
<i>Honduras</i>	408.851 kg 32 u.	3275.000 kg ^{CICAD}	2187.673 kg 209 u.	1804.000 kg ^{CICAD}	709.000 kg ^{CICAD}	1215.000 kg ^{CICAD}
<i>Nicaragua</i>	1506.889 kg ^{INCB}	398.444 kg 3531 u.	2790.200 kg 7109 u.	4750.265 kg 21235 u.	833.000 kg ^{CICAD}	961.000 kg ^{CICAD}
<i>Panama</i>	7227.592 kg	8656.232 kg	11322.853 kg	11772.020 kg	3119.911 kg	7400.326 kg
Sub-Total	12179.570 kg 14857 u.	18972.270 kg 14922 u.	32181.620 kg 7335 u.	36196.750 kg 73482 u.	16690.050 kg	17319.460 kg
North America						
<i>Canada</i>	3597.730 kg	3123.467 kg	2090.000 kg 312 u.	562.983 kg 0.007 lt.	1650.518 kg 0.407 lt. 19 u.	277.600 kg 5.156 lt. 26 u.
<i>Mexico</i>	22707.675 kg	23833.204 kg	34952.714 kg	22597.072 kg	34622.602 kg	23195.942 kg ⁽¹⁾
<i>United States</i>	110842.203 kg	128725.102 kg ^{Govt.}	102000.000 kg ^{Govt.}	117000.000 kg ^{Govt.}	132318.000 kg	99700.000 kg 1514.386 lt. 5326 u.
Sub-Total	137147.600 kg	155681.800 kg	139042.700 kg 312 u.	140160.100 kg 0.007 lt.	168591.100 kg 0.407 lt. 19 u.	123173.500 kg 1519.542 lt. 5352 u.
South America						
<i>Argentina</i>	3416.080 kg	2451.250 kg ^{Govt.}	5192.570 kg	1766.900 kg	1660.776 kg	2351.359 kg
<i>Bolivia</i>	8496.641 kg ^{ICPO}	11938.000 kg ^{F.O.}	12325.000 kg ^{F.O.}	11346.000 kg ^{F.O.}	7712.000 kg ^{F.O.}	5599.000 kg ^{F.O.}
<i>Brazil</i>	5814.857 kg	4070.504 kg	4309.378 kg	6560.414 kg	7469.647 kg	5516.585 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cocaine (base and salts)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
South America						
Chile	2900.355 kg	2962.098 kg	2660.720 kg	2952.471 kg	2930.000 kg ^{CICAD}	2076.100 kg
Colombia	59030.000 kg ^{Govt.}	45779.000 kg ^{Govt.}	42044.000 kg	107480.000 kg	63945.000 kg ⁽²⁾	110428.000 kg
					36411.949 lt.	
Ecuador	4284.400 kg	9533.970 kg	3697.160 kg	3854.229 kg	10161.831 kg	3308.420 kg ^{ICPO}
Guyana	51.115 kg	91.503 kg	66.005 kg ^{ICPO}	3222.000 kg ^{NAPOL}	34.156 kg ^{ICPO}	144.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Paraguay	58.634 kg	47.490 kg	77.083 kg	222.352 kg	95.058 kg	96.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Peru	22660.852 kg	19694.666 kg	8795.617 kg	9936.968 kg	11307.116 kg	11847.611 kg
Suriname	63.616 kg	1412.690 kg	116.099 kg	283.444 kg	185.000 kg ^{CICAD}	207.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Uruguay	231.719 kg	84.793 kg	27.968 kg ^{Govt.}	23.604 kg	18.698 kg	20.642 kg
Venezuela	6650.185 kg	5906.451 kg	16741.000 kg ^{CICAD}	8159.000 kg ^{CICAD}	12407.743 kg	14771.322 kg
Sub-Total	113658.500 kg	103972.400 kg	96052.610 kg	155807.400 kg	117927.000 kg 36411.950 lt.	156366.000 kg
Total region	272315.700 kg 15468 u.	295081.500 kg 17243 u.	278787.900 kg 14271 u.	347234.100 kg 0.007 lt. 75306 u.	314812.700 kg 36412.360 lt. 19 u.	306137.200 kg 1519.542 lt. 6384 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	0.004 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Azerbaijan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.005 kg	No Report
Georgia	No Report	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	No Report	20.000 kg	0.035 kg	No Report
Turkmenistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total		0.006 kg		21.000 kg	0.042 kg	
East and South-East Asia						
Cambodia	11.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	1.800 kg ^{Govt.}	13.900 kg	31.300 kg	167.700 kg ^{Govt.}	11.990 kg	9.004 kg
Indonesia	0.113 kg	0.388 kg	3.301 kg	4.748 kg	0.500 kg	17.415 kg
Japan	36.623 kg	37.110 kg	25.455 kg	20.846 kg	10.349 kg	15.580 kg
Korea (Republic of)	No Report	0.766 kg	11.218 kg	2.080 kg	2.251 kg	No Report
Macau	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.008 kg
Mongolia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.800 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Philippines	1.421 kg	1.593 kg	1.000 kg ^{ICPO}	1.080 kg ^{ICPO}	0.227 kg	0.588 kg
Singapore	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.050 kg	No Report	No Report
Thailand	1.009 kg ^{HNLP}	2.264 kg ^{HNLP}	2.426 kg	3.555 kg	0.619 kg ^{ICPO}	4.003 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	2.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	53.966 kg	56.021 kg	74.700 kg	201.059 kg	28.736 kg	46.598 kg
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.010 kg ^{ICPO}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cocaine (base and salts)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No Report	No Report	1.700 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Israel	14.091 kg	73.339 kg	43.700 kg	99.800 kg	28.229 kg ^{ICPO}	11.659 kg
Jordan	0.016 kg	1.100 kg	No Report	0.940 kg	1.912 kg	0.803 kg
Kuwait	0.051 kg ^{INCB}	0.016 kg ^{ICPO}	0.010 kg ^{ICPO}	0.003 kg	No Report	36.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Lebanon	12.736 kg	166.690 kg	4.804 kg	11.898 kg	32.013 kg	0.466 kg
Pakistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.100 kg	1.100 kg	No Report
Saudi Arabia	4.311 kg	11.809 kg ^{ICPO}	0.347 kg ^{ICPO}	2.202 kg	4.908 kg ^{ICPO}	0.708 kg 3 u.
Syrian Arab Republic	5.153 kg ^{Govt}	1.673 kg ^{Govt}	0.240 kg ^{Govt}	0.235 kg ^{Govt}	32.102 kg ^{Govt}	7.177 kg ^{Govt}
United Arab Emirates	0.002 kg	40.008 kg	No Report	0.146 kg	0.840 kg	0.537 kg
Sub-Total	36.360 kg	294.635 kg	50.801 kg	115.324 kg	101.104 kg	57.360 kg 3 u.
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.550 kg
India	40.000 kg	3.000 kg ^{Govt}	24.000 kg	1.000 kg	1.000 kg ^{ICPO}	0.350 kg ^{F.O.}
Nepal	No Report	No Report	24.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sri Lanka	No Report	0.050 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	40.000 kg	3.050 kg	48.000 kg	1.000 kg	1.000 kg	0.900 kg
Total region	130.326 kg	353.712 kg	173.501 kg	338.383 kg	130.882 kg	104.858 kg 3 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.159 kg ^{ICPO}	4.142 kg ^{ICPO}
Belarus	No Report	No Report	2.074 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Bosnia Herzegovina	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.014 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	164.392 kg ^{NAPOL}
Bulgaria	7.605 kg	21.515 kg	2.011 kg	685.585 kg	17.010 kg	4.333 kg
Croatia	0.056 kg	1.525 kg	563.009 kg	6.426 kg	1.807 kg	913.127 kg
Czech Republic	51.720 kg	23.358 kg	66.828 kg	42.000 kg	140.800 kg	14.712 kg
Estonia	No Report	No Report	0.006 kg	2.565 kg 71 u.	0.128 kg 139 u.	0.108 kg 37 u.
FYR of Macedonia	No Report	13.744 kg ^{ICPO}	0.011 kg ^{NAPOL}	0.040 kg	2.955 kg ^{NAPOL}	4.689 kg ^{NAPOL}
Hungary	18.683 kg ^{INCB}	4.985 kg	6.995 kg ^{Govt}	26.385 kg	121.147 kg	9.200 kg
Latvia	0.012 kg 24 u.	0.012 kg	0.024 kg 0.895 lt.	0.063 kg	1.915 kg	0.027 kg
Lithuania	1.720 kg	1.056 kg	2.049 kg	10.133 kg	0.275 kg	1.841 kg
Poland	383.232 kg	31.378 kg	15.501 kg	21.157 kg	20.082 kg	5.664 kg
Romania	16.090 kg	712.611 kg	69.556 kg ^{ICPO}	1.203 kg	9.670 kg	13.140 kg
Russian Federation	44.800 kg ^{ICPO}	73.800 kg	70.825 kg	100.340 kg	12.749 kg	65.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Slovakia	25.709 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	9.580 kg ^{ICPO}	1.642 kg	2.508 kg	0.166 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cocaine (base and salts)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Slovenia	3.241 kg ^{ICPO}	0.830 kg	3.573 kg	3.522 kg	1.580 kg	0.098 kg
Ukraine	No Report	No Report	625.010 kg	250.586 kg	26.263 kg ^{ICPO}	0.520 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	552.868 kg 24 u.	884.814 kg	1437.052 kg 0.895 lt.	1151.661 kg 71 u.	361.048 kg 139 u.	1201.159 kg 37 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	0.026 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.108 kg ^{ICPO}	0.064 kg ^{ICPO}	0.060 kg	0.023 kg ^{ICPO}
Austria	55.259 kg	72.794 kg	86.902 kg	99.140 kg	63.377 kg	20.375 kg
Belgium	576.183 kg	838.000 kg	3329.000 kg	2088.312 kg	1761.703 kg	2813.991 kg
Cyprus	2.500 kg	0.004 kg	0.020 kg	0.018 kg	5.361 kg	57.599 kg
Denmark	110.100 kg	32.000 kg	58.000 kg	44.133 kg	24.200 kg	35.910 kg
Finland	0.040 kg	0.072 kg	0.121 kg	1.987 kg	1.703 kg	38.575 kg
France	873.578 kg	1752.702 kg	860.599 kg	1076.000 kg	3687.024 kg	1333.119 kg
Germany	1846.020 kg	1378.435 kg	1721.189 kg	1133.243 kg	1979.100 kg	915.600 kg
Gibraltar	No Report	0.035 kg	0.098 kg	0.007 kg 7 u.	0.026 kg	0.028 kg
Greece	8.978 kg	155.254 kg	16.734 kg	283.971 kg	45.485 kg 8 u.	156.245 kg 2 u.
Iceland	0.143 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.955 kg	0.942 kg
Ireland	21.800 kg ^{ICPO}	642.000 kg	11.044 kg	334.230 kg	85.553 kg	5.972 kg ⁽³⁾
Italy	2556.579 kg 364 u.	2147.347 kg	1639.542 kg 887 u.	2143.804 kg 1341 u.	2997.611 kg ^{ICPO} 14 u.	2359.703 kg 2329 u.
Liechtenstein	0.503 kg	0.010 kg	1.065 kg	0.151 kg	0.003 kg	0.010 kg
Luxembourg	0.525 kg	12.891 kg	8.983 kg	5.995 kg	0.327 kg	10.757 kg ^{ICPO}
Malta	0.163 kg	0.171 kg	0.301 kg	0.058 kg	1.366 kg	0.028 kg
Monaco	0.016 kg	0.003 kg	0.001 kg	0.012 kg	0.056 kg ^{ICPO}	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}
Netherlands	4851.000 kg ^{Govt}	9222.000 kg ^{Govt}	11495.000 kg ^{Govt}	8998.000 kg ^{Govt}	10361.000 kg ^{Govt}	6472.000 kg ^{Govt}
Norway	3.798 kg	24.140 kg	4.633 kg	93.020 kg	60.477 kg	12.215 kg
Portugal	2115.835 kg	811.568 kg	3162.641 kg	624.949 kg	822.560 kg	3075.374 kg
Spain	6897.023 kg	13742.901 kg	18418.760 kg	11687.623 kg	18110.883 kg	6164.770 kg
Sweden	4.036 kg	28.702 kg	33.920 kg	18.505 kg	413.945 kg 1.944 lt. 430 u.	52.257 kg
Switzerland	262.092 kg	255.677 kg	349.435 kg	251.616 kg	287.988 kg	207.466 kg
Turkey	75.668 kg	13.000 kg	9.637 kg	604.880 kg	13.153 kg	8.444 kg ^{Govt.}
United Kingdom	672.100 kg	1219.300 kg	2350.200 kg	2985.323 kg ⁽⁴⁾	2956.600 kg ^{NCIS}	2001.674 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	20933.960 kg 364 u.	32349.000 kg	43557.930 kg 887 u.	32475.040 kg 1348 u.	43680.520 kg 1.944 lt. 452 u.	25743.080 kg 2331 u.
Total region	21486.830 kg 388 u.	33233.820 kg	44994.980 kg 0.895 lt. 887 u.	33626.700 kg 1419 u.	44041.570 kg 1.944 lt. 591 u.	26944.230 kg 2368 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cocaine (base and salts)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	348.038 kg ⁽⁵⁾	1.764 kg 24 u.	81.944 kg	103.162 kg ^{Govt. (3)}	70.725 kg	1437.869 kg
Fiji	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.347 kg ^{ICPO}
New Zealand	0.081 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	0.037 kg ^{INCB}	0.015 kg	0.454 kg	0.249 kg
Tonga	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	348.119 kg	1.764 kg 24 u.	81.982 kg	103.177 kg	71.179 kg	1438.465 kg
Total region	348.119 kg	1.764 kg 24 u.	81.982 kg	103.177 kg	71.179 kg	1438.465 kg
TOTAL	294533.600 kg 15856 u.	329025.300 kg 17267 u.	331207.600 kg 0.895 lt. 15158 u.	382060.000 kg 0.007 lt. 80550 u.	359494.200 kg 36414.300 lt. 13676 u.	335045.800 kg 1519.542 lt. 8784 u.

1) Includes crack. 2) The 36411.949 litres correspond to 4,737 gallons coca base liquid and 4,882 gallons cocaine liquid 3) Provisional figures. 4) Included in cannabis seeds. 5) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Coca leaf						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Central America						
Guatemala	No Report	28903 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Panama	60.573 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	60.573 kg	28903 u.				
North America						
Canada	No Report	No Report	0.192 kg	No Report	0.316 kg	0.056 kg
United States	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	58.436 kg	45.608 kg ⁽¹⁾ 2.181 lt.
Sub-Total			0.192 kg		58.752 kg	45.664 kg 2.181 lt.
South America						
Argentina	54749.930 kg	56853.820 kg ^{Govt.}	49754.102 kg	47847.961 kg	68492.192 kg	95901.272 kg
Bolivia	76710.000 kg ^{CICAD}	45940.000 kg ^{F.O.}	30090.000 kg ^{F.O.}	110202.000 kg ^{F.O.}	33911.000 kg ^{F.O.}	59704.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Brazil	0.027 kg	No Report	0.035 kg	No Report	No Report	0.018 kg ^{ICPO}
Chile	21.720 kg	4.867 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Colombia	394216.000 kg	686018.000 kg	117817.000 kg	340564.000 kg	307783.000 kg ⁽²⁾	897911.000 kg
Ecuador	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.050 kg	5000 u.	No Report
Peru	40092.949 kg	99104.242 kg	146824.953 kg	132209.875 kg	34792.500 kg	48609.597 kg
Sub-Total	565790.600 kg	887920.900 kg	394486.100 kg	630823.900 kg	474978.700 kg 5000 u.	1102126.000 kg
Total region	565851.200 kg	887920.900 kg 28903 u.	394486.300 kg	630823.900 kg	475037.400 kg 5000 u.	1102172.000 kg 2.181 lt.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.163 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total				0.163 kg		
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	No Report	0.012 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total		0.012 kg				
Total region		0.012 kg		0.163 kg		
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Denmark	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.043 kg
France	0.510 kg	0.005 kg	No Report	No Report	11.133 kg	No Report
Greece	0.150 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Coca leaf						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Italy	0.388 kg 73 u.	1.660 kg	No Report	0.049 kg	0.109 kg ^{ICPO}	0.445 kg
Norway	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg	3.420 kg	No Report
Portugal	No Report	No Report	0.043 kg	0.020 kg	No Report	No Report
Sweden	0.273 kg	1.054 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.268 kg
Sub-Total	1.321 kg 73 u.	2.719 kg	0.043 kg	0.070 kg	14.662 kg	0.756 kg
Total region	1.321 kg 73 u.	2.719 kg	0.043 kg	0.070 kg	14.662 kg	0.756 kg
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.049 kg ⁽³⁾	0.019 kg	0.590 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
New Zealand	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.019 kg	0.011 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	0.049 kg	0.019 kg	0.590 kg	0.019 kg	0.011 kg	
Total region	0.049 kg	0.019 kg	0.590 kg	0.019 kg	0.011 kg	
TOTAL	565852.600 kg 73 u.	887923.700 kg 28903 u.	394486.900 kg	630824.100 kg	475052.100 kg 5000 u.	1102172.000 kg 2.181 lt.

1) Includes cocaine other 2) Do not include 9702 gallons (36726 litres) of coca leaf in process 3) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

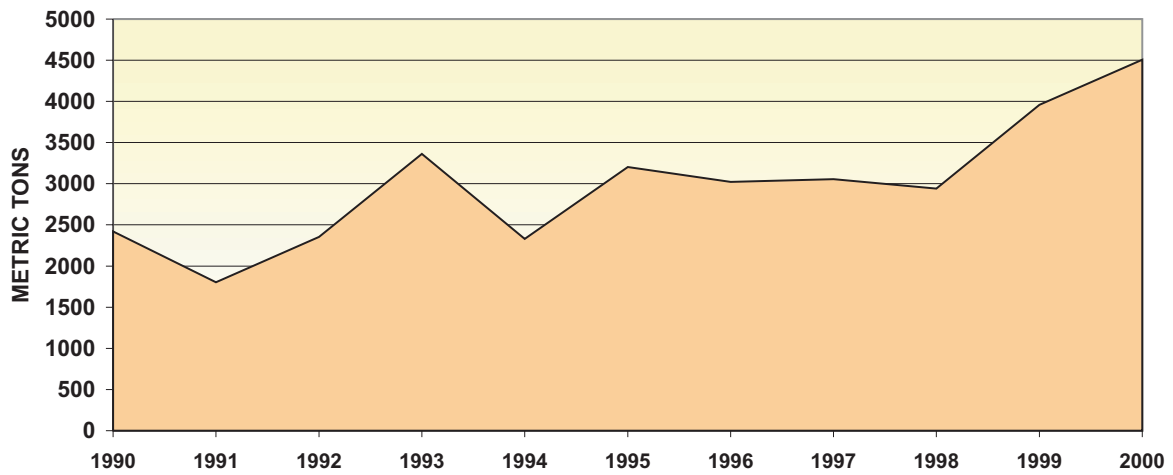
TRAFFICKING IN CANNABIS

In 2000, cannabis remained by far the most widely trafficked drug worldwide. Trafficking in cannabis herb is more widespread, covering every region of the world, than trafficking in cannabis resin, which is concentrated in Europe, South West Asia, Africa and North America.

Trafficking in cannabis herb

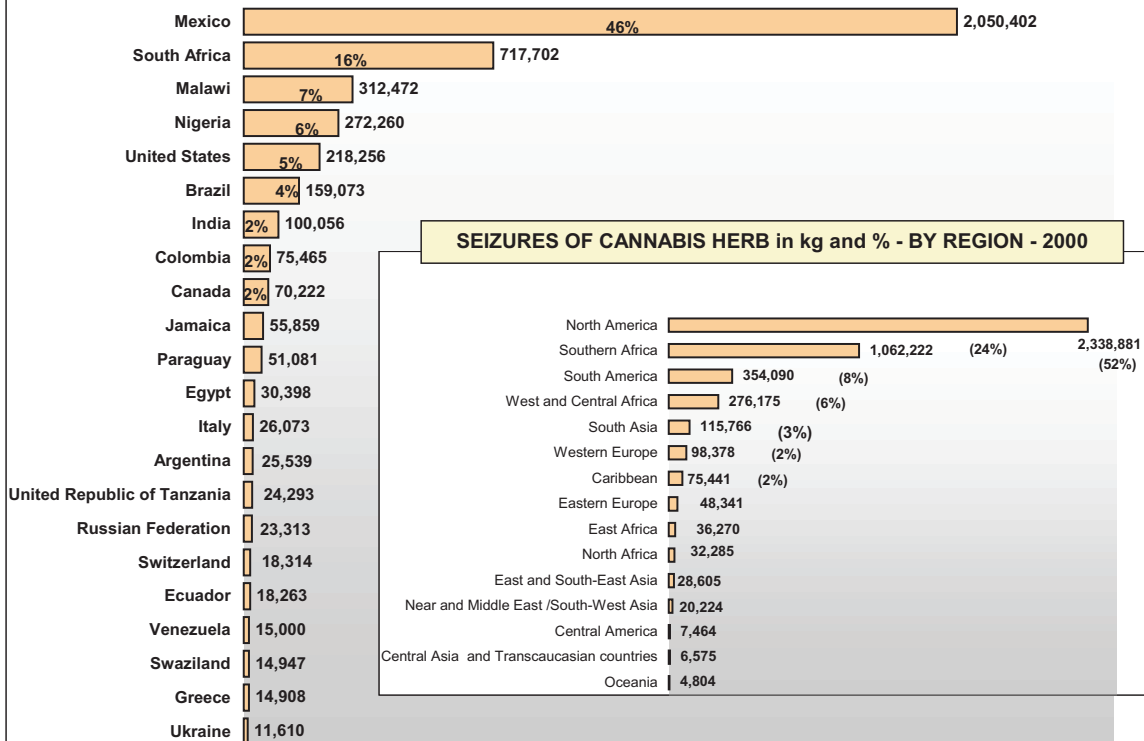
Between 1999 and 2000, there was a significant increase in cannabis herb trafficking worldwide. This is commensurate with the global increase in cannabis use. In 2000, about 4,500 mt of cannabis herb were seized, a substantial increase from the approximately 4,000 mt seized the previous year. More than half of the cannabis herb seized worldwide was in North America (most of it in Mexico) and nearly a quarter in Southern Africa (much of it in South Africa). Within the general global trend of increasing cannabis herb trafficking, there were seizure declines recorded in the USA and West Europe. Though levels of consumption increased in West Europe, the decline in seizures is probably a reflection of less rigorous enforcement of penalties for cannabis offences.

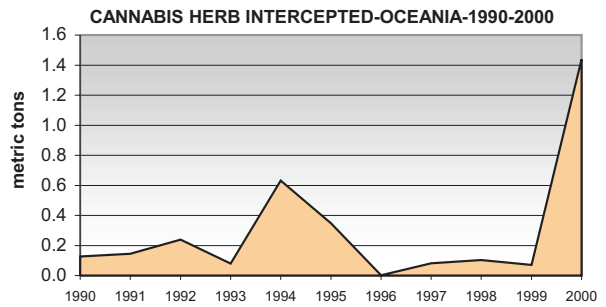
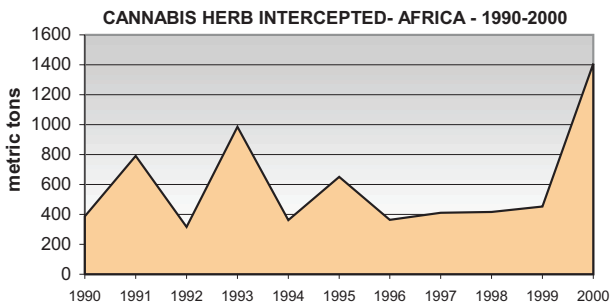
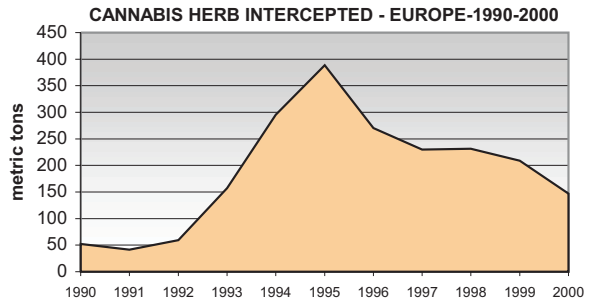
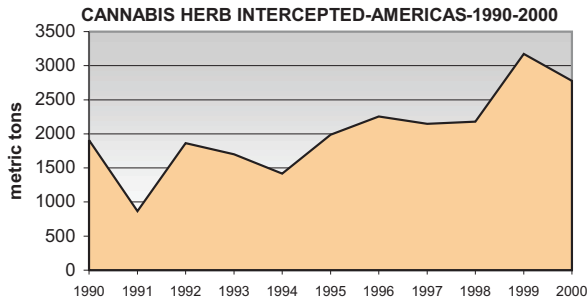
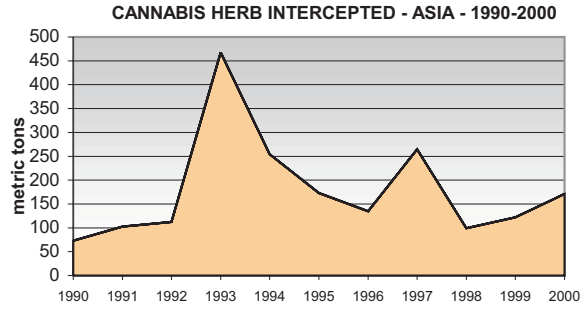
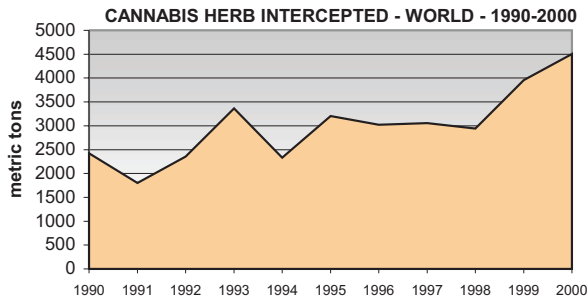
GLOBAL SEIZURES OF CANNABIS HERB, 1990-2000



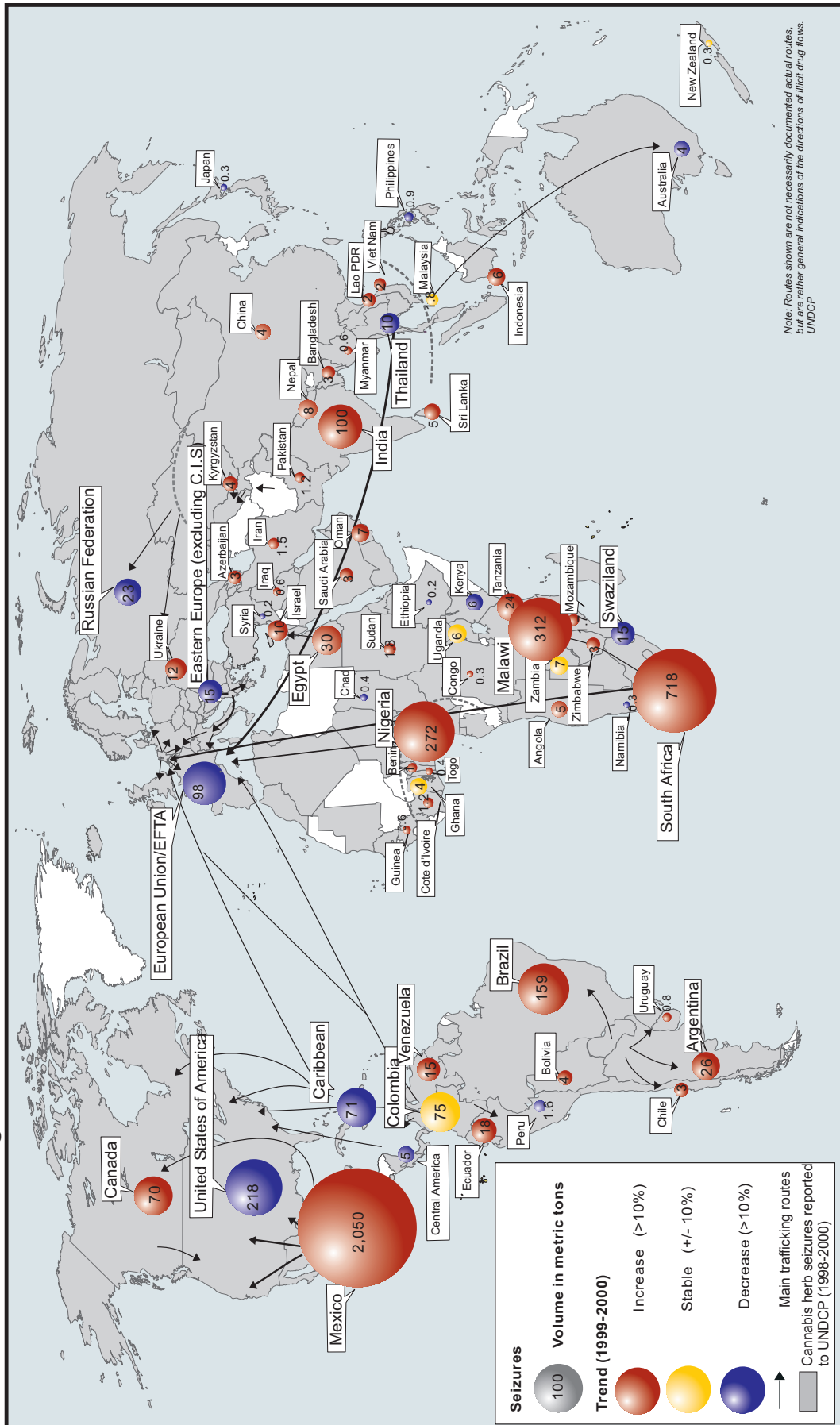
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Metric tons	2,422	1,803	2,355	3,361	2,330	3,203	3,023	3,055	2,942	3,959	4,506

SEIZURES OF CANNABIS HERB in % of world total and kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2000





Cannabis herb trafficking 1999-2000: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 0.1 tons (100 kg))



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

Cannabis herb						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Burundi	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	45.847 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Djibouti	105.505 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Eritrea	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Ethiopia	312.240 kg ^{ICPO}	2.117 kg ^{ICPO}	135.346 kg	331.561 kg	807.364 kg	181.821 kg
Kenya	2547.673 kg	8238.000 kg	11250.000 kg	2375.240 kg	8762.033 kg	5649.000 kg
Madagascar	2452.000 kg ^{INCB}	3320.000 kg ^{INCB}	510.460 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	1265.332 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Mauritius	4.088 kg	8.792 kg	18435.000 kg	3.090 kg	5.592 kg	21.931 kg
Seychelles	0.813 kg ^{INCB}	0.162 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	2.056 kg ^{ICPO}	1.005 kg	22.014 kg
Uganda	No Report	258.810 kg	No Report	5530.000 kg	5530.000 kg ^{ICPO}	6100.000 kg
United Republic of Tanzania	4011.652 kg	No Report	82539.539 kg	4617.862 kg	6021.273 kg	24293.304 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	9433.971 kg	11827.880 kg	112870.300 kg	12859.810 kg	22438.450 kg	36270.070 kg
North Africa						
Algeria	1475.252 kg ^{INCB}	0.036 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	58.300 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Egypt	2623.000 kg	6624.000 kg	10185.538 kg	31078.387 kg	22588.505 kg	30397.591 kg
Morocco	35807.871 kg	38521.145 kg	27955.979 kg	37160.879 kg	No Report	No Report
Sudan	No Report	1202.812 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	1887.805 kg
Tunisia	3.865 kg	0.066 kg ^{ICPO}	18.163 kg ^{ICPO}	2.000 kg	1893.381 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total	39909.990 kg	46348.060 kg	38159.680 kg	68299.560 kg	24481.890 kg	32285.400 kg
Southern Africa						
Angola	2223.228 kg ^{ICPO}	63.850 kg ^{Govt.}	518.006 kg ^{ICPO}	1.975 kg ^{ICPO}	2829.167 kg	4733.667 kg ^{ICPO}
Botswana	1349.000 kg ^{INCB}	1588.198 kg ^{ICPO}	1446.153 kg ^{ICPO}	1186.000 kg ^{ICPO}	1229.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Lesotho	No Report	15390.089 kg ^{Govt.}	10472.073 kg ^{ICPO}	21583.824 kg ^{ICPO}	7243.697 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Malawi	39911.254 kg	8453.497 kg	10320.105 kg	5201.971 kg	27141.583 kg	312471.845 kg
Mozambique	No Report	No Report	184.024 kg ^{ICPO}	462.000 kg ^{ICPO}	894.406 kg ^{ICPO}	1700.562 kg ^{ICPO}
Namibia	No Report	No Report	298.830 kg ^{INCB}	361.395 kg	282.363 kg	302.981 kg
South Africa	238813.203 kg	203353.953 kg	171929.328 kg	197116.297 kg	289943.561 kg ^{ICPO}	717701.918 kg
Swaziland	No Report	440.485 kg ^{ICPO}	11302.505 kg ^{ICPO}	5943.293 kg	33283.707 kg	14946.718 kg
Zambia	4291.498 kg ^{ICPO}	7794.402 kg ^{ICPO}	11176.308 kg ^{ICPO}	3256.366 kg ^{Govt.}	7000.653 kg	7318.199 kg
Zimbabwe	3934.594 kg ^{ICPO}	2428.647 kg ^{ICPO}	4667.320 kg ^{ICPO}	6117.086 kg	1816.001 kg	3045.908 kg
Sub-Total	290522.800 kg	239513.100 kg	222314.600 kg	241230.200 kg	371664.200 kg	1062222.000 kg
West and Central Africa						
Benin	42.898 kg ^{Govt.}	44.404 kg ^{Govt.}	26.862 kg ^{Govt.}	611.077 kg ^{Govt.}	25.138 kg ^{Govt.}	971.781 kg ^{F.O.}
Burkina Faso	No Report	2967.410 kg ^{F.O.}	2402.734 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cameroon	9.678 kg ^{ICPO}	581.870 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	112.875 kg	1154.560 kg	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis herb						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
West and Central Africa						
Central African Republic	100.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	57.551 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Chad	No Report	435.200 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	686.000 kg ^{ICPO}	378.000 kg
Congo	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.000 kg	259.000 kg
Côte d'Ivoire	535.683 kg	1482.549 kg	853.871 kg	898.960 kg	1650.189 kg	1236.644 kg ^{ICPO}
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No Report	1.066 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Equatorial Guinea	1.500 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	3.500 kg ^{INCB}	24.000 kg 6 u.	26.000 kg 46 u.	No Report
Gabon	90.843 kg ^{ICPO}	160.189 kg ^{ICPO}	24.255 kg ^{ICPO}	114.336 kg ^{ICPO}	45.648 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Gambia	286.587 kg ^{ICPO}	11.164 kg ^{ICPO}	566.971 kg ^{ICPO}	376.145 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Ghana	209506.859 kg	8294.190 kg ^{F.O}	1409.470 kg ^{F.O}	4375.098 kg	4080.049 kg	No Report
Guinea	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	640.345 kg ^{ICPO}
Mali	94.256 kg ^{INCB}	80.000 kg ^{Govt.}	404.270 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Mauritania	No Report	6765.170 kg ^{F.O}	92.006 kg ^{Govt.}	17.200 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report
Niger	690.933 kg ^{ICPO}	777.384 kg ^{ICPO}	499.887 kg ^{ICPO}	682.173 kg ^{ICPO}	1356.162 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Nigeria	15258.000 kg ^{Govt.}	18604.000 kg ^{ICPO}	15904.721 kg	16170.500 kg ^{Govt.}	17691.014 kg	272260.020 kg
<i>Saint Helena</i>	No Report	No Report	3.009 kg	0.183 kg	No Report	0.075 kg
Sao Tome and Principe	No Report	No Report	0.200 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Senegal	84391.570 kg ^{F.O}	24803.230 kg ^{F.O}	13627.390 kg ^{F.O}	39652.000 kg ^{F.O}	7165.830 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sierra Leone	397.562 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Togo	No Report	156.848 kg	1066.189 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	429.056 kg
Sub-Total	311406.400 kg	65164.670 kg	36885.330 kg	93092.090 kg 6 u.	33881.590 kg 46 u.	276174.900 kg
Total region	651273.100 kg	362853.800 kg	410230.000 kg	415481.700 kg 6 u.	452466.100 kg 46 u.	1406952.000 kg
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
<i>Anguilla</i>	90.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	0.644 kg	5.037 kg	8.300 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Antigua and Barbuda	219.574 kg ^{INCB}	1210.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	105.000 kg ^{F.O.}	75.000 kg ^{F.O.}	126.000 kg ^{CICAD}
<i>Aruba</i>	215.793 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	12850.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	141.647 kg ^{ICPO} 51 u.	No Report
Bahamas	No Report	No Report	3759.010 kg ^{ICPO}	2591.065 kg	3609.011 kg ^{ICPO}	4093.000 kg
Barbados	73.483 kg ^{ICPO}	3118.000 kg ^{INCB} 118 u.	1132.027 kg ^{INCB}	1650.000 kg ^{CICAD}	333.580 kg ^{HONLC}	2641.300 kg ^{ICPO}
<i>Bermuda</i>	79.480 kg ^{INCB}	107.050 kg	91.800 kg	91.800 kg	87.067 kg	136.579 kg
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>	235.533 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	354.000 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis herb						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	No Report	3188.018 kg	3422.073 kg 427 u.	4063.009 kg 650 u.	5100.371 kg	6621.000 kg
Cuba	4482.138 kg ^{INCB}	3931.682 kg	7625.278 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	5512.000 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Dominica	422.000 kg ^{F.O.}	136.249 kg	404.000 kg ^{F.O.}	361.000 kg ^{F.O.}	105.000 kg ^{F.O.}	468.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Dominican Republic	1055.700 kg	245.900 kg	800.660 kg	110.298 kg	184.333 kg	1526.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Grenada	1167 u.	191.000 kg ^{F.O.}	123.199 kg	84.000 kg	217.000 kg ^{F.O.}	103.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Haiti	114 u. ^{CICAD}	No Report	4455.000 kg ^{CICAD}	24 u. ^{CICAD}	71.030 kg	168.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Jamaica	54697.828 kg ^{INCB}	41262.699 kg ^{ICPO}	24728.730 kg ^{ICPO}	22740.000 kg ^{F.O.}	36226.940 kg ^{ICPO}	35859.000 kg ^{ICPO}
<i>Montserrat</i>	2.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	3.285 kg 14090 u.	No Report	2.680 kg ^{ICPO}	0.497 kg
<i>Netherlands Antilles</i>	No Report	No Report	1553.310 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	541.000 kg ^{F.O.}	39.782 kg ^{ICPO}
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.185 kg ^{INCB}	5.000 kg ^{INCB}	67.000 kg ^{F.O.}	31.000 kg ^{F.O.}	16.000 kg ^{CICAD}	119.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Saint Lucia	102.327 kg	326.048 kg	621.684 kg	363.663 kg	267.000 kg ^{CICAD}	1803.610 kg
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3630.000 kg ^{F.O.}	1227.000 kg ^{F.O.}	527.000 kg ^{F.O.}	1321.000 kg ^{F.O.}	7188.000 kg ^{F.O.}	1709.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Trinidad Tobago	3210.000 kg ^{CICAD}	11408.526 kg ^{ICPO}	1430.000 kg ^{CICAD}	3483.545 kg	8287.000 kg ^{CICAD}	No Report
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	9.701 kg ^{INCB}	25.000 kg	22.000 kg	8.000 kg	68.500 kg	27.430 kg ^{ICPO}
<i>US Virgin Islands</i>	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	48.123 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total	68528.750 kg 1281 u.	66382.170 kg 118 u.	63616.700 kg 14517 u.	37008.410 kg 674 u.	88443.590 kg 51 u.	75441.200 kg
Central America						
Belize	15.000 kg ^{CICAD}	184.000 kg ^{CICAD}	263.000 kg ^{CICAD}	No Report	392.250 kg ^{ICPO}	203.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Costa Rica	63.119 kg 263 u.	387.053 kg	107.000 kg ^{CICAD}	469.340 kg	1693.550 kg	1140.650 kg
El Salvador	133.000 kg ^{CICAD}	650.000 kg ^{CICAD}	971.247 kg ^{ICPO}	291.202 kg ^{ICPO}	604.581 kg	455.700 kg ^{ICPO}
Guatemala	1011.000 kg ^{Govt.}	16388.295 kg	256.222 kg ^{Govt.}	193.970 kg	814.212 kg	158.450 kg
Honduras	489.650 kg	472.000 kg ^{CICAD}	2.147 kg	1293.000 kg ^{CICAD}	1583.000 kg ^{CICAD}	1112.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Nicaragua	459.482 kg ^{INCB}	853.961 kg	285.198 kg	613.027 kg	754.000 kg ^{CICAD}	737.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Panama	317.883 kg	18126.550 kg	14102.067 kg	16536.006 kg	3477.268 kg	3657.498 kg
Sub-Total	2489.134 kg 263 u.	37061.860 kg	15986.880 kg	19396.550 kg	9318.860 kg	7464.298 kg
North America						
Canada	149265.422 kg	176673.000 kg	50624.000 kg	27299.990 kg 8 u.	44541.000 kg 52 u.	70221.600 kg 738 u.
Mexico	780169.060 kg	1015755.538 kg	1038470.414 kg	1062143.980 kg	1471959.958 kg	2050402.078 kg
United States	627945.688 kg	638661.313 kg	684745.375 kg	799000.875 kg ^{Govt.}	1175373.000 kg	218256.453 kg
Sub-Total	1557380.000 kg	1831090.000 kg	1773840.000 kg	1888445.000 kg 8 u.	2691874.000 kg 52 u.	2338880.000 kg 738 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis herb						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
South America						
Argentina	5149.620 kg	8893.190 kg ^{Govt.}	13709.620 kg	10920.230 kg	18301.339 kg	25538.966 kg
Bolivia	12.942 kg ^{ICPO}	175.000 kg ^{F.O.}	3617.000 kg ^{F.O.}	320.000 kg ^{F.O.}	2160.000 kg ^{F.O.}	3745.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Brazil	11730.796 kg	22430.588 kg	31828.432 kg	28982.492 kg	69171.506 kg	159073.232 kg
Chile	3788.305 kg	912.634 kg	784.430 kg	2238.325 kg	2105.000 kg ^{CICAD}	3277.341 kg ⁽¹⁾
Colombia	206260.000 kg	238943.000 kg	178132.000 kg ^{Govt.}	70025.000 kg	70124.000 kg	75465.000 kg
Ecuador	13946.000 kg	175.240 kg	224.206 kg	17734.697 kg	2976.910 kg	18263.357 kg ^{ICPO}
Guyana	1007.115 kg	196.225 kg	186.157 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	413.652 kg ^{ICPO}	98.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Paraguay	97566.281 kg	43325.414 kg	17218.105 kg	80077.914 kg	199282.319 kg	51081.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Peru	6442.813 kg	No Report	20910.326 kg	19880.324 kg	4055.732 kg	1635.419 kg
Suriname	41.732 kg	42.916 kg	No Report	104.754 kg	177.000 kg ^{CICAD}	107.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Uruguay	97.008 kg	269.675 kg ^{Govt.}	25601.006 kg ^{Govt.}	424.778 kg	493.783 kg	805.843 kg
Venezuela	13684.607 kg	2983.943 kg	No Report	4500.000 kg ^{CICAD}	13055.778 kg	14999.634 kg
Sub-Total	359727.200 kg	318347.800 kg	292211.300 kg	235208.500 kg	382317.000 kg	354089.800 kg
Total region	1988125.000 kg 1544 u.	2252882.000 kg 118 u.	2145655.000 kg 14517 u.	2180059.000 kg 682 u.	3171954.000 kg 103 u.	2775876.000 kg 738 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	33.412 kg ^{ICPO}	90.245 kg	No Report	0.888 kg	46.675 kg ^{Govt.}	53.798 kg
Azerbaijan	203.208 kg ^{Govt.}	10.950 kg ^{ICPO}	37.475 kg ^{ICPO}	40.287 kg	55.395 kg	2773.104 kg ^{ICPO}
Georgia	No Report	642.088 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	31972.800 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Kazakhstan	No Report	6800.000 kg ^{Govt.}	11800.000 kg ^{Govt.}	716.236 kg	10481.505 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	No Report	560.065 kg	110.190 kg	No Report	1716.475 kg ⁽²⁾	3748.220 kg ⁽³⁾
Tajikistan	9.922 kg ^{F.O.}	22.000 kg ^{F.O.}	336.311 kg ^{F.O.}	323.331 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report	No Report
Uzbekistan	862.631 kg	512.910 kg ^{ICPO}	374.496 kg	358.558 kg	288.689 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	1109.173 kg	8638.258 kg	12658.470 kg	1439.300 kg	44561.540 kg	6575.122 kg
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	0.500 kg	1.132 kg	0.139 kg	3.288 kg	0.364 kg	0.054 kg
Cambodia	1085.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	53751.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
China	466.000 kg	4876.000 kg	2408.000 kg	5079.000 kg	No Report	4493.000 kg ^{Govt.}
China (Hong Kong SAR)	1052.400 kg ^{Govt.}	8822.700 kg	1002.100 kg	585.000 kg ^{Govt.}	24.727 kg	226.007 kg
Indonesia	443.856 kg	443.856 kg	715.735 kg	1071.862 kg	3741.068 kg	6332.908 kg
Japan	208.051 kg	172.659 kg	155.246 kg	120.884 kg	565.904 kg	310.246 kg
Korea (Republic of)	164.516 kg	44.434 kg	59.548 kg	32.751 kg	39.442 kg	39.371 kg ^{ICPO}
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	5197.000 kg ^{Govt.}	1896.300 kg ^{Govt.}	7026.000 kg ^{Govt.}	410.000 kg ^{INCSR}	2187.000 kg ^{HNLP}	1860.000 kg ^{INCSR}
Macau	0.922 kg ^{INCB}	21.690 kg ^{ICPO}	5.519 kg ^{ICPO}	1.661 kg ^{ICPO}	3.000 kg ^{INCB}	16.381 kg
Malaysia	15.985 kg	1425.728 kg ^{Govt.}	3889.132 kg	1781.010 kg	2064.498 kg	1885.450 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis herb						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
East and South-East Asia						
Mongolia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	5.000 kg ^{ICPO}	5.800 kg ^{ICPO}
Myanmar	245.766 kg	263.786 kg	288.034 kg	380.970 kg	274.282 kg	601.508 kg
Philippines	2212.710 kg	2044.572 kg	2226.894 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	1187.870 kg	868.700 kg
Singapore	54.222 kg ⁽²⁾	70.868 kg	4363.452 kg	21.831 kg ⁽²⁾	7.432 kg ⁽²⁾	23.903 kg
Thailand	19880.000 kg ^{Govt.}	16720.000 kg ^{Govt.}	9141.927 kg	5581.840 kg	14706.198 kg	9803.128 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	578.700 kg ^{ICPO}	581.100 kg ^{ICPO}	7986.000 kg ^{ICPO}	379.000 kg ^{ICPO}	400.100 kg ^{F.O.}	2139.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	31605.630 kg	37384.830 kg	93018.730 kg	15449.100 kg	25206.890 kg	28605.460 kg
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	0.681 kg	6.529 kg	7.382 kg	0.041 kg ^{ICPO}	0.042 kg ^{ICPO}	7.417 kg ^{ICPO}
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1495.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Iraq	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	270.000 kg ^{INCB}	569.970 kg ^{ICPO}
Israel	3207.091 kg	1075.181 kg	10635.000 kg	3581.000 kg	3400.000 kg ^{ICPO}	9855.000 kg
Jordan	No Report	1.040 kg	0.106 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Kuwait	0.403 kg ^{INCB}	124.623 kg ^{ICPO}	28.580 kg ^{ICPO}	0.246 kg		3.099 kg ^{ICPO}
Lebanon	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.379 kg	0.017 kg
Oman	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.269 kg	6823.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Pakistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1223.205 kg ^{ICPO}
Qatar	0.042 kg	0.027 kg	No Report	146.250 kg ^{ICPO}	3.297 kg ^{ICPO}	0.300 kg ^{ICPO}
Syrian Arab Republic	1662.884 kg ^{Govt.}	1569.293 kg ^{Govt.}	1714.634 kg ^{Govt.}	231.759 kg ^{Govt.}	819.058 kg ^{Govt.}	222.016 kg ^{Govt.}
United Arab Emirates	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.095 kg	0.341 kg	No Report
Yemen	No Report	No Report	0.569 kg ^{ICPO}	11.350 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	24.990 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	4871.101 kg	2776.693 kg	12386.270 kg	3970.741 kg	4494.386 kg	20224.010 kg
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	121.939 kg	No Report	No Report	724.070 kg ^{F.O.}	2657.899 kg
India	121873.000 kg	62992.000 kg ^{Govt.}	30866.000 kg	68221.000 kg	38610.000 kg	100056.000 kg
Maldives	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg	0.022 kg	No Report
Nepal	5521.151 kg	2271.923 kg	2040.894 kg ^{ICPO}	6409.669 kg	4064.650 kg	8025.308 kg ^{ICPO}
Sri Lanka	7997.900 kg	20332.385 kg	63338.734 kg	3450.686 kg	4062.421 kg	5026.336 kg
Sub-Total	135392.000 kg	85718.240 kg	146245.600 kg	78081.360 kg	47461.160 kg	115765.500 kg
Total region	172978.000 kg	134518.000 kg	264309.100 kg	98940.500 kg	121724.000 kg	171170.100 kg
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	4395.156 kg ^{ICPO}	6604.226 kg ^{ICPO}
Belarus	112.000 kg	56.000 kg	90.802 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	425.000 kg	124.000 kg
Bosnia Herzegovina	No Report	15.919 kg ^{NAPOL}	1.002 kg ^{NAPOL}	53.815 kg ^{NAPOL}	59.144 kg ^{ICPO}	127.982 kg ^{NAPOL}
Bulgaria	93.902 kg	5475.649 kg	227.440 kg	1527.562 kg	29365.000 kg	295.947 kg
Croatia	35.013 kg	40.651 kg	135.868 kg	20342.877 kg	200.898 kg	797.501 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis herb						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Czech Republic	No Report	11900.000 kg ^{Govt.}	5.403 kg	5.500 kg	111.200 kg	16.648 kg
Estonia	No Report	1.236 kg ^{ICPO}	3.439 kg	4.789 kg 358 u.	1.468 kg 491 u.	4.190 kg 673 u.
FYR of Macedonia	10.107 kg ^{NAPOL}	131.400 kg ^{NAPOL}	57.989 kg ^{NAPOL}	1136.752 kg	698.098 kg ^{NAPOL}	1333.399 kg ^{NAPOL}
Hungary	88.178 kg ^{ICPO}	3.084 kg	2140.000 kg ^{Govt.}	42.930 kg	65.725 kg	51.000 kg
Latvia	11.000 kg 24200 u.	793.000 kg	22.000 kg	2.480 kg	231.200 kg	6.780 kg
Lithuania	1.437 kg	0.826 kg	8.063 kg	30.357 kg	25.667 kg	14.428 kg
Poland	2086.572 kg	2631.156 kg	62.476 kg	62.146 kg	847.901 kg	139.000 kg
Republic of Moldova	229.690 kg ^{ICPO}	906.510 kg	435.500 kg	No Report	416.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Romania	4.589 kg	1737.213 kg	40.186 kg ^{ICPO}	7.478 kg	4.530 kg ^{ICPO}	321.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Russian Federation	20141.900 kg	18967.801 kg	22976.000 kg	23510.650 kg	33801.919 kg	23313.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Slovakia	10.402 kg ^{ICPO}	24.000 kg ^{INCB}	865.615 kg	12539.934 kg	156.000 kg	168.196 kg
Slovenia	29.914 kg ^{ICPO}	34.596 kg	47.555 kg	2772.604 kg	249.156 kg	3413.025 kg
Ukraine	3141.000 kg ^{ICPO}	1279.200 kg	No Report	No Report	4045.000 kg ^{ICPO}	11609.932 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	25995.710 kg 24200 u.	43998.240 kg	27119.340 kg	62039.880 kg 358 u.	75099.070 kg 491 u.	48340.250 kg 673 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	1.122 kg ^{INCB}	2.000 kg ^{INCB}	1.892 kg ^{ICPO}	0.116 kg ^{ICPO}	0.046 kg	0.237 kg ^{ICPO}
Austria	458.775 kg	270.659 kg	668.071 kg	1211.031 kg	341.402 kg	1562.828 kg
Belgium	38103.508 kg	56791.000 kg	39072.000 kg	2463.270 kg	2914.749 kg	8206.746 kg
Cyprus	13.100 kg	5.915 kg	17.582 kg	128.905 kg	30.108 kg	28.875 kg
Denmark	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	52.830 kg	739.819 kg 14032 u.
Finland	No Report	3.152 kg	12.153 kg	8.014 kg	18.167 kg	13.825 kg
France	3055.964 kg	31279.678 kg	3452.210 kg	3521.790 kg	3382.205 kg	4865.558 kg
Germany	10436.227 kg	6108.577 kg	4167.282 kg	14897.189 kg	15021.800 kg	5870.900 kg
Gibraltar	No Report	0.026 kg	⁽⁵⁾	0.084 kg	0.028 kg	0.038 kg
Greece	931.587 kg	2565.959 kg 542 u.	12409.776 kg 482 u.	17510.434 kg	12038.938 kg 10 u.	14908.448 kg
Iceland	10.929 kg	49.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	0.503 kg	5.092 kg
Ireland	77.500 kg ^{ICPO}	2.400 kg	34.824 kg	38.909 kg	68.290 kg	207.883 kg ⁽⁴⁾
Italy	473.248 kg 999 u.	5722.201 kg	45011.035 kg 2675 u.	38785.988 kg 1192 u.	21248.982 kg ^{ICPO}	26071.488 kg 2068 u.
Liechtenstein	0.022 kg	25.919 kg	1.530 kg	No Report	No Report	0.972 kg ⁽²⁾
Luxembourg	0.961 kg	16.460 kg	34.387 kg	4.956 kg	3.932 kg	8.383 kg ^{ICPO}
Malta	0.224 kg	7217.046 kg	0.163 kg	0.069 kg	0.161 kg	No Report
Monaco	0.008 kg	0.011 kg	0.028 kg	0.032 kg	0.013 kg ^{ICPO}	0.024 kg ^{ICPO}
Netherlands	275035.000 ^{Govt} kg	34903.000 kg ^{Govt}	35315.000 kg ^{Govt}	35463.000 kg ^{Govt}	49115.000 kg ^{Govt}	10330.000 kg ^{Govt}
Norway	19444.568 kg	70.000 kg	44.095 kg	88.172 kg	16.471 kg	20.905 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis herb						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Portugal	159.892 kg	35.971 kg	72.240 kg	7.115 kg	65.766 kg	223.212 kg
Spain	16.720 kg	13267.759 kg	24890.311 kg	412.866 kg	761.342 kg	353.292 kg
Sweden	26.105 kg	148.423 kg	30.705 kg	98.431 kg	28.228 kg 4 u.	45.597 kg
Switzerland	221.822 kg	3559.769 kg	6634.843 kg	13163.982 kg	7800.229 kg	18313.602 kg
Turkey	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	5458.350 kg ^{ICPO}	1.000 kg
United Kingdom	13871.500 kg	34189.102 kg	31120.199 kg	21660.666 kg	15410.048 kg ^{ICPO} 20 u.	6591.264 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	362338.800 kg 999 u.	226234.000 kg 542 u.	202990.300 kg 3157 u.	169465.000 kg 1192 u.	133777.600 kg 34 u.	98369.980 kg 16100 u.
Total region	388334.500 kg 25199 u.	270232.300 kg 542 u.	230109.700 kg 3157 u.	231504.900 kg 1550 u.	208876.700 kg 525 u.	146710.200 kg 16773 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	1393.269 kg ⁽⁶⁾ 117 u.	1747.722 kg 1922 u.	4398.986 kg ⁽⁷⁾	15996.628 kg ^{Govt. (4)}	3340.917 kg ^{Govt. (4)}	4365.089 kg ^{Govt. (6)}
Fiji	16.986 kg ^{ICPO}	6.989 kg	No Report	No Report	45.618 kg ^{ICPO}	106.200 kg ^{ICPO}
New Caledonia	No Report	138.000 kg ^{INCB}	133.610 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	132.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report
New Zealand	700.000 kg ^{Govt.}	455.000 kg ^{INCB}	285.012 kg	389.182 kg ⁽⁷⁾	323.649 kg	332.396 kg
Tonga	No Report	150.000 kg ^{Govt.}	0.297 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	2110.255 kg 117 u.	2497.711 kg 1922 u.	4817.905 kg	16385.810 kg	3842.184 kg	4803.685 kg
Total region	2110.255 kg 117 u.	2497.711 kg 1922 u.	4817.905 kg	16385.810 kg	3842.184 kg	4803.685 kg
TOTAL	3202821.000 kg 26860 u.	3022983.000 kg 2582 u.	3055122.000 kg 17674 u.	2942372.000 kg 2238 u.	3958863.000 kg 674 u.	4505511.000 kg 17511 u.

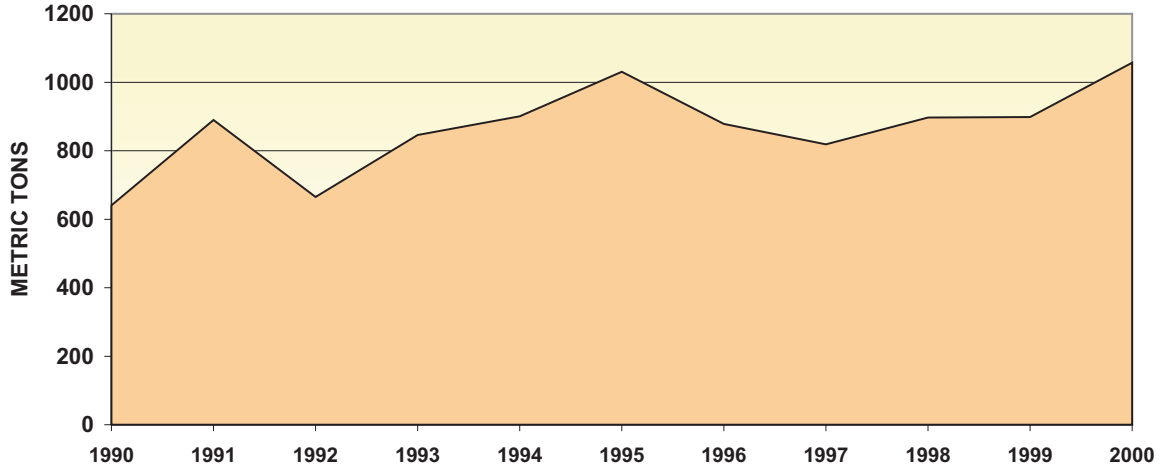
1) No. of seizures include seizures of cannabis plant 2) Including cannabis resin. 3) Including cannabis resin and plants 4) Provisional figures. 5) Including depressants. 6) Fiscal year 7) Including cannabis resin, liquid cannabis.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Trafficking in cannabis resin

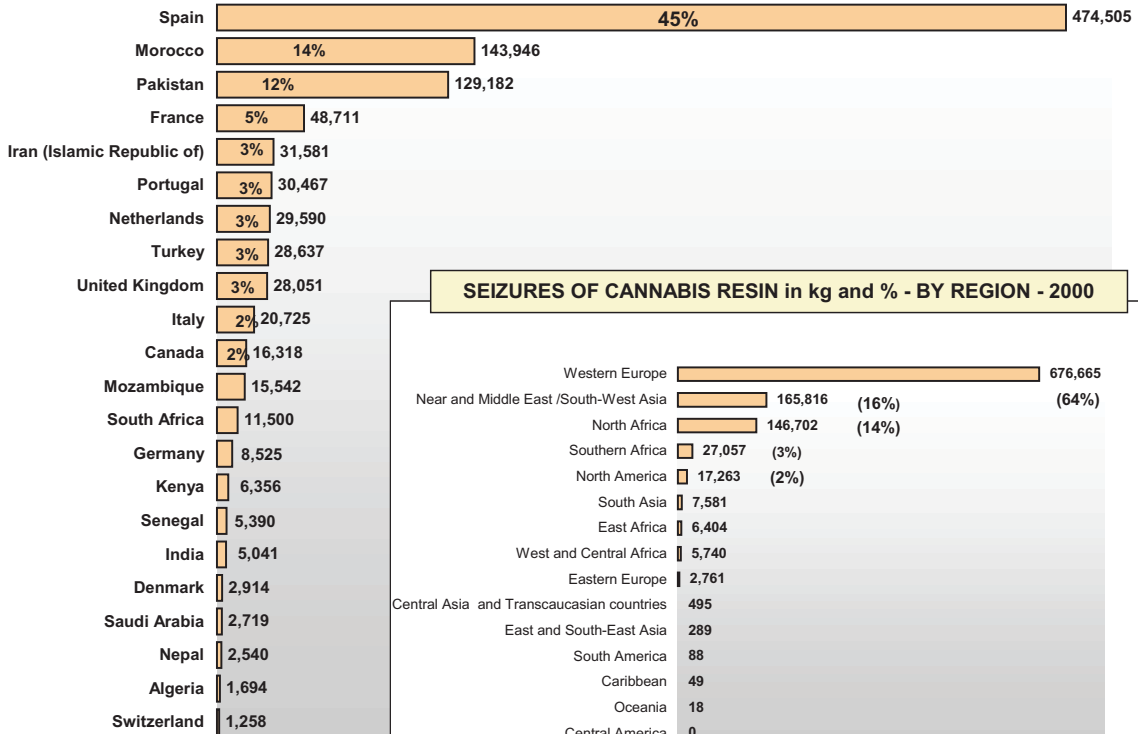
The overall increase in seizures was primarily a reflection of increased enforcement efforts in Morocco, in the countries of the Near and the Middle East and of southern Africa. Seizures in West Europe, the main destination of cannabis resin trafficking, however, remained stable. West Europe accounted for almost two-thirds of global seizures. Some 45% of global seizures were made in one West European country, Spain.

GLOBAL SEIZURES OF CANNABIS RESIN, 1990-2000

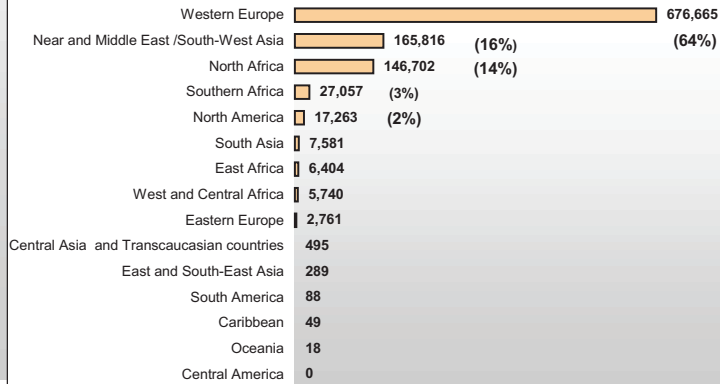


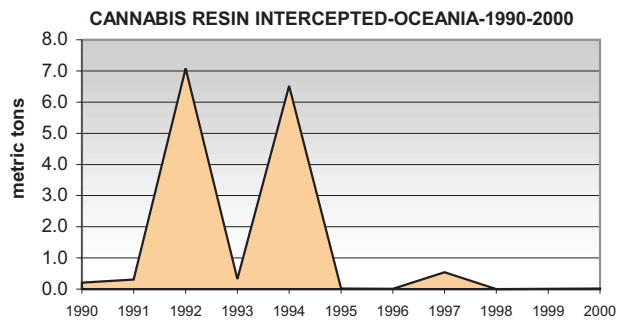
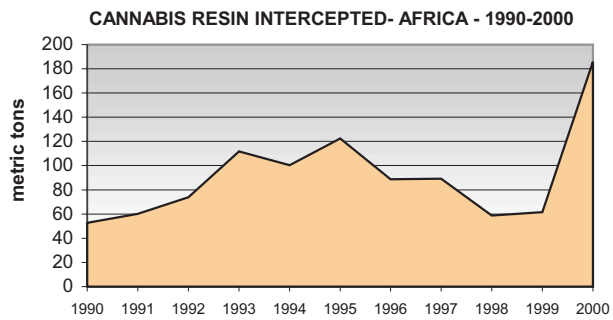
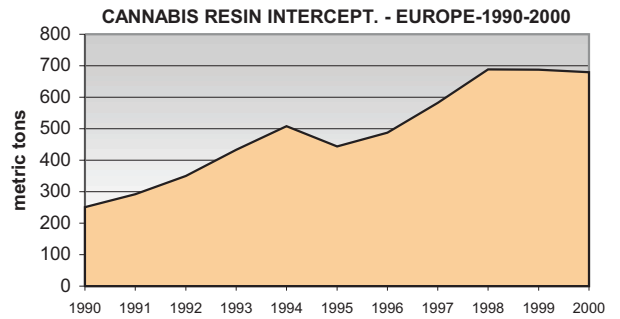
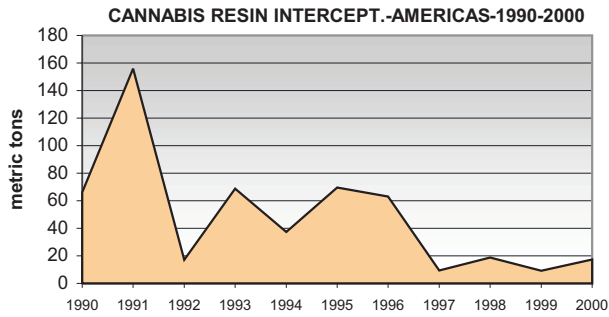
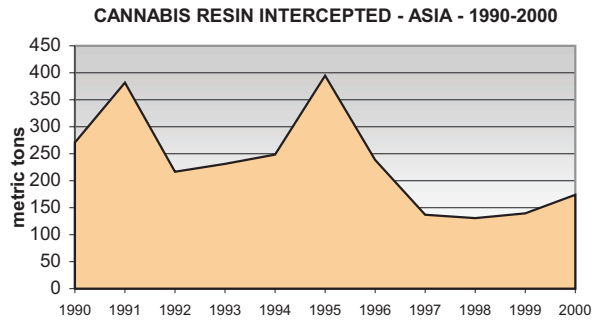
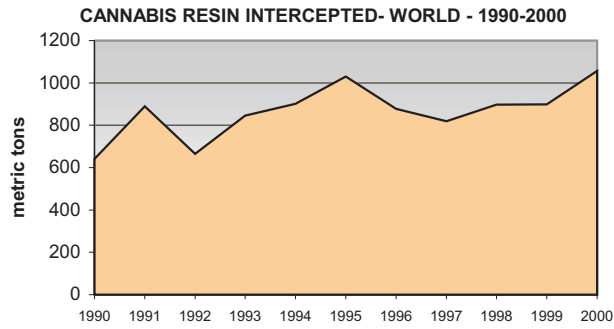
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Metric tons	641	890	665	846	901	1,030	878	818	897	898	1,057

SEIZURES OF CANNABIS RESIN in % of world total and kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2000

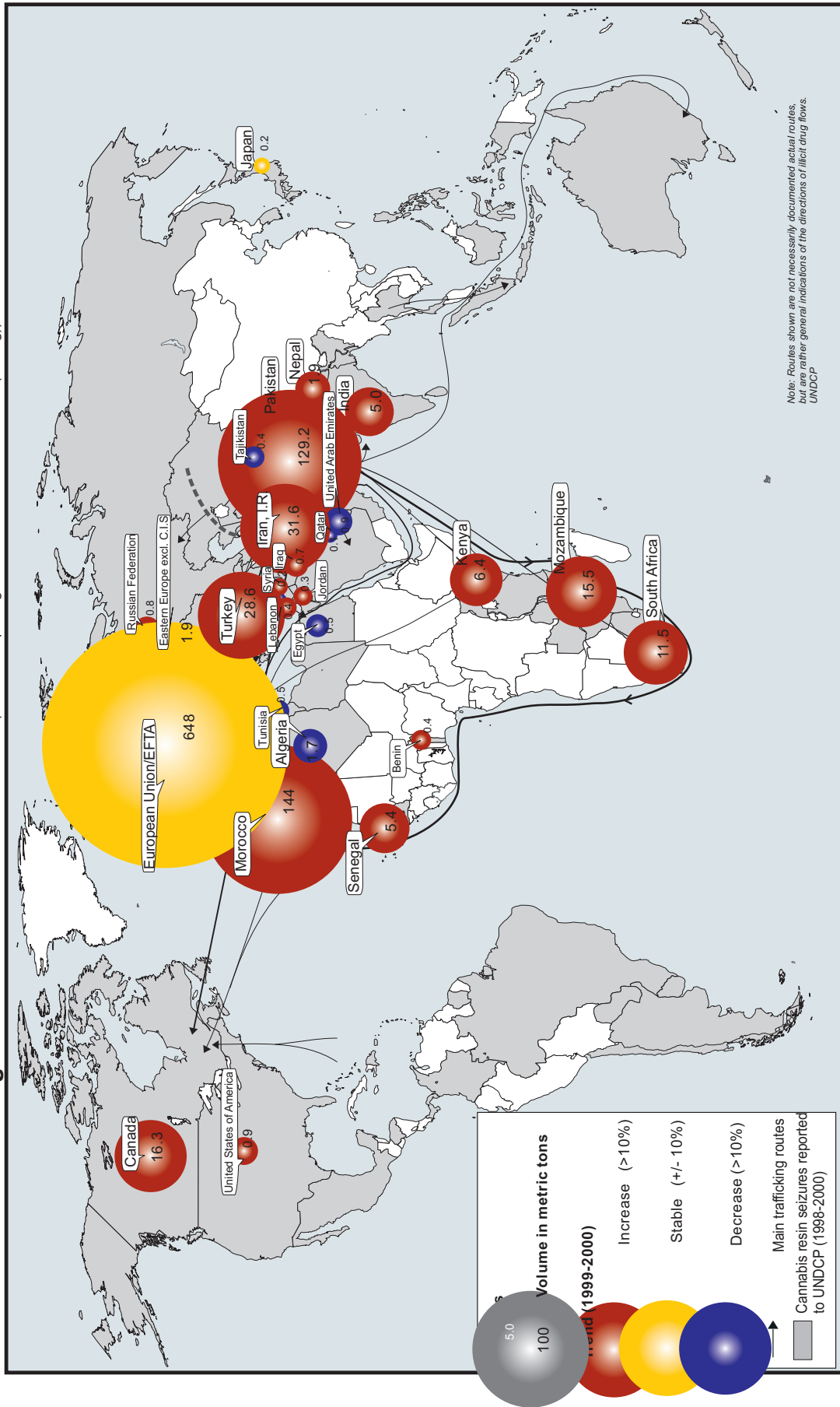


SEIZURES OF CANNABIS RESIN in kg and % - BY REGION - 2000





Cannabis resin trafficking 1999-2000: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 0.1 tons (100 kg))



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

Cannabis resin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Kenya	5707.000 kg	19633.000 kg	7.007 kg	No Report	3.200 kg ^{ICPO}	6356.000 kg
Mauritius	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.130 kg	⁽¹⁾	0.007 kg
Seychelles	4.452 kg ^{INCB}	6.600 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	1.073 kg ^{Govt.}	72.883 kg	32.962 kg
Uganda	No Report	No Report	No Report	25.000 kg	8.797 kg	No Report
United Republic of Tanzania	No Report	No Report	No Report	42.162 kg	No Report	15.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	5711.452 kg	19639.600 kg	7.007 kg	68.365 kg	84.880 kg	6403.969 kg
North Africa						
Algeria	1920.609 kg ^{INCB}	712.160 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	1217.179 kg ^{ICPO}	4080.662 kg	1694.127 kg ^{ICPO}
Egypt	1026.860 kg ^{Govt.}	2055.000 kg ^{F.O.}	441.588 kg	628.434 kg	626.000 kg	525.000 kg
Libyan Arab Jam.	No Report	No Report	No Report	471.955 kg	No Report	No Report
Morocco	110245.328 kg	64769.098 kg	71887.469 kg	55519.734 kg	54755.235 kg	143946.033 kg
Tunisia	170.198 kg	555.162 kg ^{ICPO}	201.074 kg ^{ICPO}	806.324 kg	1893.381 kg	536.684 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	113363.000 kg	68091.420 kg	72530.130 kg	58643.630 kg	61355.280 kg	146701.800 kg
Southern Africa						
Lesotho	2979.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	3.942 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Malawi	No Report	No Report	No Report	3.000 kg	3.000 kg	No Report
Mozambique	No Report	No Report	12000.000 kg ^{ICPO}	14.160 kg ^{ICPO}	11.000 kg ^{ICPO}	15542.000 kg ^{ICPO}
South Africa	7.858 kg	1.068 kg	2.150 kg	20.568 kg	22.612 kg ^{ICPO}	11500.000 kg
Zambia	258.219 kg ^{ICPO}	15.724 kg ^{ICPO}	40.269 kg ^{ICPO}	3.111 kg ^{Govt.}	4.201 kg	14.604 kg
Zimbabwe	No Report	No Report	No Report	3.191 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	3245.077 kg	16.792 kg	12046.360 kg	44.030 kg	40.813 kg	27056.600 kg
West and Central Africa						
Benin	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	350.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Burkina Faso	No Report	No Report	4647.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Gambia	0.013 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.048 kg ^{ICPO}	0.420 kg ^{ICPO}	0.007 kg	No Report
Sao Tome and Principe	No Report	No Report	4.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Senegal	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	5390.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Sierra Leone	No Report	987.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.013 kg	987.000 kg	4651.048 kg	0.420 kg	0.007 kg	5740.000 kg
Total region	122319.500 kg	88734.810 kg	89234.540 kg	58756.440 kg	61480.980 kg	185902.400 kg
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda	1.850 kg ^{INCB}	33.000 kg ^{INCB}	1944.900 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	1000.000 kg ^{CICAD}	No Report
Aruba	No Report	No Report	0.004 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis resin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Bahamas	No Report	No Report	5.030 kg ^{ICPO}	16.082 kg	2.095 kg ^{ICPO}	27.900 kg
Barbados	992.250 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.270 kg ^{HONLC}	No Report
Bermuda	0.430 kg ^{INCB}	0.975 kg	0.609 kg	0.609 kg	171.002 kg	1.136 kg
Cayman Islands	No Report	0.104 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cuba	No Report	35.503 kg	No Report	No Report	66.200 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Dominica	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.015 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Dominican Republic	0.044 kg	0.003 kg	No Report	No Report	184.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Jamaica	No Report	172.680 kg ^{ICPO}	67.590 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	61.450 kg ^{ICPO}	20.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Netherlands Antilles	No Report	No Report	0.354 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	0.061 kg ^{ICPO}
Saint Lucia	0.032 kg	No Report	(2)	No Report	No Report	0.071 kg
Trinidad Tobago	No Report	No Report	No Report	2725.305 kg	No Report	No Report
Turks and Caicos Islands	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.202 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	994.606 kg	242.265 kg	2018.487 kg	2741.996 kg	1486.032 kg	49.370 kg
Central America						
Honduras	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1027 u. ^{CICAD}	No Report
Panama	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total					1027 u.	0.002 kg
North America						
Canada	40369.469 kg	24655.000 kg	6178.000 kg	15925.320 kg 0.002 lt. 97 u.	6477.000 kg 1.000 lt. 5 u.	16317.600 kg 31 u.
Mexico	13477.191 kg	8.795 kg	115.155 kg	1.743 kg	0.329 kg	0.005 kg
United States	14636.800 kg	38205.000 kg	1072.600 kg	No Report	761.000 kg	945.137 kg
Sub-Total	68483.460 kg	62868.800 kg	7365.755 kg	15927.060 kg 0.002 lt. 97 u.	7238.330 kg 1.000 lt. 5 u.	17262.740 kg 31 u.
South America						
Argentina	^{ICPO}	6.720 kg ^{Govt.}	0.060 kg	1.880 kg	5006 u.	9.114 kg
Brazil	6.340 kg	8.509 kg	12.160 kg	No Report	37.550 kg	41.009 kg
Chile	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg
Colombia	12.510 kg	13.000 kg ^{Govt.}	7.000 kg	No Report	338.000 kg	38.000 lt. ^{CICAD}
Falkland Islands	No Report	No Report	0.122 kg	No Report	0.063 kg	0.120 kg
Guyana	0.001 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Paraguay	0.475 kg	0.880 kg	1.780 kg	3.702 kg	2.337 kg	No Report
Suriname	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.529 kg	No Report	No Report
Uruguay	No Report	0.100 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	1.136 kg	0.045 kg
Sub-Total	19.326 kg	29.209 kg	21.122 kg	6.111 kg	379.085 kg 5006 u.	50.289 kg 38.000 lt.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis resin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Total region	69497.400 kg	63140.270 kg	9405.364 kg	18675.170 kg 0.002 lt. 97 u.	9103.447 kg 1.000 lt. 6038 u.	17362.400 kg 38.000 lt. 31 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	8.536 kg ^{ICPO}	0.516 kg	No Report	No Report	0.178 kg ^{ICPO}	0.169 kg
Azerbaijan	No Report	No Report	No Report	23.256 kg	0.832 kg	No Report
Georgia	No Report	8.568 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg ^{ICPO}	0.009 kg ^{ICPO}
Kazakhstan	1555.000 kg	1500.000 kg ^{Govt.}	4100.000 kg ^{Govt.}	298.635 kg	145.462 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	86.432 kg	No Report	No Report	1498.000 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report	No Report
Tajikistan	81.300 kg ^{F.O.}	64.000 kg ^{F.O.}	630.311 kg ^{F.O.}	726.449 kg ^{F.O.}	560.000 kg ^{F.O.}	429.981 kg ^{F.O.}
Turkmenistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	22249.000 kg ^{Govt.}	10413.000 kg ^{F.O.}	No Report
Uzbekistan	394.247 kg	144.502 kg ^{ICPO}	316.055 kg	No Report	694.000 kg ^{F.O.}	65.100 kg
Sub-Total	2125.515 kg	1717.586 kg	5046.366 kg	24795.340 kg	11813.480 kg	495.259 kg
East and South-East Asia						
<i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i>	20.100 kg ^{Govt.}	27.900 kg	38.900 kg	No Report	14.376 kg	6.004 kg
Indonesia	0.546 kg	2.050 kg	No Report	0.690 kg 230 u.	300.005 kg ^{HNLP}	3.885 kg
Japan	130.670 kg	145.143 kg	107.421 kg	214.560 kg	200.297 kg	185.416 kg
Korea (Republic of)	No Report	No Report	0.635 kg	0.884 kg	1.963 kg	No Report
<i>Macau</i>	No Report	4.237 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.995 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.043 kg
Malaysia	965.027 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Philippines	5.789 kg	0.031 kg	0.283 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	1.770 kg 2 u.
Singapore	⁽³⁾	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Thailand	No Report	No Report	45.169 kg	20.592 kg	121.220 kg	91.903 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	1122.132 kg	179.361 kg	192.408 kg	237.721 kg 230 u.	637.860 kg	289.021 kg 2 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	No Report	No Report	0.012 kg	1.036 kg ^{ICPO}	1263.049 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15854.000 kg	13063.000 kg	11095.789 kg	14376.364 kg	18907.000 kg	31581.000 kg ^{NAPOL}
Iraq	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	569.970 kg
Israel	206.117 kg	83.578 kg	133.000 kg	60.900 kg	70.000 kg ^{ICPO}	30.218 kg
Jordan	2910.915 kg	No Report	No Report	166.737 kg	112.410 kg	298.456 kg
Kuwait	631.571 kg ^{INCB}	3.668 kg ^{ICPO}	0.530 kg ^{ICPO}	214.103 kg	972.878 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Lebanon	3760.152 kg	4908.757 kg	1876.281 kg	2492.609 kg	76.698 kg	358.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Oman	308.948 kg	1500.000 kg ^{INCB}	1979.000 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	14335.695 kg	No Report
Pakistan	357690.531 kg ^{ICPO}	192837.469 kg ^{ICPO}	107000.000 kg ^{ICPO}	35909.234 kg	81458.142 kg	129181.626 kg
Qatar	No Report	No Report	361.692 kg ^{ICPO}	374.526 kg ^{ICPO}	680.869 kg ^{ICPO}	134.586 kg ^{ICPO}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis resin

Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Saudi Arabia	1809.704 kg	3531.225 kg ^{ICPO}	1321.285 kg ^{ICPO}	2357.874 kg	2003.000 kg ^{ICPO}	2719.091 kg 18 u.
United Arab Emirates	2545.060 kg	1377.591 kg	3505.585 kg	7087.219 kg	2530.511 kg	943.405 kg
Sub-Total	385717.000 kg	217305.300 kg	127273.200 kg	93040.600 kg	122410.300 kg	165816.400 kg 18 u.
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	7.206 kg	No Report	No Report	0.700 kg ^{F.O.}	0.001 kg
India	3629.000 kg ^{ICPO}	6520.000 kg ^{Govt.}	3281.000 kg	10106.000 kg	3290.000 kg	5041.000 kg
Maldives	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.004 kg	No Report
Nepal	2133.428 kg	1917.372 kg	981.892 kg ^{Govt}	2585.886 kg ^{Govt}	1671.413 kg ^{Govt}	2539.936 kg ^{Govt}
Sri Lanka	1.397 kg ^{ICPO}	11027.420 kg	17.756 kg	No Report	(1)	0.011 kg
Sub-Total	5763.825 kg	19472.000 kg	4280.648 kg	12691.890 kg	4962.117 kg	7580.948 kg
Total region	394728.500 kg	238674.200 kg	136792.600 kg	130765.500 kg 230 u.	139823.700 kg	174181.600 kg 20 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	0.288 kg	14.519 kg	5.380 kg ^{INCB}	0.509 kg	1.949 kg	0.639 kg
Bosnia Herzegovina	No Report	No Report	0.500 kg ^{NAPOL}	No Report	0.002 kg ^{NAPOL}	No Report
Bulgaria	No Report	8995.840 kg	533.570 kg	0.680 kg	0.010 kg	514.017 kg
Croatia	3.281 kg	3.104 kg	3.257 kg	2.878 kg	6.555 kg	1.041 kg
Czech Republic	5.000 kg	2.806 kg	0.324 kg	No Report	1.200 kg	23.099 kg
Estonia	No Report	4.462 kg ^{ICPO}	0.316 kg	0.133 kg 52 u.	1.191 kg 191 u.	9.913 kg 58 u.
FYR of Macedonia	No Report	2.534 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	1.164 kg ^{NAPOL}	0.089 kg ^{NAPOL}	427.519 kg ^{NAPOL}
Hungary	0.618 kg ^{INCB}	816.215 kg	21.739 kg ^{Govt.}	6.803 kg	5.242 kg	22.538 kg
Latvia	1.500 kg 1500 u.	1.497 kg	0.646 kg	3.150 kg	0.685 kg	0.495 kg
Lithuania	6.470 kg	0.249 kg	0.078 kg	3.780 kg	1.054 kg	0.169 kg
Poland	10001.341 kg	5.253 kg	628.000 kg	8.176 kg	49.203 kg	No Report
Republic of Moldova	0.828 kg ^{ICPO}	0.209 kg	No Report	228.000 kg	No Report	523.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Romania	36.457 kg	4851.528 kg	1309.792 kg ^{ICPO}	1.673 kg	43.530 kg	340.810 kg ⁽⁴⁾
Russian Federation	458.100 kg	650.500 kg	887.500 kg ^{Govt.}	1588.700 kg	710.895 kg	845.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	0.038 kg	0.015 kg	No Report	2.085 kg
Slovenia	No Report	5.438 kg	0.938 kg	1.958 kg	64.622 kg	1.022 kg
Ukraine	51.013 kg ^{ICPO}	20.816 kg	9.500 kg	6150.100 kg	14.000 kg ^{ICPO.}	49.316 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	10564.900 kg 1500 u.	15374.970 kg	3401.578 kg	7997.719 kg 52 u.	900.227 kg 191 u.	2760.663 kg 58 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	2.075 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	1.372 kg ^{ICPO}	1.422 kg	3.061 kg ^{ICPO}
Austria	238.282 kg	247.039 kg	243.909 kg	124.718 kg	109.996 kg	243.673 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis resin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Belgium	32582.146 kg	49899.000 kg	8980.000 kg	817.622 kg	3130.812 kg ^{ICPO}	532.163 kg
Cyprus	33.200 kg	29.905 kg	3.413 kg	1.201 kg	7.291 kg	9.525 kg
Denmark	2414.100 kg	1772.400 kg	467.100 kg	1572.455 kg	14021.300 kg	2914.419 kg
Finland	147.514 kg	99.444 kg	197.659 kg	160.972 kg	492.316 kg	196.540 kg
France	39203.449 kg	35575.816 kg	51664.367 kg	52176.426 kg	64096.665 kg	48710.697 kg
Germany	3809.261 kg	3246.536 kg	7327.560 kg	6109.549 kg	4885.200 kg	8525.200 kg
<i>Gibraltar</i>	No Report	481.431 kg	655.882 kg	163.862 kg	30.171 kg	1.443 kg
Greece	287.730 kg	830.319 kg	6825.727 kg	30.817 kg	55.819 kg	56.120 kg
Iceland	0.305 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	41.622 kg	26.626 kg
Ireland	15529.000 kg ^{ICPO}	1933.000 kg	1247.244 kg	3179.178 kg	2514.975 kg	366.168 kg ⁶
Italy	14921.714 kg 1376 u.	5939.923 kg	14740.517 kg 1954 u.	15412.128 kg 711 u.	46780.319 kg ^{ICPO}	20725.364 kg 818 u.
Liechtenstein	0.158 kg	0.082 kg	0.008 kg	2.770 kg	No Report	No Report
Luxembourg	11.275 kg	14.419 kg	0.868 kg	1.974 kg	1.270 kg	1.174 kg ^{ICPO}
Malta	0.941 kg	1.067 kg	1.788 kg	25.116 kg	1.606 kg	3.913 kg
Monaco	0.079 kg	0.651 kg	0.170 kg	0.396 kg	0.111 kg ^{ICPO}	0.512 kg ^{ICPO}
Netherlands	57051.000 kg ^{Govt}	38047.000 kg ^{Govt}	30272.000 kg ^{Govt}	70696.000 kg ^{Govt}	51226.000 kg ^{Govt}	29590.000 kg ^{Govt}
Norway	501.173 kg	641.000 kg	904.059 kg	1874.136 kg	1254.762 kg	632.647 kg
Portugal	6334.287 kg	5324.091 kg	9621.183 kg	5747.793 kg	10636.075 kg	30467.121 kg
Spain	197024.047 kg	247745.094 kg	315328.000 kg ^{ICPO}	428236.375 kg	431165.280 kg	474504.785 kg
Sweden	494.300 kg	304.112 kg	627.994 kg	390.930 kg	1065.387 kg 26 u.	1206.709 kg
Switzerland	585.496 kg	676.736 kg	653.467 kg	1837.480 kg	651.548 kg	1258.307 kg ^{ICPO}
Turkey	17359.648 kg	12294.000 kg	10439.201 kg	9434.290 kg	11085.546 kg	28637.130 kg
United Kingdom	44607.000 kg	66936.703 kg	118849.203 kg	82837.533 kg	33727.243 kg ^{ICPO}	28051.124 kg ^{ICPO}
					194 u.	
Sub-Total	433138.200 kg 1376 u.	472039.800 kg	579051.300 kg 1954 u.	680835.200 kg 711 u.	686982.800 kg 220 u.	676664.400 kg 818 u.
Total region	443703.100 kg 2876 u.	487414.800 kg	582452.900 kg 1954 u.	688832.900 kg 763 u.	687883.000 kg 411 u.	679425.100 kg 876 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	17.283 kg ⁶ 30 u.	9.195 kg 246 u.	537.289 kg	No Report	4.129 kg	17.972 kg
<i>New Caledonia</i>	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	No Report
New Zealand	0.707 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	2.198 kg ^{INCB}	3.632 kg	0.676 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	17.990 kg 30 u.	9.195 kg 246 u.	539.490 kg	3.632 kg	4.805 kg	17.972 kg
Total region	17.990 kg 30 u.	9.195 kg 246 u.	539.490 kg	3.632 kg	4.805 kg	17.972 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis resin						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
TOTAL	1030267.000 kg 2906 u.	877973.300 kg 246 u.	818424.900 kg 1954 u.	897033.800 kg 0.002 lt. 1090 u.	898295.900 kg 1.000 lt. 6449 u.	1056890.000 kg 38.000 lt. 927 u.

1) Small quantity. 2) Including depressants. 3) Included in cannabis herb. 4) Including cannabis herb. 5) Provisional figures. 6) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis oil						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Kenya	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	4.057 kg	No Report
Sub-Total					4.057 kg	
North Africa						
Morocco	7.054 kg	4.295 kg	1.060 kg ^{Govt.}	14.473 kg	19.000 lt.	0.693 kg
Sub-Total	7.054 kg	4.295 kg	1.060 kg	14.473 kg	19.000 lt.	0.693 kg
Southern Africa						
Zimbabwe	No Report	2.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total		2.000 kg				
West and Central Africa						
Benin	No Report	No Report	No Report	26.863 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total				26.863 kg		
Total region	7.054 kg	6.295 kg	1.060 kg	41.336 kg	4.057 kg 19.000 lt.	0.693 kg
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Aruba	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Bahamas	No Report	No Report	0.020 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	104.089 kg ^{ICPO}	0.450 kg
Barbados	0.170 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cayman Islands	No Report	No Report	46.036 kg 2 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cuba	No Report	38.722 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Haiti	No Report	No Report		11.000 kg ^{CICAD}	No Report	No Report
Jamaica	No Report	263.420 kg ^{ICPO}	383.820 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	371.490 kg ^{ICPO}	579.091 kg ^{ICPO}
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	28375 u. ^{INCSR}
Trinidad Tobago	No Report	No Report	1430.000 kg ^{CICAD}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.170 kg	302.142 kg	1859.876 kg 2 u.	11.000 kg	475.581 kg	579.541 kg 28375 u.
Central America						
Panama	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	11.360 lt.	No Report
Sub-Total					11.360 lt.	
North America						
Canada	589.275 kg 21.827 lt.	802.115 kg 114.667 lt.	824.000 kg	524.937 kg 20.166 lt. 2 u.	434.000 kg 55.302 lt. 6 u.	28.000 kg 187.392 lt. 13 u.
United States	779.528 kg	248.289 kg	No Report	No Report	490.685 kg	66.152 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis oil						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
North America						
Sub-Total	1368.803 kg 21.827 lt.	1050.404 kg 114.667 lt.	824.000 kg	524.937 kg 20.166 lt. 2 u.	924.685 kg 55.302 lt. 6 u.	94.152 kg 187.392 lt. 13 u.
South America						
Chile	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.025 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Colombia	30.210 lt.	199.250 lt.	8.000 lt.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Venezuela	No Report	No Report	8003.000 kg ^{CICAD}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	30.210 lt.	199.250 lt.	8003.000 kg 8.000 lt.		0.025 kg	
Total region	1368.973 kg 52.037 lt.	1352.546 kg 313.917 lt.	10686.880 kg 8.000 lt. 2 u.	535.937 kg 20.166 lt. 2 u.	1400.291 kg 66.662 lt. 6 u.	673.693 kg 187.392 lt. 28388 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	No Report	No Report	22.353 kg	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}	0.000 kg ⁽¹⁾
Azerbaijan	No Report	3.378 kg ^{ICPO}	1.793 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Georgia	No Report	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	No Report	No Report	603.554 kg	1569.238 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total		3.380 kg	605.347 kg	1591.591 kg	0.002 kg	0.000 kg
East and South-East Asia						
Indonesia	0.545 kg ^{ICPO}	0.546 kg	4.017 kg	No Report	300.005 kg	3.886 kg ^{ICPO}
Japan	0.900 kg	0.081 lt.	0.143 lt.	3.750 kg	0.002 kg 0.002 lt.	
Korea (Republic of)	No Report	No Report	0.027 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Thailand	No Report	32.766 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.516 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	1.445 kg	33.312 kg 0.081 lt.	4.044 kg 0.143 lt.	3.750 kg	300.007 kg 0.002 lt.	4.402 kg
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	68.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Jordan	No Report	No Report	0.145 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Lebanon	No Report	6.000 kg	58.000 kg	No Report	No Report	10.000 kg
Sub-Total		6.000 kg	58.145 kg		68.000 kg	10.000 kg
South Asia						
Maldives	0.018 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg	No Report
Nepal	2.000 kg	No Report	1342.492 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	2.100 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	2.018 kg		1342.492 kg		2.101 kg	
Total region	3.463 kg	42.692 kg 0.081 lt.	2010.028 kg 0.143 lt.	1595.341 kg	370.110 kg 0.002 lt.	14.402 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis oil						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	13.000 lt. ^{ICPO}	2.100 lt. ^{ICPO}
Belarus	0.300 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.002 kg	No Report
Bulgaria	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.100 kg	0.080 kg
Croatia	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.008 kg	No Report	No Report
Estonia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.300 kg 2 u.
Romania	36.183 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Russian Federation	45.200 kg	42.200 kg	No Report	102.900 kg ^{F.O.}	141.344 kg	291.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	64.000 kg
Ukraine	0.015 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	81.698 kg	42.200 kg		102.908 kg	141.446 kg 13.000 lt.	355.380 kg 2.100 lt. 2 u.
Western Europe						
Austria	0.168 kg	0.228 kg	3.164 kg	No Report	No Report	0.750 kg ^{ICPO}
Belgium		No Report	No Report	No Report	5.000 kg	No Report
Cyprus	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	30.294 kg	No Report
Denmark	0.200 kg	2.420 kg	0.123 kg	0.008 kg	3.910 kg	0.962 kg
France	10.802 kg	5.238 kg	5.442 kg	0.592 kg	1.690 kg	2.830 kg
Germany	2.834 kg	1.786 kg	3.510 kg	0.538 kg	2.300 kg	4.500 kg
Greece	0.090 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.200 kg ^{ICPO}	1.205 kg
Italy	1.328 kg 9 u.	0.217 kg	6.259 kg 6 u.	0.635 kg 3 u.	6.772 kg ^{ICPO}	13.349 kg 5 u.
Monaco	No Report	No Report	0.029 lt.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Netherlands	No Report	508.000 lt. ^{Govt}	No Report	150.000 lt. ^{Govt}	1.000 lt. ^{Govt}	No Report
Norway	0.002 kg ^{ICPO}	0.052 kg	0.308 kg	0.034 kg	0.026 kg	0.028 kg
Portugal	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg	0.004 kg
Spain	No Report	962 u.	0.705 lt.	74.970 lt.	2346 u.	0.310 lt.
Sweden	No Report	0.091 kg	0.019 kg	No Report	0.006 kg	No Report
Switzerland	1.911 kg	1.710 kg	8.607 kg	1.541 kg	0.609 kg	95.082 kg
Turkey	292.000 kg	No Report	No Report	63.411 kg	No Report	2.480 kg
United Kingdom	5.600 kg	17.500 kg	26.600 kg	7.366 kg	No Report	0.227 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	314.935 kg 9 u.	29.242 kg 508.000 lt. 962 u.	54.032 kg 0.734 lt. 6 u.	74.125 kg 224.970 lt. 3 u.	50.808 kg 1.000 lt. 2346 u.	121.417 kg 0.310 lt. 5 u.
Total region	396.633 kg 9 u.	71.442 kg 508.000 lt. 962 u.	54.032 kg 0.734 lt. 6 u.	177.033 kg 224.970 lt. 3 u.	192.254 kg 14.000 lt. 2346 u.	476.797 kg 2.410 lt. 7 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis oil						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.891 kg ⁽²⁾ 0.002 lt.	1.095 kg 40 u.	4.945 kg	No Report	2.650 kg	0.755 lt.
New Zealand	3.400 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	4.159 kg	0.026 kg	8.305 kg
Sub-Total	4.291 kg 0.002 lt.	1.095 kg 40 u.	4.945 kg	4.159 kg	2.676 kg	8.305 kg 0.755 lt.
Total region	4.291 kg 0.002 lt.	1.095 kg 40 u.	4.945 kg	4.159 kg	2.676 kg	8.305 kg 0.755 lt.
TOTAL	1780.414 kg 52.039 lt. 9 u.	1474.070 kg 821.998 lt. 1002 u.	12756.940 kg 8.877 lt. 8 u.	2353.806 kg 245.136 lt. 5 u.	1969.388 kg 99.664 lt. 2352 u.	1173.890 kg 190.557 lt. 28395 u.

1) Small quantity. 2) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis plant						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Ethiopia	40.762 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Kenya	No Report	No Report	5.565 kg 2226 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Mauritius	36417 u.	22066 u.	41316 u.	43294 u.	45444 u.	55038 u.
Seychelles	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	30.700 kg	7.233 kg
Uganda	No Report	4000 u.	No Report	9411 u.	35000 u.	54700 u.
Sub-Total	40.762 kg 36417 u.	26066 u.	5.565 kg 43542 u.	52705 u.	30.700 kg 80444 u.	7.233 kg 109738 u.
North Africa						
Egypt	51153272 u.	231482720 u.	63542820 u.	35150384 u.	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	51153270 u.	231482700 u.	63542820 u.	35150380 u.		
Southern Africa						
Angola	200.000 kg ^{ICPO} 2000 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	5733 u.	No Report
Lesotho	2001 u. ^{ICPO}	2625 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Malawi	31364.082 kg 731580 u.	22959 u.	1116.725 kg 8313 u.	6371.045 kg	9428.350 kg	61182.146 kg
Namibia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	25 u.	No Report
South Africa	1188018.000 kg	69450.977 kg	243565.688 kg	784201.063 kg	No Report	864234.300 kg
Swaziland	4195.609 kg ^{INCB}	No Report	No Report	7517.000 kg	2528136 u.	36665 u.
Zimbabwe	26.474 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	300.000 kg 2936 u.	165 u.	3555 u.
Sub-Total	1223804.000 kg 735581 u.	69450.980 kg 25584 u.	244682.400 kg 8313 u.	798389.100 kg 2936 u.	9428.350 kg 2534059 u.	925416.400 kg 40220 u.
West and Central Africa						
Congo	36.742 kg ⁽¹⁾	No Report	3435.000 kg	No Report	10.000 kg ⁽¹⁾	No Report
Côte d'Ivoire	No Report	502 u.	No Report	200 u.	No Report	No Report
Gabon	37 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Gambia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	834.982 kg	No Report
Ghana	No Report	⁽²⁾	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Nigeria	137.962 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	1712580.000 ^{Govt.} kg	No Report	No Report
<i>Saint Helena</i>	No Report	No Report	18 u.	17 u.	17 u.	6 u.
Togo	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	50.000 kg
Sub-Total	174.704 kg 37 u.	502 u.	3435.000 kg 18 u.	1712580.000 kg 217 u.	844.982 kg 17 u.	50.000 kg 6 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis plant						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
Total region	1224020.000 kg 51925300 u.	69450.980 kg 231534900 u.	248123.000 kg 63594690 u.	2510969.000 kg 35206240 u.	10304.030 kg 2614520 u.	925473.700 kg 149964 u.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
<i>Anguilla</i>	No Report	No Report	48 u.	40 u.	No Report	No Report
Antigua and Barbuda	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	23384 u. ^{CICAD}	9317 u. ^{CICAD}
Bahamas	No Report	No Report	No Report	99 u.	No Report	1466 u.
Barbados	No Report	No Report	No Report	400 u. ^{CICAD}	81 u. ^{HONLC}	1078 u. ^{CICAD}
<i>Bermuda</i>	No Report	53 u.	871 u.	No Report	268 u.	230 u.
Cuba	No Report	3517 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Dominica	No Report	176713 u.	No Report	No Report	55120 u. ^{CICAD}	123032 u. ^{CICAD}
Dominican Republic	29 u.	110 u.	116 u.	346 u.	1991 u.	1114 u. ^{CICAD}
Grenada	1804.154 kg	No Report	No Report	6212.000 kg	12086 u. ^{CICAD}	2091 u. ^{INCSR}
Jamaica	No Report	No Report	6858.300 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
<i>Montserrat</i>	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1008 u.
Saint Kitts and Nevis	No Report	32926 u. ^{CICAD}	126293 u. ^{CICAD}	36000 u. ^{CICAD}	63911 u. ^{CICAD}	34057 u. ^{INCSR}
Saint Lucia	259456 u.	163893 u.	26037 u.	69200 u.	18047 u. ^{CICAD}	83090 u.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No Report	No Report	No Report	1500 u. ^{CICAD}	4760 u. ^{CICAD}	28375 u. ^{CICAD}
Trinidad Tobago	No Report	No Report	No Report	2869850 u.	4415958 u. ^{CICAD}	7200000 u. ^{INCSR}
Sub-Total	1804.154 kg 259485 u.	377212 u.	6858.300 kg 153365 u.	6212.000 kg 2977435 u.	4595606 u.	7484858 u.
Central America						
Belize	134925 u. ^{CICAD}	87546 u. ^{CICAD}	294712.000 kg ^{CICAD}	202803 u. ^{CICAD}	270136 u. ^{CICAD}	143000 u. ^{CICAD}
Costa Rica	389222 u.	110002 u.	No Report	733089 u.	2153645 u.	2048421 u.
El Salvador	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	4688 u.	No Report
Guatemala	971250 u. ^{Govt.}	1052845 u.	587096 u. ^{Govt.}	576060 u.	594378 u.	293897 u.
Honduras	2729915 u.	2309.000 kg ^{CICAD}	337322 u.	286414 u. ^{CICAD}	133680 u. ^{CICAD}	83859 u. ^{CICAD}
Nicaragua	No Report	53528.000 kg	24239.000 kg	833943 u.	13569 u. ^{CICAD}	83070 u. ^{CICAD}
Panama	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	25102 u.	No Report
Sub-Total	4225312 u.	55837.000 kg 1250393 u.	318951.000 kg 924418 u.	2632309 u.	3195198 u.	2652247 u.
North America						
Canada	274150 u.	No Report	776288 u.	1025808 u.	1304477 u.	1199423 u.
United States	24562.629 kg	676866.375 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	497.366 kg	163.344 kg
Sub-Total	24562.630 kg 274150 u.	676866.400 kg	776288 u.	1025808 u.	497.366 kg 1304477 u.	163.344 kg 1199423 u.
South America						
Argentina	No Report	2152 u. ^{Govt.}	458 u.	1296 u.	1222 u.	676 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis plant						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
South America						
Bolivia	No Report	No Report	3450.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Brazil	2532461 u.	1523.200 kg	2884811 u.	3371112 u.	3462158 u.	3699601 u.
Chile	72787 u.	94481 u.	34263 u.	956.942 kg 759 u.	No Report	63621 u.
Colombia	280000 u.	37.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Ecuador	No Report	336 u.	1 u.	126 u.	0.339 kg	No Report
<i>Falkland Islands</i>	No Report	No Report	No Report	1 u.	No Report	No Report
Guyana	9988.000 kg	52181.000 kg	18993.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	31698 u. ^{CICAD}
Paraguay	2106125.000 kg	749412.500 kg	2009500 u.	1415875.000 kg	3769000 u.	1366500 u. ^{CICAD}
Peru	No Report	150481.219 kg	140700.000 kg	No Report	5418.300 kg	29566.400 kg
Suriname	35.000 kg	35.000 kg	65.838 kg	500 u.	No Report	No Report
Uruguay	17 u.	16 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	5 u.
Venezuela	94 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	26 u.
Sub-Total	2116148.000 kg 2885359 u.	953669.900 kg 96985 u.	163208.800 kg 4929033 u.	1416832.000 kg 3373794 u.	5418.639 kg 7232380 u.	29566.400 kg 5162127 u.
Total region	2142515.000 kg 7644306 u.	1686373.000 kg 1724590 u.	489018.200 kg 6783104 u.	1423044.000 kg 10009350 u.	5916.005 kg 16327660 u.	29729.740 kg 16498660 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	15000.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	24.218 kg	No Report	No Report
Azerbaijan	255000.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	507380.000 kg ^{ICPO}	489000.000 kg	405669.000 kg	No Report
Kazakhstan	8329.000 kg	No Report	No Report	200.077 kg	1869.000 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	525.718 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uzbekistan	30 u.	No Report	18.930 kg	663.316 kg	238.772 kg	No Report
Sub-Total	278854.700 kg 30 u.		507398.900 kg	489887.600 kg	407776.800 kg	
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	No Report	No Report	1 u.	No Report	No Report	6 u.
Indonesia	80823 u.	80823 u.	200000.000 kg	47515 u.	78072 u.	No Report
			132748 u.			
Japan	18.188 kg 828 u.	7.247 kg 3301 u.	36.922 kg 2232 u.	23.954 kg 1668 u.	26.422 kg	95.617 kg 50 u.
Korea (Republic of)	12976 u.	47465 u.	31501 u.	3815 u.	10705 u.	No Report
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	86424.000 kg ^{Govt.}	104595.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Philippines	29655644 u.	12161117 u.	No Report	518939.000 kg ^{ICPO}	5005860 u. ⁽³⁾	2599724 u.
Thailand	No Report	No Report	19951.301 kg	13401.892 kg	42996.497 kg	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis plant						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
East and South-East Asia						
Sub-Total	86442.190 kg 29750270 u.	104602.300 kg 12292710 u.	219988.200 kg 166482 u.	532364.900 kg 52998 u.	43022.920 kg 5094637 u.	95.617 kg 2599780 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	1 u.	0.164 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Iraq	0.166 kg	5.305 kg	34.812 kg	55.905 kg	No Report	No Report
Jordan	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.120 kg	62.525 kg	18.032 kg
Kuwait	6 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Lebanon	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	4445.880 kg	No Report
Oman	0.508 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Qatar	35.964 kg	220.899 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	36.638 kg 7 u.	226.368 kg	34.812 kg	57.025 kg	4508.405 kg	18.032 kg
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	25307 u.	No Report	No Report	11826 u. ^{F.O.}	1840 u.
India	694617.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sri Lanka	51451.000 kg	65010.000 kg	49900.000 kg	21375.000 kg	372000.000 kg	32524.344 kg
Sub-Total	746068.000 kg	65010.000 kg 25307 u.	49900.000 kg	21375.000 kg	372000.000 kg 11826 u.	32524.340 kg 1840 u.
Total region	1111402.000 kg 29750310 u.	169838.600 kg 12318010 u.	777321.900 kg 166482 u.	1043685.000 kg 52998 u.	827308.100 kg 5106463 u.	32637.990 kg 2601620 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	16.000 kg	No Report	No Report	117.000 kg	No Report	No Report
Bosnia Herzegovina	No Report	487 u. ^{NAPOL}	443 u. ^{NAPOL}	1445 u. ^{NAPOL}	16222 u. ^{NAPOL}	451 u. ^{NAPOL}
Bulgaria	2828 u.	50000.000 kg	127000.000 kg	16000.000 kg	2742 u.	12713.026 kg
				10943 u.		3448 u.
Croatia	6902 u.	4602 u.	31710 u.	5131 u.	3050 u.	1739 u.
Czech Republic	No Report	11866.134 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Estonia	No Report	No Report	72 u.	23.184 kg 92 u.	41.973 kg 175 u.	67.647 kg 585 u.
FYR of Macedonia	107 u.	No Report	No Report	1457 u.	151262 u. ^{NAPOL}	No Report
Hungary	500.000 kg 650 u. ^{ICPO}	140 u.	No Report	1033 u.	620.000 kg	2217 u.
Poland	8000.000 kg	200.000 kg	12105.075 kg	1904.362 kg	900.000 kg	1.008 kg
Romania	9 u.	No Report	No Report	215.923 kg	No Report	No Report
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	No Report	2830.680 kg	848.797 kg	No Report
Slovenia	No Report	5019 u.	44944 u.	14453 u.	8196 u.	6.011 kg 3354 u.
Ukraine	1547 u. ^{ICPO}	2159.000 kg	6091.000 kg	5103.364 kg	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis plant						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Sub-Total	8516.000 kg 12043 u.	64225.130 kg 10248 u.	145196.100 kg 77169 u.	26194.510 kg 34554 u.	2410.770 kg 181647 u.	12787.690 kg 11794 u.
Western Europe						
Austria	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	7991 u.
Belgium	2784 u.	No Report	653.000 kg	6280.000 kg	2911.166 kg	
Cyprus	847 u.	260 u.	787 u.	276 u.	190 u.	493 u.
Denmark	3012.300 kg	2177.600 kg	2692.300 kg	949.969 kg	337.290 kg	No Report
Finland	2054 u.	2065 u.	82.519 kg 2328 u.	2.334 kg 2900 u.	5.251 kg 2789 u.	14.041 kg 5325 u.
France	21888 u.	38341 u.	38115 u.	34266 u.	23287 u.	24295 u.
Germany	11151 u.	53179 u.	5000.000 kg 67065 u.	81097 u.	168833 u.	25277 u.
<i>Gibraltar</i>	No Report	1 u.	No Report	13 u.	14 u.	3 u.
Greece	30499 u.	15192 u.	11010 u.	9967 u.	46198 u.	49985 u.
Iceland	221 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Ireland	No Report	542 u.	753 u.	400 u.	No Report	No Report
Italy	411432 u.	491390 u.	379851 u.	190240 u.	ICPO	1306469 u.
Liechtenstein	No Report	No Report	No Report	1300.000 kg	3.686 kg	42.600 kg
Luxembourg	No Report	No Report	No Report	222 u.	No Report	No Report
Malta	24 u.	100 u.	153 u.	5 u.	35 u.	22 u.
Netherlands	549337 u. ^{Govt}	1272526 u. ^{Govt}	553135 u. ^{Govt}	353178 u. ^{Govt}	582588 u. ^{Govt}	661851 u. ^{Govt}
Norway	11.609 kg	7.300 kg	23.329 kg	23.041 kg	28.546 kg	18.854 kg
Portugal	145 u.	1646 u.	7982 u.	17316 u.	1184 u.	1.936 kg 2279 u.
Spain	1188.080 kg	14001.399 kg	1734.002 kg	3072.938 kg	2319.031 kg	18156.043 kg
Sweden	6.917 kg	4.165 kg	2.426 kg 269 u.	6.890 kg	39.820 kg 249 u.	3.213 kg 251 u.
Switzerland	8867 u.	32488 u.	313258 u.	26813 u.	79746 u.	227476 u.
Turkey	75.816 kg 1989215 u.	No Report	52100620 u.	55655864 u.	19736000 u.	327.750 kg 29168530 u.
United Kingdom	94202 u.	116218 u.	114988 u.	72040 u.	382 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total	4294.722 kg 3122666 u.	16190.470 kg 2023948 u.	10187.580 kg 53590320 u.	11635.170 kg 56444600 u.	5644.790 kg 20641490 u.	18564.440 kg 31480250 u.
Total region	12810.720 kg 3134709 u.	80415.590 kg 2034196 u.	155383.700 kg 53667480 u.	37829.680 kg 56479150 u.	8055.560 kg 20823140 u.	31352.130 kg 31492040 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	367709 u. ⁽⁴⁾	2745.057 kg 187837 u.	4445.335 kg	No Report	176.150 kg	90060 u.
<i>Cook Islands</i>	No Report	2 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Fiji	2239.000 kg ^{ICPO}	5388 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis plant						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
New Zealand	291000 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	266867 u.	164531 u.	173277 u.	10157 u.
Vanuatu	0.800 kg 2 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	2239.800 kg 658711 u.	2745.057 kg 193227 u.	4445.335 kg 266867 u.	164531 u.	176.150 kg 173277 u.	100217 u.
Total region	2239.800 kg 658711 u.	2745.057 kg 193227 u.	4445.335 kg 266867 u.	164531 u.	176.150 kg 173277 u.	100217 u.
TOTAL	4492987.000 kg 93113340 u.	2008824.000 kg 247804900 u.	1674292.000 kg 124478600 u.	5015527.000 kg 101912300 u.	851759.900 kg 45045060 u.	1019194.000 kg 50842500 u.

1) Including cannabis seeds. 2) Included in cannabis herb. 3) Includes seedlings 4) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis seed						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Mauritius	0.048 kg	167 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.076 kg
Uganda	No Report	10.350 kg	No Report	5.000 kg	No Report	102.800 kg
Sub-Total	0.048 kg	10.350 kg 167 u.		5.000 kg		102.876 kg
North Africa						
Algeria	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.930 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Egypt	No Report	No Report	33.421 kg	11.504 kg	115.819 kg	24.323 kg
Tunisia	0.095 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.095 kg		33.421 kg	12.434 kg	115.819 kg	24.323 kg
Southern Africa						
Lesotho	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	35.280 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Malawi	0.700 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Namibia	625.858 kg	278.295 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Swaziland	No Report	No Report	No Report	8.096 kg	No Report	263.840 kg
Zambia	191.941 kg ^{ICPO}	0.044 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	38.597 kg ^{Govt.}	126.280 kg	52.261 kg
Zimbabwe	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.200 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	818.499 kg	278.339 kg		46.893 kg	161.560 kg	316.101 kg
West and Central Africa						
Congo	(1)	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Saint Helena	No Report	No Report	No Report	100 u.	80 u.	No Report
Sub-Total				100 u.	80 u.	
Total region	818.642 kg	288.689 kg 167 u.	33.421 kg	64.327 kg 100 u.	277.379 kg 80 u.	443.300 kg
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Anguilla	No Report	No Report	No Report	8 u.	No Report	No Report
Bermuda	No Report	0.010 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cuba	No Report	2836 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Dominica	No Report	4.248 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Dominican Republic	134 u.	200 u.	72 u.	1327 u.	3642 u.	679.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Grenada	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.004 kg	No Report	No Report
Jamaica	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	452.630 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Montserrat	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2500 u.
Saint Lucia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.311 kg
Sub-Total	134 u.	4.258 kg 3036 u.	72 u.	0.004 kg 1335 u.	452.630 kg 3642 u.	679.311 kg 2500 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis seed						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Central America						
Guatemala	No Report	427.607 kg	1.840 kg ^{Govt.}	5.100 kg	78.473 kg	24.200 kg
Honduras	73.480 kg	No Report	3.400 kg	No Report	No Report	2.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Nicaragua	No Report	5.181 kg	2.063 kg	No Report	No Report	1.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Sub-Total	73.480 kg	432.788 kg	7.303 kg	5.100 kg	78.473 kg	27.200 kg
North America						
Mexico	7421.864 kg	5098.837 kg	3968.381 kg	4948.744 kg	5847.545 kg	10353.807 kg
United States	No Report	229291.750 kg	No Report	No Report	412271.587 kg	417120.258 kg
					451 u.	102 u.
Sub-Total	7421.863 kg	234390.600 kg	3968.381 kg	4948.744 kg	418119.100 kg	427474.100 kg
					451 u.	102 u.
South America						
Argentina	6045 u. ^{ICPO}	10.970 kg ^{Govt.}	39.440 kg	42.790 kg	0.091 kg	0.276 kg
				1950 u.		
Brazil	56.833 kg	84.622 kg	68.314 kg	5.179 kg	55.804 kg	99.047 kg
Chile	No Report	0.601 kg	No Report	0.377 kg	No Report	No Report
Colombia	177.500 kg	49.000 kg	120.000 kg ^{Govt.}	127.789 kg	25.214 kg	121.000 kg
Guyana	No Report	6.772 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Paraguay	646.355 kg	207.550 kg	167.550 kg	503.110 kg	2130.025 kg	668.000 kg ^{CICAD}
Peru	36.178 kg	1.924 kg	9.377 kg	0.241 kg	19.041 kg	2.841 kg
Suriname	7.000 kg	6.000 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	923.866 kg	367.439 kg	404.681 kg	679.486 kg	2230.175 kg	891.164 kg
	6045 u.			1950 u.		
Total region	8419.209 kg	235195.100 kg	4380.365 kg	5633.333 kg	420880.400 kg	429071.700 kg
	6179 u.	3036 u.	72 u.	3285 u.	4093 u.	2602 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Uzbekistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	222.900 kg
Sub-Total						222.900 kg
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	No Report	0.011 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No Report	No Report	8.200 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Indonesia	0.386 kg	0.386 kg	1.218 kg	0.329 kg	1.875 kg	No Report
Korea (Republic of)	No Report	13.866 kg	58.789 kg	No Report	46.067 kg	No Report
Philippines	230.814 kg	267.800 kg	No Report	85007.000 kg ^{ICPO}	163.000 kg	28.550 kg
				223459 u.		
Thailand	4.464 kg ^{ICPO}	3.011 kg ^{ICPO}	12.127 kg	1.225 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	235.664 kg	285.074 kg	80.334 kg	85008.560 kg	210.942 kg	28.550 kg
				223459 u.		

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis seed						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.361 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Iraq	0.001 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Jordan	0.002 kg	26.315 kg	0.770 kg	1.412 kg	61.461 kg	3.589 kg
Lebanon	No Report	No Report	20.000 kg	No Report	270.000 kg	424.000 kg
Qatar	31 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
United Arab Emirates	0.300 kg	4.876 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.135 kg
Sub-Total	0.303 kg 31 u.	31.191 kg	20.770 kg	1.412 kg	331.822 kg	427.724 kg
South Asia						
Maldives	No Report	No Report	No Report	⁽²⁾	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total						
Total region	235.967 kg 31 u.	316.265 kg	101.104 kg	85009.970 kg 223459 u.	542.764 kg	679.174 kg
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Bulgaria	No Report	5.986 kg	1.250 kg	6.556 kg	6.768 kg ^{ICPO}	1.872 kg
Croatia	88820 u.	13.064 kg	38037 u.	0.053 kg 24133 u.	0.868 kg 17054 u.	10437 u.
FYR of Macedonia	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.135 kg 508 u.	0.103 kg ^{NAPOL} 696 u.	No Report
Hungary	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	10.000 kg
Poland	200.000 kg	150.000 kg	300.000 kg	No Report	4.016 kg	1200 u.
Russian Federation	No Report	No Report	0.021 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	200.000 kg 88820 u.	169.050 kg	301.271 kg 38037 u.	6.744 kg 24641 u.	11.755 kg 17750 u.	11.872 kg 11637 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.576 kg ^{ICPO}	4.900 kg	No Report
Belgium	0.470 kg	No Report	75 u.	48.190 kg	16.250 kg	No Report
Finland	9 u.	0.924 kg 1108 u.	0.364 kg 369 u.	0.345 kg 1304 u.	0.100 kg 1150 u.	0.054 kg 1242 u.
Greece	0.034 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Iceland	0.491 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Italy	No Report	45227 u.	220.116 kg 47646 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Malta	129 u.	4.005 kg	0.049 kg	72 u.	5 u.	4 u.
Portugal	6 u.	0.464 kg	53 u.	1.563 kg	38.377 kg 45 u.	1.739 kg 201 u.
Spain	No Report	No Report	1.376 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Turkey	9462.074 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Cannabis seed						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Sub-Total	9463.069 kg 144 u.	5.393 kg 46335 u.	221.905 kg 48143 u.	50.674 kg 1376 u.	59.627 kg 1200 u.	1.793 kg 1447 u.
Total region	9663.069 kg 88964 u.	174.443 kg 46335 u.	523.176 kg 86180 u.	57.418 kg 26017 u.	71.382 kg 18950 u.	13.665 kg 13084 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	237.264 kg ⁽³⁾ 1558 u.	304.094 kg ⁽⁴⁾ 39567 u.	No Report	No Report	4.129 kg	5.559 kg
New Zealand	1545.385 kg ^(CPO)	No Report	No Report	244031 u.	253609 u.	No Report
Sub-Total	1782.649 kg 1558 u.	304.094 kg 39567 u.		244031 u.	4.129 kg 253609 u.	5.559 kg
Total region	1782.649 kg 1558 u.	304.094 kg 39567 u.		244031 u.	4.129 kg 253609 u.	5.559 kg
TOTAL	20919.540 kg 96732 u.	236278.600 kg 89105 u.	5038.065 kg 86252 u.	90765.060 kg 496892 u.	421776.000 kg 276732 u.	430213.400 kg 15686 u.

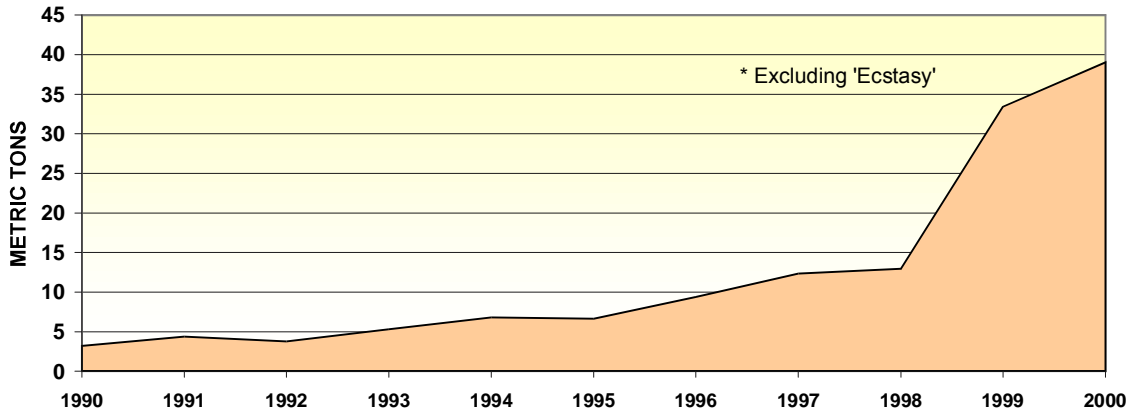
1) Included in cannabis plants. 2) Small quantity. 3) Fiscal year 4) Including cannabis resin.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

TRAFFICKING IN AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (ATS)

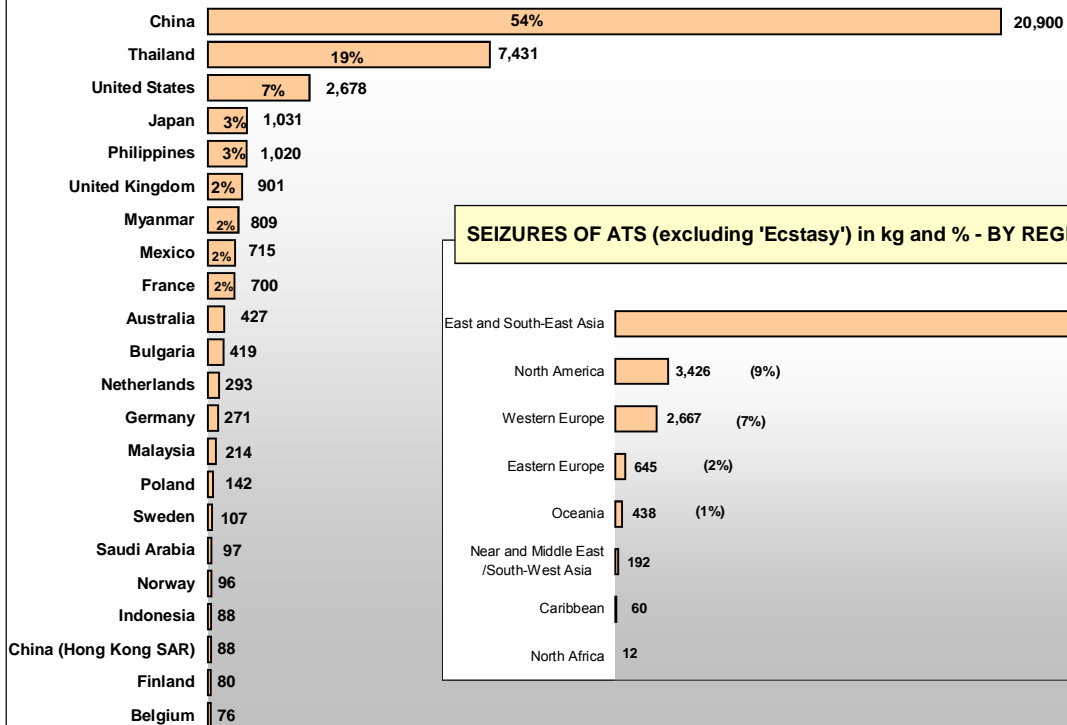
Trafficking in amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) increased again in 2000, continuing an upward trend that was in evidence throughout the 1990s. The global trend in 2000, however, is primarily the result of large increases in East and South East Asia, which account for nearly three-fourths of world ATS seizures. China and Thailand accounted for respectively 54% and 19% of world ATS seizures. In the USA, which seized 7% of ATS, the trend between 1999 and 2000 was stable. In West Europe, which also seized 7% of the world total, ATS trafficking decreased. It increased in East Europe, though from much lower levels.

GLOBAL SEIZURES OF AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS*, 1990-2000

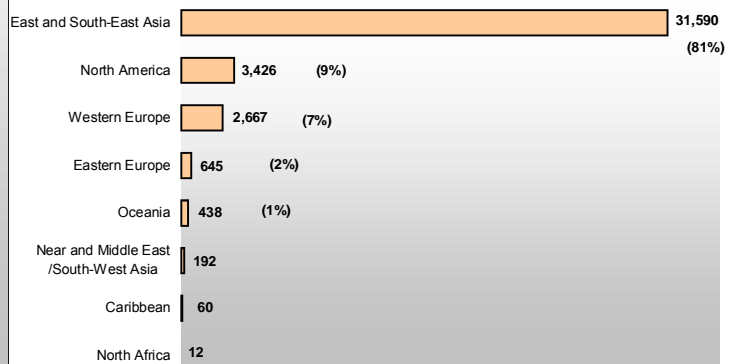


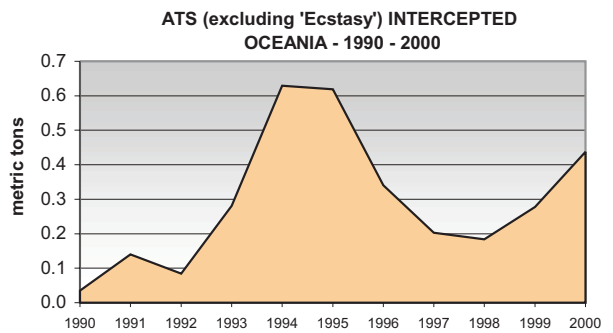
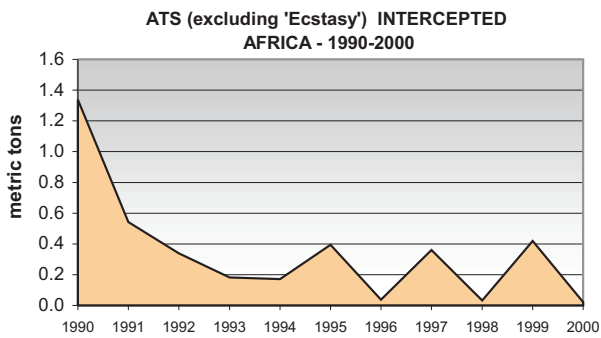
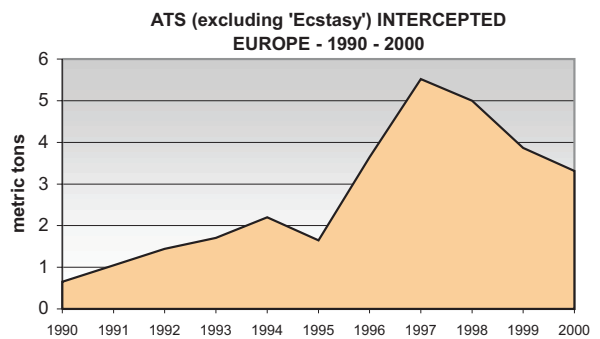
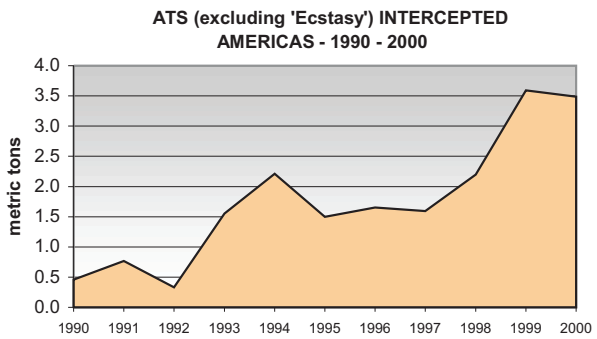
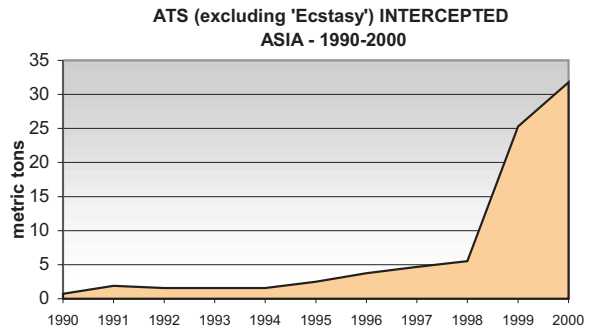
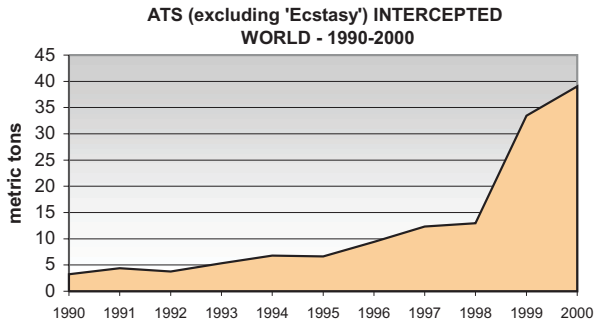
Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Metric tons	3	4	4	5	7	7	9	12	13	33	39

SEIZURES OF ATS (excluding 'Ecstasy') in % of world total and kg- HIGHEST RANKING COUNTRIES - 2000

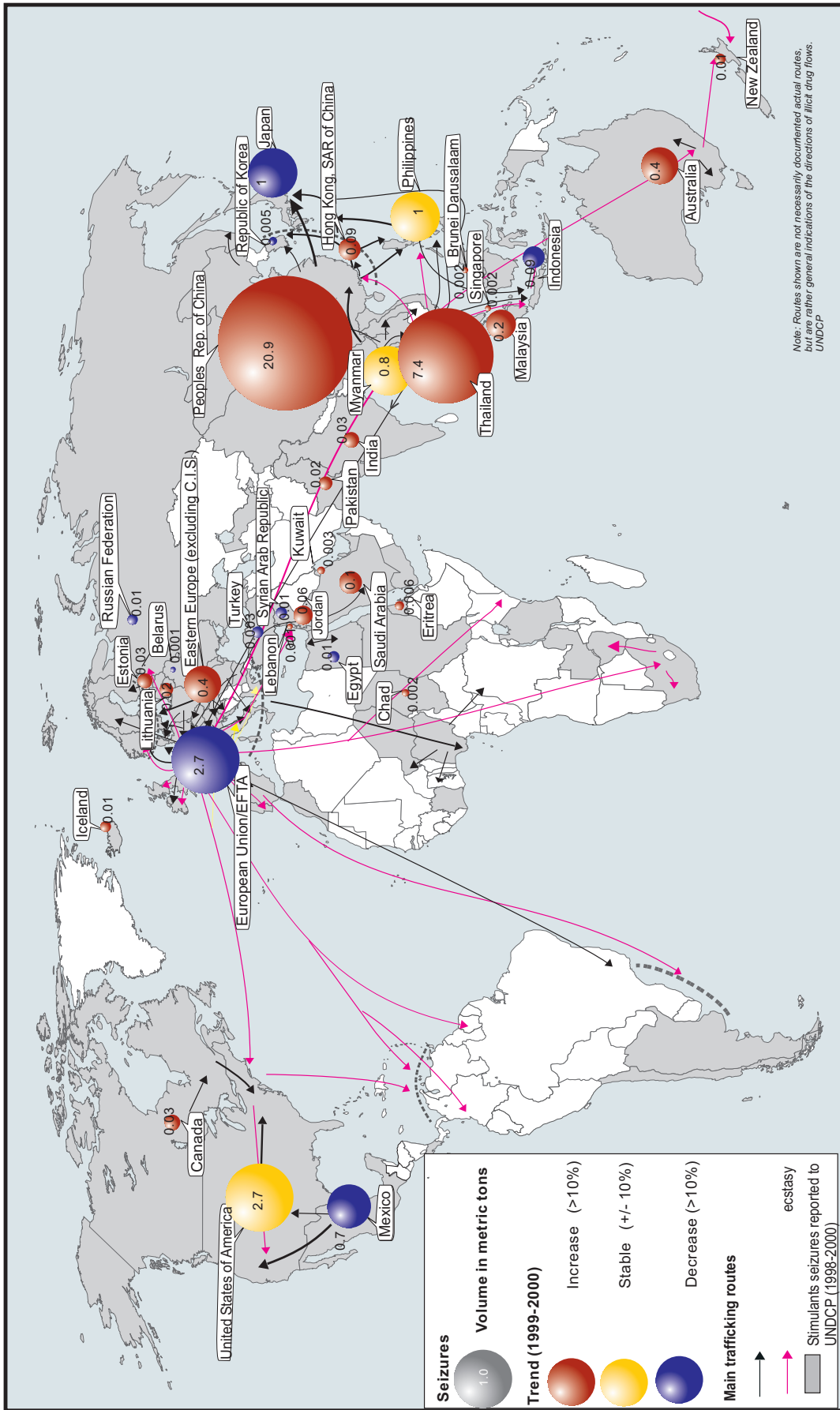


SEIZURES OF ATS (excluding 'Ecstasy') in kg and % - BY REGION - 2000





Trafficking of amphetamine-type stimulants 1999-2000: extent and trends (countries reporting seizures of more than 0.001 tons (1kg))



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

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (excluding 'Ecstasy')						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Eritrea	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	6.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total						6.000 kg
North Africa						
Algeria	No Report	43211 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Egypt	40.885 lt. 178815 u.	19.453 lt. 415237 u.	46.565 lt. 94881 u.	15.348 lt.	5.222 kg 19.023 lt.	11.650 lt. 57076 u.
Morocco	No Report	No Report	No Report	49561 u.	73917 u.	No Report
Sudan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.250 kg 38 u.
Tunisia	No Report	3 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	40.885 lt. 178815 u.	19.453 lt. 458451 u.	46.565 lt. 94881 u.	15.348 lt. 49561 u.	5.222 kg 19.023 lt. 73917 u.	0.250 kg 11.650 lt. 57114 u.
Southern Africa						
South Africa	14 u. ^{ICPO}	3266 u.	0.280 kg	527 u.	369 u. ^{ICPO}	0.013 kg ^{ICPO} 924 u.
Zambia	282.289 kg ^{ICPO}	0.091 kg ^{ICPO}	0.050 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.018 kg	No Report
Zimbabwe	No Report	No Report	No Report	15.729 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	282.289 kg 14 u.	0.091 kg 3266 u.	0.330 kg	15.729 kg 527 u.	0.018 kg 369 u.	0.013 kg 924 u.
West and Central Africa						
Burkina Faso	No Report	No Report	40750 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Chad	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1620 u. ^{ICPO}	180000 u.
Côte d'Ivoire	8463 u.	1809 u.	No Report	6385 u.	56.131 kg	0.200 kg ^{ICPO}
Gabon	25.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Gambia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	328 u.	No Report
Mali	1207 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Niger	No Report	220368 u. ^{ICPO}	186574 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	556537 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Nigeria	45.000 kg ^{ICPO}	10.652 kg ^{ICPO}	309.525 kg	No Report	322.071 kg	0.580 kg
Senegal	No Report	17 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	70.000 kg 9670 u.	10.652 kg 222194 u.	309.525 kg 227324 u.	6385 u.	378.202 kg 558485 u.	0.780 kg 180000 u.
Total region	352.289 kg 40.885 lt. 188499 u.	10.743 kg 19.453 lt. 683911 u.	309.855 kg 46.565 lt. 322205 u.	15.729 kg 15.348 lt. 56473 u.	383.442 kg 19.023 lt. 632771 u.	7.043 kg 11.650 lt. 238038 u.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Bahamas	No Report	No Report	0.200 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	60.000 kg ^{CICAD}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (excluding 'Ecstasy')						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Cayman Islands	No Report	0.258 kg	No Report	0.040 kg 120 u.	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total		0.258 kg	0.200 kg	0.040 kg 120 u.	0.001 kg	60.000 kg
Central America						
Costa Rica	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	195 u.
Sub-Total						195 u.
North America						
Canada	No Report	0.561 kg 1572 u.	2.260 kg 0.225 lt.	0.590 kg 54.500 lt. 11207 u.	20.218 kg 2.306 lt. 4970 u.	29.482 kg 2.798 lt. 8815 u.
Mexico	499.788 kg	180.723 kg	38.891 kg	98.391 kg	926.011 kg 880 u.	714.920 kg
United States	997.900 kg	1469.164 kg 25890 u.	1428.798 kg 84.942 lt. 3747486 u.	1824.363 kg 215.776 lt. 411768 u.	2641.000 kg 20217 u.	2451.383 kg 226.682 lt. 43096 u.
Sub-Total	1497.688 kg	1650.448 kg 27462 u.	1469.949 kg 85.167 lt. 3747486 u.	1923.344 kg 270.276 lt. 422975 u.	3587.229 kg 2.306 lt. 26067 u.	3195.785 kg 229.480 lt. 51911 u.
South America						
Argentina	13744 u.	480 u. ^{Govt.}	504 u.	600 u.	4103 u.	10134 u.
Brazil	No Report	0.028 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Chile	27044 u.	17463 u.	55686 u.	0.011 kg 6973 u.	104523 u. ^{CICAD}	11287 u.
Uruguay	No Report	37 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	40788 u.	0.028 kg 17980 u.	56190 u.	0.011 kg 7573 u.	108626 u.	21421 u.
Total region	1497.688 kg 40788 u.	1650.734 kg 45442 u.	1470.149 kg 85.167 lt. 3803676 u.	1923.395 kg 270.276 lt. 430668 u.	3587.230 kg 2.306 lt. 134693 u.	3255.785 kg 229.480 lt. 73527 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	No Report	0.040 lt. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Georgia	No Report	0.051 kg ^{ICPO} 4.373 lt. 224461 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.013 kg ^{ICPO}
Kyrgyzstan	No Report	No Report	0.020 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uzbekistan	No Report	0.358 kg ^{ICPO}	0.430 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.031 kg	No Report
Sub-Total		0.409 kg 4.373 lt. 224461 u.	0.450 kg 0.040 lt.		0.031 kg	0.013 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (excluding 'Ecstasy')						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	No Report	0.095 kg 6479 u.	0.123 kg	0.237 kg	1.197 kg	1.648 kg
Cambodia	5.000 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	13928 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
China	1303.000 kg	1599.000 kg	1334.000 kg	1608.000 kg	16059.000 kg ^{ICPO}	20900.000 kg ^{ICPO}
China (Hong Kong SAR)	15.400 kg ^{Govt.}	46.800 kg 14295 u.	73.600 kg 3461 u.	232.700 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	87.600 kg 7879 u.
Indonesia	No Report	0.334 kg 303 u.	5.621 kg	7.761 kg ^{HNL}	218.625 kg 29511 u.	88.163 kg
Japan	89.194 kg 135 u.	652.192 kg	173.526 kg 2.203 lt. 1415 u.	549.702 kg 0.788 lt. 1 u.	1994.459 kg 0.589 lt. 4589 u.	1030.580 kg ^{ICPO} 0.471 lt. 954 u.
Korea (Republic of)	12.978 kg ^{ICPO}	33.250 kg	24.872 kg	28.311 kg	29.233 kg	4.500 kg ^{ICPO} 9240 u.
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	No Report	9.698 kg ^{Govt.}	774714 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	861801 u. ^{HNL}	No Report
Macau	0.127 kg ^{ICPO}	0.252 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.073 kg ^{ICPO} 187 u.	No Report	0.272 kg ^{ICPO} 785 u.
Malaysia	No Report	No Report	2.000 kg	No Report	5.411 kg 329265 u.	208.100 kg 195387 u.
Mongolia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.100 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Myanmar	No Report	5906555 u.	5028600 u.	16026688 u.	22.058 kg 28887514 u.	6.398 kg 26759772 u.
Philippines	207.593 kg ^{ICPO}	797.530 kg 2 u.	694.480 kg ^{ICPO} 2.000 lt.	77.810 kg ^{ICPO}	943.700 kg	989.760 kg 30.000 lt.
Singapore	0.012 kg	252 u.	0.090 kg 8141 u.	1.711 kg 4470 u.	1.300 kg 1380 u.	0.759 kg 24723 u.
Thailand	561.000 kg ^{Govt.}	442.000 kg ^{Govt.}	2135.889 kg	2827.890 kg	5046.368 kg	7431.147 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	234.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	6025 u. ^{ICPO}	13876 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	2428.304 kg 135 u.	3581.151 kg 5927886 u.	4444.201 kg 4.203 lt. 5830259 u.	5334.195 kg 0.788 lt. 16031350 u.	24321.450 kg 0.589 lt. 30120080 u.	30748.930 kg 30.471 lt. 27012620 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	No Report	No Report	No Report	28 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}
Israel	7583 u.	50784 u.	30807 u.	No Report	190 u. ^{ICPO}	131 u. ^{ICPO}
Jordan	No Report	2586467 u.	0.290 kg ^{ICPO} 2794059 u.	262071 u.	518813 u.	5817798 u.
Kuwait	No Report	3.414 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	110000 u. ^{ICPO}
Lebanon	30700 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	359 u. ^{ICPO}	41616 u. ^{ICPO}
Pakistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	20.000 kg
Qatar	4 u.	27 u.	1026 u. ^{ICPO}	220 u. ^{ICPO}	14 u. ^{ICPO}	448 u. ^{ICPO}
Saudi Arabia	6571645 u.	4016752 u. ^{ICPO}	10852279 u. ^{ICPO}	3553231 u.	7549665 u. ^{ICPO}	9698370 u.
Syrian Arab Republic	65000 u. ^{Govt (1)}	1484690 u.	2463977 u.	No Report	1470831 u.	1159065 u. ⁽¹⁾

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (excluding 'Ecstasy')

Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
United Arab Emirates	No Report	8563 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.107 kg ^{ICPO}
Yemen	No Report	No Report	3704 u. ^{ICPO}	972 u. ^{ICPO}	3020 u. ^{ICPO}	0.005 kg ^{ICPO} 3754 u.
Sub-Total	6674932 u.	3.414 kg 8147283 u.	0.290 kg 16145850 u.	3816522 u.	9542892 u.	20.117 kg 16831180 u.
South Asia						
India	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	3.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Maldives	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg	No Report
Sub-Total					0.001 kg	3.000 kg
Total region	2428.304 kg 6675067 u.	3584.974 kg 4.373 lt. 14299630 u.	4444.941 kg 4.243 lt. 21976110 u.	5334.195 kg 0.788 lt. 19847870 u.	24321.480 kg 0.589 lt. 39662980 u.	30772.060 kg 30.471 lt. 43843800 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Albania	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.009 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report
Belarus	0.405 kg	No Report	No Report	0.282 kg	1.644 kg	1.267 kg ^{ICPO}
Bulgaria	No Report	No Report	134.293 kg	150 u.	87.192 kg 22928 u.	419.221 kg 18491 u.
Croatia	1739 u.	2075 u.	1.255 kg 1596 u.	0.765 kg 9106 u.	1.110 kg 15429 u.	2.124 kg
Czech Republic	0.165 kg	21.763 kg	0.617 kg 56 u.	76.500 kg ⁽²⁾ ICPO.	21.400 kg 673 u.	13.234 kg ^{ICPO}
Estonia	No Report	0.024 kg ^{ICPO}	0.725 kg 0.078 lt.	1.955 kg 971 u.	11.507 kg 2707 u.	26.692 kg 955 u.
FYR of Macedonia	No Report	42 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Hungary	3797 u. ^{ICPO}	2.465 kg 5818 u.	12.326 kg ^{Govt.}	7.605 kg	9.257 kg	10.000 kg
Latvia	1.000 kg 500 u.	1.338 kg	0.370 kg	1.395 kg 1.700 lt. 2671 u.	0.493 kg ^{ICPO}	0.853 kg 1114 u.
Lithuania	0.344 lt.	0.054 kg 1.035 lt.	0.205 kg 1.348 lt. 5641 u.	0.013 kg 0.994 lt. 142 u.	0.077 kg 0.486 lt. 2297 u.	19.492 kg 0.482 lt. 42 u.
Poland	18.870 kg	15.253 kg	27.150 kg	51.503 kg	51.453 kg	141.600 kg
Republic of Moldova	0.009 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	20.607 kg 1034 u.	No Report	0.105 lt. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Romania	14 u.	11420 u.	3289 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	10546 u.	15874 u.
Russian Federation	4.700 kg	21.800 kg	No Report	34.000 kg ^{F.O.}	40.500 kg ^{F.O.}	9.000 kg ^{F.O. (3)}
Slovakia	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.094 kg	9.717 kg 35 u.	0.131 kg 22 u.	0.281 kg
Slovenia	No Report	18748 u.	1.410 kg	0.339 kg 267 u.	0.625 kg ^{ICPO} 818 u.	0.218 kg 28546 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (excluding 'Ecstasy')						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Ukraine	No Report	7.100 kg	39.500 kg	2.482 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	25.150 kg 0.344 lt. 6050 u.	69.797 kg 1.035 lt. 38103 u.	238.552 kg 1.426 lt. 11616 u.	186.556 kg 2.694 lt. 13342 u.	225.398 kg 0.591 lt. 55420 u.	643.982 kg 0.482 lt. 65022 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	4 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	143 u. ^{ICPO}	43 u.	0.004 kg ^{ICPO}
Austria	1562 u.	3767 u.	7895 u.	9763 u.	5165 u.	0.450 kg 1452 u.
Belgium	77.029 kg 504 u.	24.000 kg 184413 u.	77.000 kg 511 u.	445.000 kg 271080 u.	325.070 kg 489566 u.	75.140 kg ^{ICPO} 18397 u.
Cyprus	0.047 kg 120 u.	0.004 kg 18 u.	0.050 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.012 kg	0.005 kg ^{ICPO}
Denmark	40.000 kg	26.700 kg	119.400 kg	25.236 kg	31.600 kg	57.136 kg
Finland	20.123 kg 3752 u.	22.408 kg 1011 u.	22.189 kg 1101 u.	24.784 kg 1003 u.	140.464 kg 17665 u.	79.565 kg
France	103.664 kg 273779 u.	127.965 kg 349210 u.	194.047 kg 198941 u.	165.122 kg 1142226 u.	232.941 kg	676.834 kg 2283620 u.
Germany	137.852 kg	159.767 kg	233.633 kg	309.602 kg	360.000 kg	271.200 kg ^{ICPO}
Gibraltar	No Report	No Report	0.030 kg	No Report	0.546 kg ^{ICPO}	0.209 kg
Greece	0.109 kg 1725 u.	0.013 kg 2104 u.	0.034 kg 958 u.	0.003 kg 5 u.	1.380 kg 257 u.	2.008 kg 30109 u.
Iceland	5.146 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	5.078 kg	10.267 kg
Ireland	1.500 kg ^{ICPO}	19244 u.	102.585 kg 22191 u.	43.162 kg 46538 u.	13.300 kg ^{ICPO} 12015 u.	5.040 kg ^{ICPO} 149 u.
Italy	1.099 kg 9071 u.	154503 u.	0.384 kg 10950 u.	2.454 kg 2309 u.	5.131 kg ^{ICPO} 16115 u.	0.197 kg 77299 u.
Liechtenstein	0.018 kg	122 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Luxembourg	91 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.010 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.016 kg ^{ICPO}	0.157 kg ^{ICPO}
Malta	No Report	686 u.	0.060 kg 100 u.	No Report	No Report	45 u.
Monaco	0.020 kg 15 u.	1 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Netherlands	45.000 kg ^{Govt} 850 u.	324.000 kg ^{Govt} 1025 u.	815.000 kg ^{Govt} 102240 u.	1450.000 kg ^{Govt} 242409 u.	853.000 kg ^{Govt} 45847 u.	293.000 kg ^{Govt}
Norway	52.765 kg	30.286 kg	93.241 kg	207.999 kg	52.110 kg 6056 u.	95.506 kg 1147 u.
Portugal	695 u.	4093 u.	0.019 kg 549 u.	1131 u. ⁽⁴⁾	0.087 kg 31393 u.	0.029 kg 22 u.
Spain	35.038 kg	53.412 kg	119.584 kg	176.985 kg	49.538 kg 182.000 lt.	23.412 kg
Sweden	277.377 kg	163.780 kg	187.374 kg 16057 u.	134.714 kg ⁽²⁾	120.310 kg 1099 u.	107.039 kg ^{ICPO}
Switzerland	2.147 kg	4.521 kg	7.981 kg	No Report	10.700 kg	39.105 kg

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Amphetamine-type Stimulants (excluding 'Ecstasy')						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Turkey	No Report	No Report	1020130 u.	No Report	4244493 u.	295037 u.
United Kingdom	819.000 kg	2624.700 kg	3295.700 kg	1807.847 kg	1194.938 kg ^{ICPO} 25021 u.	901.415 kg ^{ICPO} 151 u.
Sub-Total	1617.934 kg 292168 u.	3561.556 kg 720197 u.	5268.321 kg 1381623 u.	4792.908 kg 1716607 u.	3396.221 kg 182.000 lt. 4894735 u.	2637.718 kg 2707428 u.
Total region	1643.084 kg 0.344 lt. 298218 u.	3631.353 kg 1.035 lt. 758300 u.	5506.873 kg 1.426 lt. 1393239 u.	4979.464 kg 2.694 lt. 1729949 u.	3621.619 kg 182.591 lt. 4950155 u.	3281.700 kg 0.482 lt. 2772450 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	618.480 kg ⁽⁵⁾ 0.068 lt. 546 u.	339.958 kg 0.101 lt. 13742 u.	202.814 kg	182.220 kg ^{Govt. (6)}	276.288 kg ⁽⁶⁾	427.312 kg
Fiji	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.333 kg ^{ICPO}
New Zealand	0.248 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	1.340 kg	1.104 kg 1400 u.	10.175 kg 103 u.
Sub-Total	618.728 kg 0.068 lt. 546 u.	339.958 kg 0.101 lt. 13742 u.	202.814 kg	183.560 kg	277.392 kg 1400 u.	437.820 kg 103 u.
Total region	618.728 kg 0.068 lt. 546 u.	339.958 kg 0.101 lt. 13742 u.	202.814 kg	183.560 kg	277.392 kg 1400 u.	437.820 kg 103 u.
TOTAL	6540.093 kg 41.297 lt. 7203118 u.	9217.763 kg 24.962 lt. 15801030 u.	11934.630 kg 137.401 lt. 27495230 u.	12436.340 kg 289.106 lt. 22064960 u.	32191.170 kg 204.509 lt. 45382000 u.	37754.400 kg 272.083 lt. 46927920 u.

1) Captagon 2) Amphetamine 3) Including other hallucinogens. 4) Small quantity. 5) Fiscal year 6) Provisional figures.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Depressants (excluding Methaqualone)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Kenya	No Report	No Report	No Report	9060 u.	No Report	272 u.
Mauritius	4064 u.	1886 u.	1886 u.	11694 u.	952 u.	1758 u.
Sub-Total	4064 u.	1886 u.	1886 u.	20754 u.	952 u.	2030 u.
North Africa						
Algeria	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	110786 u.	100555 u. ^{ICPO}
Morocco	523317 u. ^{Govt.}	28988 u. ^{Govt.}	36236 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	71672 u.
Sudan	No Report	14345 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Tunisia	13664 u.	4330 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	4439 u.	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	536981 u.	47663 u.	36236 u.	4439 u.	110786 u.	172227 u.
Southern Africa						
Botswana	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.073 kg ^{ICPO} 500 u.	No Report
Mozambique	No Report	No Report	No Report	5080 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
South Africa	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.025 kg ^{ICPO} 3026 u.
Zambia	0.477 kg ^{ICPO} 20715 u.	0.825 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.908 kg ^{Govt.} 1049 u.	4140 u.	No Report
Zimbabwe	No Report	No Report	No Report	43.640 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.477 kg 20715 u.	0.825 kg		44.548 kg 6129 u.	0.073 kg 4640 u.	0.025 kg 3026 u.
West and Central Africa						
Benin	No Report	No Report	24 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cameroon	255 u. ^{ICPO}	222 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Chad	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	5360 u. ^{ICPO}	961230 u.
Congo	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg
Côte d'Ivoire	22696 u.	8290 u.	71.500 kg 44699 u.	23.600 kg 9367 u.	66.690 kg	48.646 kg ^{ICPO}
Gabon	No Report	100 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Gambia	1171 u. ^{ICPO}	18650 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	4500 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Ghana	0.140 kg 16000 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Mali	3.500 kg ^{ICPO} 6138 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Niger	No Report	591703 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	679484 u. ^{ICPO}	367823 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Nigeria	91.000 kg ^{ICPO}	1183.252 kg ^{ICPO}	1426.487 kg	No Report	No Report	134.690 kg
Senegal	No Report	No Report	No Report	4063 u. ^{ICPO}	4737 u. ^{ICPO}	310 u. ^{ICPO}
Togo	No Report	9.275 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Depressants (excluding Methaqualone)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
West and Central Africa						
Sub-Total	94.640 kg 46260 u.	1192.527 kg 618965 u.	1497.987 kg 44723 u.	23.600 kg 697414 u.	66.690 kg 377920 u.	183.339 kg 961540 u.
Total region	95.117 kg 608020 u.	1193.352 kg 668514 u.	1497.987 kg 82845 u.	68.148 kg 728736 u.	66.763 kg 494298 u.	183.364 kg 1138823 u.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Cayman Islands	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg	1 u.
Dominican Republic	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	8 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total					0.001 kg 8 u.	1 u.
Central America						
El Salvador	No Report	No Report	No Report	40000 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.010 kg ^{ICPO} 22964 u.
Guatemala	No Report	No Report	No Report	52.000 kg	No Report	No Report
Honduras	106 u.	No Report	1 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	106 u.		1 u.	52.000 kg 40000 u.		0.010 kg 22964 u.
North America						
Canada	0.474 kg 42386 u.	0.265 kg 25183 u.	0.880 kg 0.120 lt. 122359 u.	0.934 kg 0.686 lt. 12033 u.	0.726 kg 2.439 lt. 8355 u.	173.865 kg 4.511 lt. 10921 u.
Mexico	No Report	1108863 u.	117104 u.	1484000 u.	182604 u.	734281 u. ^{ICPO}
United States	0.071 kg 300331 u.	0.329 kg 442712 u.	0.026 kg 0.867 lt. 709685 u.	No Report	2.646 kg 403724 u.	0.508 kg 0.021 lt. 3338 u.
Sub-Total	0.545 kg 342717 u.	0.594 kg 1576758 u.	0.906 kg 0.987 lt. 949148 u.	0.934 kg 0.686 lt. 1496033 u.	3.372 kg 2.439 lt. 594683 u.	174.373 kg 4.532 lt. 748540 u.
South America						
Argentina	No Report	No Report	5759 u.	13125 u.	8055 u.	11779 u.
Chile	No Report	48392 u.	No Report	0.002 kg 2545 u.	19813 u. ^{CICAD}	6993 u.
Uruguay	No Report	2 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total		48394 u.	5759 u.	0.002 kg 15670 u.	27868 u.	18772 u.
Total region	0.545 kg 342823 u.	0.594 kg 1625152 u.	0.906 kg 0.987 lt. 954908 u.	52.936 kg 0.686 lt. 1551703 u.	3.373 kg 2.439 lt. 622559 u.	174.383 kg 4.532 lt. 790277 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1209 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Depressants (excluding Methaqualone)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Georgia	No Report	0.215 lt. ^{ICPO} 4956 u.	No Report	180 u. ^{ICPO}	0.018 kg ^{ICPO} 1060 u.	0.444 kg ^{ICPO}
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	56.000 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	2400 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uzbekistan	88 u.	40 u.	970 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	2488 u.	0.215 lt. 4996 u.	970 u.	180 u.	56.018 kg 2269 u.	0.444 kg
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	18186 u.	No Report	3227 u.	No Report	53 u.	1 u.
China	231419 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	318142 u. ^{Govt.}	No Report	512832 u.	162850 u. ^{Govt.}	12.208 kg ⁽¹⁾ 1134461 u.	0.090 kg ^{ICPO} 77862 u.
Indonesia	48294 u.	0.103 kg 48294 u.	No Report	17793 u.	372494 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Japan	0.473 kg 79468 u.	109778 u.	56895 u.	0.024 kg 0.010 lt. 141455 u.	0.003 lt. 97310 u.	0.003 kg 32358 u.
Korea (Republic of)	No Report	130000 u.	681233 u.	1452896 u.	1030567 u.	2176 u. ^{ICPO}
Macau	23287 u. ^{ICPO}	5942 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	4937 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	19421 u.
Philippines	1131 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	100000 u. ⁽²⁾
Singapore	48117 u.	273 u.	582 u.	34911 u.	13069 u.	48061 u.
Thailand	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	4.630 kg ^{ICPO}	10.524 kg ^{ICPO}
Viet Nam	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	74274 u. ^{ICPO}	115000 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	0.473 kg 768044 u.	0.103 kg 294287 u.	1254769 u.	0.024 kg 0.010 lt. 1814842 u.	16.838 kg 0.003 lt. 2722228 u.	10.617 kg 394879 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Israel	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	936 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Jordan	24.117 kg	No Report	2794 u.	No Report	No Report	1014 u.
Kuwait	No Report	No Report	No Report	8943 u.	No Report	No Report
Lebanon	No Report	14510 u.	490 u.	No Report	359 u.	41616 u.
Pakistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	20000 u. ^{ICPO}
Qatar	No Report	12 u.	No Report	753 u. ^{ICPO}	2164 u. ^{ICPO}	15 u. ^{ICPO}
Saudi Arabia	30946 u.	23594 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	854 u. ^{ICPO}
Syrian Arab Republic	16 u. ^{ICPO}	17921 u.	No Report	No Report	15117 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Yemen	No Report	No Report	No Report	169 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	1486 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	24.117 kg 30962 u.	56037 u.	3284 u.	9865 u.	18576 u.	64985 u.
South Asia						
Nepal	No Report	No Report	No Report	6811 u.	No Report	1654 u. ^{ICPO}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Depressants (excluding Methaqualone)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
South Asia						
Sub-Total				6811 u.		1654 u.
Total region	24.590 kg 801494 u.	0.103 kg 0.215 lt. 355320 u.	1259023 u.	0.024 kg 0.010 lt. 1831698 u.	72.856 kg 0.003 lt. 2743073 u.	11.061 kg 461518 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.002 kg	0.100 kg
Bulgaria	No Report	No Report	0.627 kg	93460 u.	1.500 kg	4.682 kg 4142 u.
Croatia	No Report	No Report	4915 u.	4358 u.	8335 u.	4778 u.
Czech Republic	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	50.000 kg	9450 u.
Estonia	No Report	0.016 lt. ^{ICPO} 120 u.	9.139 kg 908 u.	No Report	0.103 kg 138 u.	1.525 kg ⁽³⁾ 846 u.
Latvia	0.100 kg 100 u.	0.975 kg 1731 u.	20830 u.	11244 u.	0.171 kg 13562 u.	No Report
Lithuania	No Report	No Report	No Report	1237 u.	580 u.	106 u.
Republic of Moldova	No Report	No Report	No Report	1800 u.	No Report	No Report
Russian Federation	16.800 kg	91.000 kg	975 u.	No Report	39.500 kg ^{ICPO}	2.420 kg ^{ICPO}
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	10642 u.	1356 u.	1104 u.	
Slovenia	No Report	1138 u.	No Report	5745 u.	621 u.	735 u.
Ukraine	No Report	36.868 kg	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg ^{ICPO} 8427 u.	289318 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	16.900 kg 100 u.	128.843 kg 0.016 lt. 2989 u.	9.766 kg 38270 u.	119200 u.	91.277 kg 32767 u.	8.727 kg 309375 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	201 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	11 u. ^{ICPO}
Austria	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	32207 u. ^{ICPO}
Belgium	1284 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Cyprus	123 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Denmark	8053 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Finland	16841 u.	74997 u.	48395 u.	35664 u.	45448 u.	32148 u.
France	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.039 kg
Germany	0.100 kg 2345 u.	4195 u.	6035 u.	7071 u.	No Report	No Report
Gibraltar	No Report	569 u.	1058 u.	No Report	64 u. ^{ICPO}	372 u. ⁽²⁾
Greece	3.935 kg 9359 u.	6.098 kg 41520 u.	10.400 kg 26403 u.	2.306 kg 18470 u.	80.210 kg 217004 u.	3.700 kg 35354 u.
Ireland	No Report	No Report	0.248 kg 4935 u.	No Report	13793 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Italy	0.230 kg 4081 u.	2599 u.	14437 u.	0.037 kg 1506 u.	0.232 kg ^{ICPO} 3316 u.	0.662 kg 1883 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Depressants (excluding Methaqualone)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Liechtenstein	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	10280 u. ⁽⁴⁾
Luxembourg	No Report	No Report	No Report	145 u.	No Report	No Report
Malta	395 u.	14 u.	212 u.	353 u.	8 u.	207 u.
Norway	34079 u.	53908 u.	130000 u.	0.071 kg 101295 u.	0.012 kg 180500 u.	0.043 kg 413548 u.
Portugal	736 u.	1544 u.	1945 u.	2577 u.	2122 u.	0.001 kg 4794 u.
Spain	127128 u.	63543 u.	59352 u.	99126 u.	343974 u.	6.825 lt. ⁽³⁾ 132951 u.
Sweden	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.302 kg 293508 u.	255000 u.	2.320 kg ⁽³⁾ 16.558 lt. 237312 u.
Switzerland	No Report	No Report	No Report	1204104 u.	554641 u.	1907207 u.
Turkey	No Report	No Report	No Report	3559 u.	No Report	No Report
United Kingdom	6.600 kg	7.700 kg	6.200 kg	No Report	12000 u. ^{ICPO}	36 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	10.865 kg 204625 u.	13.798 kg 242889 u.	16.848 kg 292772 u.	2.716 kg 1767378 u.	80.454 kg 1627870 u.	6.765 kg 23.383 lt. 2808310 u.
Total region	27.765 kg 204725 u.	142.641 kg 0.016 lt. 245878 u.	26.614 kg 331042 u.	2.716 kg 1886578 u.	171.731 kg 1660637 u.	15.492 kg 23.383 lt. 3117685 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	258 u. ⁽⁵⁾	1.823 kg 336 u.	0.380 kg	No Report	No Report	0.117 kg
New Zealand	402 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	445 u.	126 u.	317 u.
Sub-Total	660 u.	1.823 kg 336 u.	0.380 kg	445 u.	126 u.	0.117 kg 317 u.
Total region	660 u.	1.823 kg 336 u.	0.380 kg	445 u.	126 u.	0.117 kg 317 u.
TOTAL	148.017 kg 1957722 u.	1338.513 kg 0.231 lt. 2895200 u.	1525.887 kg 0.987 lt. 2627818 u.	123.824 kg 0.696 lt. 5999160 u.	314.723 kg 2.442 lt. 5520693 u.	384.417 kg 27.915 lt. 5508620 u.

1) Includes mainly benzodiazapines 2) Diazepam 3) Including GHB 4) Rohypnol 5) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Hallucinogens (excluding LSD but incl. 'Ecstasy)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Mauritius	2 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	2 u.					
North Africa						
Egypt	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	3372 u.
Morocco	28267 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	28267 u.					3372 u.
Southern Africa						
Namibia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	74 u.	157 u.
South Africa	2135 u.	No Report	118784 u.	111733 u.	30132 u. ^{ICPO}	1.177 kg 297021 u.
Zimbabwe	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	3 u.	No Report
Sub-Total	2135 u.		118784 u.	111733 u.	30209 u.	1.177 kg 297178 u.
Total region	30404 u.		118784 u.	111733 u.	30209 u.	1.177 kg 300550 u.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Aruba	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.004 kg ^{ICPO} 873 u.	No Report
Bahamas	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	63.000 kg
Cayman Islands	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.030 kg	82 u.
Dominican Republic	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	29 u.	76130 u. ^{CICAD}
Netherlands Antilles	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	15.464 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total					0.034 kg 902 u.	78.464 kg 76212 u.
Central America						
Costa Rica	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	46 u.
Panama	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2256 u.
Sub-Total						2302 u.
North America						
Canada	159.829 kg	50.261 kg 719 u.	47.703 kg 9288 u.	64.019 kg 0.022 lt. 25451 u.	561.837 kg 0.503 lt. 3427 u.	764.514 kg 0.155 lt. 2136444 u.
Mexico	No Report	No Report	611.380 kg	93.000 kg	No Report	32.302 kg ^{ICPO}
United States	43.275 kg 236 u.	83.409 kg 53598 u.	44.588 kg 59.968 lt. 151934 u.	No Report	160.515 kg 4745097 u.	9600000 u. ^{ICPO}

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Hallucinogens (excluding LSD but incl. 'Ecstasy)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
North America						
Sub-Total	203.104 kg 236 u.	133.670 kg 54317 u.	703.671 kg 59.968 lt. 161222 u.	157.019 kg 0.022 lt. 25451 u.	722.352 kg 0.503 lt. 4748524 u.	796.816 kg 0.155 lt. 11736440 u.
South America						
Argentina	ICPO	No Report		No Report	No Report	No Report
Brazil	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	59612 u. ICPO	36796 u. ⁽¹⁾
Chile	No Report	No Report	No Report	2.977 kg	No Report	140 u. ICPO
Colombia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1022 u.	83.000 kg
Suriname	No Report	No Report	No Report	6000 u.	No Report	61232 u. INCSR
Uruguay	18 u.	20 u.	No Report	No Report	84 u.	738 u.
Venezuela	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	7985 u. CICAD
Sub-Total	18 u.	20 u.		2.977 kg 6000 u.	60718 u.	83.000 kg 106891 u.
Total region	203.104 kg 254 u.	133.670 kg 54337 u.	703.671 kg 59.968 lt. 161222 u.	159.996 kg 0.022 lt. 31451 u.	722.386 kg 0.503 lt. 4810144 u.	958.280 kg 0.155 lt. 11921850 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1099.000 kg	No Report
Sub-Total					1099.000 kg	
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	32 u.	No Report
China	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	200.000 kg HNLP 240000 u.
China (Hong Kong SAR)	20 u. Govt.	No Report	49613 u.	265 u. Govt.	21202 u. ICPO	58.800 kg 378621 u.
Indonesia	0.334 kg 303 u.	0.444 kg 300052 u.	5.197 kg 89413 u.	119655 u.	32361 u.	383174 u.
Japan	0.013 kg	298 u.	56 u.	16 u. ⁽²⁾	5273 u.	0.016 kg 78471 u.
Macau	No Report	1452 u. ICPO	No Report	64 u. ICPO	No Report	2453 u. ICPO
Malaysia	No Report	No Report	1397979 u.	1733335 u.	55975 u.	49901 u. ICPO
Philippines	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1026 u.
Singapore	No Report	No Report	No Report	2175 u.	5.170 kg 17232 u.	2.566 kg 10339 u.
Thailand	15705 u. HNLP	9687 u. HNLP	13.005 kg 80047 u.	10395 u. Govt.	269.620 kg ICPO ⁽³⁾	70.553 kg ICPO
Sub-Total	0.347 kg 16028 u.	0.444 kg 311489 u.	18.202 kg 1617108 u.	1865905 u.	274.790 kg 132075 u.	331.935 kg 1143985 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Hallucinogens (excluding LSD but incl. 'Ecstasy)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Israel	No Report	No Report	No Report	5.000 kg 118501 u.	130.687 kg ^{ICPO} 30335 u.	270000 u.
Jordan	No Report	No Report	10178 u.	No Report	5000 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total			10178 u.	5.000 kg 118501 u.	130.687 kg 35335 u.	270000 u.
Total region	0.347 kg 16028 u.	0.444 kg 311489 u.	18.202 kg 1627286 u.	5.000 kg 1984406 u.	1504.477 kg 167410 u.	331.935 kg 1413985 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	No Report	0.305 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Bosnia Herzegovina	No Report	No Report	No Report	1041 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Bulgaria	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	4524 u. ^{Govt}
Croatia	No Report	No Report	0.004 kg	No Report	0.018 kg ^{ICPO} 15421 u.	9979 u.
Czech Republic	No Report	No Report	0.001 kg 4 u.	No Report	No Report	17502 u.
Estonia	No Report	2058 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	0.000 lt. 1773 u.	0.431 kg 1351 u.
FYR of Macedonia	No Report	65 u. ^{NAPOL}	184 u. ^{NAPOL}	1574 u.	5532 u. ^{NAPOL}	280 u. ^{NAPOL}
Hungary	No Report	No Report	No Report	11857 u.	510 u.	13616 u.
Latvia	0.260 kg 2080 u.	No Report	0.007 kg 23 u.	No Report	0.749 kg ^{ICPO} 9625 u.	No Report
Lithuania	No Report	56 u.	0.002 kg 1641 u.	831 u.	1122 u. ^{ICPO}	50724 u. ^{ICPO}
Poland	No Report	No Report	No Report	1736 u.	6319 u.	129513 u.
Romania	No Report	No Report	No Report	1093 u.	No Report	10945 u. ^{ICPO}
Russian Federation	1.000 kg	0.800 kg	No Report	No Report	0.153 kg	No Report
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	9 u.	493 u. ^{ICPO}
Slovenia	7354 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	7440 u.	No Report	1749 u. ^{ICPO}	0.053 kg 27974 u.
Ukraine	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.349 kg ^{ICPO} 18888 u.	0.305 kg ^{ICPO} 4784 u.
Sub-Total	1.260 kg 9434 u.	1.105 kg 2179 u.	0.014 kg 9292 u.	18132 u.	2.269 kg 0.000 lt. 60948 u.	0.789 kg 271685 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	201 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	88 u. ^{ICPO}	0.002 kg 43 u.	0.002 kg ^{ICPO} 283 u.
Austria	31338 u.	25118 u.	23522 u.	114677 u.	31129 u.	162.093 kg
Belgium	12.767 kg 320441 u.	No Report	132.000 kg 125718 u.	33.044 kg	279.620 kg 467506 u.	68.000 kg ^{ICPO} 818515 u.
Cyprus	No Report	No Report	3 u.	20 u.	0.001 kg 62 u.	0.005 kg 3317 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Hallucinogens (excluding LSD but incl. 'Ecstasy)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Denmark	2115 u.	15262 u.	0.102 kg 5802 u.	27038 u. ⁽²⁾	26117 u.	0.279 kg 21638 u.
Finland	No Report	No Report	0.195 kg 3147 u.	0.130 kg 2396 u.	16578 u. ^{ICPO}	87393 u.
France	5.518 kg	1.522 kg	1.607 kg	4.795 kg	14.000 kg 1860402 u.	13.314 kg 2283620 u.
Germany	380858 u.	692397 u.	694281 u.	419329 u.	1470507 u.	35.500 kg 1634683 u.
<i>Gibraltar</i>	No Report	300 u.	No Report	No Report	1.000 kg 2 u.	205 u. ⁽⁴⁾
Greece	1554 u.	No Report	0.010 kg 136 u.	85 u.	3095 u.	53557 u.
Iceland	1820 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	7478 u.	22057 u.
Ireland	3.700 kg ^{ICPO} 123699 u.	No Report	9 u.	1.087 kg 616439 u.	74.609 kg 266462 u.	695133 u. ^{ICPO}
Italy	0.140 kg 160185 u.	22958 u.	0.034 kg 161044 u.	1.580 kg 15 u.	0.673 kg ^{ICPO} 272397 u.	0.492 kg 502070 u.
Liechtenstein	18 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	565 u.	0.500 kg	No Report	10 u.
Luxembourg	784 u.	545 u.	367 u.	No Report	0.167 kg 357 u.	0.122 kg ^{ICPO} 318 u.
Malta	519 u.	No Report	247 u.	153 u.	459 u.	5191 u.
Monaco	15 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	3 u. ^{ICPO}	5 u. ^{ICPO}
Netherlands	391.000 kg ^{Govt} 129.500 lt. 48418 u.	350.000 kg ^{Govt} 2302179 u.	703.289 kg ^{Govt} 870980 u.	1163514 u. ^{Govt}	3663608 u. ^{Govt}	632.000 kg ^{Govt} 5500000 u.
Norway	10103 u.	12852 u.	13182 u.	1.081 kg 15647 u.	0.025 kg 24644 u.	0.114 kg 49390 u.
Portugal	77 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	10 u.	0.089 kg 31319 u.	1.089 kg 25499 u.
Spain	739511 u.	340444 u.	184950 u.	194527 u.	357649 u.	914974 u. ^{ICPO}
Sweden	0.070 kg	0.122 kg	0.135 kg 1540 u.	0.579 kg	0.504 kg	0.591 kg ^{ICPO} 184161 u.
Switzerland	46467 u.	81917 u.	86676 u.	73914 u.	67353 u.	189569 u. ⁽⁵⁾
Turkey	No Report	No Report	No Report	477250 u.	No Report	33894 u. ^{Govt}
United Kingdom	554800 u.	5798000 u.	1925500 u.	2095879 u. ⁽⁶⁾	6323500 u. ^{NCIS}	4200026 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	413.195 kg 129.500 lt. 2422923 u.	351.644 kg 9291972 u.	837.372 kg 4097669 u.	42.796 kg 5200981 u.	370.690 kg 14890670 u.	913.601 kg 17225510 u.
Total region	414.455 kg 129.500 lt. 2432357 u.	352.749 kg 9294151 u.	837.386 kg 4106961 u.	42.796 kg 5219113 u.	372.959 kg 0.000 lt. 14951620 u.	914.390 kg 17497190 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Hallucinogens (excluding LSD but incl. 'Ecstasy)						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	6.448 kg ⁽⁷⁾ 476 u.	2.110 kg 56128 u.	1.394 kg	7.380 kg ^{Govt. (8)}	57.645 kg	0.773 kg
New Zealand	3.401 kg ^{ICPO} 269 u.	No Report	No Report	2665 u.	No Report	0.530 kg 8858 u.
Sub-Total	9.849 kg 745 u.	2.110 kg 56128 u.	1.394 kg	7.380 kg 2665 u.	57.645 kg	1.303 kg 8858 u.
Total region	9.849 kg 745 u.	2.110 kg 56128 u.	1.394 kg	7.380 kg 2665 u.	57.645 kg	1.303 kg 8858 u.
TOTAL	627.755 kg 129.500 lt. 2479788 u.	488.973 kg 9716105 u.	1560.653 kg 59.968 lt. 6014253 u.	215.172 kg 0.022 lt. 7349368 u.	2657.467 kg 0.503 lt. 19959380 u.	2207.085 kg 0.155 lt. 31142430 u.

1) Ecstasy. 2) Small quantity. 3) Ketamine 4) Psilocin 5) Includes ecstasy 6) Including other opiates. 7) Fiscal year 8) Provisional figures.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

LSD						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
North Africa						
Egypt	406 u.	669 u.	15 u.	514 u.	No Report	300 u.
Sub-Total	406 u.	669 u.	15 u.	514 u.		300 u.
Southern Africa						
Namibia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	127 u. ^{ICPO}
South Africa	3107 u.	11804 u.	2730 u.	6426 u.	1549 u. ^{ICPO}	5506 u.
Zambia	No Report	No Report	0.080 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Zimbabwe	2 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	30 u.	No Report
Sub-Total	3109 u.	11804 u.	0.080 kg 2730 u.	6426 u.	1579 u.	5633 u.
Total region	3515 u.	12473 u.	0.080 kg 2745 u.	6940 u.	1579 u.	5933 u.
AMERICAS						
Caribbean						
Bermuda	No Report	No Report	18 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total			18 u.			
Central America						
Costa Rica	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1045 u.
Sub-Total						1045 u.
North America						
Canada	73523 u.	0.259 kg 17613 u.	22519 u.	0.295 kg 8955 u.	0.098 kg 9852 u.	0.149 kg 5.000 lt. 1592 u.
United States	0.009 kg	0.099 kg 74396 u.	1.488 kg 0.452 lt. 79073 u.	No Report	0.330 kg 165504 u.	0.004 kg 1.296 lt. 28459 u.
Sub-Total	0.009 kg 73523 u.	0.358 kg 92009 u.	1.488 kg 0.452 lt. 101592 u.	0.295 kg 8955 u.	0.428 kg 175356 u.	0.153 kg 6.296 lt. 30051 u.
South America						
Argentina	49105 u.	1291 u. ^{Govt.}	563 u.	1435 u.	1085 u.	1093 u.
Brazil	0.004 kg	No Report	3 u.	No Report	16 u. ^{Govt.}	2368 u.
Chile	34 u. ^{ICPO}	1205 u.	1764 u.	153 u.	11 u. ^{CICAD}	33 u.
Uruguay	28 u.	13 u. ^{Govt.}	72 u.	1 u.	4 u.	143 u.
Venezuela	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1675 u.
Sub-Total	0.004 kg 49167 u.	2509 u.	2402 u.	1589 u.	1116 u.	5312 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

LSD						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AMERICAS						
Total region	0.013 kg 122690 u.	0.358 kg 94518 u.	1.488 kg 0.452 lt. 104012 u.	0.295 kg 10544 u.	0.428 kg 176472 u.	0.153 kg 6.296 lt. 36408 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Uzbekistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	40 u.	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total				40 u.		
East and South-East Asia						
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No Report	46 u.	52 u.	No Report	21 u.	27877 u.
Indonesia	3328 u.	3328 u.	No Report	103368 u.	53160 u.	No Report
Japan	2261423 u.	3668201 u.	3471 u.	4802 u.	62618 u.	65043 u.
Thailand	No Report	No Report	0.031 kg	No Report	No Report	ICPO
Sub-Total	2264751 u.	3671575 u.	0.031 kg 3523 u.	108170 u.	115799 u.	92920 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Israel	5796 u.	16660 u.	0.040 lt. 7342 u.	10337 u.	7346 u. ICPO	7769 u.
Kuwait	No Report	No Report	13245 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Saudi Arabia	No Report	3882730 u. ICPO	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	5796 u.	3899390 u.	0.040 lt. 20587 u.	10337 u.	7346 u.	7769 u.
South Asia						
India	113 u.	1285 u. Govt.	No Report	45 u.	20 u.	No Report
Nepal	18 u.	No Report	No Report	9 u.	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	131 u.	1285 u.		54 u.	20 u.	
Total region	2270678 u.	7572250 u.	0.031 kg 0.040 lt. 24110 u.	118601 u.	123165 u.	100689 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Croatia	387 u.	172 u.	114 u.	86 u.	247 u.	231 u.
Czech Republic	500 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	19 u.	1001 u.
Estonia	No Report	4 u. ICPO	No Report	No Report	6 u.	0.022 kg 3 u.
Hungary	266 u. ICPO	1079 u.	1450 u. Govt.	3351 u.	1928 u.	1242 u.
Latvia	No Report	16 u.	205 u.	38 u.	27 u.	14 u.
Lithuania	No Report	No Report	2 u.	342 u.	164 u.	26 u.
Poland	No Report	No Report	542 u.	14902 u.	14099 u.	3659 u.
Romania	13 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	1 u.	1 u. ICPO
Russian Federation	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.380 kg ICPO
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	2 u.	63 u.	72 u.	110 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

LSD						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Slovenia	No Report	947 u.	156 u.	53 u.	512 u.	59 u.
Ukraine	No Report	No Report	14 u.	500 u.	36 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report
Sub-Total	1166 u.	2218 u.	2485 u.	19335 u.	17111 u.	0.402 kg 6346 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	148 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	28 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	47 u. ^{ICPO}
Austria	2602 u.	4166 u.	5243 u.	2494 u.	2811 u.	0.865 kg
Belgium	5458 u.	13704 u.	621 u.	2050 u.	1047 u.	1090 u. ^{ICPO}
Cyprus	No Report	1 u.	No Report	No Report	2 u.	11 u.
Denmark	1282 u.	262 u.	381 u.	108 u.	83 u.	1109 u.
Finland	500 u.	41 u.	323 u.	301 u.	50 u.	2355 u.
France	70217 u.	74780 u.	5983 u.	18680 u.	9991 u.	20691 u.
Germany	71069 u.	67082 u.	78430 u.	32250 u.	22965 u.	43924 u.
<i>Gibraltar</i>	No Report	3 u.	⁽¹⁾	0.001 kg	No Report	No Report
Greece	426 u.	1106 u.	166 u.	44 u.	212 u. ^{ICPO}	112 u.
Iceland	11 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	339 u.	15 u.
Ireland	819 u. ^{ICPO}	5901 u.	1851 u.	792 u.	648 u.	1006 u. ⁽²⁾
Italy	35499 u.	14191 u.	8140 u.	0.003 kg 9752 u.	5509 u. ^{ICPO}	1980 u.
Luxembourg	100 u. ^{ICPO}	122 u.	4 u.	0.303 kg	1 u.	21 u. ^{ICPO}
Malta	9 u.	45 u.	19 u.	123 u.	54 u.	462 u.
Monaco	No Report	No Report	No Report	10 u.	No Report	No Report
Netherlands	305 u. ^{Govt}	32320 u. ^{Govt}	27634 u. ^{Govt}	37790 u. ^{Govt}	2667 u. ^{Govt}	9972 u. ^{Govt}
Norway	1321 u.	551 u.	6888 u.	2833 u.	483 u.	893 u.
Portugal	11 u.	705 u.	84 u.	261 u.	1845 u.	6106 u.
Spain	15437 u.	13373 u.	25368 u.	9068 u.	3353 u.	7542 u.
Sweden	373 u.	2459 u.	1541 u.	0.002 kg 2704 u.	1508 u.	0.000 kg ⁽³⁾ 278 u.
Switzerland	5098 u.	9010 u.	9424 u.	2995 u.	3130 u.	15525 u.
Turkey	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	61 u.	No Report
United Kingdom	381800 u.	216400 u.	164100 u.	40070 u.	67400 u. ^{NCIS}	392 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	592485 u.	456222 u.	336200 u.	0.309 kg 162353 u.	124159 u.	0.865 kg 113531 u.
Total region	593651 u.	458440 u.	338685 u.	0.309 kg 181688 u.	141270 u.	1.267 kg 119877 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	0.038 kg ⁽⁴⁾ 1364 u.	0.647 kg 6180 u.		No Report	0.108 kg	0.007 kg
New Zealand	18426 u. ^{Govt. (5)}	No Report	No Report	37554 u.	17437 u.	17522 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Region/country or territory	LSD					
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Sub-Total	0.038 kg 19790 u.	0.647 kg 6180 u.		37554 u.	0.108 kg 17437 u.	0.007 kg 17522 u.
Total region	0.038 kg 19790 u.	0.647 kg 6180 u.		37554 u.	0.108 kg 17437 u.	0.007 kg 17522 u.
TOTAL	0.051 kg 3010324 u.	1.005 kg 8143861 u.	1.599 kg 0.492 lt. 469552 u.	0.604 kg 355327 u.	0.536 kg 459923 u.	1.427 kg 6.296 lt. 280429 u.

1) Including depressants. 2) Provisional figures. 3) 2 micrograms 4) Fiscal year 5) Including cannabis herb.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Methaqualone						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
East Africa						
Kenya	537000 u.	(1)	5000 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Uganda	No Report	78.354 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
United Republic of Tanzania	14 u.	No Report	57 u.	4 u.	7 u.	295.000 kg ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total	537014 u.	78.354 kg	5057 u.	4 u.	7 u.	295.000 kg
Southern Africa						
Angola	No Report	No Report	No Report	1.050 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report
Botswana	970 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Malawi	1986 u.	1000 u.	185.652 kg 200307 u.	1007 u. ^{Govt.}	1800 u.	No Report
Mozambique	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	2200 u. ^{ICPO}
Namibia	3719 u.	4846 u.	No Report	6318 u.	2611 u.	10430 u. ^{ICPO}
South Africa	30.008 kg 886846 u.	34.200 kg 432807 u.	50.561 kg 1629531 u.	160.000 kg 1307109 u.	2498806 u. ^{ICPO}	114.507 kg 2669813 u.
Swaziland	26830 u. ^{ICPO}	7408 u. ^{ICPO}	15245 u. ^{ICPO}	12015 u.	1621 u.	6 u. ^{ICPO}
Zambia	19550.488 kg ^{ICPO}	2.784 kg ^{ICPO}	0.004 kg ^{ICPO} 611 u.	0.125 kg ^{Govt.}	2368 u.	0.125 kg 724 u.
Zimbabwe	459 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	4.300 kg 4431 u.	1701 u.	1500 u.
Sub-Total	19580.500 kg 920810 u.	36.984 kg 446061 u.	236.217 kg 1845694 u.	165.475 kg 1330880 u.	2508907 u.	114.632 kg 2684673 u.
Total region	19580.500 kg 1457824 u.	115.338 kg 446061 u.	236.217 kg 1850751 u.	165.475 kg 1330884 u.	2508914 u.	409.632 kg 2684673 u.
AMERICAS						
North America						
Canada	4 u.	0.002 kg 78 u.		0.007 kg	56.000 kg 123 u.	0.139 kg 46 u.
United States	12972 u.	80585 u.	1330 u.	No Report	32030 u.	0.002 kg 76 u.
Sub-Total	12976 u.	0.002 kg 80663 u.	1330 u.	0.007 kg	56.000 kg 32153 u.	0.141 kg 122 u.
South America						
Chile	No Report	No Report	No Report	1390 u.	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total				1390 u.		
Total region	12976 u.	0.002 kg 80663 u.	1330 u.	0.007 kg 1390 u.	56.000 kg 32153 u.	0.141 kg 122 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Methaqualone						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
East and South-East Asia						
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No Report	25 u.	4 u.	No Report	187 u. ^{ICPO}	25.000 kg
Indonesia	48294 u. ^{ICPO}	53290 u.	No Report	No Report	2018 u.	No Report
Myanmar	1002 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Singapore	No Report		No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	49296 u.	53315 u.	4 u.		2205 u.	25.000 kg
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
United Arab Emirates	No Report	No Report	6000.815 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total			6000.815 kg			
South Asia						
India	20485.000 kg	2212.000 kg ^{Govt.}	1740.000 kg	2257.000 kg	474.000 kg	1095.000 kg
Sub-Total	20485.000 kg	2212.000 kg	1740.000 kg	2257.000 kg	474.000 kg	1095.000 kg
Total region	20485.000 kg 49296 u.	2212.000 kg 53315 u.	7740.815 kg 4 u.	2257.000 kg	474.000 kg 2205 u.	1120.000 kg
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Romania	No Report	No Report	No Report	1924 u.	8487 u. ^{ICPO}	3981 u. ^{ICPO}
Sub-Total				1924 u.	8487 u.	3981 u.
Western Europe						
Belgium	No Report	No Report	No Report	11.000 kg 52 u.	No Report	No Report
Cyprus	123 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Greece	No Report	No Report	41 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Switzerland	No Report	No Report	No Report	4620 u.	No Report	No Report
United Kingdom					No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	123 u.		41 u.	11.000 kg 4672 u.		
Total region	123 u.		41 u.	11.000 kg 6596 u.	8487 u.	3981 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	⁽²⁾	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total						
Total region						
TOTAL	40065.500 kg 1520219 u.	2327.340 kg 580039 u.	7977.032 kg 1852126 u.	2433.482 kg 1338870 u.	530.000 kg 2551759 u.	1529.773 kg 2688776 u.

1) Small quantity. 2) Including cannabis resin, liquid cannabis.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Synthetic narcotics						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
North Africa						
Tunisia	13656 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	13656 u.					
Southern Africa						
Zambia	No Report	No Report	0.881 kg ^{ICPO} 383 u.	2.300 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total			0.881 kg 383 u.	2.300 kg		
West and Central Africa						
Côte d'Ivoire	216434 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Gambia	No Report	No Report	1750 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Mali	No Report	No Report	1.100 kg ^{ICPO} 3336 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Niger	No Report	No Report	752718 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Nigeria	56 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	760.753 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Senegal	1264 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	217754 u.		761.853 kg 757804 u.			
Total region	231410 u.		762.734 kg 758187 u.	2.300 kg		
AMERICAS						
North America						
Canada	0.173 kg 0.031 lt.	0.400 kg 1.963 lt. 827 u.	154.121 kg 0.286 lt. 2645 u.	0.281 kg 1764.550 lt. 4231 u.	1.025 kg 2.654 lt. 2461 u.	0.644 kg 2.077 lt. 2719 u.
United States	0.027 kg 1652 u.	767.100 kg 6646 u.	No Report	No Report	2.883 kg 39037 u.	0.314 kg 4.021 lt. 51860 u.
Sub-Total	0.200 kg 0.031 lt. 1652 u.	767.500 kg 1.963 lt. 7473 u.	154.121 kg 0.286 lt. 2645 u.	0.281 kg 1764.550 lt. 4231 u.	3.908 kg 2.654 lt. 41498 u.	0.958 kg 6.098 lt. 54579 u.
South America						
Argentina	0.359 kg ^{ICPO} 8406 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Venezuela	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	7985 u.
Sub-Total	0.359 kg 8406 u.					7985 u.
Total region	0.559 kg 0.031 lt. 10058 u.	767.500 kg 1.963 lt. 7473 u.	154.121 kg 0.286 lt. 2645 u.	0.281 kg 1764.550 lt. 4231 u.	3.908 kg 2.654 lt. 41498 u.	0.958 kg 6.098 lt. 62564 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Synthetic narcotics						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Armenia	No Report	1.023 kg 1550 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.003 kg
Georgia	No Report	0.001 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Kazakhstan	No Report	No Report	No Report	11.576 kg	3.408 kg	No Report
Kyrgyzstan	0.322 kg	13.988 kg	0.020 kg	No Report	0.692 kg	No Report
Uzbekistan	No Report	No Report	287 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	0.322 kg	15.012 kg 1550 u.	0.020 kg 287 u.	11.576 kg	4.100 kg	0.003 kg
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	145 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
China	240212 u.	79373 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	212.000 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	1000 u.	No Report
Indonesia	No Report	138 u.	863 u.	No Report	550 u.	No Report
Japan	3.011 kg 7411 u.	0.031 kg 15098 u.	0.013 kg 8240 u.	0.097 kg 11483 u.	0.048 kg 17968 u.	0.495 kg 77078 u.
Korea (Republic of)	No Report	200 u.	No Report	No Report	0.046 kg	No Report
Macau	No Report	No Report	8968 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Malaysia	59541 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Philippines	No Report	No Report	93 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Singapore	233 u.	69631 u.	7670 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Thailand	No Report	No Report	No Report	593.652 kg	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	215.011 kg 307542 u.	0.031 kg 164440 u.	0.013 kg 25834 u.	593.749 kg 11483 u.	0.094 kg 19518 u.	0.495 kg 77078 u.
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Kuwait	129832 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Qatar	No Report	No Report	2503 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Yemen	No Report	No Report	60 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	129832 u.		2563 u.			
South Asia						
Bangladesh	No Report	16075 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Maldives	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	140 u.	No Report
Nepal	No Report	No Report	6439 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total		16075 u.	6439 u.		140 u.	
Total region	215.333 kg 437374 u.	15.043 kg 182065 u.	0.033 kg 35123 u.	605.325 kg 11483 u.	4.194 kg 19658 u.	0.498 kg 77078 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Belarus	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.080 kg	0.025 kg	0.101 kg
Bulgaria	0.343 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	22.126 kg ^{Govt}
Croatia	3685 u.	4438 u.	3554 u.	6252 u.	635 u.	5458 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Synthetic narcotics						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Estonia	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.012 kg 44 u.	0.011 kg 43 u.	0.039 kg 100 u.
Hungary	6.400 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Latvia	No Report	0.015 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Lithuania	No Report	0.022 kg 0.015 lt. 92 u.	0.001 lt. ⁽¹⁾ 252 u.	No Report	No Report	25.992 kg
Romania	No Report	No Report	No Report	1003 u.	No Report	No Report
Russian Federation	852.002 kg ^{Govt.}	No Report	287 u.	10230 u.	No Report	No Report
Slovakia	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	1309 u.	No Report
Slovenia	No Report	186 u.	81 u.	No Report	No Report	0.002 lt. 245 u.
Ukraine	No Report	9.782 kg	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	858.745 kg 3685 u.	9.819 kg 0.015 lt. 4716 u.	0.001 lt. 4174 u.	0.092 kg 17529 u.	0.036 kg 1987 u.	48.258 kg 0.002 lt. 5803 u.
Western Europe						
Andorra	31 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Austria	0.106 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Belgium	549 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	1100 u.	No Report	9.300 kg	No Report
Denmark	2273 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
France	1164 u.	630 u.	854 u.	5085 u.	521 u.	No Report
Germany	0.555 kg 1932 u.	4443 u.	0.180 kg 0.994 lt. 3482 u.	No Report	No Report	No Report
Greece	0.009 kg 19 u.	No Report	No Report	20 u.	No Report	No Report
Ireland	No Report	No Report	34.000 lt. 408 u.	0.009 kg 1960 u.	No Report	No Report
Italy	3.117 kg 156 u.	1.902 kg	0.077 kg 5080 u.	3.045 kg 134359 u.	No Report	No Report
Luxembourg	5 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Malta	0.121 lt.	94 u.	0.005 kg	0.030 lt. 23 u.	No Report	No Report
Norway	5877 u.	14431 u.	16076 u.	0.104 kg 17949 u.	0.004 kg 9170 u.	0.008 kg 4942 u.
Portugal	0.200 kg ^{ICPO}	No Report	0.001 kg 7 u.	2 u.	0.021 kg 27 u.	No Report
Switzerland	2857 u.	No Report	5.231 kg	33.190 kg	No Report	No Report
Turkey	135629 u.	259097 u.	No Report	257493 u.	55067 u.	15558 u.
United Kingdom	54.700 kg	87.500 kg	117.200 kg	70.584 kg	No Report	No Report

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

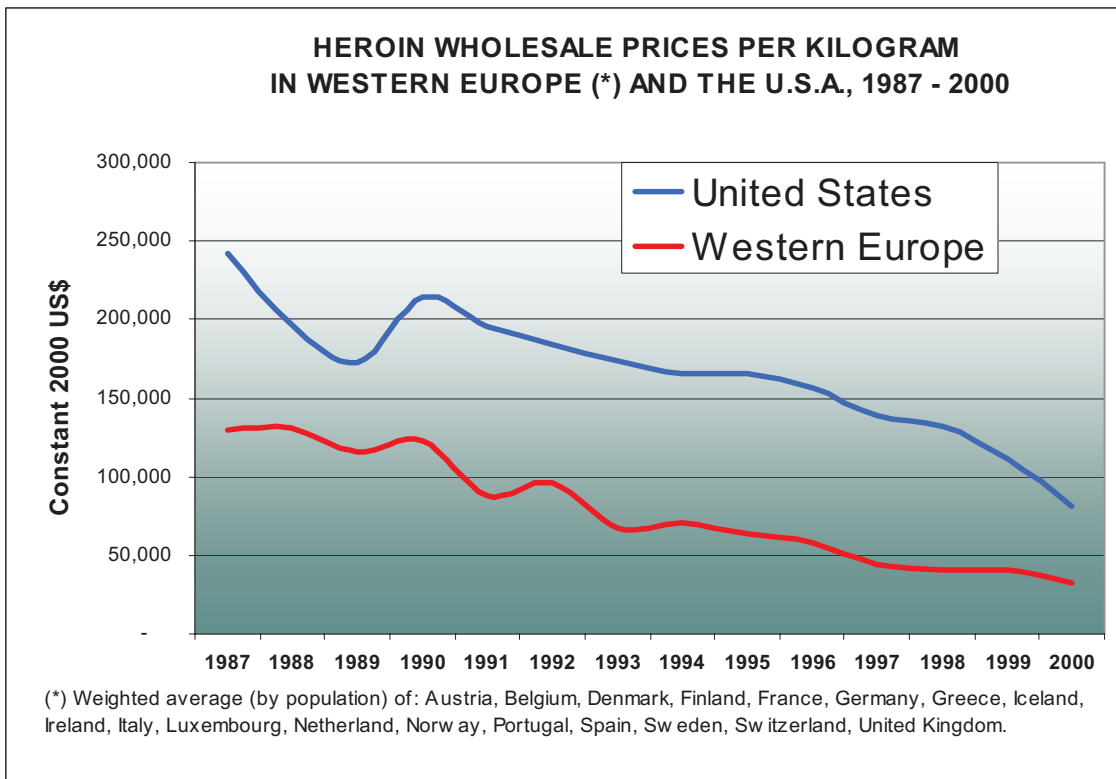
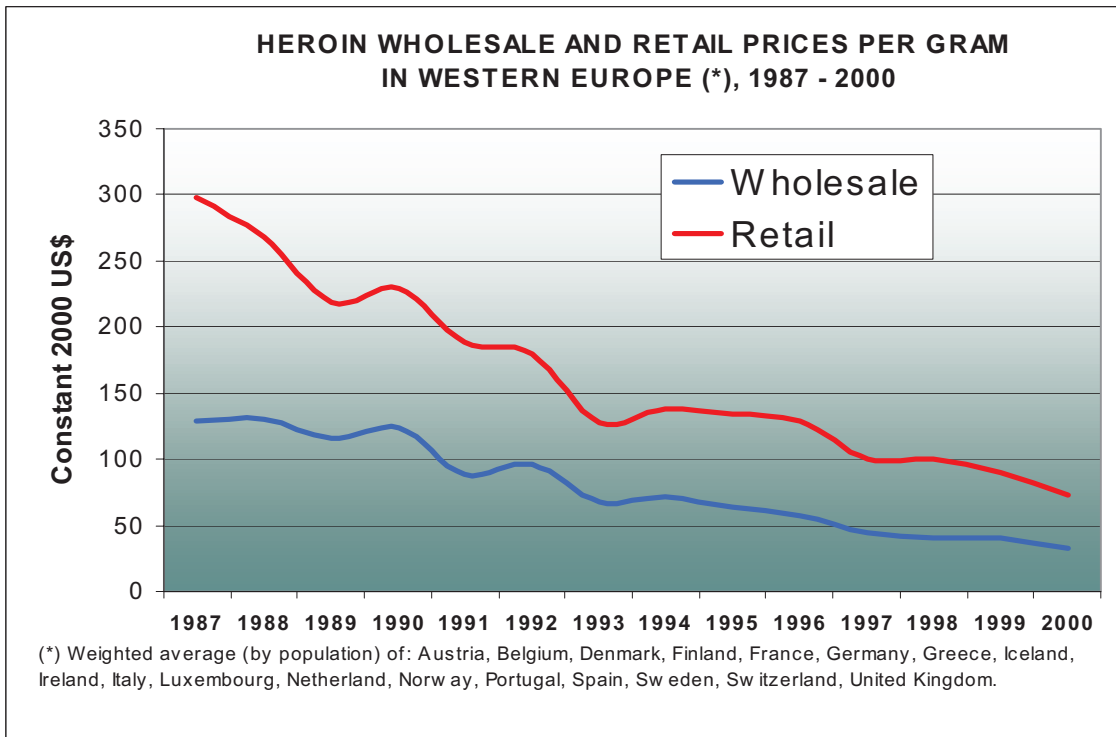
Synthetic narcotics						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
EUROPE						
Western Europe						
Sub-Total	58.687 kg 0.121 lt. 150492 u.	89.402 kg 278695 u.	122.694 kg 34.994 lt. 27007 u.	106.932 kg 0.030 lt. 416891 u.	9.325 kg 64785 u.	0.008 kg 20500 u.
Total region	917.432 kg 0.121 lt. 154177 u.	99.221 kg 0.015 lt. 283411 u.	122.694 kg 34.995 lt. 31181 u.	107.024 kg 0.030 lt. 434420 u.	9.361 kg 66772 u.	48.266 kg 0.002 lt. 26303 u.
OCEANIA						
Oceania						
Australia	2.173 kg ⁽²⁾ 0.140 lt. 2 u.	2.563 kg 0.250 lt. 3 u.	2.259 kg	No Report	0.369 kg	No Report
New Zealand	2148 u. ^{ICPO}	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total	2.173 kg 0.140 lt. 2150 u.	2.563 kg 0.250 lt. 3 u.	2.259 kg		0.369 kg	
Total region	2.173 kg 0.140 lt. 2150 u.	2.563 kg 0.250 lt. 3 u.	2.259 kg		0.369 kg	
TOTAL	1135.497 kg 0.292 lt. 835169 u.	884.327 kg 2.228 lt. 472952 u.	1041.841 kg 35.281 lt. 827136 u.	714.930 kg 1764.580 lt. 450134 u.	17.832 kg 2.654 lt. 127928 u.	49.722 kg 6.100 lt. 165945 u.

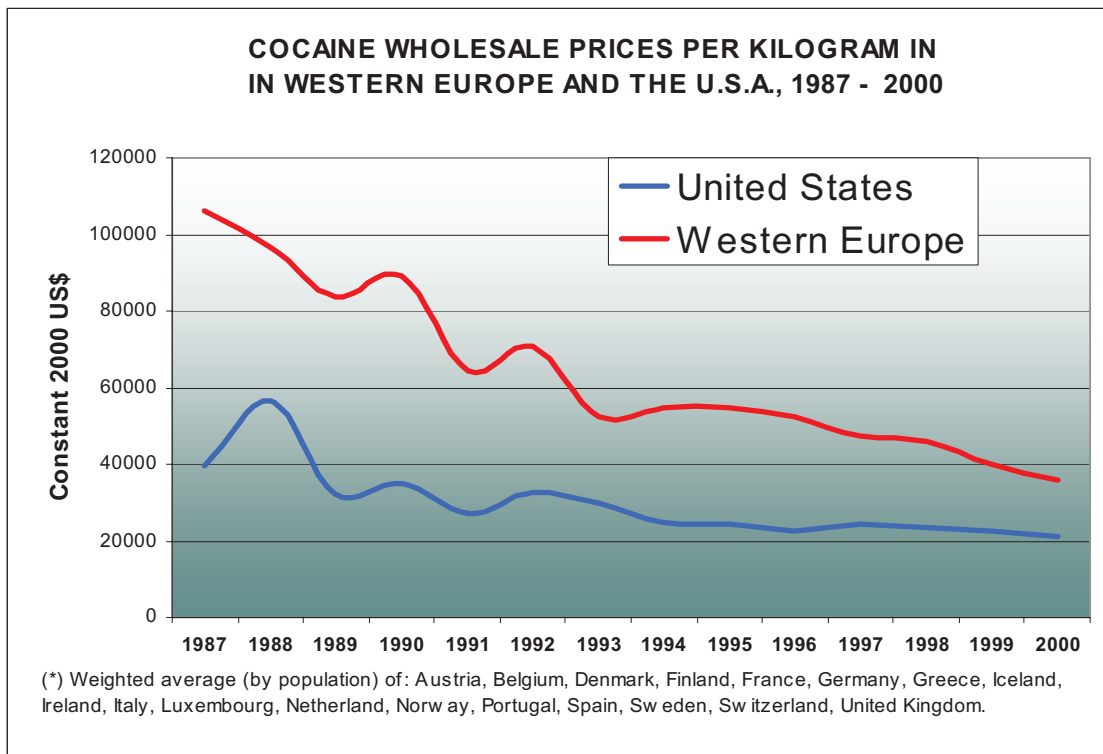
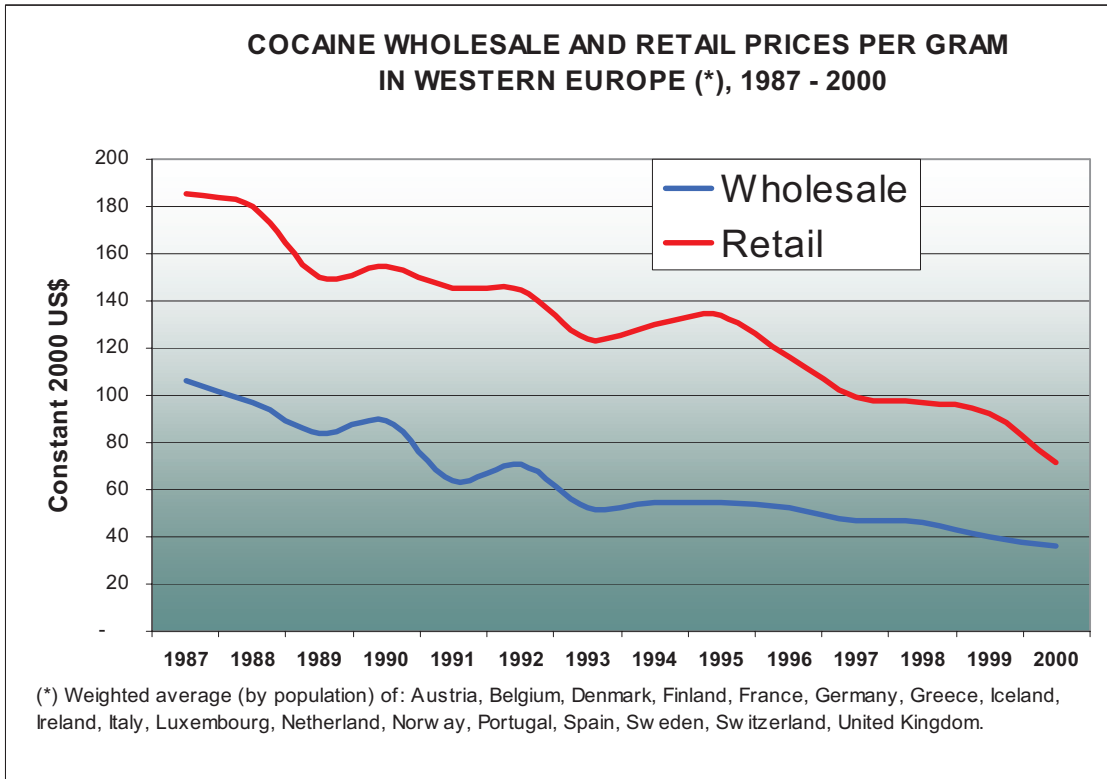
1) Including depressants. 2) Fiscal year

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated

Psychotropic substances						
Region/country or territory	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
AFRICA						
West and Central Africa						
Mauritania	No Report	No Report	147 u. ^{Govt}	135 u. ^{Govt}	No Report	No Report
Sub-Total			147 u.	135 u.		
Total region			147 u.	135 u.		
AMERICAS						
North America						
Mexico	569789 u.	No Report	No Report	1484078 u.	1490152 u.	3418369 u.
Sub-Total	569789 u.			1484078 u.	1490152 u.	3418369 u.
South America						
Brazil	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	4862 u. ^{Govt}
Sub-Total						4862 u.
Total region	569789 u.			1484078 u.	1490152 u.	3423231 u.
ASIA						
Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries						
Uzbekistan	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	0.639 kg	No Report
Sub-Total					0.639 kg	
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
United Arab Emirates	No Report	No Report	No Report	No Report	14460 u.	23246 u.
Sub-Total					14460 u.	23246 u.
Total region					0.639 kg 14460 u.	23246 u.
EUROPE						
Eastern Europe						
Russian Federation	No Report	No Report	No Report	673.400 kg ^{F.O.}	905.500 kg ^{F.O.}	835.000 kg ^{F.O.}
Sub-Total				673.400 kg	905.500 kg	835.000 kg
Total region				673.400 kg	905.500 kg	835.000 kg
TOTAL	569789 u.		147 u.	673.400 kg 1484213 u.	906.139 kg 1504612 u.	835.000 kg 3446477 u.

Source: Annual Report Questionnaire if not otherwise indicated





WHOLESALE AND STREET PRICES

Retail and wholesale prices and purity levels:
breakdown by drug, region and country or territory
(prices expressed in US\$ or converted equivalent, and purity levels in percentage)

Opium

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>North Africa</u>								
Egypt	0.8 - 3.1	1.9	-	2001	217.6 - 1,536.3	877.0	-	2001
<u>East Africa</u>								
Uganda	17.0 - 30.0	23.5	-	1996				
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
Zambia	10.7	10.7	-	1999				
Americas								
<u>Central America</u>								
Guatemala					1,888.7	1,888.7	-	1996
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	14.0 - 99.3	38.9	-	1999	14,569.5 - 23,178.8	18,543.0	-	1999
<u>South America</u>								
Colombia					400.0	400.0	-	1999
Asia								
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>								
Armenia	10.0	10.0	-	2000	1,000.0	1,000.0	-	1999
Azerbaijan					1,500.0 - 2,000.0	1,750.0	-	1999
Kyrgyzstan	0.8	0.8	-	1999	500.0 - 800.0	650.0	-	1999
Tajikistan	0.6 - 0.8	0.7	90.0	1999	60.0 - 170.0	101.7	-	2001
Turkmenistan	0.7 - 2.7	1.6	-	2001	700.0 - 2,700.0	1,530.0	-	2001
Uzbekistan	1.0 - 2.5	1.8	-	1999	600.0 - 1,500.0	1,050.0	-	1999
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
Malaysia					513.3	513.3	-	1998
Myanmar					241.3	241.3	-	1999
Singapore	4.9 - 5.6	5.3	-	1997				
Viet Nam					300.0 - 1,500.0	900.0	-	1996
<u>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</u>								
Afghanistan					27.0 - 72.0	49.5	-	1999
Bahrain	2.3	2.3	-	1996				
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.4 - 2.9	2.7	-	2000	2,400.0	2,400.0	-	2000
Jordan	70.0	70.0	-	1996				
Pakistan	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	80.0 - 100.0	1999	66.7 - 555.0	200.0	-	2001
<u>South Asia</u>								
India	0.3 - 0.4	0.3	-	1999	98.6 - 369.6	234.1	-	1998
Europe								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Russian Federation	40.0	40.0	-	1999	2,700.0	2,700.0	-	1999
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Cyprus	43.0	43.0	-	1996	12,903.0	12,903.0	-	1996
Greece	7.3	7.3	70.0 - 80.0	1997	5,474.0	5,474.0	80.0 - 90.0	1997
Sweden	22.0	22.0	-	2000	5,490.0 - 10,990.0	8,240.0	-	2000
Turkey	17.5 - 19.7	18.6	-	1999	1,300.0 - 1,800.0	1,550.0	-	2001
United Kingdom	18.0	18.0	-	2000				

Heroin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>East Africa</u>								
Kenya	10.0 - 13.0	11.5	-	1999	13,000.0	13,000.0	-	1999
Mauritius	402.4	402.4	10.0 - 35.0	1999	193,480.0	201,191.1	10.0 - 35.0	2000
Uganda	7.0 - 10.0	8.5	-	2000	10,000.0 - 14,000.0	12,000.0	80.0	2000
United Republic of Tanzania	25.0	25.0	-	1999	18,800.0	18,800.0	-	1999
<u>North Africa</u>								
Algeria					189,193.9	189,193.9	-	1999
Egypt	15.4 - 62.7	39.0	-	2001	34,290.0 - 42,860.0	38,575.0	-	2000
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
Namibia					65,500.0	65,500.0	-	2000
South Africa	19.6 - 49.1	32.7	-	1999				
Swaziland	75.0	75.0	-	1998	50,000.0	50,000.0	-	1998
<u>West and Central Africa</u>								
Benin	20.2	20.2	-	1998	18,500.0	18,500.0	-	1998
Côte d'Ivoire					28,850.0	28,850.0	-	1996
Ghana	23.5 - 31.4	27.4	60.0 - 90.0	1999	36,000.0	36,000.0	90.0	1997
Americas								
<u>Central America</u>								
Costa Rica					100,000.0	100,000.0	95.0	1999
Guatemala	24.4	24.4	10.0	1996	55,386.3	55,386.3	100.0	1999
Panama					25,000.0	25,000.0	90.0	1998
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	107.3 - 268.3	187.8	-	1999	63,715.6 - 100,603.6	82,159.6	-	1999
United States	100.0 - 175.0	131.3		2000	34,374.0 - 42,968.0	38,671.0		2000
United States (black tar heroin)	80.0 - 600.0	211.5		2000	24,000.0 - 175,000.0	70,500.00		2000
<u>South America</u>								
Colombia	25.0	25.0	-	1999	15,000.0 - 20,000.0	17,500.0	-	1999
Ecuador					5,000.0	5,000.0	96.0	1999
Venezuela	25.0	25.0	-	1999	19,989.6	19,989.6	-	1999
<u>Caribbean</u>								
Bermuda	220.0	220.0	-	1997				
Dominican Republic	25.0 - 40.0	32.5	-	1999	25,000.0 - 40,000.0	32,500.0	85.0 - 90.0	1999
Saint Lucia	30.0	30.0	-	2000	25,000.0	25,000.0	-	2000
Asia								
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>								
Armenia	120.0 - 150.0	135.0	-	2000				
Azerbaijan	50.0 - 100.0	75.0	-	1999	50,000.0 - 60,000.0	55,000.0	-	1999
Kyrgyzstan	6.0 - 8.0	7.0	-	2000	6,000.0 - 8,000.0	7,000.0	-	1999
Tajikistan	1.7 - 2.0	1.85	90.0	1999	650.0 - 2,200.0	1,220.0		2001
Turkmenistan	9.0 - 18.0	14.1		2001	9,000.0 - 18,000.0	13,210.0	-	2001
Uzbekistan	10.0 - 20.0	15.0	-	1999	2,000.0 - 10,000.0	5,666.7	-	2000
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
Brunei Darussalam	249.1	249.1	-	1998	239,521.0	239,521.0	-	1998
China (Hong Kong SAR)	49.8	49.8	46.4	1999	18,419.2 - 21,377.7	19,898.5	100.0	1999
Indonesia	45.5	45.5	-	1999	42,223.7	42,223.7	-	1999
Macau	60.0 - 100.0	80.0		2000				
Malaysia	81.3 - 609.8	355.7	32.5	1997	1,340.0	1,340.0	-	1998
Myanmar					3,619.9	3,619.9	-	1999
Philippines	90.1 - 128.7	109.4	90.0	1999				
Republic of Korea	593.0 - 762.4	677.7	90.0	1999	372,744.6	372,744.6	90.0	1999
Singapore	43.5 - 58.0	50.8		2000	2,786.0 - 3,482.0	3,134.0	-	2000
Thailand	24.3 - 72.9	48.6	70.0 - 90.0	1998	7,292.2 - 9,722.9	8,507.5	70.0 - 90.0	1998

Heroin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Near and Middle East/ South- West Asia								
Afghanistan	2.8	2.8	-	1996	2,727.00	2,727.00	-	1996
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.7 - 2.3	2.7	4.0 - 20.0	2001	4,400.0 - 5,700.0	5,125.0	20.0 - 30.0	2001
Israel	24.8 - 74.0	49.4	-	1998	20,000.0 - 45,000.0	32,500.0	-	1998
Jordan	42.4 - 56.5	49.4	-	2000	19,770.0	19,770.0	-	2000
Kuwait					98,684.2	98,684.2	-	1998
Lebanon	20.0	20.0	40.0	1997	18,000.0 - 22,000.0	20,000.0	60.0 - 80.0	2000
Pakistan (white heroin)					3,330.0 - 3,650.0	3,491.5		2001
Pakistan (brown heroin)					2,490.0 - 3,015.0	2,750.0		2001
Qatar	137.0 - 164.1	150.6	-	1996	54,945.0 - 82,420.0	68,682.5	-	1996
Saudi Arabia					266,666.0	266,666.0	25.0	1998
Syrian Arab Republic	43.5	43.5	-	1999	32,608.70	32,608.70	-	1999
South Asia								
India	2.7 - 7.3	5.0	-	2000	1,232.1 - 4,928.5	3,080.3	20.0 - 60.0	1998
Maldives	213.3	213.3	-	1999	85,324.2	85,324.2	-	1999
Nepal	14.3 - 26.9	20.6	-	1996	15,000.0 - 25,000.0	20,000.0	-	1998
Sri Lanka	21.5 - 28.6	25.1	-	1999	11,452.1 - 14,315.2	12,883.6	-	1999
Europe								
Eastern Europe								
Belarus	30.0 - 40.0	35.0	30.0 - 60.0	2000	20,000.0 - 25,000.0	22,500.0		2000
Bulgaria	9.8 - 12.0	10.9	10.0	1999	43,739.7	43,739.7	40.0 - 60.0	1999
Croatia	48.0	48.0	10.0 - 15.0	2000	16,200.0 - 18,010.0	17,105.0	50.0 - 80.0	2000
Czech Republic	23.1	23.1	45.0	1999	9,300.0 - 18,500.0	13,900.0	>60	2000
Estonia	118.3	118.3		2000	115,000.0	115,000.0	-	2000
Hungary	25.49 - 29.74	27.6	10.0 - 50.0	1999	10,934.9	10,934.9	40.0 - 80.0	1999
Latvia	103.1	103.1	-	1999	34,364.3	34,364.3	-	1999
Lithuania	35.0 - 50.0	42.5	40.0 - 85.0	2000	20,000.0 - 35,000.0	27,500.0	40.0 - 85.0	2000
Poland					47,326.0 - 52,060.0	49,692.0	-	2000
Romania	22.0 - 35.0	28.5	70.0 - 90.0	1998	18,000.0 - 25,000.0	21,500.0	70.0 - 90.0	1998
Russian Federation	20.0 - 25.0	22.5	-	2000	30,000.0	30,000.0	-	1999
Slovakia	17.4 - 26.1	21.8	12.0 - 50.0	2000	7,100.0 - 14,198.0	10,650.0	20.0 - 90.0	2000
Slovenia	55.6 - 74.1	64.9	25.0 - 30.0	2000	23,140.0 - 27,770.0	25,455.0	30.0 - 50.0	2000
The form.Yug.Rep of Macedonia	28.3 - 39.6	33.9	-	1998	10,175.2 - 12,436.2	11,305.8	-	1998
Western Europe								
Andorra	128.5	128.5	-	1999				
Austria (brown heroin)					15,474.0 - 26,911.0	21,190.0	40.0	2000
Austria (white heroin)					33,640.0 - 47,095.0	40,370.0	40.0	2000
Belgium	17.4 - 32.1	24.8	-	2000	14,917.0 - 21,800.0	18,360.0	-	2000
Cyprus	120.0 - 180.0	150.0	-	2000	80,000.0 - 100,000.0	90,000.0	-	2000
Denmark (brown heroin)	74.5 - 99.3	86.9	5.0 - 61.0	2000	15,520.0 - 24,840.0	20,180.0		2000
Denmark (white heroin)	149.0	149.0	23.0 - 92.0	2000	24,840.0 - 49,670.0	37,350.0	23.0 - 92.0	2000
Finland (brown heroin)	124.6 - 280.0	202.4	-	2000				
Finland (white heroin)	155.7 - 311.5	233.6		2000				
France	32.6 - 40.8	36.7	40.0	1999	11,411.8 - 40,756.4	26,084.1	6.0 - 91.0	1999
Germany	19.4 - 58.2	47.8	-	2000	12,920.0 - 27,610.0	20,265.0	-	2000
<i>Gibraltar</i>					117,000.0	117,000.0	20.0	1997
Greece	49.5 - 55.0	52.2		2000	14,599.0 - 36,494.0	20,617.0	65.0 - 81.0	2000
Iceland	372.0	372.0	-	1998				
Ireland	203.8	203.8	25.0 - 35.0	1999	43,478.3	43,478.3	60.0 - 70.0	1999
Italy	91.9 - 106.2	99.0	-	1998	35,598.1 - 39,043.1	37,320.6	-	1998
Liechtenstein	34.7 - 62.4	48.5	-	1997	27,760.0	27,760.0	-	1997
Luxembourg	108.0 - 170.5	138.5	-	1998	47,717.5 - 53,019.5	50,368.5	-	1999
Malta	70.9	70.9	20.0	2000	47,240.0	47,240.0	60.0	2000
Monaco	86.5	86.5	65.0	1997	87,100.0	87,100.0	65.0	1997
Netherlands	24.3 - 60.7	42.5	-	1999	12,376.2 - 17,708.3	15,757.4	-	1998

Heroin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Norway	102.3 - 230.2	166.2	10.0 - 70.0	1999	35,805.6 - 63,938.6	49,938.6	10.0 - 70.0	1999
Portugal	33.5	33.5	-	1999	27,777.8 - 47,058.8	36,056.6	-	1997
Spain	76.2	76.2	33.0	1999	45,633.9	45,633.9	-	1999
Sweden	131.9 - 164.8	148.6	30.0	2000	38,460.0 - 87,900.0	63,180.0	50.0 - 60.0	2000
Switzerland	167.1	167.1	20.0	1999	13,369.0 - 53,475.9	33,422.5	-	1999
Turkey					8,750.0 - 9,840.0	9,295.0	-	1999
United Kingdom	123.3	123.3	41.0	1998	25,890.0 - 32,362.5	29126.2	41.0	1999
Oceania								
Australia	63.9 - 319.7	191.8	-	1999	84,030.0 - 127,880.0	105,955.0	-	1999
New Zealand	422.6 - 633.9	528.3	-	1999				

Cocaine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>East Africa</u>								
Kenya	60.0	60.0	-	2000	50,000.0	50,000.0	-	2000
Uganda	100.0	100.0	-	2000	200,000.0	200,000.0	90.0	2000
<u>North Africa</u>								
Egypt	200.0 - 228.6	214.3	-	2000	114,300.0 - 142,870.0	128,585.0	-	2000
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
Namibia	65.5	65.5	-	2000	65,500.0	65,500.0	-	2000
South Africa	29.4 - 65.4	40.9	-	1999	26,800.0 - 33,500.0	30,150.0	-	1997
Swaziland					7,600.0	7,600.0	-	1999
Zambia	26.8	26.8	90.0	1999				
Zimbabwe	26.6 - 53.3	40.0		1999				
<u>West and Central Africa</u>								
Côte d'Ivoire					96,150.0	96,150.0	-	1996
Ghana					31,368.5 - 47,052.8	39,210.7	80.0	1999
Nigeria	11.9	11.9	-	1997				
Americas								
<u>Central America</u>								
Costa Rica	8.1 - 9.2	8.6	75.0 - 90.0	1999	6,344.8 - 8,107.3	7,226.0	75.0 - 90.0	1999
El Salvador	6.9	6.9	-	1999	5,733.9 - 6,307.3	6,020.6	75.0 - 80.0	1999
Guatemala	14.3	14.3	80.0	1998	13,846.6	13,846.6	80.0	1999
Honduras					4,690.0	4,690.0	-	1997
Panama	2.0 - 200.0	68.0	10.0 - 90.0	1998	2,500.0	2,500.0	93.0	1998
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	41.1 - 137.0	89.1	75.0	1998	23,474.2 - 40,241.4	31,857.8		1998
United States	12.3 - 200.0	81.8	19.0 - 95.0	2000	12,000.0 - 42,000.0	20,546.0	19.0 - 95.0	2000
<u>South America</u>								
Argentina	5 - 15.0	10.0	-	2000	1,900.0 - 3,000.0	2,450.00	75.0 - 90.0	2000
Bolivia	0.6	0.6	60.0	1997	1,000.0	1,000.0	100.0	1999
Brazil	4.9	4.9	-	1997	2,500.0	2,500.0	-	1996
Chile	2.4	2.4	-	1997	6,000.0	6,000.0	95.0	1998
Colombia	2.5	2.5	-	1999	1,800.0 - 2,000.0	1,900.0		1999
Ecuador	1.0	1.0	70.0	1999	2,000.0	2,000.0	96.0	1999
Guyana	6.0 - 10.0	8.0	-	1996	4,500.0 - 6,210.0	5,360.0	-	1996
Paraguay	6.5	6.5	-	1999	3,500.0	3,500.0		1999
Peru	0.7 - 1.4	1.1	-	1997	298.9 - 363.9	325.4		2001
Suriname	4.0	4.0	-	1998	3,000.0	3,000.0	99.0	1998
Uruguay	12.0	12.0	-	2000	5,200.0	5,200.0	85.0 - 90.0	2000
Venezuela	5.2 - 5.9	5.5	-	2000	3,435.0 - 5,175.0	5,200.0	-	2000
<u>Caribbean</u>								
Bahamas	14.0 - 19.0	16.5	-	1998	8,000.0 - 13,000.0	10,500.0	-	1998
Bermuda	105.8	105.8	-	1999	70,550.0 - 141,100.0	105,830.0	70.0 - 90.0	1997
Cayman Islands	40.0	40.0	60.0	1999	10,000.0 - 12,000.0	11,000.0	80.0	1999
Cuba	100.0	100.0	-	1996	5,000.0 - 10,000.0	7,500.0	70.0 - 90.0	1996
Dominican Republic	8.0 - 9.0	8.5	-	1999	8,000.0 - 9,000.0	8,500.00	85.0 - 90.0	1999
Saint Lucia	10.0	10.0	-	2000	8,000.0	8,000.0	-	2000
Trinidad Tobago					3,500.0 - 5,500.0	4,500.0	-	1998
Turks and Caicos Islands	100.0	100.0	-	1997	150,000.0	150,000.0	-	1999

Cocaine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Asia								
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>								
Azerbaijan	125.00	125.00	-	1999				
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
China (Hong Kong SAR)	156.0 - 194.7	175.3	-	1999	38,084.2 - 45,184.6	41,634.4	-	1999
Indonesia	70.0	70.0	-	1998				
Philippines	90.1 - 128.7	109.4	-	1999				
Republic of Korea	593.0 - 847.1	720.1	85.0	1999	338,858.7	338,858.7	85.0	1999
<u>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</u>								
Israel	25.0 - 50.0	37.5	-	2000	37,000.0 - 52,000.0	44,500.0	-	1998
Jordan	141.2	141.2	-	1998	70,620.0	70,620.0	-	1998
Lebanon	25.0 - 40.0	32.5	30.0	2000	100,000.0	100,000.0	90.0	2000
Saudi Arabia					9,070.0	9,070.0	19.0	1998
Europe								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Bulgaria	53.0 - 64.7	58.9	-	1997	82,350.0	82,350.0	-	1997
Croatia	73.0 - 97.3	85.0	70.0 - 80.0	2000	32,855.0 - 36,505.0	34,680.0	80.0 - 90.0	2000
Czech Republic	55.5 - 69.4	62.5	-	2000	46,290.0 - 55,550.0	50,920.0		2000
Estonia	100.0	100.0	50.0	1999				
Hungary	63.7 - 68.0	65.8	60.0 - 80.0	1999	33,986.4 - 38,234.7	36,110.6	60.0 - 80.0	1999
Lithuania	100.0	100.0	47.0 - 89.0	1999	70,000.0 - 75,000.0	72,500.0	47.0 - 89.0	1999
Poland					65,806.8 - 78,968.1	72,387.5	-	1999
Romania	50.0 - 70.0	60.0	-	1999	33,000.0 - 38,000.0	35,500.0	-	1999
Russian Federation	150.0	150.0	-	1999	75,000.0	75,000.0	-	1999
Slovakia	43.8 - 60.8	52.3	20.0 - 90.0	1999	60,000.0	60,000.0	90.0	1999
Slovenia	40.0 - 100.0	70.0	-	1999	35,000.0 - 50,000.0	42,500.0	-	1999
Ukraine	150.0	150.0	90.0	1999				
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Andorra	64.3 - 77.1	70.7	-	1999				
Austria	80.7 - 107.6	94.2	20.0 - 40.0	2000	40,366.0 - 53,820.0	47,094.0	70.0 - 80.0	2000
Belgium	41.3 - 68.8	55.1	-	2000	14,917.0 - 29,834.0	22,376.0	-	2000
Cyprus	80.0 - 120.0	100.0	-	2000	50,000.0 - 60,000.0	55,000.0	-	1999
Denmark	74.5 - 136.6	105.6	58.0	2000	37,253.0 - 49,671.0	43,462.0	-	2000
Finland	146.8 - 211.9	178.7	-	1998				
France	60.0 - 84.7	72.4	-	2000	27,714.4	27,714.4	60.0 - 93.0	1999
Germany	13.0 - 96.4	57.1	-	2001	13,143.8 - 76,862.6	33,533.5	-	2001
Gibraltar					117,000.0	117,000.0	90.0	1997
Greece	55.0 - 82.5	68.7		2000	27,491.0 - 54,983.0	41,237.0	70.0 - 90.0	2000
Iceland	148.8	148.8	-	1998				
Ireland	108.7	108.7	60.0 - 70.0	1999	29,891.3	29,891.3	60.0 - 70.0	1999

Cocaine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Italy	98.6 - 121.1	109.7	-	1998	44,000.0 - 50,500.0	47,250.0	-	1999
Liechtenstein	67.6 - 101.4	84.5	40.0 - 50.0	1998	33,780.0 - 47,300.0	40,540.0	70.0 - 80.0	1998
Luxembourg	79.5 - 159.1	119.3	15.0 - 35.0	1999	42,415.6 - 53,019.5	47,717.5	85.0 - 90.0	1999
Malta	82.7	82.7	40.0	2000	70,870.0	70,870.0	60.0	2000
Monaco	203.0	203.0	-	1997				
Netherlands	48.5 - 72.8	60.7	-	1999	25,000.0 - 30,000.0	27,500.0	-	1999
Norway	91.4 - 137.1	114.3	70.0 - 90.0	2000	34,278.0 - 68,556.0	51,417.0	70.0 - 90.0	2000
Portugal	43.2	43.2	-	1999	25,000.0 - 35,000.0	30,000.0	-	1999
Spain	63.0	63.0	54.5	1999	38,898.1	38,898.1	75.0	1999
Sweden	65.9 - 87.9	76.9	-	2000	32,910.0 - 43,880.0	38,295.0	75.0 - 80.0	2000
Switzerland	35.5 - 118.3	76.9	-	2000	23,655.0 - 47,309.0	35,482.0	-	2000
Turkey					75,000.0 - 85,000.0	80,000.0	-	1999
United Kingdom	101.9	101.9	61.6	1999	30,534.0 - 45,802.0	38,168.0	-	2000
OCEANIA								
Australia	159.9 - 511.5	335.7	-	1999	70,330.0 - 83,120.0	76,725.0	-	1999
New Zealand	158.5 - 211.3	184.9	-	1999				

Herbal cannabis

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>East Africa</u>								
Ghana					39.2 - 62.7	51.0		1999
Kenya	0.1	0.1	-	1996	119.8	119.8	-	1996
Mauritius	8.0 - 12.1	10.1	-	1999	12,071.5	12,071.5		1999
Seychelles	6.0	6.0	-	1998	3,600.0 - 4,510.0	4,055.0	-	2000
Uganda	0.03 - 0.15	0.1	-	2000	100.0 - 150.0	125.0	-	2000
<u>North Africa</u>								
Egypt	5.1	5.1	-	1996	2,990.0 - 3,580.0	3,285.0	-	1996
Morocco					426.0	426.0	-	1997
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
Malawi					400.0	400.0		1999
Namibia	0.5	0.5		1998	545.6	545.6	-	1998
South Africa	0.2 - 0.3	0.3	-	1997	500.0 - 800.0	650.0	-	1997
Swaziland	0.1 - 0.1	0.1	-	1998	50.0	50.0	-	1998
Zambia	0.6	0.6	-	1998				
Zimbabwe	1.3	1.3	-	1999	266.5	266.5	-	1999
<u>West and Central Africa</u>								
Benin					8.4	8.4	-	1998
Congo	0.3	0.3		1999				
Côte d'Ivoire	1.7	1.7	-	1997	190.0	190.0	-	1996
Ghana					39.2 - 62.7	51.0	-	1999
Nigeria					17.8	17.8	-	1997
Americas								
<u>Central America</u>								
Costa Rica	0.1	0.1	-	1999	63.4 - 70.5	67.0	-	1999
Guatemala					135.3	135.3	-	1996
Honduras					39.0	39.0	-	1997
Panama					80.0	80.0	-	1998
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	6.7 - 13.4	10.1	-	1999	4,024.1 - 5,365.5	4,694.8	-	1999
Mexico					49.0 - 96.8	72.9	-	1996
United States	1.2 - 26.5	10.2	-	2000	1,100.0 - 5,480.0	2,475.0	-	2000
Uruguay	1.0	1.0	-	2000	180.0	180.0	-	2000
<u>South America</u>								
Argentina	0.5 - 0.7	0.6	-	1999	250.0 - 350.0	300.0	-	2000
Brazil	0.9	0.9	-	1997				
Chile	1.0	1.0	-	1996	800.0	800.0	-	1998
Ecuador					600.0	600.0	-	1999
Guyana	0.2	0.2	-	1996	50.0 - 80.0	65.0	-	1996
Paraguay	1.6	1.6	-	1999	32.6 - 48.9	40.7	-	1999
Peru	0.1	0.1	-	1999	50.0	50.0	-	1999
Uruguay	0.4	0.4	-	1999	150.0 - 180.0	165.0	-	1999
Venezuela	2.2 - 3.0	2.6	-	2000	222.0 - 296.0	260.0		2000
<u>Caribbean</u>								
Bahamas	1.9 - 2.6	2.3	-	1998	1,322.8 - 1,543.2	1,433.0	-	1998
Bermuda	17.6	17.6	-	1999	11,023.1 - 15,432.4	13,227.7	-	1999
Cayman Islands	2.2	2.2	-	1999	11,023.0	11,023.0	-	1999
Dominican Republic	4.0 - 5.0	4.5	-	1999	400.0 - 500.0	450.0	-	1998
Saint Lucia	0.8	0.8	-	2000	600.0 - 660.0	630.0	-	2000
Trinidad Tobago	0.6	0.6	-	1998	1.0 - 530.0	265.5	-	1998
Turks and Caicos Islands					1,102.0	1,102.0	-	1998

Herbal cannabis

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Asia								
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>								
Armenia					1,000.0	1,000.0	-	1996
Azerbaijan	10.0 - 12.0	11.0	-	1999	1,000.0 - 1,200.0	1,100.0	-	1999
Kyrgyzstan	0.1 - 0.4	0.3	-	2000	80.0 - 300.0	190.0	-	2000
Tajikistan					500.0 - 800.0	650.0	-	1999
Turkmenistan					350.0	350.0	-	2000
Uzbekistan					100.0 - 300.0	200.0	-	1998
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
Brunei Darussalam	9.2 - 15.3	12.2		2000	5,297.2	5,297.2	-	1998
China (Hong Kong SAR)	6.5	6.5	-	1999	1,190.5	1,190.5	-	1999
Indonesia	0.4	0.4	-	1999	129.9	129.9	-	1999
Japan	7.0 - 69.9	38.4	-	1999	8,737.7	8,737.7	-	1999
Malaysia	0.5 - 0.6	0.5	-	1997	265.2 - 397.8	331.5	-	1999
Myanmar					30.2	30.2	-	1999
Macau	7.0 - 9.0	8.0		2000				
Philippines	0.1	0.1	-	1999	20.6 - 25.7	23.2	-	1999
Republic of Korea	2.5 - 3.4	3.0	-	1999	1,524.9 - 1,694.3	1,609.6	-	1999
Singapore	3.9	3.9	-	1999	941.7	941.7	-	1999
Thailand	1.2 - 2.4	1.8	-	1999	72.9 - 97.2	85.1	-	1999
<u>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</u>								
Israel	2.5 - 5.0	3.7	-	1998	200.0 - 375.0	290.0	-	2000
Jordan	0.3 - 0.7	0.5	-	1998	565.0	565.0	-	1998
Lebanon					1,200.0	1,200.0	-	2000
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	1.1	-	1999	652.2	652.2	-	1999
<u>South Asia</u>								
Nepal					7.4 - 14.7	11.0	-	1999
Europe								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Czech Republic	0.5 - 0.6	0.6	-	2000				
Hungary	7.2	7.2	-	1998	3,338.6	3,338.6	-	1998
Republic of Moldova	0.05	0.05	-	1997	100.0	100.0	-	1997
Slovakia	1.9 - 2.4	2.2	-	1999				
Slovenia	9.3 - 13.9	11.6	-	2000	1,850.0 - 4,630.0	3,240.0	-	2000
Russian Federation	1.0	1.0	-	1999	500.0	500.0	-	1999
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia					452.2 - 565.3	508.8	-	1998
Ukraine					1,000.0 - 2,000.0	1,500.0	-	1997
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Andorra	3.2	3.2	-	1999				
Austria	2.0 - 8.1	5.0	-	2000	1,010.0 - 2,690.0	1,850.0	-	2000
Belgium	6.6	6.6	-	1999	927.8	927.8	-	1999
Cyprus	20.0	20.0	-	1999	3,000.0 - 4,000.0	3,500.0	-	1999
Denmark	8.8 - 9.2	9.0	-	1999				
Finland	6.4 - 9.6	8.0	-	1999				
France	1.6 - 6.5	4.1	-	1999	652.1 - 1,956.3	1,304.2	-	1999
Germany	3.8 - 8.5	4.7	-	2000	1,400.0 - 3,310.0	2,355.0	-	2000
Gibraltar					5,000.0	5,000.0	-	1997
Greece	1.4 - 2.7	2.1	-	2000	275.0 - 550.0	410.0	-	2000
Iceland	22.3	22.3	-	1998	-	-	-	-
Ireland	14.2	14.2	-	1998	2,549.6 - 2,832.9	2,691.2	-	1998
Italy	4.5 - 7.1	5.8	-	1998	1,408.5 - 2,253.5	1,820.5	-	1998
Liechtenstein	8.2	8.2	-	1996	3,679.5	3,679.5	-	1996
Luxembourg	2.5	2.5	-	1998	1,642.9 - 2,190.5	1,916.7	-	1998
Netherlands	3.6 - 6.1	4.9	-	1999	1,005.0 - 1,538.5	1,269.2	-	1997

Herbal cannabis

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Norway	5.7 - 11.4	8.6	-	2000	4,000.0 - 5,710.0	4,860.00	-	2000
Portugal	1.5	1.5	-	1999	543.5 - 1,142.9	836.2	-	1998
Spain	2.7	2.7	-	1999	1,220.0	1,220.0	-	1999
Switzerland	1.2 - 8.9	5.0	-	2000	118.0 - 4,730.0	2,424.0	-	2000
Turkey					200.0	200.0	-	1996
United Kingdom	5.1	5.1	-	1999	1,530 - 3,050.0	2,290.0	-	2000
Oceania								
Australia	19.2	19.2	-	1999	3,050.0	3,050.0	-	1999

Cannabis Resin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>East Africa</u>								
Seychelles					8,110.0 - 9,010.0	8,560.0	-	2000
Uganda					2,250.0	2,250.0	-	1998
<u>North Africa</u>								
Algeria					2,207.3	2,207.3	-	1999
Egypt	0.1 - 2.3	1.2	-	2001	2,352.0 - 3,393.1	2,822.7	-	1999
Tunisia					1,035.4 - 1,207.9	1,121.7	-	1999
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
South Africa	18.4 - 23.0	20.7	-	1996	9,220.0 - 13,820.0	11,520.0	-	1996
Zambia	0.7	0.7	-	1998				
Americas								
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	6.8 - 16.9	11.8	-	1998	4,736.1 - 6,765.9	5,751.0	-	1998
United States					2,205.0 - 7,720.0	4,962.5	-	1996
Asia								
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>								
Armenia	5.0	5.0	-	2000	5,000.0	5,000.0	-	1999
Kyrgyzstan	0.1 - 0.4	0.3	-	2000	80.0 - 300.0	190.0	-	2000
Tajikistan					800.0 - 1,000.0	900.0	-	1997
Uzbekistan	0.7 - 1.5	1.1	-	1999	400.0 - 1,000.0	700.0	-	1999
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
China (Hong Kong SAR)	9.0	9.0	-	1999	21,882.3	21,882.3	-	1999
<u>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</u>								
Afghanistan					28.3 - 69.0	51.7	-	1999
Israel	3.8 - 7.5	5.6	-	1996	2,700.0 - 4,800.0	3,750.0	-	1996
Jordan	1.4	1.4	-	2000	710.0	710.0	-	2000
Kuwait					4,934.2	4,934.2	-	1998
Lebanon	5.0	5.0	-	1997	3,000.0	3,000.0	-	1997
Pakistan	0.1	0.1	-	1999	37.7 - 132.1	69.0	-	2000
Qatar	6.9 - 8.2	7.5	-	1996	5,995.0 - 6,870.0	6,432.5	-	1996
Syrian Arab Republic	1.1	1.1	-	1998	663.0	663.0	-	1998
<u>South Asia</u>								
India	0.2 - 0.4	0.3	-	1999	123.2 - 793.3	431.2	-	1998
Nepal	0.1 - 0.2	0.1	-	1999	36.8 - 44.2	40.5	-	1998
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.3	-	1997	244.0	244.0	-	1997
Europe								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Czech Republic	6.4 - 11.8	9.1	-	1999				
Hungary	3.4 - 10.6	7.0	-	1999	1,274.5 - 1,699.3	1,486.9	-	1999
Russian Federation	15.0	15.0	-	1999	3,000.0	3,000.0	-	1999
Slovenia	5.5 - 8.2	6.8	-	1999				

Cannabis Resin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Western Europe								
Andorra	2.6	2.6	-	1999				
Austria	4.0-8.1	6.2	-	2000	2,941.2 - 3,968.3	3,563.6	-	1998
Belgium	6.8	6.8	-	1998	1,910.0	1,910.0	-	1998
Cyprus	20.0	20.0	-	1999	5,000.0 - 6,000.0	5,500.0	-	1999
Denmark	5.7 - 8.6	7.2	-	1999	1,490.0 - 3,725.0	2,608.0	-	2000
Finland	7.8 - 12.5	10.1	-	2000	3,426 - 4,671.0	4,049.0	-	2000
France	3.3 - 6.5	4.9	-	1999	1,141.2 - 2,934.5	2,037.8	-	1999
Germany	3.3 - 7.6	5.5	-	2000	1,440.0 - 2,790.0	2,115.0	-	2000
<i>Gibraltar</i>	2.0 - 3.0	2.5	-	1998	1,000.0 - 1,500.0	1,250.0	-	1998
Greece	2.7 - 5.5	4.1	-	2000	1,375.0 - 2,200.0	1,787.0	-	2000
Iceland	21.7	21.7	-	1999				
Ireland	13.6	13.6	-	1999	3,396.7	3,396.7	-	1999
Italy	6.4	6.4	-	1996	1,920.0 - 3,210.0	2,565.0	-	1996
Luxembourg	5.3	5.3	-	1999	2,651.0 - 3,976.5	3,313.7	-	1999
Monaco					5,807.0	5,807.0	-	1997
Netherlands	4.9 - 12.1	8.5	-	1999	1,237.6 - 2,475.2	1,671.7	-	1998
Norway	5.7 - 11.4	8.6	-	2000	4,000.0 - 5,713.0	4,856.0	-	2000
Portugal	1.2	1.2	-	1999	1,087.0 - 2,285.7	1,686.4	-	1998
Spain	4.1	4.1	-	1999	1,639.0	1,639.0	-	1999
Sweden	6.6 - 8.8	7.7	-	2000	2,750.0 - 4,400.0	3,575.0	-	2000
Switzerland	4.1 - 10.3	7.2	-	1998	2,005.3 - 4,679.1	3,342.2	-	1999
Turkey					500.0 - 1,500.0	1,000.0	-	2001
United Kingdom	5.7	5.7	-	1999	1,530.0 - 3,055.0	2,294.0	-	2000
Oceania								
Australia	32.0	32.0	-	1999	6,550.0	6,550.0	-	1999

Cannabis Oil

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
Zambia	1.3	1.3	-	1998	-	-	-	-
Americas								
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	5.1 - 33.1	15.3	-	1999	2,899.0	2,899.0	-	1997
United States	35.0 - 55.0	45.0	-	1996	3,510.0 - 8,820.0	6,165.0	-	1996
<u>South America</u>								
Chile	24.7	24.7	-	1996	-	-	-	-
Asia								
<u>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</u>								
Israel	10.0	10.0	-	1998	-	-	-	-
Europe								
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Cyprus					8,000.0 - 10,000.0	9,000.0	-	1999
Iceland	89.3	89.3	-	1998	-	-	-	-
Spain	9.4	9.4	-	1997	3,288.6	3,288.6	-	1997
Switzerland	17.1 - 34.3	25.7	-	1998	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	22.9 - 24.4	23.7	-	2000	1,145.0 - 3,817.0	2,481.00	-	2000
Oceania								
Australia	33.3	33.3	-	1998	6,666.7 - 9,333.3	8,000.0	-	1998

L.S.D

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per dose)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per thousand dose)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
South Africa					5,593.0 - 8,949.0	7,271.0	-	1997
Zambia	42.8	42.8	-	1998				
Americas								
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	3.7 - 7.3	5.5	-	1996	3,380.0 - 6,765.9	5,074.4	-	1998
United States	1.0 - 10.0	5.5	-	1996	250.0 - 500.0	375.0	20.0 - 80.0	1996
Asia								
<u>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</u>								
Israel	12.5 - 25.0	18.8	-	2000				
Europe								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Czech Republic	3.2 - 6.4	4.8	-	1999				
Hungary	5.3 - 14.2	9.8	-	2000				
Poland					5,264.5 - 10,529.1	7,896.8	-	1999
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Austria	8.7 - 13.5	11.1	-	2000	4,663.1 - 7,771.8	6,217.5	-	1999
Belgium	4.3 - 14.2	8.9	-	1998	2,159.2 - 2,272.7	2,216.0	-	1998
Denmark	7.7 - 11.7	9.7	-	1998	4,622.5	4,622.5	-	1999
Finland	9.2 - 19.3	14.1	-	1998	9,174.3 - 9,633.9	9,404.1	-	1998
France	8.3 - 17.5	12.8	-	1998				
Germany	0.8 - 3.1	6.4	-	2001	438.1 - 3,505.0	1,971.6	-	2001
Greece	6.7 - 10.1	8.4	-	1998	3,366.1 - 5,049.1	4,207.6	-	1998
Iceland	17.9	17.9	-	1998	-	-	-	-
Ireland	14.1 - 14.6	14.3	-	1998	2,812.9 - 2,919.7	2,866.3	-	1998
Italy	11.5 - 17.2	14.4	-	1998	2,870.8 - 4,593.3	3,732.1	-	1998
Luxembourg	12.3	12.3	-	1998	9,943.2	9,943.2	-	1998
Netherlands	5.2	5.2	-	1998				
Portugal	5.7 - 14.3	10.0	-	1998	-	-	-	-
Spain	8.5	8.5	-	1998	8,965.5	8,965.5	-	1998
Sweden	6.1 - 12.1	9.1	-	1999				
Switzerland	4.1 - 41.2	22.6	-	1998	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom	6.2	6.2	-	1999	1,527.0 - 3,053.0	2,290.0	-	2000
Oceania								
Australia	12.4 - 26.7	16.5	-	1998				
New Zealand	8.2 - 11.4	9.8	-	2000	11,421.0 - 20,557.0	15,990.00	-	2000

Ecstasy

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per tablet)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per thousand tablets)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>North Africa</u>								
Egypt	8.6 - 14.2	11.4	-	2000	1,430	1,430	-	2000
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
South Africa	6.5 - 24.5	15.4	-	1999	5,592.0 - 8,948.0	7,270.0	-	1997
Americas								
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	26.5 - 33.1	29.8	-	1999	9,933.8 - 13,245.0	11,589.4	-	1999
United States	10.0 - 45.0	27.5	-	2000	2,000.0 - 20,000.0	11,000.0	-	2000
<u>Caribbean</u>								
Cayman Islands	30.0	30.0	-	1999				
<u>South America</u>								
Peru	10.0 - 15.0	12.5		2001 T				
Asia								
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
China	34.3	34.3	-	1999	12,909.0	12,909.0	-	1999
Indonesia	30.0	30.0	-	1996	10,730.0	10,730.0	-	1996
Macau	16.0 - 17.0	16.5		2000				
Thailand	10.6	10.6	-	1999				
<u>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</u>								
Israel	17.5 - 20.0	18.8	-	2000	4,750.0 - 7,500.0	6,125.00	-	2000
Europe								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Croatia	6.0 - 9.6	7.8	-	2000				
Czech Republic	8.6 - 12.8	10.7	-	1999				
Hungary	7.1 - 10.1	8.9		2000	1,907.8	1,907.8	73.0	1998
Lithuania	6.0 - 12.0	9.0	-	2000	2,000.0 - 4,000.0	3,000.0	11.0 - 40.0	2000
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Austria	10.1 - 16.8	13.5	-	2000	4,663.1 - 7,771.8	6,217.5	25.0 - 90.0	1999
Belgium	3.4 - 8.0	5.7	-	2000	1,060.4 - 2,651.0	1,678.9	-	1999
Cyprus	16.0 - 20.0	18.0		2000				
Denmark	12.4 - 18.6	18.0	-	2000	4,303.5	4,303.5	-	1999
Finland	9.3 - 15.6	12.5	-	2000	4,671.4 - 6,229.0	5,450.0	-	2000
France	16.9	16.9	-	1998				
Germany	0.4 - 17.5	6.0	-	2001	2,132.3 - 5,248.8	3,690.5	-	1999
Greece	16.8 - 26.9	21.9	-	1998	6,732.1 - 10,098.2	8,415.2	-	1998
Iceland	50.6	50.6	-	1999				
Ireland	13.6	13.6	-	1999	1,358.7	1,358.7	-	1999
Italy	31.6 - 40.2	35.9	-	1998	8,450.7 - 10,682.5	9,544.0	-	1998
Luxembourg	13.3	13.3	-	1999	6,747.6 - 7,102.3	6,925.0	-	1998
Netherlands	7.8 - 12.4	10.0	-	1998	2,475.5 - 3,465.3	2,848.3	-	1998
Norway	17.1 - 22.9	20.0	20.0 - 50.0	2000	9,141.0 - 11,426.0	10,283.0	20.0 - 50.0	2000
Portugal	11.4 - 27.2	18.8	-	1998	1,358.7 - 2,857.1	2,104.7	-	1998
Spain	14.6	14.6	-	1999	15,689.7	15,689.7	-	1998
Sweden	18.2 - 24.3	21.2	-	1999	8,489.0	8,489.0	-	1999
Switzerland	6.9 - 41.2	24.0	-	1998				

Ecstasy

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per tablet)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per thousand tablets)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Turkey					16,958.7 - 22,611.6	19,785.2	-	1998
United Kingdom	13.7 - 15.3	14.5	-	2000	1,527.0 - 7,634.0	4,580.0	-	2000
Oceania								
Australia	9.6 - 51.2	30.4	-	1999	9,590.0 - 15,980.0	12,785.0	-	1999
New Zealand	42.3 - 52.8	47.5	-	1999	21,130.5 - 31,695.7	26,413.1	-	1999

Amphetamine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (*)				WHOLESALE PRICE (**)					
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Unit	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Unit
Africa										
<u>Southern Africa</u>										
South Africa	4.9 - 6.5	5.7	-	1999	T					
Asia										
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasian countries</u>										
Kyrgyzstan	0.1 - 0.4	0.3		2000		80.0 - 300.0	190.0		2000	
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>										
Brunei Darussalam	9.2 - 15.3	12.2		2000						
Macau	7.0 - 9.0	8.0		2000						
Myanmar	0.2 - 0.5	0.4		2001	T	100.0 - 301.2	175.4		2001	TB
<u>Near and Middle East/South</u>										
Israel						200.0 - 375.0	288.0		2000	
Americas										
<u>Caribbean</u>										
Saint Lucia	0.7 - 0.8	0.7		2000		600.0 - 660.0	630.0		2000	
<u>North America</u>										
United States	80.0 - 600.0	240.0		2000		24,000.0 - 175,000.0	70,500.0		2000	
<u>South America</u>										
Argentina	1.0 - 5.0	3.0		2000		250.0 - 350.0	300.0		2000	
Venezuela	2.2 - 3.0	2.6		2000		222.0 - 295.7	260.0		2000	
<u>East Africa</u>										
Seychelles						3,600.0 - 4,510.0	4,055.0		2000	
Uganda						100.0 - 150.0	125.0		2000	
Europe										
<u>Eastern Europe</u>										
Croatia	6.1 - 9.7	7.9	-	2000	T					
Estonia	12.0	12.0	-	2000		3,500.0	3,500.0	90.0	2000	
Hungary	7.1 - 17.8	12.5	-	2000		4,769.5	4,769.5	80.0 - 85.0	1998	
Lithuania	15.0 - 30.0	22.5	-	2000		10,000.0	10,000.0	28.0 - 89.0	2000	
Romania	15.0 - 20.0	17.5	-	1998	T					
Slovakia	0.3	0.3	90.0	1998	T					
Slovenia	6.5 - 11.1	8.8	20.0 - 25.0	2000		2,780.0 - 4,630.0	3,705.0	20.0 - 25.0	2000	
<u>Western Europe</u>										
Austria	13.5 - 33.6	23.5	-	2000		6,730 - 10,090	8,410.0	-	2000	
Belgium	8.0 - 26.5	15.0	-	1999	T	1,060.4 - 2,651.0	1,678.9	-	1999	
Denmark	49.7	49.7		2000		6,210.00	6,210.00		2000	
Finland	15.6 - 31.1	23.4	-	2000		9,892.1 - 12,589.9	11,241.0	46.0	1999	
France	6.8 - 27.2	13.6	-	2001						
Germany	4.3 - 11.9	8.1	-	2000	D	1,780.0 - 3,850.0	2,815.0	-	2000	TD
Greece	4.0 - 5.0	4.5	-	1998	D	2,797.2 - 3,496.5	3,146.9	-	1998	TD
Iceland	65.1	65.1	-	1999						
Ireland	14.1 - 14.6	14.3	-	1998		2,812.9 - 2,919.7	2,866.3	-	1998	TD
Italy	23.0 - 28.7	25.8	-	1998	D	4,593.3 - 5,741.6	5,167.5	-	1998	TD
Luxembourg	13.3 - 26.5	19.9	-	1999						
Netherlands	2.5 - 7.8	5.1	-	1998		2,604.2 - 3,465.3	3,013.3	-	1998	

Amphetamine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (*)					WHOLESALE PRICE (**)				
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Unit	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Unit
Norway	32.0 - 51.2	41.6	20.0 - 90.0	1999		9,140 - 14,850	12,000.0	20.0 - 90.0	2000	
Portugal	5.7 - 14.3	10.0	-	1998						
Spain	4.2 - 27.1	15.7	-	1998		20,172.4	20,172.4	-	1998	
Sweden	9.9 - 27.4	18.6	-	2000		6,590.0 - 10,990.0	8,790.0	-	2000	
United Kingdom	13.7 - 15.3	16.2	5.5	2000		1,530.0 - 4,900.0	3,210.0	-	2000	
Oceania										
Australia	44.8 - 191.9	118.4	7.0	1999		12,790.0 - 19,180.0	15,985.0	7.0	1999	
New Zealand	15.3 - 51.6	41.1		2000	T	18,270.0 - 27,410.0	22,840.00		2000	TT

(*) in Gram or otherwise as indicated

(**) in Kilogram or otherwise as indicated

D : Doses unit

T : Tablets unit

TD: Thousand of doses

TT: Thousand of tablets

Methamphetamine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gram)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogram)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Africa								
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
Malawi	5.0	5.0	-	1997	2,000.0	2,000.0	-	1997
Namibia	10.0	10.0	-	1996	2,000.0	2,000.0	-	1996
South Africa	3.4 - 8.9	6.2	-	1997	1,800.0 - 2,700.0	2,250.0	-	1997
Americas								
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	101.5	101.5	-	1998	20,882.3 - 26,849.1	23,865.7	-	1998
United States	20.0 - 200.0	110		2000	4,400.0 - 46,400.0	25,400.0	-	2000
Asia								
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
Brunei Darussalam					58,858.2 - 70,629.8	64,744.0	-	1999
China (Hong Kong SAR)	56.5	56.5	99.0	1999	6,153.8	6,153.8	99.0	1999
Japan	556.9 - 2,768.1	1,662.5	100.0	1997	11,637.6 - 33,250.2	22,443.9	100.0	1997
Republic of Korea	491.3	491.3	85.0	1999	67,771.7	67,771.7	85.0	1999
Singapore	147.1	147.1	-	1999	29,429.1 - 58,858.2	44,143.6	-	1999
Thailand	2.4 - 3.6	3.0	-	1998				
Europe								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Czech Republic	23.5 - 35.2	29.4	-	1996	-	-	-	-
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Finland	18.0 - 36.0	27.0	-	1999	9,892.1 - 12,589.9	11,241.0	31.0	1999
Germany	7.1 - 26.5	16.8	-	2000	3,200.0 - 7,990.0	5,595.0	-	2000
Netherlands	7.3 - 12.1	9.7	-	1999	-	-	-	-
Spain	24.3 - 25.8	25.1	-	1997	21,812.1 - 24,305.6	23,058.8	-	1997

CONSUMPTION

OVERVIEW

Extent

General population

In early 2002 the extent of global drug abuse was assessed for this report, based on latest available information, mainly covering the period from 1998 to 2000. The estimates show that worldwide the most widely consumed substances are cannabis (some 147 million people), followed by the amphetamine-type stimulants (33 million people using amphetamines, notably methamphetamine and amphetamine, and 7 million using ecstasy), cocaine (13 million people) and opiates (some 13 million people, of whom about 9 million are taking heroin).

The total number of drug users was estimated at some 185 million people, equivalent to 3.1% of the global population or 4.3% of the population age 15 and above. As drug users frequently take more than one substance, it should be noted that the total is not the sum of the individual drug categories. A more detailed geographical breakdown of these estimates will be provided in the following sections.

The estimates are - by and large - similar in magnitude to those published in 2000. The estimate for amphetamine-type stimulants is now higher compared to the mid 1990s. This is essentially the result of higher estimates of methamphetamine use in the South-East Asia region. Estimates are also higher for ecstasy as its use has spread from West Europe to many other parts of the world. In North

America ecstasy use levels now seem to exceed those reported from Europe. Changes in the estimates of other drugs should not be over-interpreted as they often do not reflect changes in drug abuse, but simply changes in the method of calculation and reporting. Many countries however, have changed and or improved their national estimates in recent years, and further changes can still be expected as countries switch from simple 'guess estimates' of experts working in the field to estimates based on scientific studies. All of this underlines the fact that global estimates must be treated with a high degree of caution (for more details on sources and limitations please see notes on the subject at the end of the report).

Gender

Worldwide drug abuse continues to be more widespread among males than females, even though several countries reported increases in female abuse levels over the last couple of years. Overall male dominance in drug consumption ranges from about 90% of all drug use in some traditional Asian societies to levels around 80% in the C.I.S. countries (84% of all registered drug users in the Russian Federation in 1999), 80% and 70% in several Latin American countries (e.g. Bolivia 83% (1998), Colombia 80% (1996) and Chile 73% (2000)) and about 60% in several developed countries (UK or Germany 63%, USA 56%; ratios based on annual prevalence data for the year 2000).

The male/female distribution, in addition, differs across the various drug categories. A frequently

Table 1. Extent of drug abuse (annual prevalence) over the 1998-2001 period

	Illicit drugs of which:	Cannabis	Amphetamine-type stimulants		Cocaine	Opiates	of which heroin
			Amphetamines	Ecstasy			
GLOBAL (million people)	185	147.4	33.4	7	13.4	12.9	9.2
in % of global population	3.1%	2.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.15%
in % of global population age 15 and above	4.3%	3.5%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.22%

Sources: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire data, various Govt. reports, reports of regional bodies, UNDCP estimates.

found pattern is a fairly strong female participation in the use of psychotherapeutic drugs, such as tranquilizers, sedatives, analgesics and stimulant-anorectics while the male dominance is particularly pronounced with regard to the abuse of heroin, crack-cocaine or methamphetamine. Problem drug use is thus more of a male phenomenon than drug use in general, though this does not exclude high levels of problem drug use among specific female subgroups, such as sex-workers. Another typical pattern found in several countries is relatively high levels of female drug consumption among younger age cohorts, approaching those of men, but still relatively low levels in older age groups. Gender differences among younger age cohorts are thus usually less pronounced than in the general population.

Employment status

Data from all countries show that prevalence of drug use among those unemployed is significantly above the national average. For instance, the 2000 British Crime Survey showed that among people aged 16-29, the unemployed were 32% more likely to use drugs than the employed. The risks were even greater for problem drugs such as heroin. In the USA drug use among those unemployed was more than 40% higher in 2000 than among those who had a job (age 18-25). A previous study, conducted in Colombia in 1996 showed that people who were unemployed, had a three times higher

risk of taking drugs than those employed. Data from the Russian Federation showed that 73% of registered drug users were unemployed in 1999.

Age/School surveys

In practically all countries prevalence of illicit drug use is higher among younger age groups than among older age cohorts. The highest levels of drug use are found in practically all countries among those 18-25 years of age, often towards the lower end of this age group. This usually reflects the use of cannabis. If one looks at illegal drugs other than cannabis, the highest rates are often found among the upper end of the 18-25 age group. But, there are exceptions. In the USA, for instance, not only cannabis but also 'all drugs except cannabis' peak among those 18-20 years of age, as revealed in the latest 2000 national household survey on drug abuse.

In the USA, 11% of the population aged 12 and above used drugs in 2000. Drug use among those aged 18 was almost three times as high. Results of school surveys, which offer a higher degree of anonymity for respondents than household surveys, show even higher figures: 12th graders (those aged 17, and a few aged 18) have annual prevalence rates of close to four times the general population average. Similarly, in Germany annual prevalence among those 18-20 years old (25.5%) is four times the national average (6.3% in 2000).

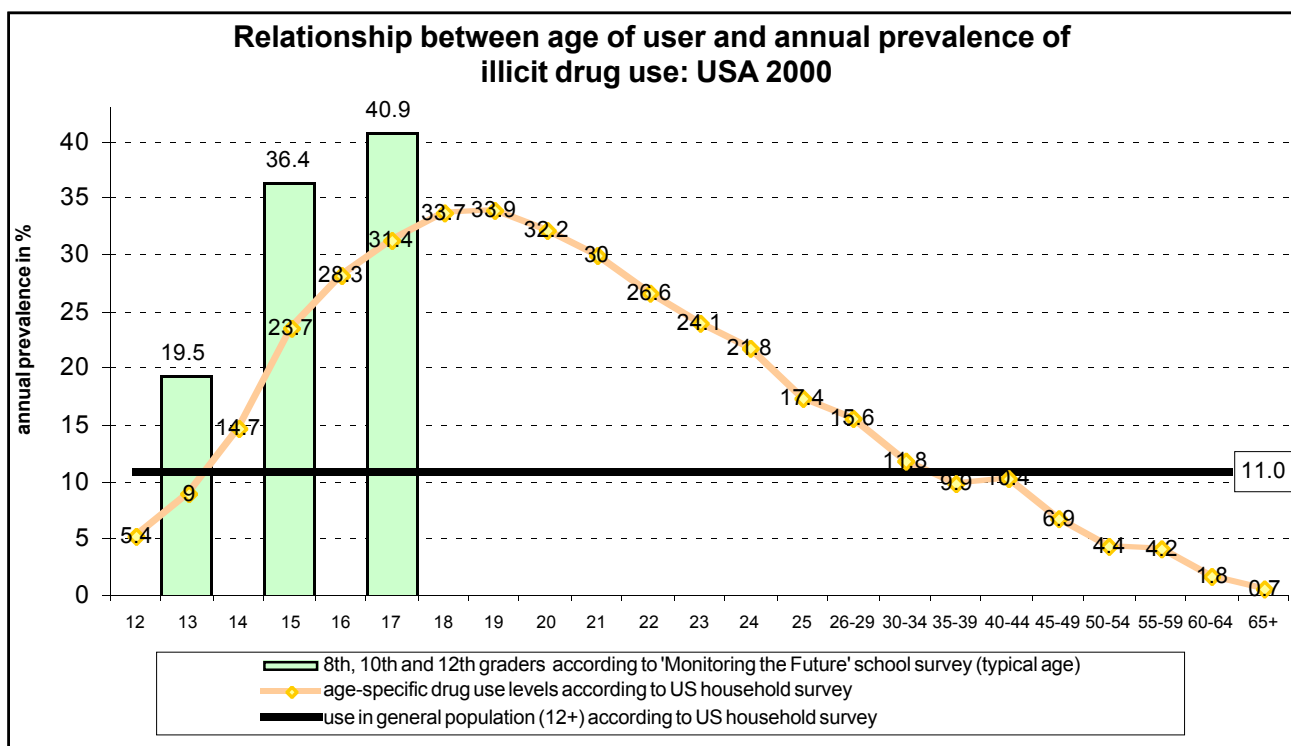


Figure 1 Source: SAMHSA, US Household Survey on Drug Abuse, NIDA, Monitoring the Future.

In the UK, which has the highest prevalence rates of drug use in Europe (national average of 11% among those 16-59 years of age in 2000), the highest prevalence figures are found among those 20-24 years old; their prevalence rate (30%) exceeds the national average almost three fold.

Table 2 provides an overview of drug use among 15-16 year olds in some of the world's key drug markets: Europe, North America and Oceania. The key indicator in the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs (ESPAD) studies, and thus also the key indicator used for this comparison, is life-time prevalence. Life-time use is not a very useful indicator when it comes to general population surveys; however, it has its justifications in school surveys: it enables identification of the extent of drug experimentation in the student population and the relative importance of the different substances used. Annual and monthly prevalence, of course, do provide such information as well, but usually require larger samples to arrive at statistically meaningful results. Experience has shown that life-time prevalence in this age group correlates very strongly with annual prevalence and current use (past month use). In the USA, a time series analysis of life-time and annual prevalence of drug use among 10th graders over the 1991-2001 period shows a correlation coefficient of 0.99 (i.e. the higher annual prevalence, the higher life-time use and *vice versa*). The same is also true for life-time and current use ($R=0.985$), which is also an almost perfect fit.^a In both Europe (average of ESPAD region) and in the USA life-time prevalence of drug use among 15-16 year olds is about a quarter higher than annual prevalence and about twice as high as current use.

The school surveys show that life-time prevalence of illicit drug use is highest in the USA and Australia (> 40%), and high in Canada (> 35% based on data from Ontario, 7th-13th grade). Life-time prevalence among students in Europe is still clearly below the levels reported from North America or Australia. The overall unweighted average of students exper-

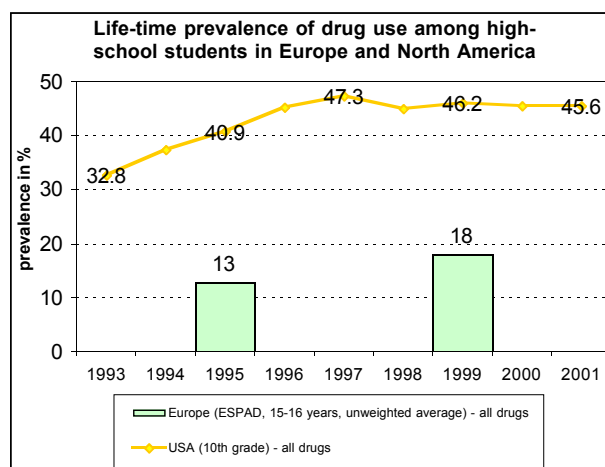


Figure 2
Sources: ESPAD & NIDA.

imenting with drugs in Europe, based on calculations done by the ESPAD team, was 18% in 1999. Even if data of major 'missing countries' (Germany, Spain, Belgium and Netherlands^b) are added to the 29 countries already contained in the unweighted ESPAD average, and country results are weighted by the size of their youth population in order to better reflect overall drug use levels in Europe^c, the weighted average amounts to no more than 25%. The West European average is still less than 30%. These are higher levels than reported from several South American countries, but still lower rates compared to North America or the Oceania region.

Nonetheless, the rapid increase in drug use in Europe is a matter of concern. Overall life-time prevalence of drug use among 15-16 year olds increased by more than 40% over the 1995-1999 period, a higher growth rate than was reported from Canada or the USA. In the USA prevalence rates were rising over the 1991-97 period but fell again slightly over the 1997-2001 period.

The increase in Europe was mainly a result of the doubling of prevalence rates in East Europe. By contrast, in some of the markets of West Europe,

a) A published table or list of annual prevalence rates of illicit drug use among 15-16 year olds among ESPAD countries for the year 1999 is not available. However, there are indirect indications suggesting that life-time and annual prevalence rates also correlate strongly across countries. Life-time cannabis use among 15-16 to years old and annual prevalence of cannabis use among 15-16 year olds across the ESPAD region correlate very strongly ($R = 0.97$). Moreover, life-time drug use and life-time cannabis use correlate very strongly ($R = 0.96$) across the ESPAD region. Given the importance of cannabis for the overall level of drug use, it can thus be safely assumed that annual prevalence and life-time prevalence of illicit drug use can be expected to also correlate strongly among ESPAD countries, i.e. the higher life-time prevalence of drug use in a country, the higher will be annual prevalence, and vice versa.

b) The Netherlands was part of the 1999 ESPAD project; however, as it had not been possible to draw the Dutch sample according to the ESPAD guidelines (a quota sampling instead of a random sample of school classes was used), data from the Netherlands were not included in the main body of the 1999 ESPAD report and all calculations were done excluding the Dutch data.

c) This reflects, for instance, the fact that the youth population of the UK is larger than that of Malta, so that it may be appropriate to give a stronger weight to the higher UK results and less weight to lower results of Malta.

Table 2. Life-time prevalence among 15-16 years old pupils in Europe, North-America and Oceania in 1999

	Europe						Canada (Ontario)	USA	Australia
	Range		Unweighted averages of 29 ESPAD countries*	European averages weighted by size of youth population in 33 countries** (including ESPAD countries)			Ontario School Survey 7 - 13 th grades (proxy for 10 th grade)	Monitoring the Future, 1999, 10 th graders	(average of 15 and 16 years)
	min	max		West Europe	East Europe	All Europe			
All drugs	3%	36%	18%	28.7%	18.7%	25.1%	-	46.2%	-
Cannabis	1%	35%	16%	27.2%	15.7%	23.0%	34.7%	40.9%	42.8%
Tranquillizers / sedatives	2%	18%	7%	7.3%	8.9%	8.0%	3.5%	7.9%	21.5%
Inhalants	1%	22%	9%	9.4%	7.0%	8.50%	10.9%	17.0%	21.3%
All illicit drugs but cannabis	2%	13%	6%	8.0%	7.4%	7.7%	-	24.0%	-
ATS									
Amphetamines	0%	8%	2%	3.5%	2.7%	3.3%	9.5%	15.7%	9.3%
Ecstasy	0%	6%	2%	3.0%	2.2%	2.8%	5.4%	6.0%	5.0%
Heroin									
by smoking	1%	8%	3%	1.7%	3.8%	2.5%	-	1.6%	-
injecting	0%	3%	1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	-	1.3%	-
Cocaine									
Cocaine-HCL	0%	4%	1%	2.3%	1.2%	2.0%	5.1%	7.7%	4.0%
Crack-cocaine	0%	2%	1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.9%	3.3%	4.0%	-
LSD and other hallucinogens	0%	5%	2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.6%	10.3%	8.5%	9.3%

* 29 ESPAD countries: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, FYR of Macedonia, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Moscow), Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, UK.

** 29 ESPAD countries plus Belgium, Germany, Netherlands and Spain.

Sources: The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN), Council of Europe, Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group), *The 1999 ESPAD Report*, Stockholm 2000, NIDA, *Monitoring the Future, National Results on Adolescent Drug Use, Overview of Key Findings 2001*, Bethesda, Maryland (USA), 2002, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Statistics on drug use in Australia 2000*, Canberra, May 2001.

characterized by high levels of substance abuse - UK and Ireland - prevalence rates fell between 1995 and 1999. In Germany, prevalence rates had grown strongly in the early 1990s, but stabilized over the 1997-2001 period. Similarly, overall prevalence rates of drug use, after having grown strongly in the early 1990s stabilized and even declined marginally between 1996 and 1999 in the

Netherlands. Increases over the 1995-1999 period, by contrast, were reported from Belgium, France and Italy.

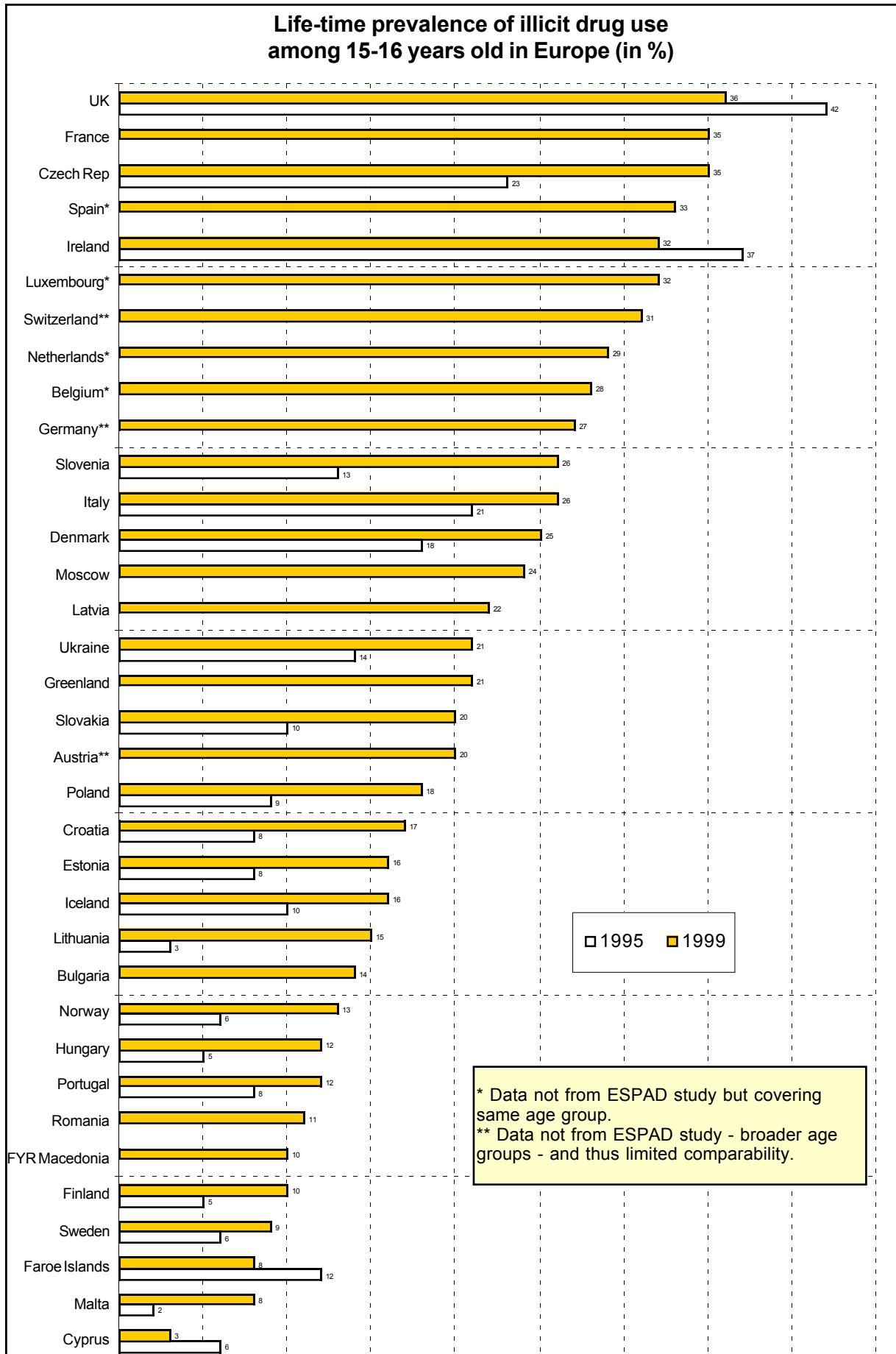


Figure 3
 Sources: Council of Europe (Pompidou Group), EMCDDA, Govt. Reports.

The UK - despite the fall in drug use among 15-16 year olds between 1995 and 1999 - still has Europe's highest prevalence rates (36%), followed, *ex-aequo*, by France and the Czech Republic (35%). Spain, Ireland, as well as Luxembourg and Switzerland have prevalence rates of more than 30%. Prevalence rates of more than 25% have been reported from the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Germany (though the age group is not directly comparable), Denmark and Slovenia. Among the countries with rather low levels of drug use (10% or less), are the two Nordic countries, Finland and Sweden as well as Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Cyprus and Malta. Most East European countries fall in the range of 15 to 24 percent.

Cannabis is the main drug used by the youth worldwide. Based on life-time prevalence data it accounts for close to 90% of all drug use among 10th graders in the USA and for almost 95% of drug use in Europe among those 15-16 years old. However, poly-drug use is on the rise, including

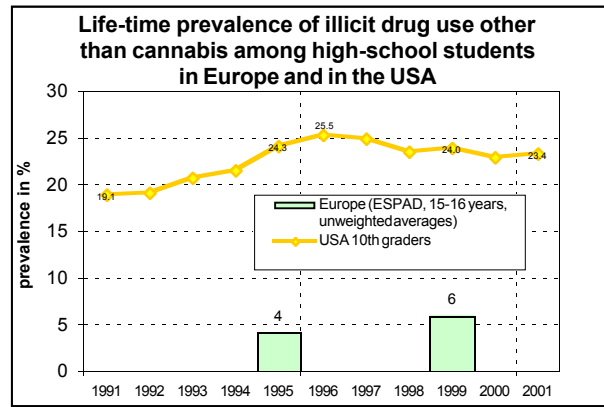


Figure 4
Sources: ESPAD, NIDA.

among high-school students. A third of experimentation with drugs in Europe among high-school students and already half of drug experimentation in the USA (based on life-time prevalence data), concern drugs other than cannabis. Excluding cannabis, about 6% (unweighted average), experimented with such drugs in the ESPAD region in

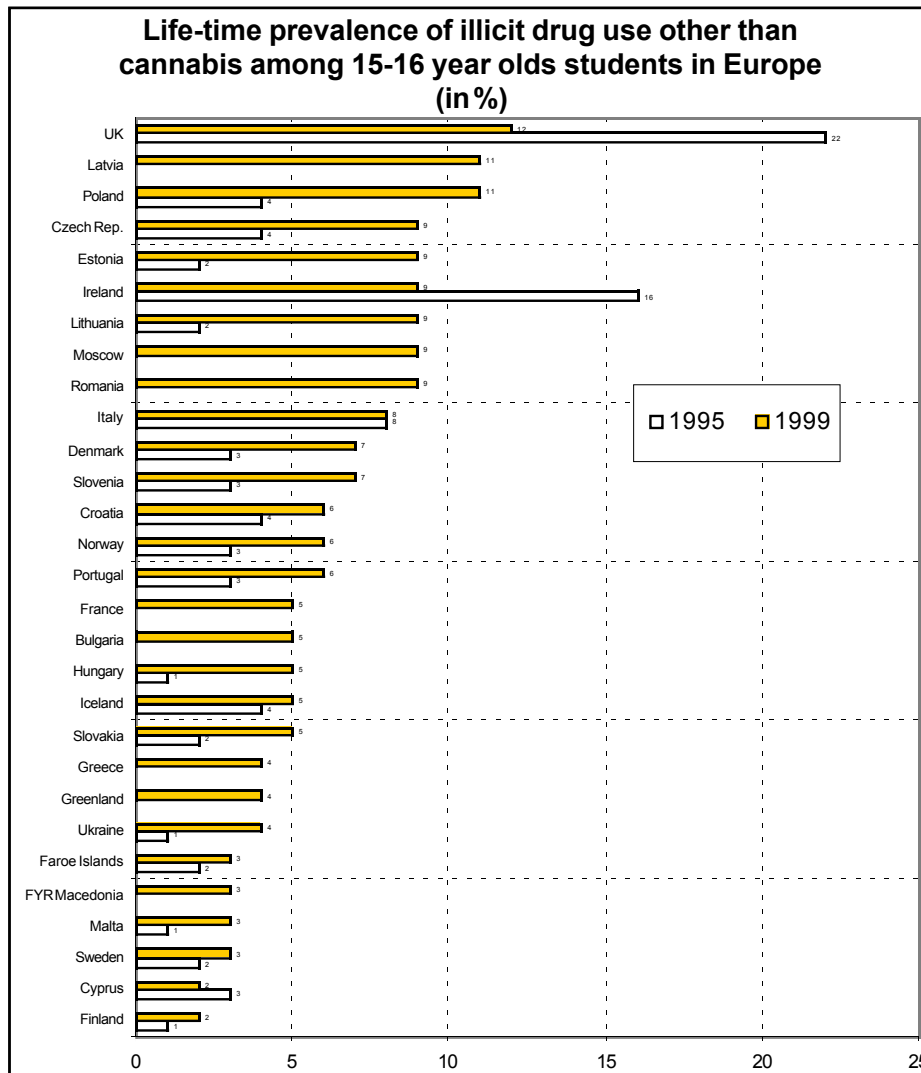


Figure 5
Sources: Council of Europe, The 1999 ESPAD Report, Stockholm, December 2000.

1999, up from 4% in 1995, signalling an increase of about 50% in these substances over the 1995-99 period. Most of the increase was again related to strongly rising levels of drug use in East Europe: life-time prevalence of drug use other than cannabis more than tripled between 1995 and 1999 in East Europe.

The overall weighted average of drug use other than cannabis for the ESPAD region was close to 8% in 1999, equivalent to a third of the levels reported from 10th graders in the USA (24%). However, in contrast to rising levels in Europe, prevalence rates for these drugs were stable or declining over the 1996-2001 period. Life-time prevalence figures for these substances, based on US data, are about 40% higher than annual prevalence and 180% higher than current use (monthly prevalence). Applying these ratios to Europe, one could estimate that annual prevalence of the use of illicit drugs other than cannabis among 15-16 years old may have reached levels around 5.5% and current use of slightly less than 3% in Europe, as compared to 17% and 8.5%, respectively, in the USA.

Within Europe the UK shows again the highest prevalence rate (12%). It is followed by several East European countries: Latvia and Poland (11%) as well as Estonia (9%), Moscow (Russian Federation), the Czech Republic, Lithuania as well as Romania. The only two other West European countries with similarly high levels of drug use are Ireland (9%) and Italy (8%). Relatively low levels (3% or less) are again reported by Finland and Sweden as well as by the FYR of Macedonia, Cyprus and Malta.

With regard to the specific substances other than cannabis, the following patterns emerge:

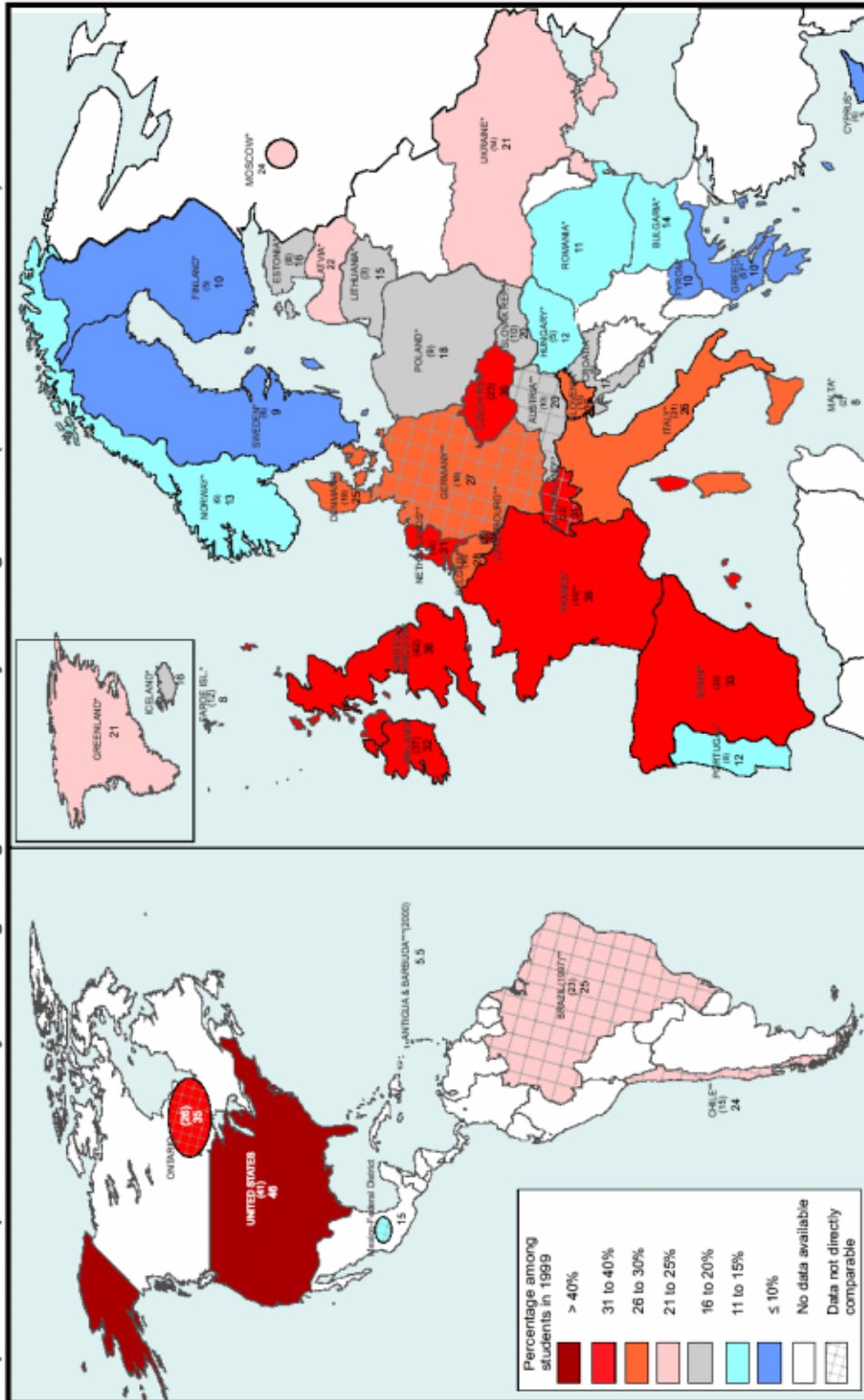
- Amphetamine-type stimulants are the drugs of choice among 15-16 year olds. This is true for Europe (i.e. West Europe and some East European countries, notably Poland and the Czech Republic) as well as for North America and Australia. ATS, including ecstasy, are already more popular in the USA than in Europe.
- LSD and other hallucinogens are also more popular in North America and Australia, exceeding the rates reported from Europe by factors of three to four.
- Despite increases in Europe in recent years, cocaine use is still about three times more popular in the United States than in Europe. Data also show that there remains a clear divide between East and West Europe when it

comes to cocaine: prevalence rates are still far higher in the latter.

- By contrast, heroin use, both in terms of smoking and injecting, is already more common in East than in West Europe. Smoking heroin is more than twice as common in East Europe than in West Europe. In Romania, Latvia, Lithuania, Russia, and Croatia heroin is the most popular drug among 15-16 year olds. The highest rate of injecting heroin among 15-16 year olds among all ESPAD countries was reported from the Russian Federation. As a result, overall heroin use in Europe clearly exceeds the levels reported from the USA.

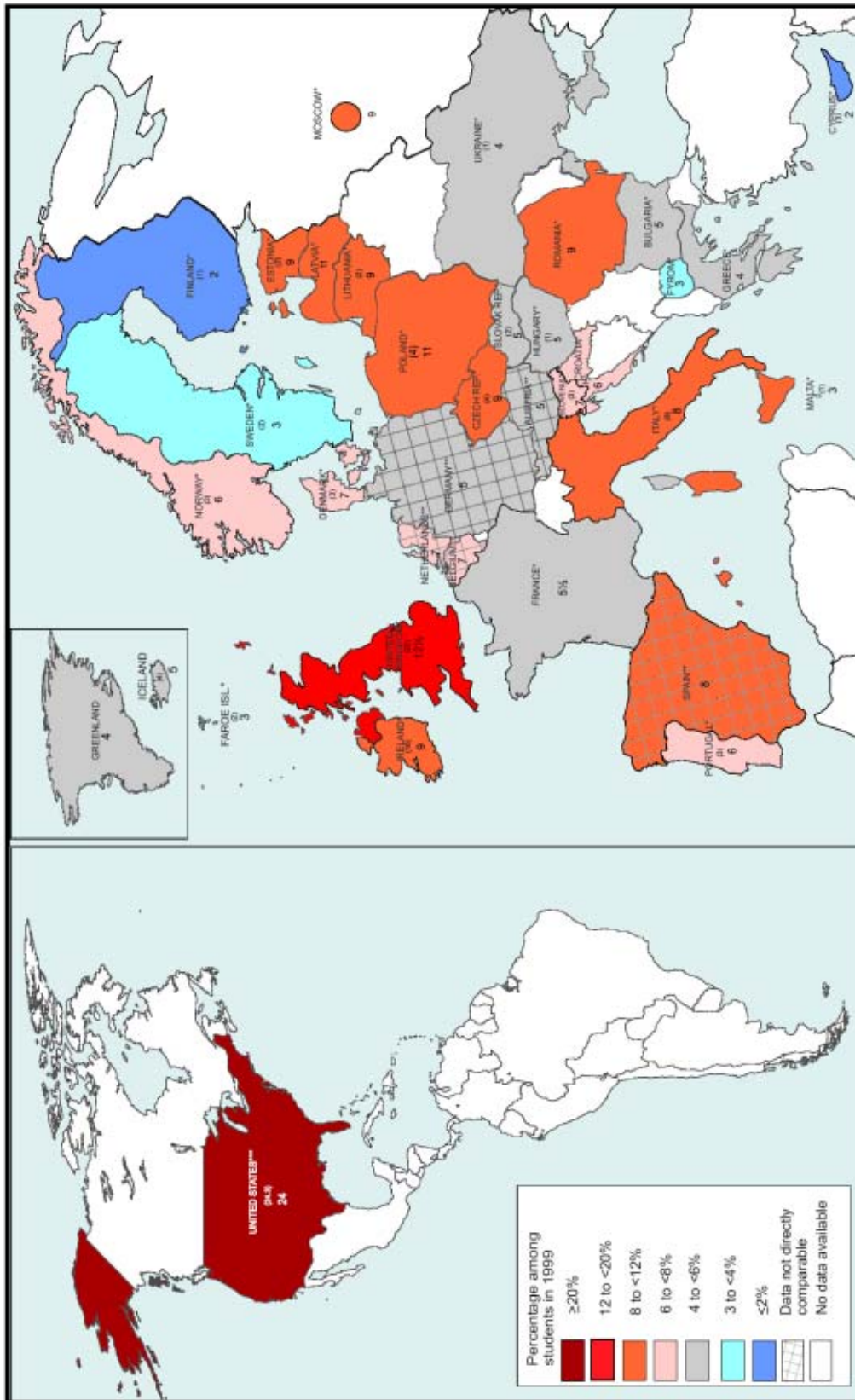
The following two maps present an overview of the discussion, showing life-time prevalence rates of illicit drug use in general, as well as prevalence rates for use of drugs other than cannabis among 15-16 year olds in Europe and - as far as available - in the Americas. A colour code is used to visualize results. Shades of red indicate high levels, grey medium levels and shades of blue low levels of life-time prevalence in 1999. Data for 1995, if available, are given in brackets. In case no ESPAD studies were conducted in a European country, other student surveys among 15-16 year olds were used. Priority in this context was given to surveys published by EMCDDA. If no such surveys for 15 to 16 year olds could be identified, other school/youth surveys, covering a broader age range, were used as a proxy. As these proxy results are not necessarily a precise reflection of drug use among 15-16 year olds, a grid has been super-imposed on these countries to indicate that comparability may be limited and that results must be treated with caution. Additional substance specific maps will be shown in subsequent sections where the abuse of individual substances is discussed in more detail.

Map 1. Lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug among students 15-16 years of age in 1999 (and for 1995 in brackets)



* Directly comparable ESPAD data: 15-16 years old in 1999 (1995).
 ** Data for Australia based on a national sample of 15-16 years old in 1994 (reported by EMCDDA) and pooled results of regional surveys in the late 1990s among 13-19 years old (reported by OBG).
 Data for Belgium based on a study among 15-16 years old conducted in 1994 and 1999 in the Flemish part of the country (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Brazil based on a study in 10 provincial capitals among 10 to 19 years old pupils in 1993 and 1997 (CEBRID).
 Data for France based on a study conducted in 1993 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA) and the ESPAD study conducted in 1999 (EMCDDA).
 Data for Germany based on national studies conducted in 1993 and 2000 among 12-25 years old (reported by BKA).
 Data for Greece based on a study conducted in 1990 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA) and the ESPAD study conducted in 1999.
 Sources: ESPAD, EMCDDA, BZgA, OBG, SPANIPA, NIDA, COMACE, CEBRID.
 Data for Luxembourg based on two studies among 15-19 years old conducted in 1995 and 1998 (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Malta based on national studies conducted in 1999 and 1999 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Spain based on national school surveys conducted in 1994 and 1998 among 15-18 years old (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Switzerland extrapolated from a study among 14-19 years old conducted in 1995 (BFA) and a study among 15 years old students conducted in 1998 (SPANIPA).
 Data for the United States based on Monitoring the Future Study among 10th graders in 1999 (NIDA).
 **Data for the Caribbean countries based on studies undertaken as part of UNDCP's Global Assessment Programme 1998-2001.

Map 2. Lifetime prevalence of any illicit drug other than cannabis among students 15-16 years of age in 1999 (and for 1995 in brackets)



* directly comparable ESPAD data: 15-16 years old in 1999 (1995).
 ** Estimates based on a regression model from ESPAD data and prevalence rates of individual drug categories.
 *** Data for United States based on Monitoring the Future Study among 10th graders in 1999 (NIDA).
 Sources: ESPAD, NIDA.

Trends

In general, replies to UNDCP's Annual Report Questionnaire are more comprehensive on the reporting of trends in substance abuse than on estimates of the numbers of drug users. However, indications of trends in drug abuse are - for many countries - primarily a reflection of 'perceptions' of the development of the drug problem by the authorities. The perceptions may be influenced by a large number of factors and partial information, including police reports on seizures and on crime, reports from social workers, reports from drug treatment centres, personal impressions from visiting certain areas known for high levels of local drug trafficking and drug abuse, press reports, or a particular political agenda. These factors may induce a bias towards reporting an increase rather than a decline in the drug problem though in some cases the opposite may be true as well. Information on trends of drug abuse must therefore be treated with caution, and cannot always be taken at face value as a fair reflection of the development of the actual drug abuse situation in a country. Nonetheless, and despite the caveats, trend data do provide some

interesting insights into the growth patterns of individual drug groups and into regional patterns.

Results for the year 2000 show - once again - that overall more countries reported increases than declines in drug use. This indicates that the drug problem, on a global scale, continues to spread in geographical terms. This does not automatically mean that the numbers of drug users are rising as increases in some countries may offset declines in other parts of the world. Thus falling levels of cocaine use in the USA, the world's largest cocaine market, may have (largely) offset rising levels of cocaine use in West Europe and Latin America. Some of the increase in heroin use in the countries around Afghanistan may have been - at least partially - offset by stable to declining levels of heroin use in much of West Europe and some decline reported from countries in South-East Asia (as people there were switching to ATS). However, the larger the ratio between the countries reporting increases and those reporting declines, the less likely it is that such a scenario of a few countries off-setting increases in consumption in others could be realistic. Thus, one has to assume that the large

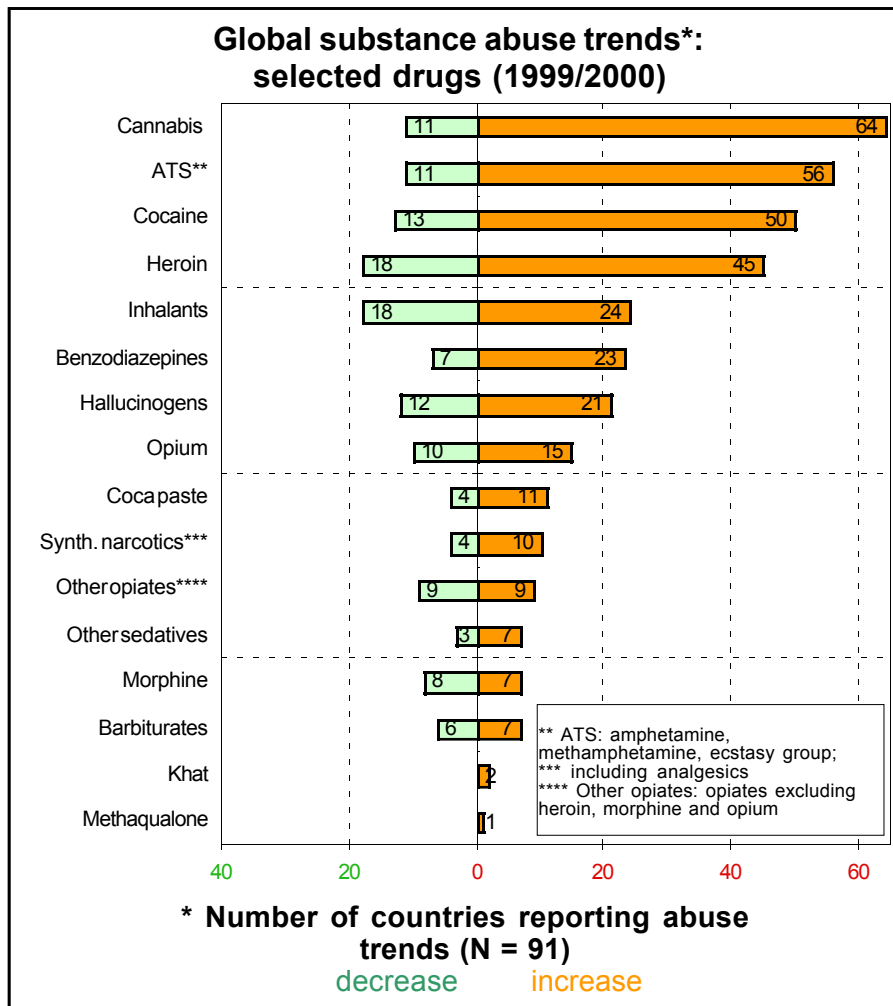


Figure 6
 Source: UNDCP, ARQ.

number of countries reporting increases in the use of amphetamine-type stimulants indeed meant that overall use levels on the global scale were rising in 2000.

The number of countries reporting increases in drug use fell in 2000 as compared to 1999. However, it would be premature to interpret this as sign of a trend towards stabilization of drug use. In parallel, the number of countries reporting declines fell as well. The main reason for this phenomenon was that reporting on trends deteriorated in 2000. While in the year 1999, 83 countries reported perceived drug abuse trends to UNDCP, this number fell to 60 in 2000 (though 80 questionnaires were returned, 20 of them did not contain abuse trend information).

Against this background of a lower response rate to UNDCP's ARQ, it was felt appropriate to combine the 1999 and 2000 results for further analysis in order to avoid misleading results caused by a non-response bias. This approach guarantees a sufficiently large coverage of all continents so that results can be still interpreted as global trends. The now combined 1999/2000 sample includes 91 countries covering all five continents: 14 African countries, 16 American countries, 27 Asian countries, 32 European countries, and 2 countries from the Oceania region.

The analysis of this sample shows that, as in previous years, the spread of drug use concerned mainly cannabis and the group of amphetamine-type stimulants. Seventy percent of all countries which provided UNDCP with their perception of drug trends, reported an increase in cannabis use, 62% reported an increase in amphetamine-type stimulants use (including 25% due to increases in methamphetamine use). This is followed by cocaine and heroin. 55% of the countries saw an increase in cocaine use (including crack-cocaine) and 50% reported an increase in heroin use. Less than a third of the countries reported increases in other substance (26% inhalants, 25% benzodiazepines, 23% hallucinogens, 11% synthetic narcotics, 8% barbiturates, 8% sedatives, etc.).

Overall, countries continue to report, as mentioned before, increases rather than declines in the use of drugs. The number of countries reporting declines in heroin (20%), cocaine (14%), ATS (12%) or cannabis (12%) could not offset the number of countries reporting increases in these substances. This was also true for hallucinogens and benzodiazepines. By contrast, for opium, morphine and other opiates as well as barbiturates and inhalants, the number of countries reporting increases and declines was more evenly distrib-

uted. A further analysis of the countries reporting declines in the use of opium or coca paste reveals that this often meant shifts from these 'raw products' to the respective end products (heroin / cocaine).

ABUSE OF OPIATES

Extent

Irrespective of the emergence of new drugs, opiates continue to be the main problem drugs worldwide. In Asia, Europe and Oceania, which together have 73% of the world's total population, treatment demand is between two thirds and three quarters related to opiate abuse. In the USA, which for years had been confronted primarily with a cocaine problem, more people in 1999 (the latest year available) were admitted for treatment for abuse of opiate (30% of all treatment demand excluding alcohol) than for abuse of cocaine (27%).

Opiate use (including heroin) in the late 1990s (1998-2000) was estimated at around 13 million people or 0.3% of the population age 15 and above; heroin abuse was estimated to affect 0.2% of the population. The overall estimates have thus hardly changed since those published in the 2000 World Drug Report, covering the 1995-97 period. The estimates are, nonetheless, tentative and may still change substantially as more scientific and comparable data becomes available. It should be noted that the regional distribution is now different from what it was in 1995-97.

Most opiate users (more than six million or half of the world's total abusing population) are still found in Asia, primarily in the countries around Afghanistan and Myanmar. However, the estimate for Asia is now lower than previous ones. This is not due to a decline in the abuse of opiates, but was mainly the result of a survey conducted by UNDCP in 2000/2001 in Pakistan. The study, which is in the process of being finalized, estimates problem heroin abusers to be around 0.5 million in Pakistan, one million less than estimates so far had suggested. The lower estimate still signals a serious problem. It does not reflect, however, a decline in heroin abuse - key informant interviews note moderate increases in recent years -, but the adoption of a more rigorous methodological approach to establishing national estimates. The survey was based on methodological approaches used in West Europe to identify the problem drug using population (combination of various multiplier methods).

The total number of opiate users in Europe is now estimated to amount to about 4 million people, accounting for some 30% of global opiate users, a



higher proportion than in previous estimates. This is due to higher estimates for East Europe. Numbers for West Europe remained largely unchanged (1.2 million people). The estimates suggest that opiate use in East Europe clearly exceeds the levels found in West Europe. IDU related HIV data and independently conducted school surveys under the ESPAD project in 1999 also seem to point in this direction. The weighted average (by the size of the youth population) of lifetime prevalence of heroin use among 15-16 years old in West Europe (ESPAD survey data and other surveys for Germany, Spain, and the Benelux countries) was 1.7%, less than half the average rate found in East Europe (3.8%). Nonetheless, some of the difference in the overall prevalence rates of the general population between West and East Europe is also due to differences in methodological approaches. The West European estimates are largely based on the concept of 'problem' heroin users, applying various estimation techniques to arrive at such results (various multiplier methods, capture-re/capture methods, use of multivariate indicators, etc.). The estimate for the Russian Federation, which accounts for the bulk of opiate use in East Europe, is derived by applying a certain multiplier^d to the number of registered opiate users and aims at the identification of all opiate users (i.e. heroin and kampot derived from poppy straw).

Similarly, the rather high rates reported from the Oceania region as compared to West Europe may reflect methodological particularities rather than any significant higher levels of abuse. Data from the Oceania region reported to UNDCP are based

on household survey results and not on the concept of a problem drug user; under-reporting in household surveys appears to be less of a problem in Australia than in other parts of the world. Some alternative attempts to identify the number of 'dependent' heroin users in Australia suggested that the problem drug use figures are a third lower than the household survey estimates for heroin; in most other countries, household survey data show significantly lower estimates than those derived by using other methods (Hall *et. al.*, *How many dependent opioid users are there in Australia?*, NDARC Monograph 44, 2000; Makkai and McAllister, *Patterns of drug use in Australia*, 1998).

Methodological issues also appear to be significant in comparing prevalence rates of West Europe with those of North America. Estimates for the United States, the largest heroin market in North America, combining occasional and chronic use, are based on household survey data (annual prevalence 0.3 million people of whom 0.25 million occasional users) and estimates on the number of chronic heroin users (0.9 million). If only heroin problem use (West Europe) and chronic heroin use (USA) were compared, the rates in North America and West Europe are almost identical; data for Italy and the UK, the largest heroin markets of West Europe, would be above the US figures, most other West European country data would be below the US figures. In any case, opiate abuse levels in Oceania and North America are above the global averages, and so is Europe if taken as a whole. Abuse levels in South America and Africa are below the global average.

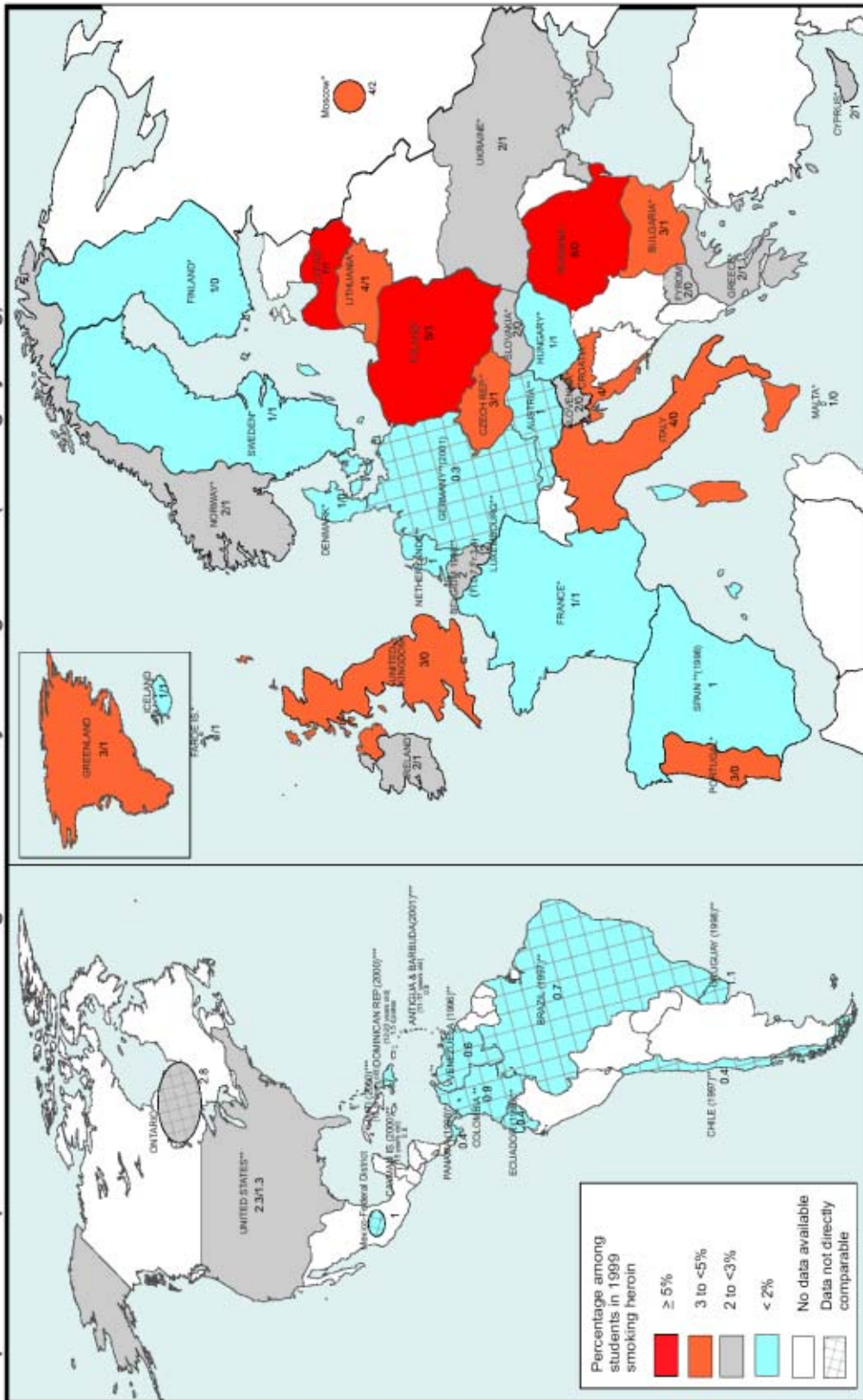
Table 3. Annual prevalence estimates of opiate use in the late 1990s (1998-2000)

	Number of people (in millions)	in % of population age 15 and above
OCEANIA	0.14	0.63
- West Europe	1.2	0.33
- East Europe	2.7	0.99
EUROPE	3.9	0.61
ASIA	6.3	0.26
- North America	1.25	0.41
- South America	0.34	0.12
AMERICAS	1.59	0.27
AFRICA	0.95	0.19
GLOBAL	12.88	0.31
Above global average:		below global average: 

Source: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire data, various Govt. reports, reports of regional bodies, UNDCP estimates.

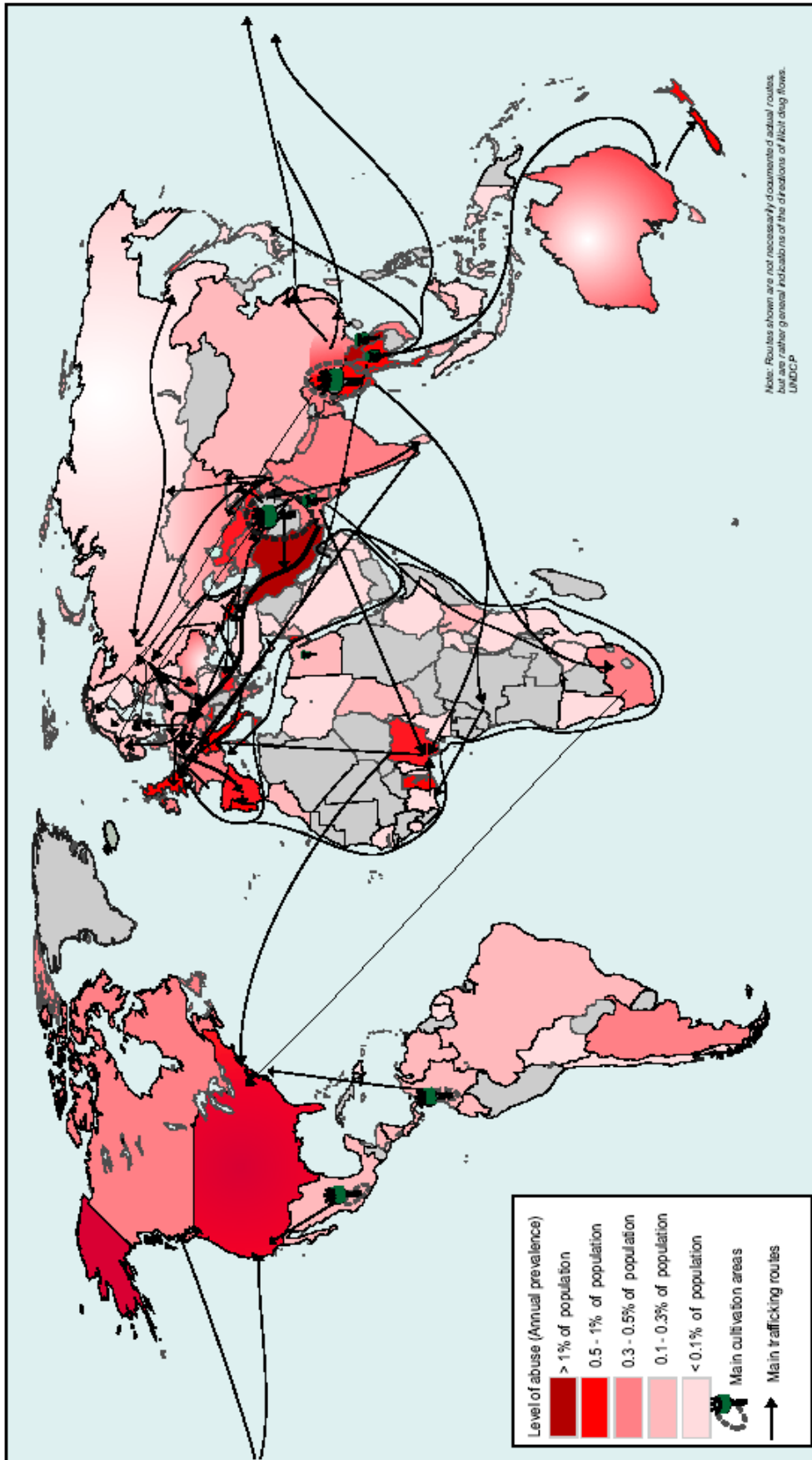
d) Authorities in the Russian Federation increased their estimate of the total opiate using population to around 2 million people. This is based on the fact of rapidly rising numbers of opiate users identified in the country's registries (some 270,000 people in 2000) and some local studies in Moscow which suggested that the total number of opiate users (heroin and other opiate which include a local brew of poppy straw) may exceed the official registry data by a factor of eight. Rapidly growing IDU related HIV registry data also point in the direction of a rapidly deteriorating opiate abuse situation in the Russian Federation.

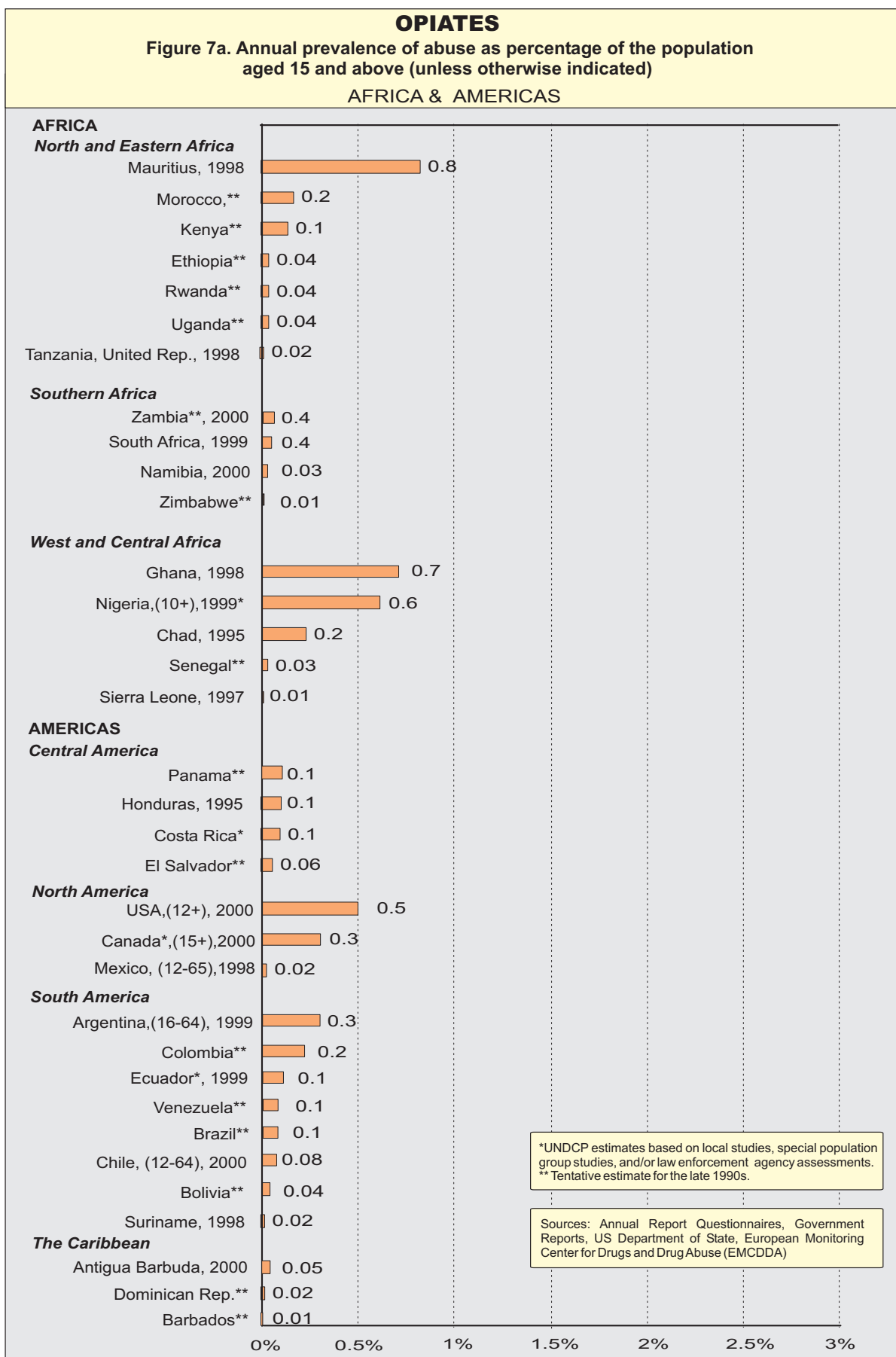
Map 3. Lifetime prevalence of heroin among students 15-16 years of age in 1999 (smoking/injecting)

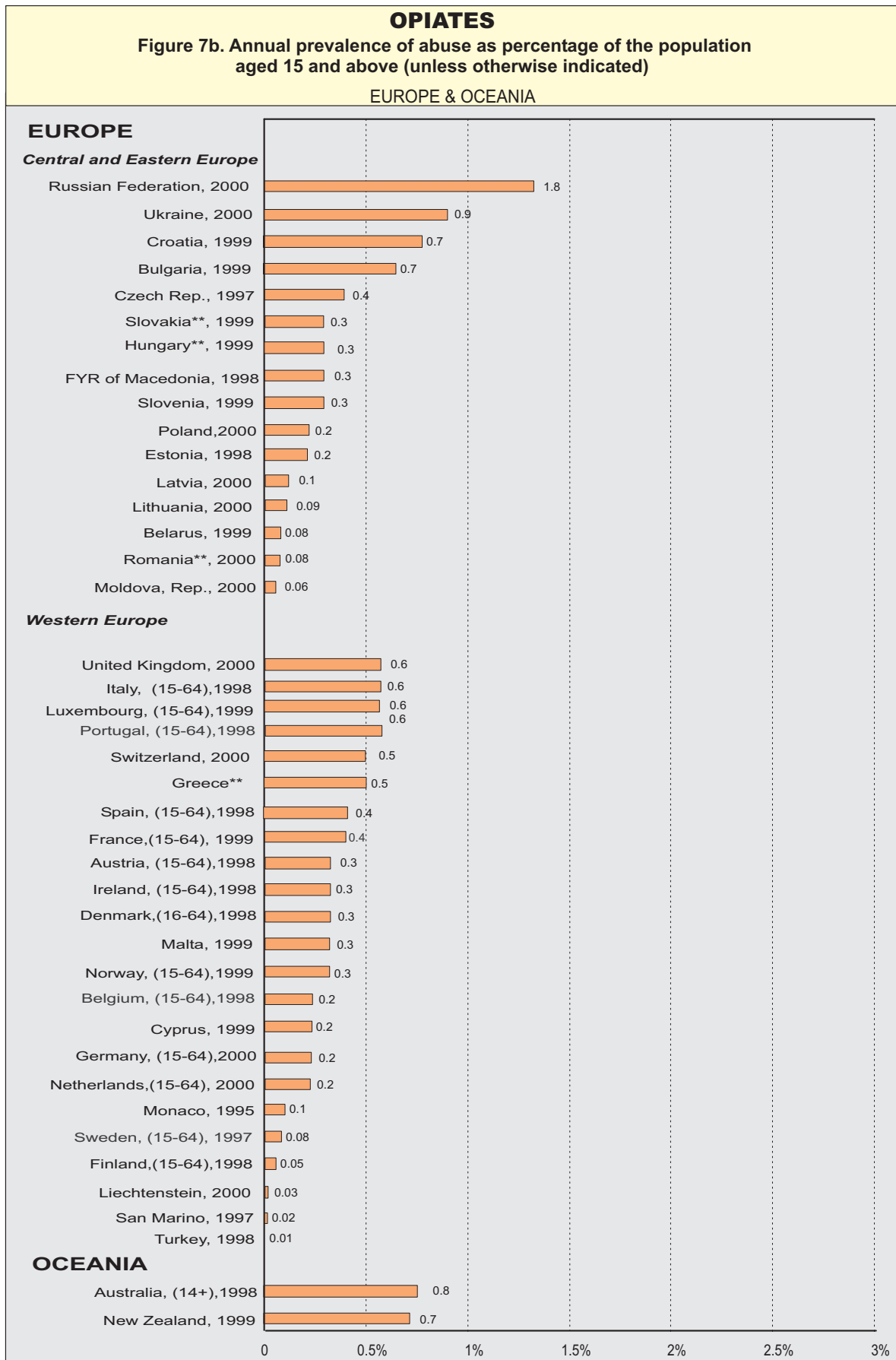


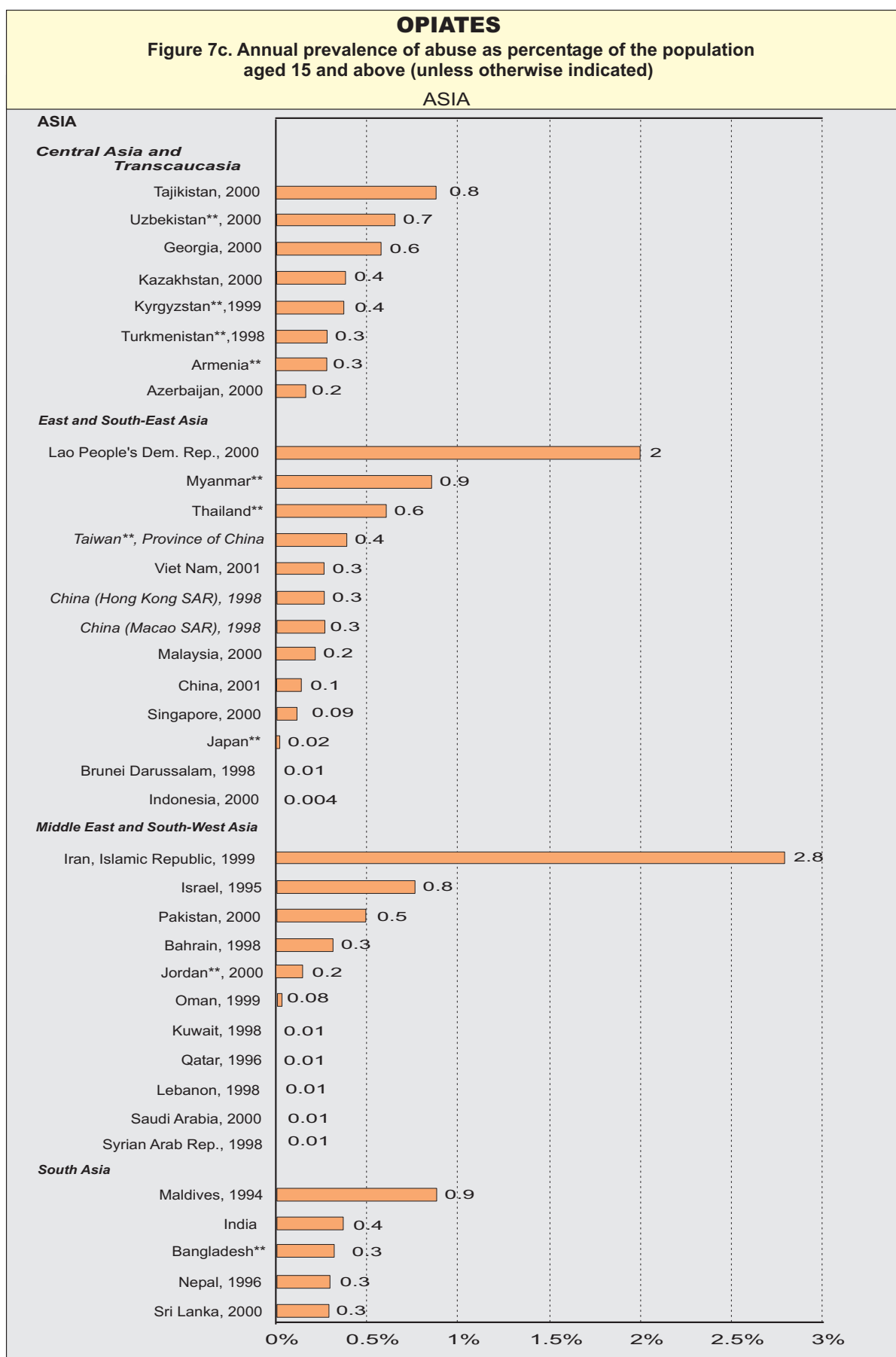
* directly comparable ESPAD data: 15-16 years old in 1999.
 ** Data for Austria based on regional studies in the late 1990s among 13-18 years old (reported by OBIG).
 Data for Belgium based on studies among 15-16 years old conducted in 1998 in the Flemish part and in the French part of the country (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Brazil based on a study in 10 provincial capitals among 10 to 19 years old pupils in 1997 (CEBRID).
 Data for Chile based on a study among 7th to 12th graders (less than 14 years to more than 18 years).
 Data for COMACE 1996 on a study among youth, age 15 to 19 years in 1999 (RUMBOS).
 Sources: ESPAD, EMCDDA, BKA, OBIG, SFA/SIPA, SIDUC.
 Data for Ecuador based on a national study conducted among 14-18 years old (prevalence) in 1998 (reported in ABO 1999).
 Data for Italy based on a national study conducted among 15-16 years old in 1999 (reported by EMCDDA 2000/ESPAD 2000).
 Data for Germany based on a national study conducted in 2001 among 12-25 years old (BZgA).
 Data for Luxembourg based on a study among 15-16 years old conducted in 1999 (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Netherlands based on a national study conducted in 1999 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Spain based on a national school survey conducted in 1998 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Switzerland based on a study among 14-15 years old conducted in 1998 (SFA/SIPA).
 Data for Norway based on a national study among 15-16 years old in 1998 (SFA/SIPA).
 Data for United Kingdom based on a school survey among 12 to 15 years old in 1998 (reported by CICAD).
 ***Data for the Caribbean countries based on studies undertaken as part of UNODC's Global Assessment Programme 1995-2001.

Map 4. Abuse of opiates (including heroin)









TRENDS

Europe

The opiates, particularly heroin, continues to be the main 'problem drug' in Europe, accounting for more than 70 percent of all treatment demand.

Trends, however, continue to show a distinct pattern: practically all countries of East Europe reported increasing levels of heroin abuse, particularly those along the main heroin trafficking routes. Most of the West European countries, by contrast, saw either stable or declining abuse trends. West European trends, reported to UNDCP, are indirectly confirmed by a number of statistical data, including household surveys, proportion of people in treatment for heroin abuse, age of people in treatment, development of HIV/AIDS among drug addicts, first time offenders against the drug laws and drug deaths. Most of these indicators showed a deterioration in the 1980s but suggested a stabilization or even a decline of abuse levels in the 1990s.

- Spanish authorities reported the continuation of a downward trend in 2000, which had shown impressive results in the 1990s. The number of people newly admitted for treatment of heroin abuse fell by half between 1992 and 1999, reflecting a real decline in the number of heroin users, which was also confirmed in national household surveys. The number of drug related deaths fell by half between 1991 and 1999. This is relevant as abuse of opiates - often in combination with other drugs and alcohol - is still the prime cause of drug related death in most European countries. The number of injecting drug use related AIDS cases fell by more than 70% over the 1994-2000 period, and the downward trend continued in 2000 according to EuroHIV data.

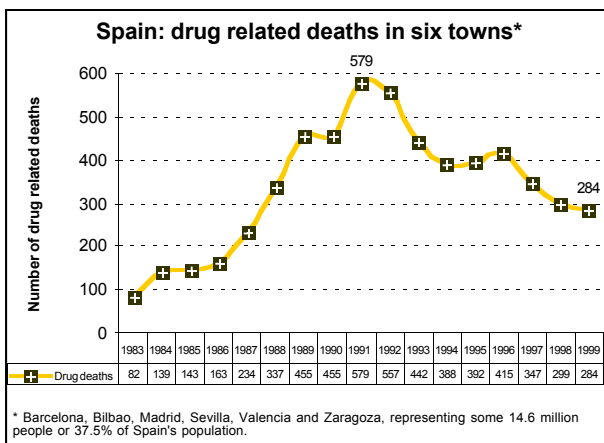


Figure 8
Sources: Observatorio Espanol Sobre Drogas, *Informe No. 3* and UNDCP, ARQ.

- French authorities also reported indications of an ongoing decline in heroin abuse as a result of substitution treatment and shifts to other drugs. The number of drug related deaths had fallen by more than three quarters between 1995 and 2000, and within these smaller numbers the proportion of opiates had fallen to some 60%, down from levels around 90% in the early 1990s. Treatment demand for abuse of heroin declined in relative terms from 76% to slightly less than 70% of all drug related treatment demand between 1997 and 1999. (OFDT, *Drogues et Dependances, Indicateurs et Tendances 2002*).
- Data published by the Italian REITOX also indicated reduced levels of opiate use in the country, at least up until 1999. EuroHIV data showed a further decline in IDU related AIDS cases in Italy in 2000; over the 1994-2000 period IDU related AIDS cases fell in Italy by 80%.
- The UK authorities saw - for the first time in years - signs of stabilization of the British heroin market in 2000. This followed years of deterioration of the heroin problem.

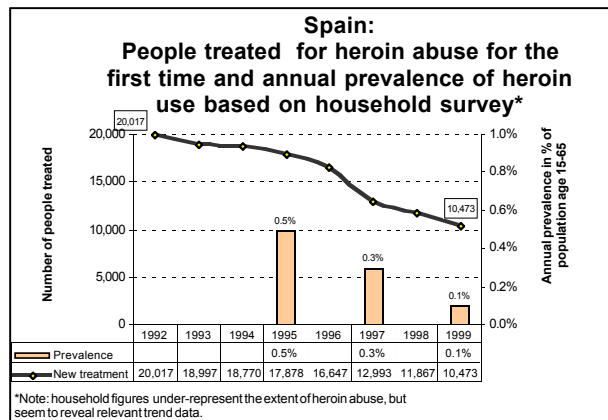


Figure 9
Sources: Observatorio Espanol Sobre Drogas, *Informe No. 3* and UNDCP, ARQ.

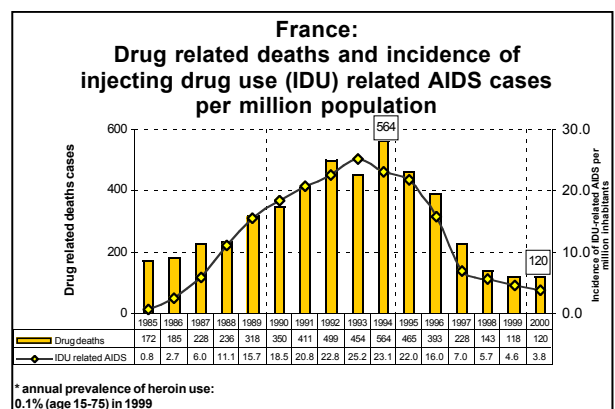


Figure 10
Sources: OFDT, *Drogues et dépendances, Indicateurs et tendances 2002*, Paris 2002, EMCDDA, 2001 Annual Report of the drugs problem in the European Union, Lisbon 2001.

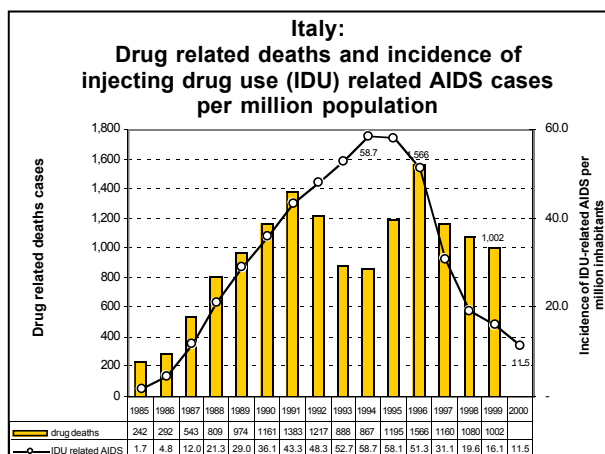


Figure 11
Sources: EMCDDA, 2001 Annual Report of the drugs problem in the European Union, Lisbon 2001.

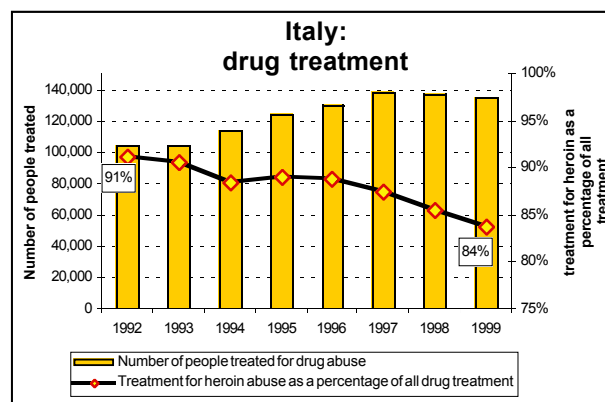


Figure 12
Sources: Ministry of Interior. Annual Report on the State of the Drugs Problem in Italy for the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction, Rome 1996 and Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri Dipartimento per gli Affari Sociali, Tossicodipendenze, Relazione Annuale al Parlamento sullo Statu delle Tossicodipendenze in Italia, 1999, Rome 2000.

Reported increases among West European countries were limited to the Nordic countries, which traditionally had very low levels of heroin abuse, as well as in the very south to Greece and Turkey, which were affected by rising trafficking activities along the Balkan route.

Table 4. Trends in abuse of heroin in 'Europe' in 2000 (countries sorted according to size of population)			
Stable or declining abuse levels		Rising abuse levels	
Germany, 2000, stable	WE*	Russian Federation, 2000, strong increase	CEE*
UK, 2000, stable	WE*	Turkey, 2000, some increase	WE*
France, 2000, strong decline	WE*	Ukraine, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Italy, 1999, some decrease	WE*	Poland, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Spain, 2000, some decrease	WE*	Romania, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Netherlands, 2000, stable	WE*	Greece, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Belgium, 2000, stable	WE*	Czech Rep., 2000, large increase	CEE*
Portugal, 2000, some decrease	WE*	Hungary, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Austria, 2000, some decrease	WE*	Sweden, 2000, some increase	WE*
Switzerland, 1999, stable	WE*	Bulgaria, 1999, some increase	CEE*
Denmark, 2000, stable	WE*	Azerbaijan, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Ireland, 1999, stable**	WE*	Finland, 2000, some increase	WE*
Cyprus, 2000, stable	WE*	George, 1999, some increase	CEE*
Luxembourg, 1999, stable	WE*	Norway, 1999, some increase	WE*
Malta, 1999, stable	WE*	Moldova, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Iceland, 2000, stable	WE*	Latvia, 2000, large increase	CEE*
Cyprus, 2000, stable	WE*	Macedonia FYR, 1999, large increase	CEE*
Liechtenstein, 200, stable	WE*	Estonia, 2000, some increase	WE*

* WE = West Europe; CEE = Central and East Europe
 ** data for Ireland based on explanations provided in the ARQ.
 Sources: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data; official reports.

Towards the end of the decade, however, some indicators began to show contradictory results. This reflected two opposing trends: West Europe was faced with a supply push situation as Afghanistan's opium production increased: in parallel, heroin lost much of its appeal among younger age cohorts.

The trends for Germany, the most populous country of West Europe, provide a good example. The German authorities, who had reported a tripling of the number of dependent heroin users from the early 1980s to the mid 1990s (from 40,000 to some 120,000 people or 0.2% of the population), saw a stabilization thereafter. Annual prevalence of heroin use - as revealed in national household surveys - fell between the mid 1990s and the year 2000 from 0.2% to 0.1% (population age 18-59). The number of newly identified heroin users by the authorities (police, customs), which had increased almost five-fold between 1985 and 1992, fell between 1992 and 2001 by a quarter. The number of newly identified drug users remained practically unchanged in 2000 as compared to the previous year and results for 2001 show a small decline.

At the same time, however, Germany experienced an increase in the number of drug related deaths over the 1997-2000 period (by about a third), exceeding the 1999 figures by more 10% in 2000. An increase was also seen in a number of other countries in 2000, which previously reported declines, including neighbouring Austria and Switzerland. The recent increase in German drug related deaths followed a period of decline in much of the 1990s (some 30% between 1991 and 1997) while in the 1980s growth rates of drug related deaths exceeded growth in the European Union as a whole. The increase over the 1997-2000 period, and here one can only speculate, may have been a result of a delayed mortality following the introduc-

tion of substitution treatment in the early 1990s; but it was possibly also a reflection of increased supply as a consequence of Afghanistan's bumper harvests in the late 1990s, the emergence of several new trafficking organisations and thus increased competition and less of a strategic orientation (short-term profit orientation) of these emerging groups, as well as the development of new trafficking routes (via Central Asia). All of this - as a side-effect - meant availability of heroin at less predictable levels of purity. Risks of accidental overdosing thus increased. Though 63% of all heroin analyzed in 2000 (4975 samples) had purity levels of less than 20%, samples were found with purity levels between 80% and 90%. Mean levels of heroin purity rose in Germany over the 1997-2000 period from 12.8% to 18.5%.

Results for 2001 suggest, however, that in Germany and some other neighbouring states, the recent upward trend of drug related deaths did not continue. Drug related deaths fell by 10% as compared to a year earlier. It would be premature to link this directly to the Afghan opium ban in 2001 which, as such, was not directly felt in Europe's main heroin markets up until early 2002. But there may have been slightly less aggressive marketing of these substances as a result of anticipated supply shortages, expectations of higher prices in the future, as well as an adaptation of the market to changing purity levels.

In contrast to most West European countries, a large number of reports confirm the opposite perception of still rising levels of abuse of heroin and other opiates in most East European countries. There was a shift from simple opiates, such as 'kompot' (a brew made out of poppy straw) to heroin. Only in late 2001, after Sept. 11, some reports were received suggesting that a decline in the sup-

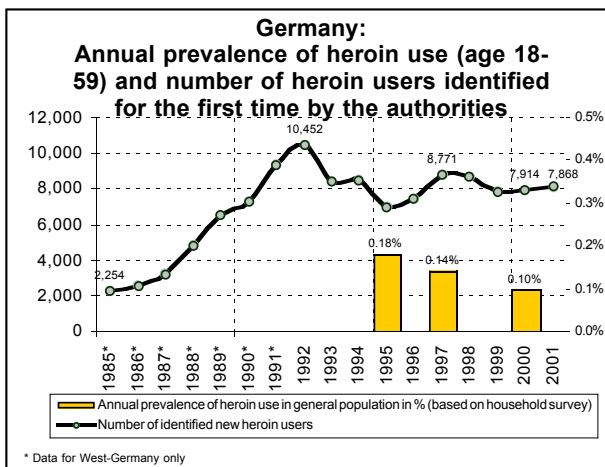


Figure 13 Sources: Data on Drug Crime in the Federal Rep. of Germany, 2002 and BKA, Rauschgiftjahresbericht 2000 and Ministry of Health, Population Survey on the Consumption of Psychoactive Substances in the German Adult Population 1995, 1997 and 1995.

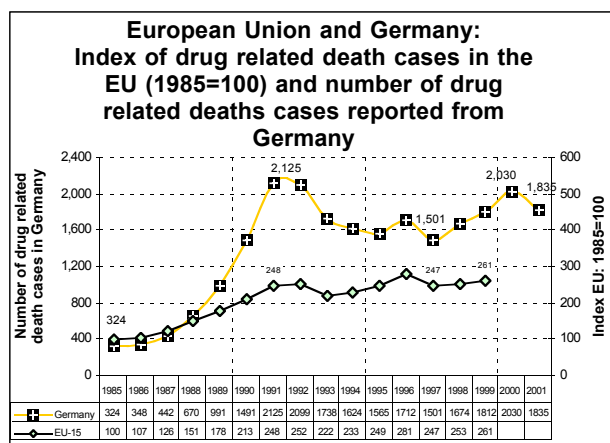


Figure 14 Sources: BKA, Rauschgiftjahresbericht 2000 and BKA, Daten zur Rauschgiftkriminalitaet in der BRD, 1. Halbjahr 2001; EMCDDA, 2001 Annual Report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union.

ply of heroin imported from Afghanistan prompted users to revert to kompot.

Strong increases in opiate abuse took place in recent years in a number of drug transit countries, particularly those along the various branches of the Balkan route and the successor states of the former Soviet Union.

Some of the strongest increases in recent years were reported from the Russian Federation. The number of registered drug addicts rose by some 30% in 2000 and quadrupled between 1995 and 2000. In 2000 about 0.2% of the total population were registered as drug addicts and authorities estimate that the total number of opiate consumers is several times this figure; 88.8% of the registered drug addicts in 2000 were abusing opiates. In 1999 close to 80% of the opiate abusers were still using opium in its various forms and only slightly more than 20% were addicted to heroin. However, the number of heroin users among the opiate users is rising rapidly. Treatment demand was rising across the Russian Federation in the late 1990s. Demand for new treatment in 2000 was particularly high - and had grown strongest, as compared to 1995,- in Orenburg, which is located close to the border with Kazakhstan along one of the main trafficking routes of opiates from Central Asia to Moscow. In general, towns close to the border with Kazakhstan as well as in the very south of the country, the city of Krasnodar, close the Caucasus countries and the Ukraine, have been confronted in recent years with the most serious problems of opiate abuse, followed by Moscow and, at lower levels, St. Petersburg.

The Russian Federation also has one of the highest injecting drug use (IDU) related HIV rates in the world, which shows signs of rapid increase. In 2000 the numbers more than tripled. 248 persons per million inhabitants, up from 7 in 1996, were regis-

tered for the first time for having been infected by the HIV virus as a consequence of injecting drugs (i.e. opiates) and sharing needles. This compares with levels of less than 3 cases per million inhabitants in the UK, Germany or the Nordic countries. Injecting drug use accounted in the year 2000 for 61% of all HIV infections in the Russian Federation (the same is true for the whole region of the former Soviet Union), a far higher proportion than reported from West European countries. The average of 10 West European countries was 23% in 2000; even lower proportions of IDU related HIV infections were reported from Germany (11%), Sweden (7%) and the UK (3%).

High numbers of IDU related HIV cases in per capita terms, are also reported from the Baltic region (Latvia and Estonia) as well as from the Ukraine. The number of AIDS cases in Russia and the other countries of the former Soviet Union is still low, but one has to expect that the current IDU related HIV epidemic will eventually translate into a major AIDS epidemic.

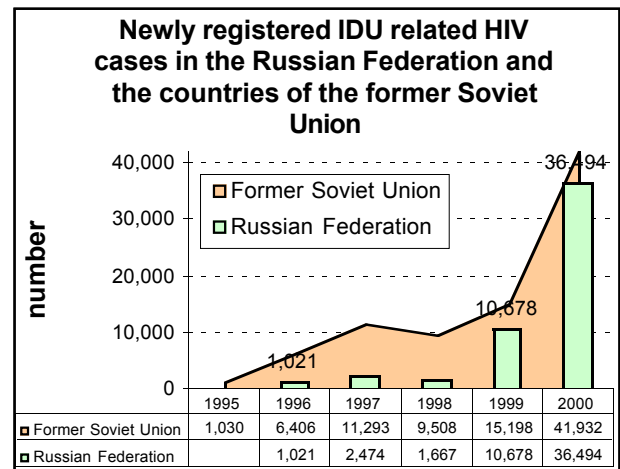


Figure 16 Sources: Euro HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe, Mid-Year report 2001 and previous reports.



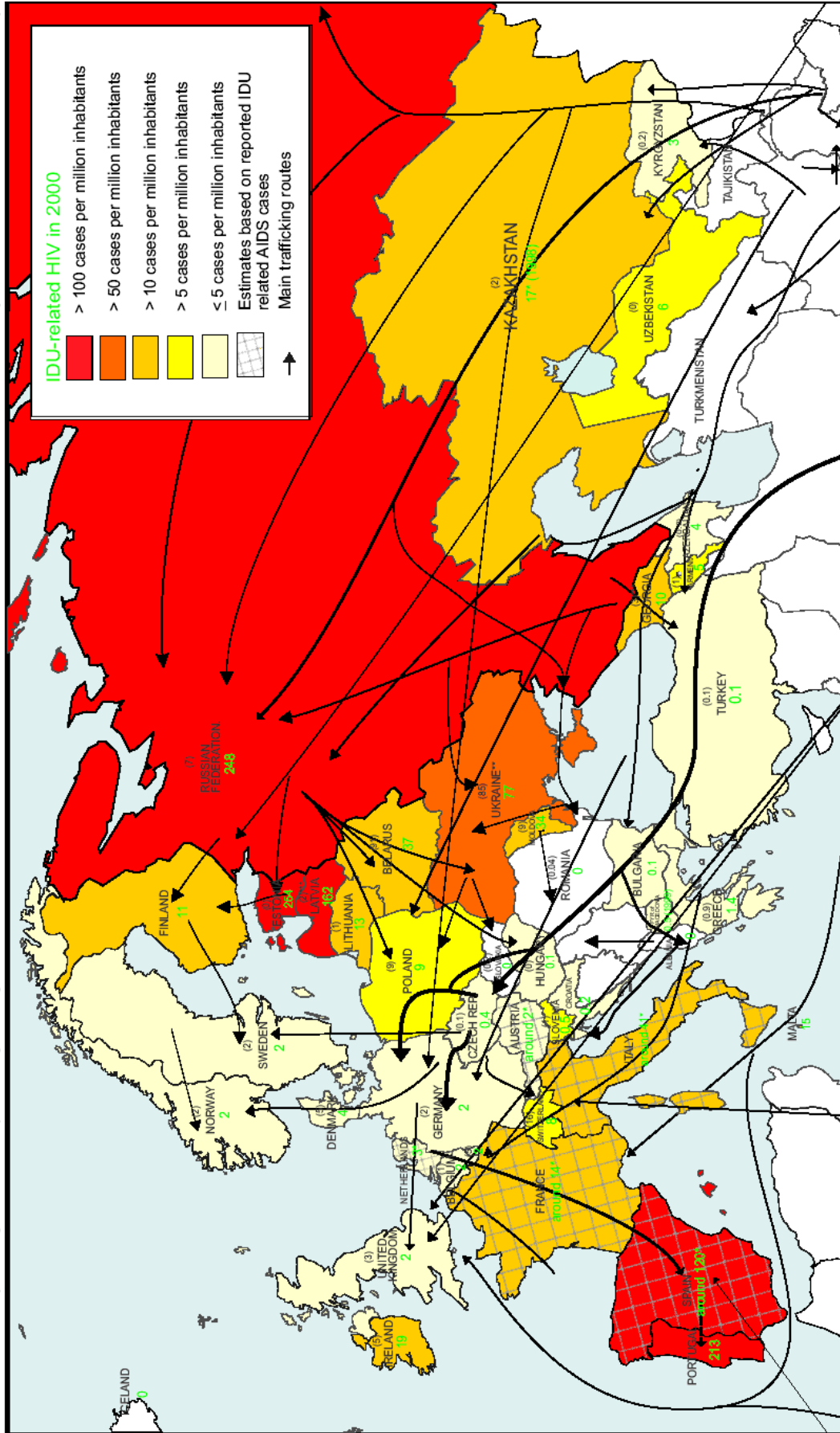
Figure 15 Sources: Ministry of Health, Drug addicts registered with state treatment facilities.

Asia and the Pacific (Oceania)

Trends of opiate abuse in Asia showed two distinct sub-regional patterns in 2000: for practically all countries surrounding Afghanistan, abuse trends continued to go upwards, in line with Afghanistan's bumper harvests of 1999 and 2000. By contrast, most countries surrounding Myanmar reported declines in opiate abuse, in line with poor opium harvests in the region and a general trend towards increasing abuse.

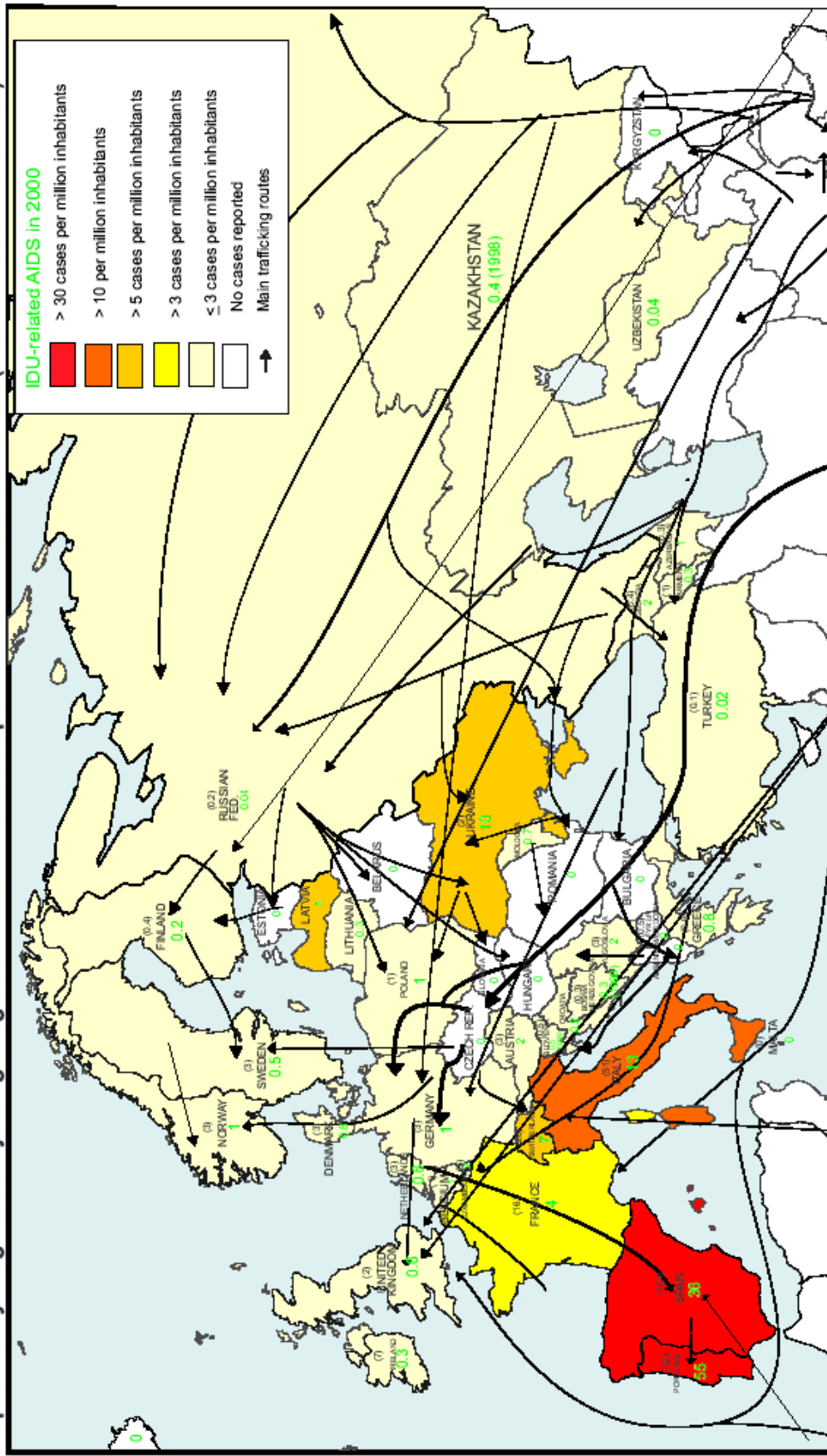
Increases of opiates were reported to have been particularly strong in Central Asia, which is increasingly used as a transit zone for opiates produced in

Map 5. Newly diagnosed injecting drug use related HIV infections per million inhabitants in 2000 (data for 1996 in brackets)



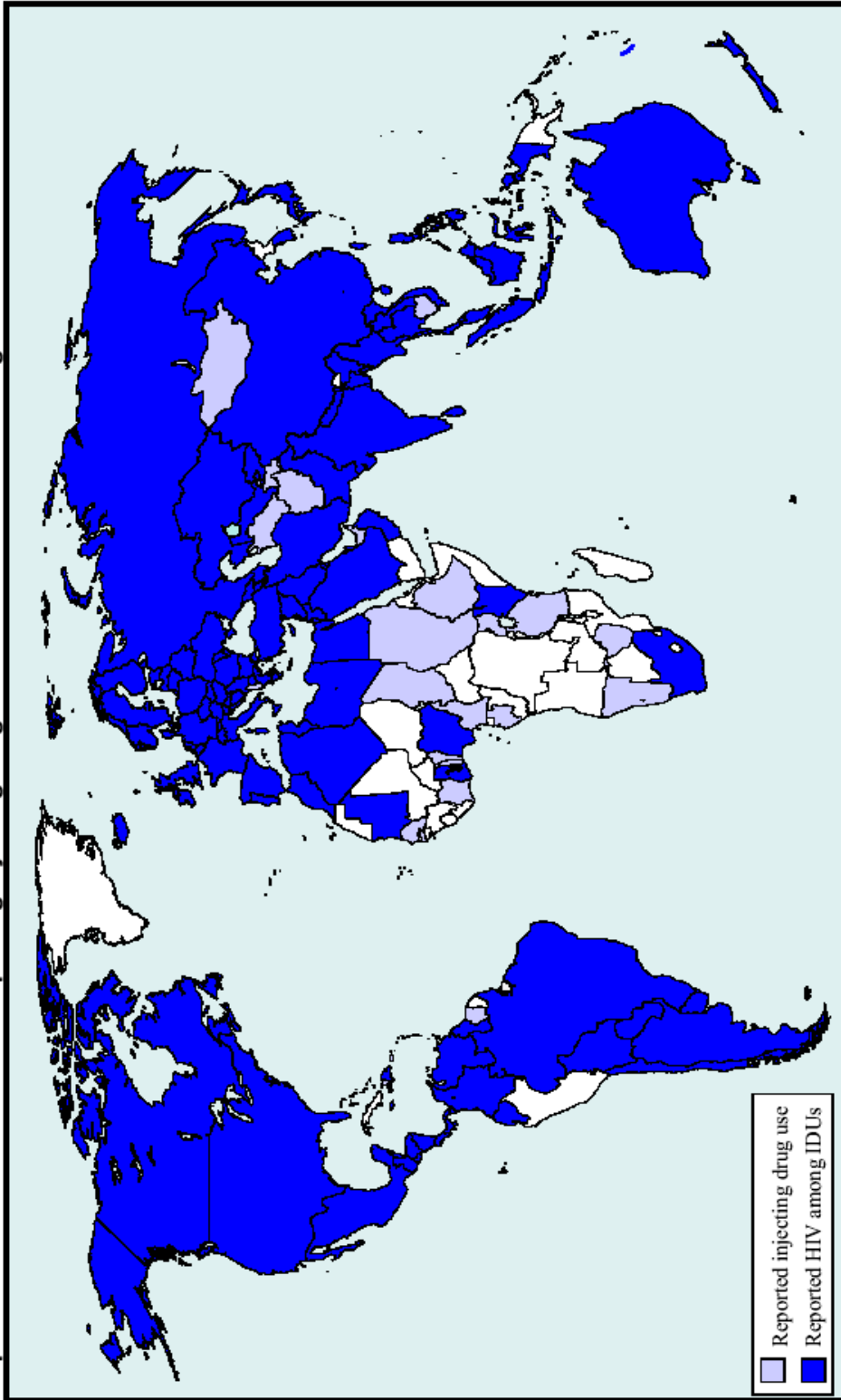
* UNDCP estimate based on regression analysis ** Lower number for 2000 is not due to a decline in IDU related HIV but due to changes in registration system. Sources: EuroHIV, HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe Mid-year report 2001, November 2001 and previous years.

Map 6. Newly diagnosed injecting drug use related AIDS cases per million inhabitants in 2000 (data for 1996 in brackets)



Sources: EuroHIV, HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe End-year report 2000, July 2001; UNODC, DELTA.

Map 7. Countries and territories reporting injecting drug use and HIV infections among IDUs



Reported injecting drug use
 Reported HIV among IDUs

Sources: Annual reports questionnaire, part II on drug abuse (E/NR/1998/2); Drug Injecting and HIV Infection: Gerry Stimson, Don C. Des Jarlais and Andrew Ball (WHO), UNAIDS/WHO Epi Fact sheet: Prokivski et al, 1999, HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe: European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS, Pompidou Group Project on Treatment/Demand: Final Report on Treated Drug Users in 23 European Cities Data 1997: Trends 1996-97, Parry CDH, HIV among arrestees in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg, South Africa (Phase I), 2000 GRN meeting on HIV prevention in drug-using populations, July 5-7, 2000, Durban, S. Africa, Global AIDS Surveillance, Part II Weekly epidemiological record 2000, 74: 409-414, 75: 386-392, AIDS Epidemic Update December 2000 UNAIDS: Figueroa et al. AIDS 1998, 12 (suppl 2): S89-S98, Dehne K & Kobayshcha Y. The HIV Epidemic in Central and Eastern Europe: Update 2000. Presented at the European HIV Strategy meeting, Copenhagen December 2000. Khwaja et al. AIDS 1997, 11: 843-848, AIDS Cases Country Report Kuwait. HIV/AIDS case country report Nepal. UNAIDS Report on the Global HIV/AIDS epidemic June 2001, Revisiting "The Hidden Epidemic" The Centre for Harm Reduction, The Burnet Institute, Australia, Recent HIV Seroprevalence Levels by country: June 2001 US Census Bureau.

Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Afghanistan, though countries in South-West Asia and South Asia also reported increasing abuse.

In 2001, UNDCP's Regional Office in Central Asia began an assessment of drug problems in the Central Asian countries. While the assessment results are being compiled, analysis of secondary data on drug users registered indicates an upward trend of opiate use in all the countries.

Kazakhstan has reportedly the highest rate of registered drug users per 100,000 of population – which has increased from 70 in 1992 to 279 per 100,000 population in 2000. More than 50 percent of the registered drug users have been reportedly using opiates. Kyrgyzstan, has the second highest rate of registered drug users in Central Asia where it is reported to be 106 per 100,000 population. More than 80 percent of newly registered drug users in 2000 were using opiates. Among the reported HIV infection cases in the country 60 – 80 percent are injecting drug users. Tajikistan has recorded the highest rate of increase of registered drug users in the past 10 years. In 2000, heroin users accounted for two thirds of the registered drug users. Uzbekistan has recorded a 7 times increase in the number of newly registered drug users since 1992. Increasing numbers of these drug users are using opiates and especially heroin with injecting drug use reported as the method of use for 40 to 60 percent of these drug users. The Republican Center on Prophylactics and Struggle Against AIDS reports that more than 60 percent of the HIV infections in the country are among drug users.

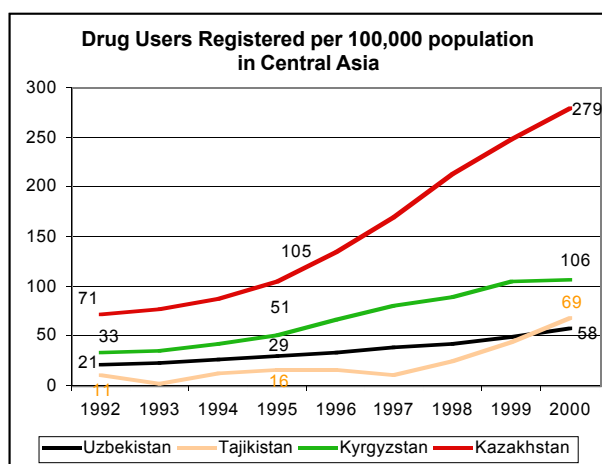


Figure 17

Source: Data on registered drug users: Annual report of the Agency of Republic of Kazakhstan for Drug and Drug Business Prevention, 2000; Agency for Drug Control, under the President of Republic of Tajikistan; State Commission on Drug Control Under the Government of Kyrgyz Republic; National Information and Analytical Centre on Drug Control, Government of Uzbekistan.

Trends in Pakistan are more complex though overall there seems to have been a moderate increase

the use of opiates in 2000. A rapid assessment study conducted by UNDCP in Pakistan in 2000/2001, which is in the process of finalization, revealed - based on the views of key informants - an overall modest increase in heroin use, but a small decline in opium consumption in 2000. Strong increases in heroin use and some increase in opium use were reported from Baluchistan, the province bordering Afghanistan and Iran. This was also in line with seizure data which support that Baluchistan is Pakistan's main drug transit zone. By contrast heroin use appears to have declined in Punjab, Pakistan's most populated province. Though injecting heroin is still the exception, there have been reports of it, in Pakistan but also in other countries in the region. The Pakistan rapid assessment study found that 15% of the heroin users in 2000 were already injecting heroin, up from 2% in 1993 and 0% in 1988. This clearly highlights the risks of the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Increases in the use of opiates were also reported by the authorities in India, possibly - in terms of total number of people using opiates - the world's largest opiate consuming country. Both abuse of opium and heroin were reported to have increased in 2000. Authorities reported a high incidence of drug abuse in the opium growing regions, the border areas and in the metropolitan cities. A number of studies on the level of drug use and providing more detailed insights into underlying trends and the extent of drug abuse in the country, are currently under preparation, but no results have been released yet.

Some changes in the overall pattern of opiate abuse appear to have taken place in South and South-West Asia in 2001. No systematic studies have been conducted, but anecdotal evidence suggests that shifts in supply had an impact on consumption. The Afghan opium poppy ban - together with strong enforcement efforts led, for instance in Iran, to temporary shortages in the supply of opium, and thus to strong price increases. Heroin, by contrast, was still available, and there was some evidence of a perverse outcome: opium being adulterated with heroin, because the latter was cheaper. Impurities of heroin also increased. As a consequence, Iran suffered a 70% increase in drug related mortality in 2001.

In East and South-East Asia the main 'growth sector' were not opiates but rapidly growing abuse in methamphetamine. Poor opium harvests in South-East Asia, notably Myanmar, apparently played a role in this.

This is clearly reflected in data from Thailand, showing a continuing downward trend in opiate use

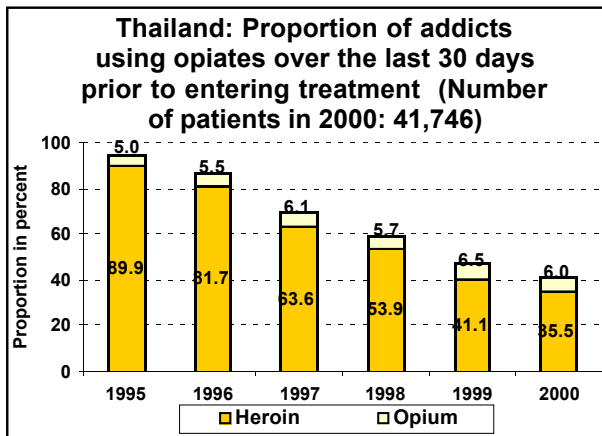


Figure 18
Sources: Office of the Narcotics Control Board, *Thailand Narcotics Annual Report 2001*, and previous years, and ONCB data cited by A. Chaiyawong at UNDCP's Global Workshop on Drug Information Systems, Vienna, December 2001.

since the mid 1990s while methamphetamine increased. In 1995 still 95% of all treatment demand was related to opiates, the proportion fell to 42% by the year 2000. (There were fluctuations but no significant systematic changes in the totals of people entering treatment in recent years: 1996: 41,500 persons; 2000: 41,800 persons).

UNDCP, as part of its regular opium poppy surveys in the Lao PDR, also conducts general population surveys in the northern provinces of the country. These surveys showed that after a strong increase over the 1992-98 period, prevalence of opium use fell again, parallel to falling opium production. Opium production in the Lao PDR declined by 20% in 2001; the number of opiate users fell by 8% in 2001 as compared to a year earlier. The link between opium production and consumption was also found in a more in-depth analysis of the prevalence rates in northern Laos. Villages with opium production had, on average, a prevalence rate that was 27% higher than was found in non-producing villages in the same region (based on 2000 data).

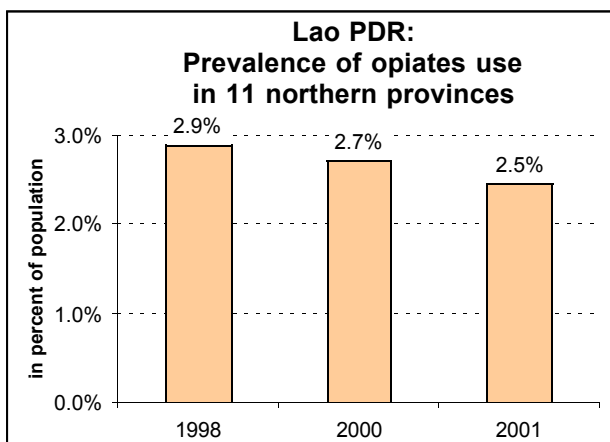


Figure 19
Sources: UNDCP, *Lao Annual Opium Poppy Survey 2001* and previous years (2000,1998).

It should be noted that the prevalence rates in these surveys are given as percentage of the total population. For the year 2000, a population breakdown for the northern provinces is available, showing that 44% of the population are children below the age of 15. Based on these data, internationally more comparable rates of the number of people taking opiates as a percentage of the population age 15 and above was 4.8% in 2000. Results for the year 2001 translate, accordingly, into a prevalence rate of 4.4%. This is still very high compared to other countries, though not uncommon for poppy growing areas in Asia. On the assumption of no opium use in the rest of the country (which, of course, will not be completely true), Laos has a prevalence rate of opiates use of at least 2%, age 15 and above, in 2001. Thus Laos, despite the decline over the last few years, has still a prevalence rate that is significantly above the Asian and the global average (0.3%) and - according to present estimates - the world's second highest rate after the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Declines in the use of opiates, notably opium but also heroin, in both 1999 and 2000, were also reported by the authorities in Myanmar. In 2000, the authorities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam and Hong-Kong SAR also reported declining levels of opiate use. The Japanese authorities reported a stabilization of heroin abuse in 2000.

By contrast, authorities in China continued to report an upward trend in the use of opiate, even though the main 'growth sector', like in other countries of South-East Asia, are ATS. The increasing levels of opiate abuse reflect the long-term trend of increasing opiate trafficking out of Myanmar via China (instead of via Thailand) which was noticeable in most of the 1990s. Stepped up enforcement efforts

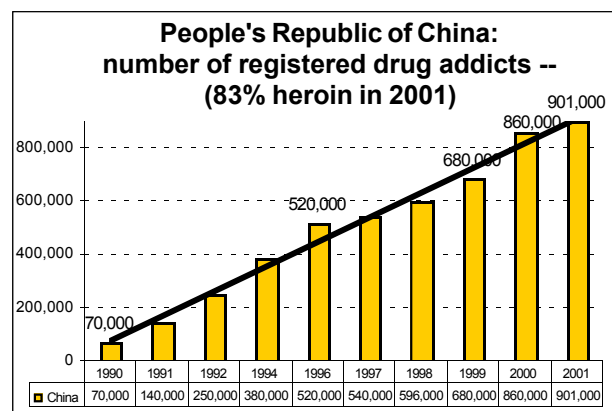


Figure 20
Sources: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire, China National Narcotics Control Commission, *Annual Report on Drug Control in China 2000*, U.S. Dept. of State, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report(s), Washington 2001 and previous years.

succeeded in temporarily halting supply from Myanmar. But new groups usually stepped in to take advantage of the market vacuum and the financial opportunities. Thus, the number of registered drug addicts in China -- mostly heroin abuse and to a lesser extent abuse of opium -- rose more than ten-fold over the last decade, reaching 901,000 in the year 2001. Nonetheless, these levels of opiate abuse (0.1% of the population age 15 and above) are still small compared to other countries, even if one takes into account the possibility that the total number of opiate users may exceed those officially registered (though probably not by a factor of more than three given the control system in the country). Opiate use is also still low compared to the levels reported in the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century in China. Then the lowest estimates of opiate users - at times when the population of China was still substantially lower - were at levels around 12 million while other estimates saw the numbers of opium users at 20 million or above. However, China - like many other countries - is confronted with an additional drug-related problem: by the end of 2000, some 22,500 HIV positives were recorded of whom 71% - a higher percentage than in Europe - had contracted the virus through intravenous injection. (NNCC, *Annual Report on Drug Control in China*, 2000).

Some increase in opiate abuse of in 2000 was reported by the authorities of the two large countries in the Oceania region, Australia and New Zealand. Thus the upward trend in opiate abuse, which *inter alia* caused drug related deaths to triple in Australia in the 1990s (AIHW, *Statistics on Drug Use in Australia 2000*), was perceived to have continued in 2000, both in Australia and in New Zealand. The strongest increase in the region though, took place a few years earlier. This is reflected in the Australian household survey data from 1995 and 1998. They suggest that the number of heroin users rose by three quarters over this

period. Thereafter some indicators (such as enforcement data) suggested that the upward trend continued though other indicators, such as ambulance data and methadone treatment data suggested that as of 1999 (in line with lower heroin production in South-East Asia) the Australian heroin epidemic may have lost momentum.

In 2001, however, all available trend data clearly went downwards. Australia experienced a major heroin drought in 2001, largely the result of successful law enforcement operations in late 2000 which, in co-operation with the authorities of other countries, notably Hong Kong, dismantled a major heroin trafficking ring which for years had supplied the Australian market (Sydney), with heroin from South-East Asia. This supply-side induced shortage was reflected in Australia's new Drug Use Monitoring (DUMA) system which tests offenders by means of a urine analysis within 48 hours after arrest at a police station, as well as in a number of other indicators. Initial fears that such a heroin shortage could entail more crime and health risks

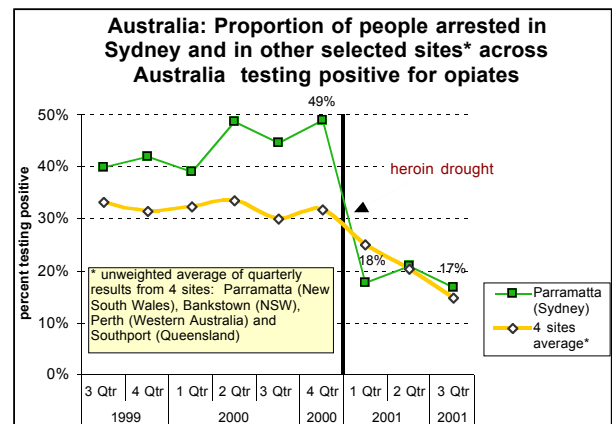


Figure 22
Sources: Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA); cited by Craig Fry and Libby Topp at UNDCP Workshop on Drug Information Systems, Vienna, December 2001.

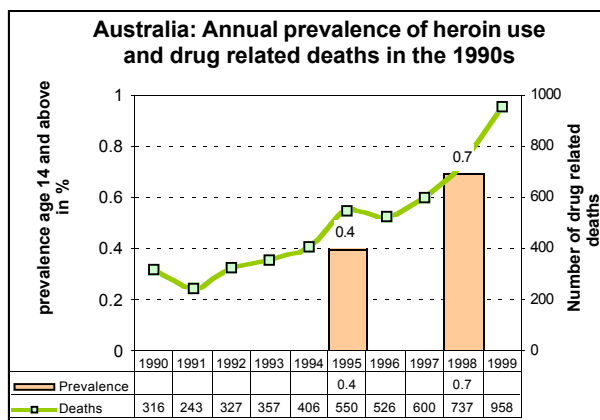


Figure 21
Sources: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, Canberra 1999; Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, *Statistics on Drug Use in Australia 2000*.

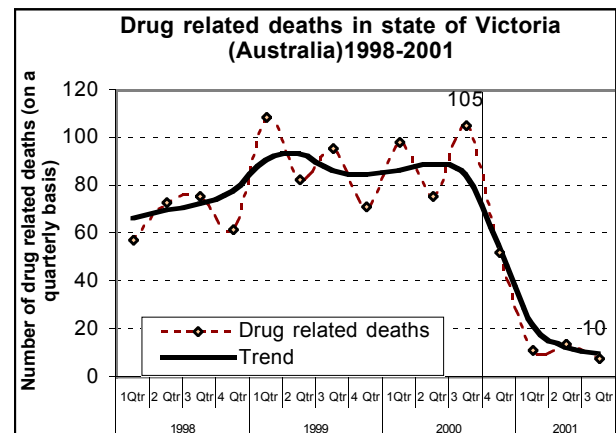
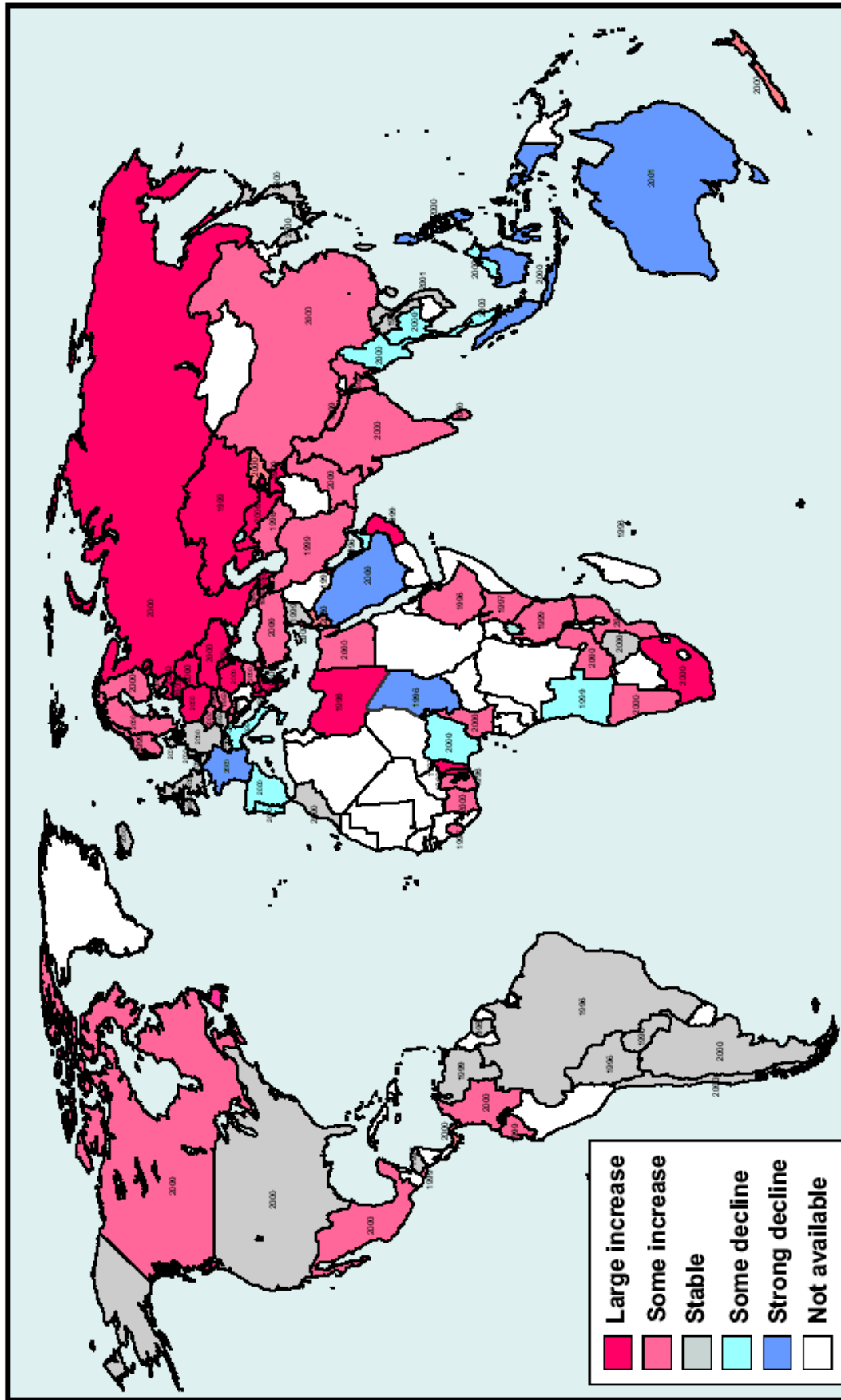


Figure 23
Sources: Victorian Institute for Forensic Medicine; cited by Craig Fry and Libby Topp at UNDCP Workshop on Drug Information Systems, Vienna, December 2001.

Map 8. Changes in abuse of heroin and other opiates, 2000 (or latest year available)



Sources: UNDCP Annual Reports Questionnaires data, UNDCP (Regional Centre Bangkok) Epidemiology Trends in Drug Trends in Asia (Findings of the Asian Multicity Epidemiology Workgroup, National Household Surveys submitted to UNDCP, United States Department of State (Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) and other Law Enforcement Reports, SACENDU (South African Community Epidemiology Network, UNDCP, Meetings of Heads of Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), UNDCP, Global Workshop on Drug Information Systems.

by drug addicts, did not materialize. Drug addicts made use of treatment, notably of substitution treatment. Overall crime rates moved downwards rather than upwards. (NSW Bureau of Crime statistics and Research, "The Australian Heroin Drought and its Implications for Drug Policy, *Crime and Justice Bulletin*, October 2001). Data available for the province of Victoria also showed a decline in the number of drug deaths following the onset of the heroin drought, though some of the decline may also have been due to a national campaign to reduce overdoses.

Americas

Most countries in the Americas reported opiate use to have remained stable in 2000. However, it has to be stressed that reporting on trends of opiate abuse is generally low in this region. This reflects the overall low levels of opiate abuse in most countries of the continent. One exception to this in South America is Argentina which, based on a household survey conducted in 1999, reported an annual prevalence rate of opiate use of 0.1% and a lifetime prevalence of 0.5% of the population aged 12-64. This is less than reported from the USA (lifetime prevalence of 1.4% in 2000) but already more than reported from Germany (0.4% in 2000) and high by South American standards. According to national household surveys in Chile (2000), Colombia (1996) or in Mexico (1998) life-time prevalence of heroin abuse affects less than 0.1% of the population.

A few countries also reported some increases in heroin use in 2000: Canada, Mexico, Colombia and Panama, reflecting ongoing local production of opium in Colombia and Mexico and still significant heroin imports from South-East Asia into Canada, both for domestic use and transshipment to the USA.

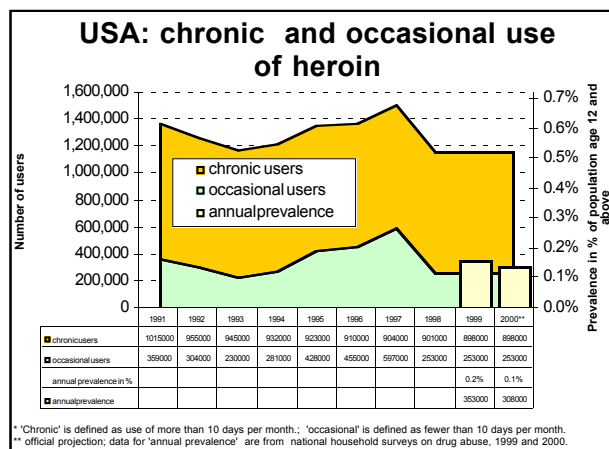


Figure 24
 Sources: Office of National Drug Control Policy, *What America's Users Spend on Illegal Drugs, 1998-2000* in ONDCP, *National Drug Control Strategy, 2002*, and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*.

In the USA, the largest opiate market in the region, consumption of heroin remained basically stable in 2000 after having increased over the 1993-1997 period parallel to a supply push of high-quality South-American heroin, offsetting declining imports from South-East Asia. Occasional heroin use in 2000 - as reflected in the household survey affected 0.1% of the population age 12 and above. Overall heroin use affected some 0.5% of the population age 12 and above. For 2001 the national high-school surveys (Monitoring the Future), show an overall decline. However, as highlighted in recent reports by the Community Epidemiology Work-Group (CEWG), there is an ongoing increase in problem drug use, including heroin, in rural and suburban areas while the situation is improving in the urban areas which so-far had suffered most from the social consequences of large-scale substance abuse.

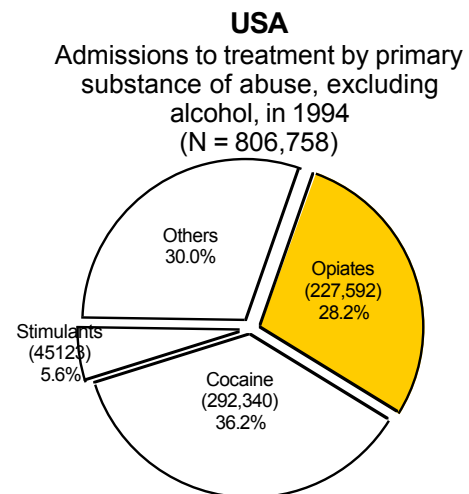


Figure 25
 Sources: SAMHSA, *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)*

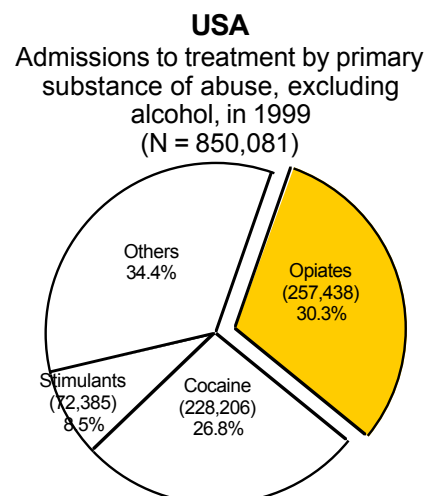


Figure 26
 Sources: SAMHSA, *Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)*

The increases of heroin prevalence in the early 1990s are still observed in treatment demand which has gradually increased over the last couple of years. Though drug related emergency visits to hospitals are still almost twice as common for cocaine than for heroin, treatment admissions for curing a heroin dependence exceeded - as of 1999 - the number of cocaine related admissions. 30% of all treatment demand (excluding alcohol) in the USA was already related to abuse of opiates in 1999. Heroin alone was responsible for 28%, and thus, for the first time in decades, for more than cocaine (27%).

Africa

Levels of opiate abuse in Africa still seem to be low compared to most other regions, mostly due to rather high prices by local purchasing power standards (except, perhaps, in South Africa). The overall abuse trend, however, appears to go upwards.

Abuse trends have been characterized by some increases in North Africa (Egypt) as well as in most East and South African countries along the Indian Ocean, reflecting their growing importance as transshipment points for opiates produced in South-West Asia. Kenya, like most other East African countries, is mainly supplied with heroin from South-West Asia and was thus affected by Afghanistan's bumper harvests in recent years, though most of the heroin is still for transshipment and not for domestic consumption. Kenyan authorities reported shifts in the heroin quality: imports of traditional brown heroin were supplemented by high quality white heroin imported into Kenya over the last two years, reflecting improved refining capacities in Afghanistan. Increases in heroin use for 2000 were officially reported to UNDCP from Zambia, South Africa and Namibia, but there are reports suggesting that other countries in the region were affected as well by rising levels of opiate abuse.

The increases are best documented in South Africa. The South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use, created in 1996, systematically monitors - *inter alia* - all changes of people in treatment institutions in selected areas across the country. The South African data for Cape Town and Gauteng (Johannesburg and Pretoria) clearly point to ongoing rising levels of heroin abuse over the last couple of years. This trend became even more pronounced in 2000 and the first half of 2001. In 2000 the number of people seeking treatment for heroin abuse even started to exceed the rapidly growing numbers of those seeking treatment for cocaine abuse in both Cape Town and Gauteng. In Durban and in the province of Mpumalanga (north-

east of the country, bordering Mozambique and Swaziland), by contrast, cocaine - though less wide-spread than in Cape Town and Gauteng, continued to be more prominent than heroin while in Port Elisabeth heroin was not even mentioned in treatment. Another study (3-Metros Arrestee Study), investigating drug use among arrestees by means of urine-analysis, confirmed an increase of opiate use in recent years, rising from 2% in phase I of the project (August/September 1999) to 2.7% in phase III (follow-up study conducted in August/September 2000; average for Cape-Town, Durban and Gauteng). The study found that preva-

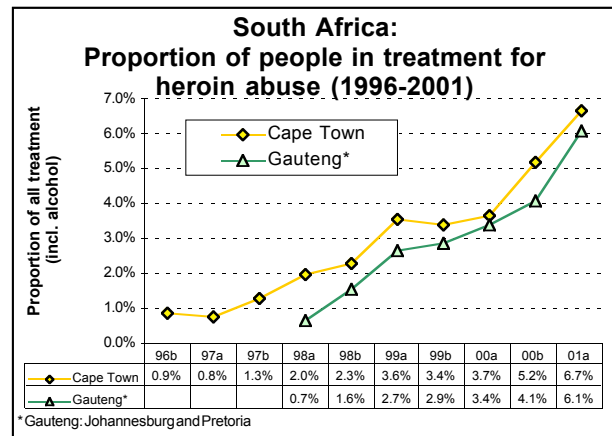


Figure 27
Source: South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU)

lence of opiates was still lower than that of cocaine in all three locations. Comparable ratios were: 39.2% for cannabis, 19.4% mandrax, 4.9% cocaine and 4.4% for benzodiazepines. Only amphetamines (0.4%) had a lower proportion among arrestees. Overall 45.3% of all people arrested were found to have taken drugs. (SACENDU, *Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Trends in South Africa*, Aug. 2001). Thus, while treatment indicators show that heroin - as a result of massive increases in recent years - may already exceed cocaine, in terms of overall prevalence cocaine, which increased as well, is apparently still more widespread in South Africa.

Such a diverse situation seems to be typical for Africa as a whole and has to be taken into account when speaking about drug trends. Moreover, heroin use, and the same is true for cocaine as well, are still mainly confined to the major urban agglomerations, though there are reports suggesting that use may be spreading to other locations as well.

In contrast to East and Southern Africa, a number of countries along the Atlantic coast (Angola, Cote d'Ivoire, Namibia and Nigeria) had reported in 1999 that abuse trends were either stable or declin-

ing. Given trafficking links between some of the countries of West Africa with South-East Asia, lower levels of production in South-East Asia in the late 1990s may have led to some decline in trafficking and thus to less spill-over on to the local market. However, this changed again by 2000. Namibia, Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire reported an increase in domestic abuse of opiates, and increases seem to have taken place in several other West African countries as well, partly reflecting improved controls at Nigeria's main airports, thus raising the risks of using Nigeria as a transshipment point. Overall drug related arrests rose in Nigeria in 2000 by half (from 2385 to 3592; INCSR 2002). Moreover, 'missing' South-East Asian heroin was in 2000 replaced by shipments originating in South-West Asia, a trend also reported to UNDCP by the authorities in Pakistan. However, this is likely to change again soon. In 2001 authorities in Thailand reported the ongoing presence and trafficking activities of criminal groups of West African origin, ready to take advantage of a possibly emerging heroin shortage in South-West Asia, following Afghanistan's opium poppy ban in 2001.

The authorities of Nigeria reported a decline to UNDCP for the year 2000. This was not only the result of stronger enforcement against trafficking, and thus less spill-overs to the local market, but also has to be seen against already high levels of abuse in the country. A rapid assessment study, conducted on behalf of UNDCP in Nigeria in 1999, found levels of heroin abuse to affect some 0.6% of the population age 10 and above (0.9% among males and 0.26% among females). In Lagos state (southern Nigeria, on the coast), heroin abuse levels reached 1.9%, and high levels were also reported from the Delta region (southern Nigeria) as well as from two northern states, Kano and Katsina close to the border with Niger. Only two out of 22 states reported no heroin abuse. In terms of treatment demand, heroin abuse, however, could only be confirmed in the south of the country, suggesting that large-scale heroin abuse in the north is still a recent phenomenon. Overall, the prevalence rates were significantly higher than those found a decade earlier. Heroin use continues to be less common than use of cannabis (3.6%, exceeding 10% in several states and going up to 18.7% in Kano State), benzodiazepines (3.4%), or stimulants (1.1%), but is slightly more common than use of cocaine (0.5%). With regard to treatment, heroin (4.2% of substance abuse related treatment) is the second most frequently mentioned drug after cannabis (54%), ahead of cocaine (0.8%) and stimulants (0.8%). (UNDCP, *Report of the Rapid Situation Assessment of Drug Abuse in Nigeria*, November 1999).

Relatively high levels of heroin abuse in Africa - as reflected in treatment demand - have also been reported by some of the island countries, such as Mauritius or Cape Verde, which suffer spill-overs from drug trafficking, and in several of the ports on the mainland. Data for Mauritius, for instance show that 61% of treatment demand as of mid 2001 was related to heroin abuse, the highest such ratio across Africa. Among SACENDU countries, by contrast, the average treatment demand for heroin was only 6%.

Overall abuse levels of opiates in other countries of Africa are thus lower. This is based on several ad-hoc studies, conducted in different countries, though they usually only cover specific sites and population groups, which limit their comparability. Only a few national studies exist.

For instance, a national school survey conducted in Tanzania in 1997 revealed that 0.3% of those 6 to 21 years of age had experimented with opiates. Again, this was less than the corresponding rate for cannabis (2.2%), as well as less than for sedatives (0.9%) or cocaine (0.5%).

A rapid assessment study conducted in Zambia in 1999 (sponsored by the European Union) showed that among high risk groups 3.7% were using heroin. This was less than cannabis (75.1%), inhalants (27%), valium (23.1%), cocaine (5.7%) or mandrax (5.5%); only amphetamines had a lower proportion (0.9%). However, the total number of people registered for drug abuse in 2000 was still rather low (65, out of whom 2 were registered for heroin abuse; ARQ, 2000).

It goes without saying that most of these results are hardly comparable. However, together with other indicators (such as enforcement data), some qualitative studies and the results of some other research (such as previously conducted school surveys in Nigeria), one can conclude that the heroin problem in Nigeria, for instance, though geographically more distant to the main heroin producing cultivating areas, is probably more serious than in Tanzania, Zambia or Kenya. However, monitoring systems in Africa are, in general, sparse, and all data currently available have to be treated with a great deal of caution.

ABUSE OF COCAINE

Extent

Cocaine is world-wide the second most common problem drug in terms of treatment demand and the most widespread problem drug in the Americas which account for 14% of the world's total population. In West Europe, cocaine is the second or third most common problem drug in several countries.

Cocaine use was estimated to affect 13.4 million people or 0.3% of the global population. This is the same percentage as published by UNDCP in 2000. Some changes in the distribution of cocaine users have occurred: declines in the number of users reported from the USA, some increase reported from countries in West Europe as well as some adjustments to data from South America as more survey data has become available.




Regional concentrations are more pronounced than for other drugs. 70% of all cocaine use takes place in the Americas and some 22% in Europe (most of this in West Europe). Abuse in the Americas, notably in North America, is still clearly above average, accounting for half of the total number of cocaine users worldwide. Abuse levels in the USA are still three fold and in North America as a whole still two and a half times as high as in Western Europe. Abuse of cocaine in East Europe and in Asia, by contrast, is still at relatively low levels.

An additional insight into the patterns of cocaine use among youth can be obtained by analyzing school survey results. They basically confirm the results of general population surveys, showing high levels of cocaine use in North America (lifetime prevalence of more than 5% among 10th graders), medium levels in West Europe (1%-4% among 15-16 year olds) and South America (2%-4%) and overall lower levels in East Europe (0%-2%). Within West Europe the school surveys (mainly conducted in 1999) show rather high levels (3%-4%) of life-time cocaine use in Spain, the Benelux countries and the UK. Relatively high levels of cocaine use (2%) in Eastern Europe were reported from Poland and the two Baltic countries, Latvia and Estonia.

Table 5. Annual prevalence estimates of cocaine use in the late 1990s

	Number of people (in millions)	in % of population age 15 and above
- North America	6.3	2.0
- South America ¹	2.8	1.0
AMERICAS	9.1	1.5
OCEANIA	0.2	0.9
- Western Europe	2.8	0.9
- Eastern Europe	0.3	0.1
EUROPE	3.1	0.5
AFRICA	0.9	0.2
ASIA	0.2	0.01
GLOBAL	13.4	0.3

¹Data include estimates on cocaine related products (basuco/coca paste)

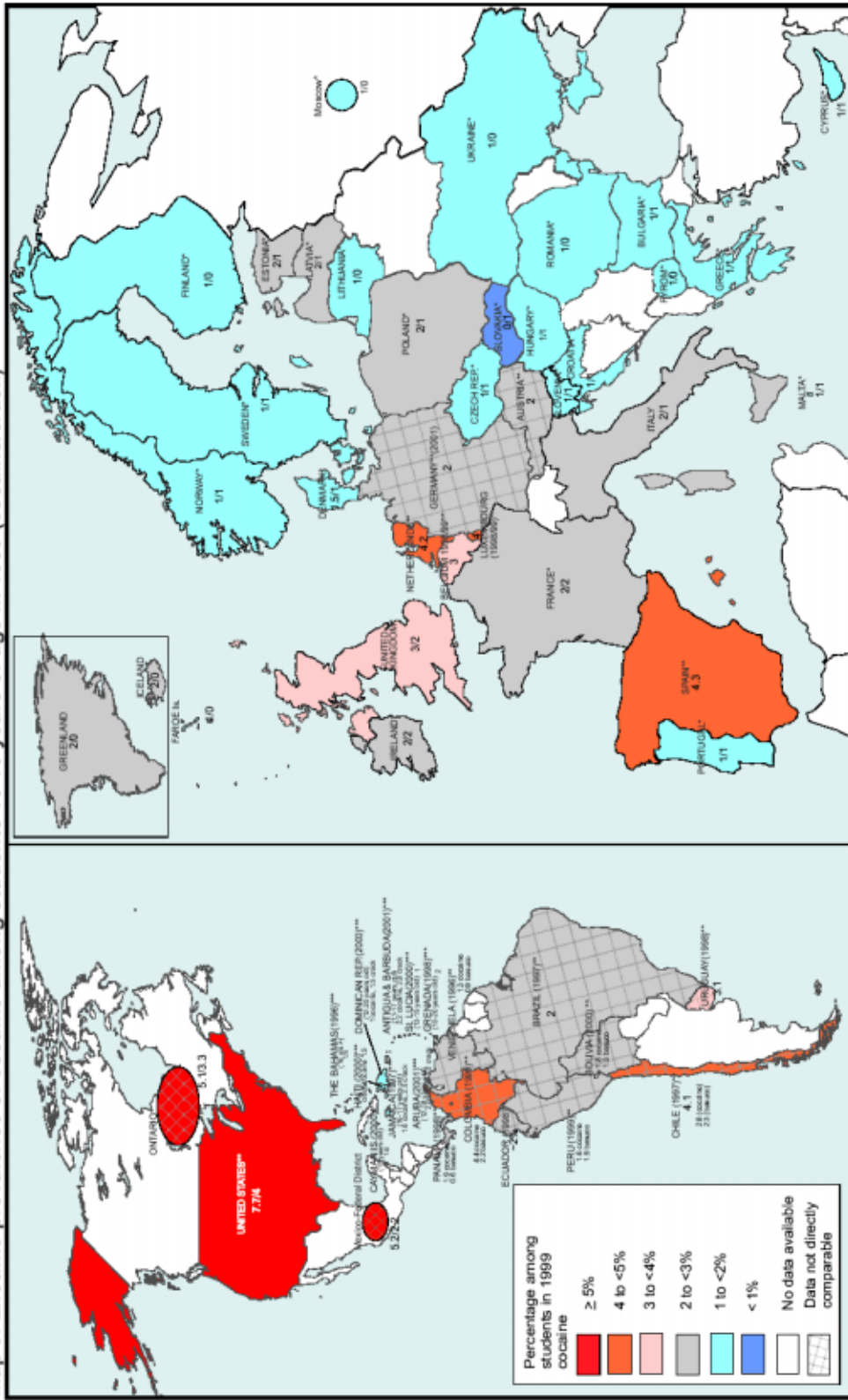
Clearly above global average*:  Close to global average:  clearly below global average**: 

* 3 times the global prevalence rate.

** less than 1/3 of global prevalence rate

Source: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire data, various Govt. reports, reports of regional bodies, UNDCP estimates.

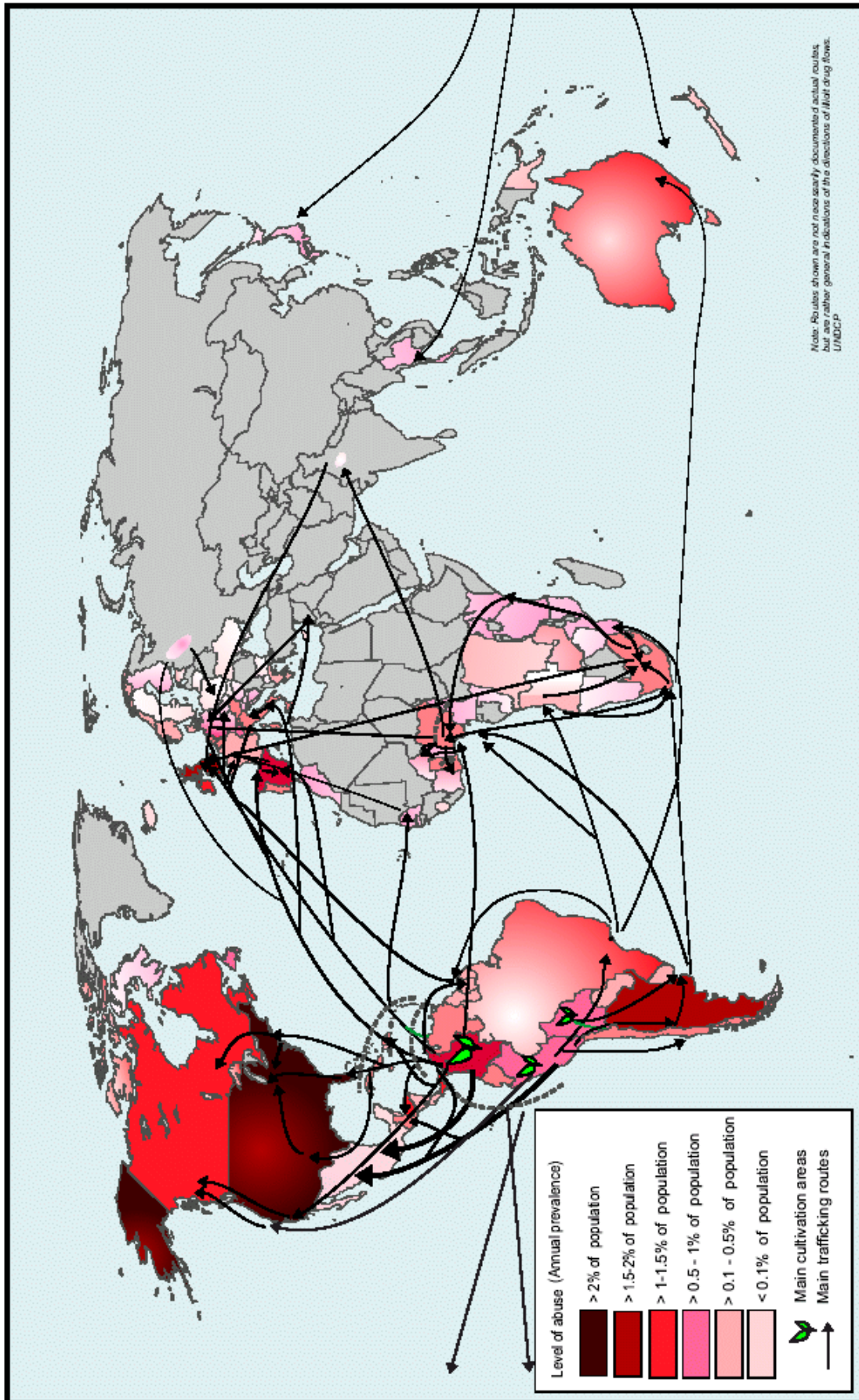
Map 9. Lifetime prevalence of cocaine among students 15-16 years of age in 1999 (cocaine/crack)



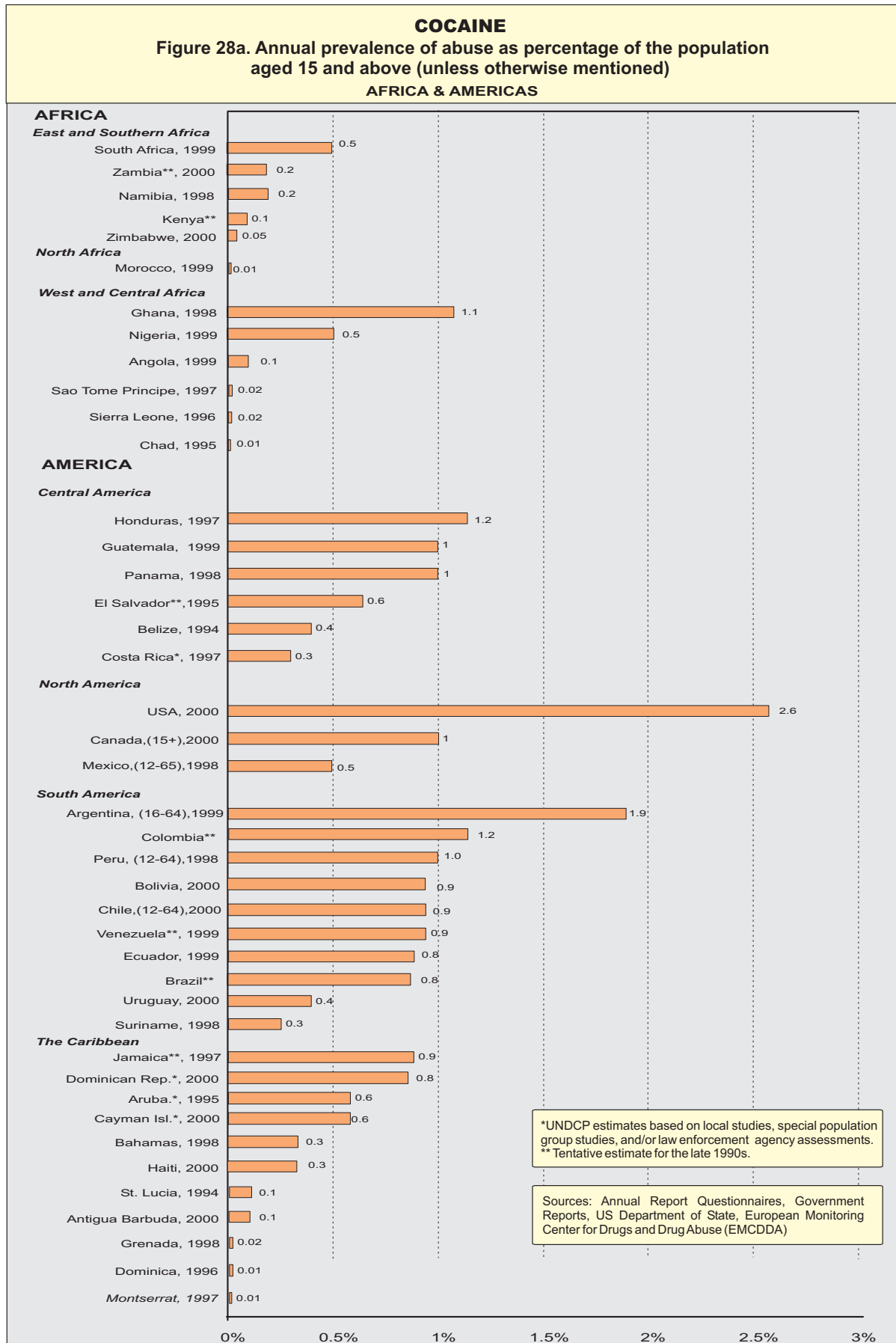
* Directly comparable ESPAD data, 15-16 years old in 1999.
 ** Data for Austria based on regional studies in the late 1990s among 15-16 years old (reported by OBIG).
 *** Data for Belgium based on studies among 15-16 years old conducted in 1998 and 1999 in the Flemish part and in the French part of the country (reported by EMCDDA).
 **** Data for Chile based on a study among 10th graders in 2000, age group 15-17 years old (CELIN).
 ***** Data for Colombia based on a study among 7th to 12th graders (less than 14 years to more than 16 years), CONACE 1998.
 ***** Data for Cuba based on a study among youth, ages 15 to 19 years in 1999 (RUMIBOR).
 Sources: ESPAD, EMCDDA, CICAD, NIDA, BZgA, OBIG, SFA/SIPA, CELIN, CONACE.

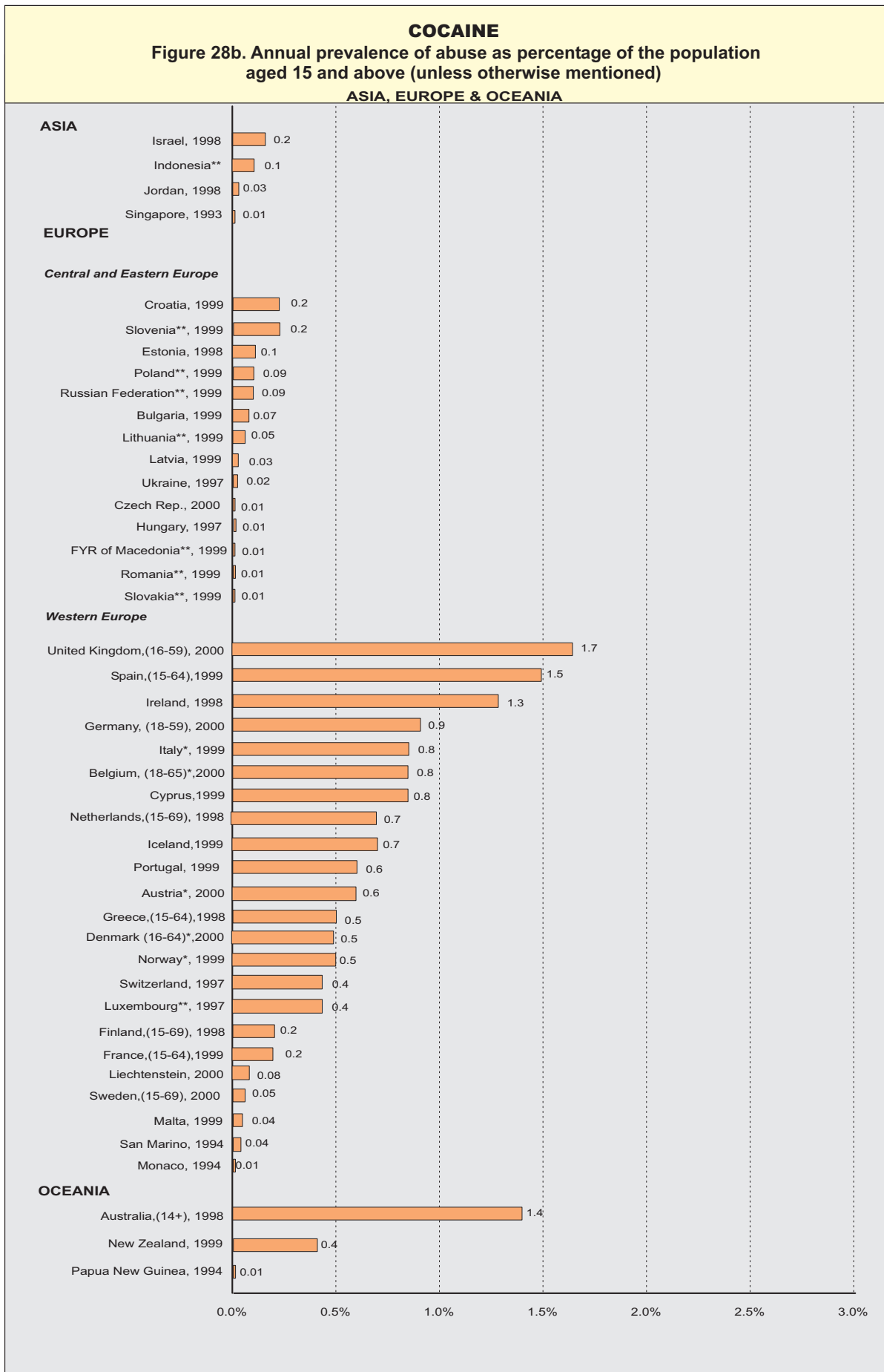
Data for Ecuador have been estimated based on a study among 14-19 years old in 1998 reporting an annual prevalence of 0.3% (reported in the AFO).
 Data for Italy based on a national study conducted among 15-16 years old in 1999 (reported by EMCDDA, 2000/ESPAD 2000).
 Data for Germany based on a national study conducted in 2001 among 12-25 years old (BZgA).
 Data for Luxembourg based on studies among 10-16 years old conducted in 1996 and 1999 (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Netherlands based on a national study conducted in 1999 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Portugal based on a study among 14-15 years old conducted in 1998 (SFA, SIPA).
 Data for Switzerland based on a study among 14-15 years old conducted in 1998 (SFA, SIPA).
 **** Data for United States based on Monitoring the Future Study among 10th graders in 1999 (NIDA).
 ***** Data for the Caribbean countries based on studies undertaken as part of UNDCP's Global Assessment Programme 1998-2001.

Map 10. Abuse of cocaine



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





TRENDS

Americas

While cocaine abuse in most countries across North and South America continued expanding - though at lower growth rates than reported previously - use of cocaine in the USA (the world's largest cocaine market) was characterized by a decline in 2000. The national household survey on drug abuse showed a fall in the annual prevalence rate of cocaine use from 1.7% in 1999 to 1.5% in 2000. The number of cocaine users in 2000 was thus 20% less than in 1997 and some 70% less than in 1985 (It should be noted that the method for conducting the household surveys changed in 1999 to computer assisted interviews; results prior to 1999 are thus not fully comparable to those after 1999). The decline in 2000 went parallel to an increase in cocaine retail prices, which rose by more than 20% between the second quarter of 2000 and the same period a year earlier, and by more than 35% as compared to early 1997. (ONDCP, *The Price of Illicit drugs: 1981 through the Second quarter of 2100*, Oct. 2001). This suggests that law enforcement successes along with increased prevention activities may have played to role in the decline of cocaine use in the USA.

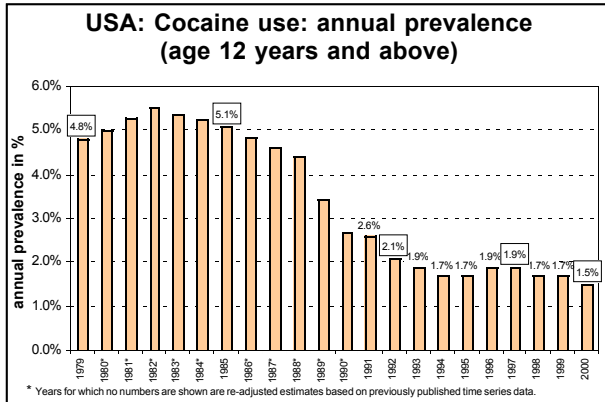


Figure 29 Sources: SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 2000 and previous reports.

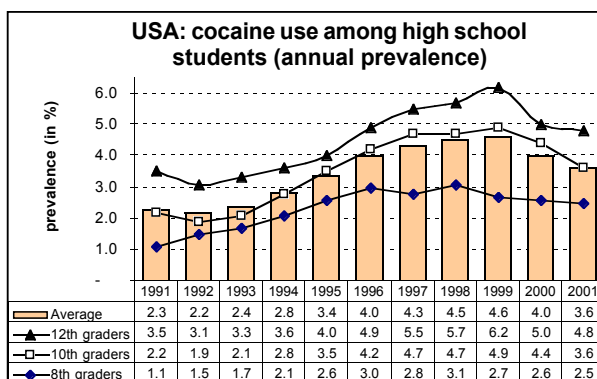


Figure 30 Sources: NIDA, Monitoring the Future

National school surveys indicate that the decline observed in 2000 also continued in 2001, reversing the upward trend of the 1990s which had started to offset the progress made in the second half of the 1980s. Cocaine use fell among 8th, 10th and 12th graders in both 2000 and 2001. Between 1999 and 2001 the overall decline of the annual prevalence rate among high school students was more than 20%.

If chronic users, who often do not live in households, are taken into consideration, the total cocaine using population in the USA is estimated by the Office of the National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to be some 5.7 million people, 2.6% of those aged 12 and above or more than 40% of the world's of cocaine users. However, since 1988 this number has declined by 40%. The number of chronic users is estimated to have fallen by a third in this period. Treatment demand for cocaine fell by more than 20% between 1994 and 1999, and cocaine - as of 1999 - ceased to be the main drug reported in admissions for treatment.

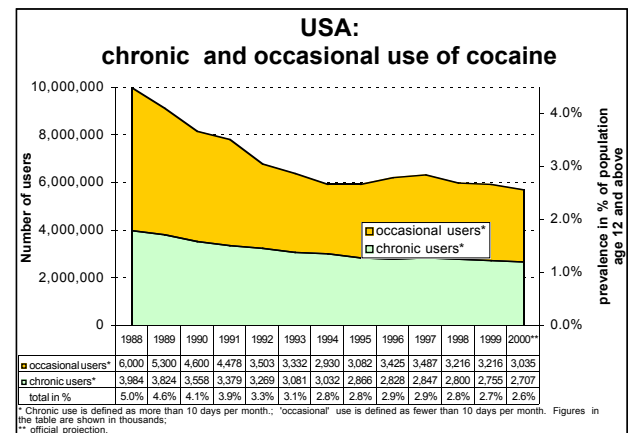


Figure 31 Sources: ONDCP, National Drug Control Strategy, February 2002

The only other country in the Americas reporting declining levels of cocaine use for the year 2000 was the Bahamas. Most other countries in the Americas still reported increases. Cocaine has been seen on the rise in Canada and, in the south, in Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Colombia, Brazil and Chile. However, most of the countries only reported 'some increases', not the 'strong increases', that they had reported in the mid 1990s. Stable trends were reported from Panama, possibly reflecting some shifts in trafficking trends, as well as from Argentina and Bolivia. Lower levels of cocaine production in Bolivia have probably contributed to the stabilization of the markets in both Bolivia and Argentina.

The increase reported from Canada is *inter alia* reflected in household and school surveys con-

ducted in the state of Ontario which accounts for a third of Canada's total population. Annual prevalence rates in the household survey of Ontario increased from less than 1% in the mid 1990s to 1.2% (of population age 18 and above) in 2000 and are thus already approaching the levels reported in the latest US household survey (1.5%). Chronic cocaine abuse, however, is still at lower levels than in the USA. Moreover, cocaine use levels are still below those reported in the 1980s.

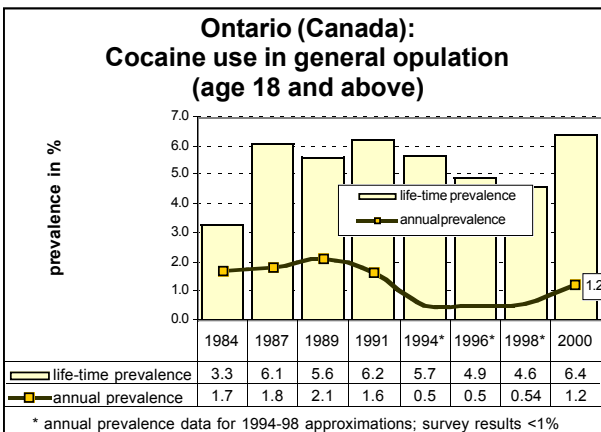


Figure 32
Sources: Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH), Monitor eReport, *Addiction and Mental Health Indicators Among Ontario's Adults, 1997-2000*, Toronto 2001.

Student surveys undertaken in Ontario confirm the upward trend found in the household surveys in the late 1990s. The increases in the 1990s followed a period of decline in the 1980s. A similar trend could also be observed in the USA (as can be seen, for instance, from data for US 12th graders shown in the graph). In contrast to the USA, no decline - as yet - could be observed for Canadian high school students over the 1999-2001 period. As a result 7-13th graders in Ontario have now - for the first time - a slightly higher prevalence rate of cocaine use than similar age group students in the USA. Nonetheless, cocaine use now is still less prevalent

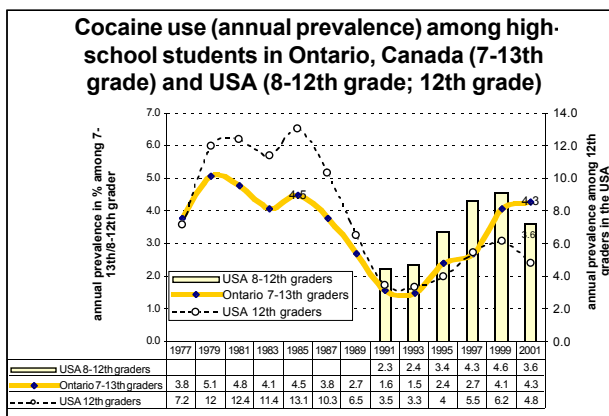


Figure 33
Sources: CAMH, *Drug Use Among Ontario Students*, Findings from the OSDUS; NIDA, *The Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-2001*.

in Ontario than it was back in the early 1980s. Data also show that the increases in the growth rates lost momentum over the 1999-2001 period, possibly indicating that Ontario might follow the US downward trend in the next few years.

Data from Mexico, though starting from low levels, also indicate an upward trend of cocaine use in the 1990s. However, this was a continuation of a much longer lasting upward trend that could be observed - uninterrupted - over the last 25 years. The increase was particularly strong over the 1993-97 period when annual prevalence of cocaine use among students in the Federal District of Mexico quadrupled over a short period of time, reflecting *inter alia* spill-overs of cocaine trafficking into the local market. Even though life-time prevalence continued rising thereafter, increases in the annual prevalence rates were far less significant over the 1997-2000 period, possibly indicating first signs of a trend towards stabilization in a not-to-distant future.

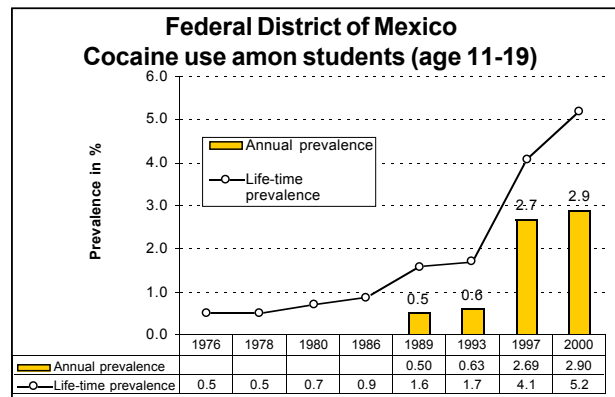


Figure 34
Sources: SEP, IMP, *Estudios en Poblacion Escolar del D.F.; Estudiantes de Enseñanza Media y Media Superior in Secretaria de Salud, Mexico Salud-2000 - El Consumo de Drogas en Mexico*.

Europe

Most European countries again reported either increasing or stable growth rates of cocaine consumption for 2000. Strong increases were reported from Spain, but also France, reflecting attempts by South American drug trafficking organisations to 'develop' the potentially lucrative European market in order to offset declines on the US market. The UK and the Netherlands, Greece and Turkey reported 'some increase' in 2000. Germany and most of the Nordic countries saw cocaine trends to be stable while Finland reported a decline. In East Europe increases were reported from Poland, Estonia and Belarus. Other East European countries saw cocaine abuse levels stable. In the Russian Federation the cocaine market remained

depressed - one of the few positive outcomes of the economic crash in 1998, causing cocaine prices to soar in local currency terms.

Over the last few years the UK emerged - according to data of the British Crime Survey - as Europe's largest cocaine market (annual prevalence of cocaine use of 1.7% among 16-59 year olds), reporting slightly higher rates than Spain (1.5% among those 15-65 in 1999 according to survey results reported to UNDCP in the ARQ) though school surveys in Spain continue to show higher prevalence rates than the UK. The UK figures are not only high by European standards: the prevalence rates reported from the British Crime Survey 2000 are already similar to those reported from

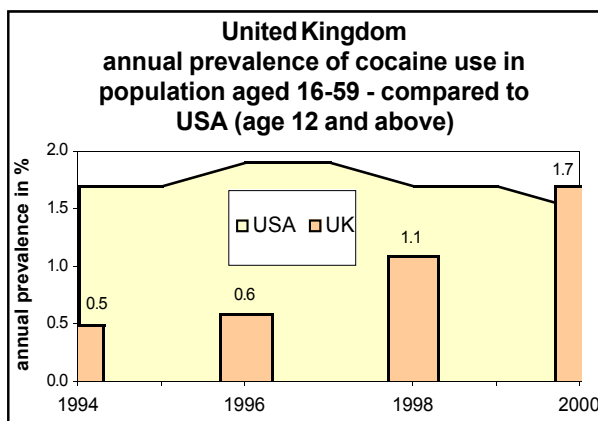


Figure 35
Sources: Home Office, Drug misuse declared in 2000: Results from the British Crime Survey; SAMHSA, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse 2000 and previous years.

the USA (1.5% among those age 12 and above). Nonetheless, overall cocaine use, i.e. including chronic use, continues to be less than in the USA.

There are first signs, however, that the strong upward trend of cocaine use, seen in all indicators for the UK in the 1990s, may not have continued thereafter or at least may have lost momentum. A survey, conducted for the UK Youth Justice Board in 2001 found life-time prevalence of cocaine use among school children (age 11-16) amounted to 3%, a similar rate as was found in previous surveys in the 1990s (though data are not fully comparable due to differences in the age groups). As part of the study it was revealed that youth, excluded from mainstream secondary education, had a significantly higher propensity to take drugs, including cocaine. The survey also found that life-time prevalence of cocaine use among these high-risk groups actually fell between 2000 and 2001. (*Youth Survey 2001 for the Youth Justice Board*).

Recent data for Germany, showing a significant increase of cocaine use in the 1990s, suggest that

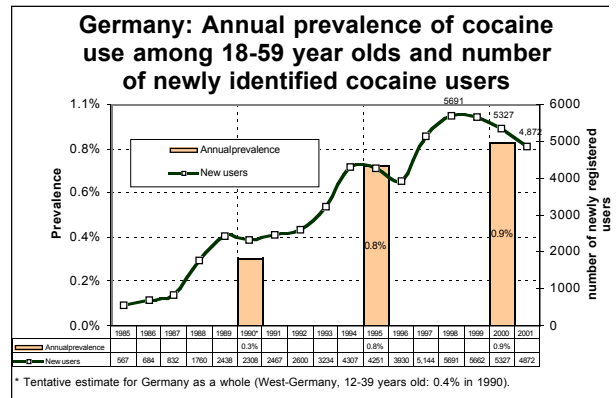


Figure 36
Sources: Data on Drug Crime in the Federal Rep. of Germany 2002, BKA, *Erstauffällige Konsumenten harter Drogen (Ekhd)* and Ministry of Health, *Repräsentativehebung 2000* and previous years.
* Tentative estimate for Germany as a whole (West-Germany, 12-39 years old: 0.4% in 1990).

the upward trend of the 1990s may have started to change towards stabilization. The cocaine prevalence rates still increased over the 1995-2000 period, reaching 0.9% of those 18-59 years old in 2000. But the number of cocaine users newly identified by the authorities in 2001 dropped for the third year in a row after having risen strongly over the previous two decades and were by almost 15% below the peak reached in 1998.

Nonetheless, even if there are signs of stabilization in some countries, cocaine is still increasing in others. Cocaine use across Europe is now far more widespread than some twenty years ago, and far more widespread than use of opiates, even though the latter still account for the bulk of treatment demand. Cocaine in Europe - similar to the USA in the 1970s prior to the crack-epidemic - is still often used recreationally and constitutes less of social problem than in North America. However, there has been a trend towards poly-drug abuse, which not only affects recreational use but also problem drug use. In the European context this means that many heroin addicts consume cocaine, increasingly in the form of crack. Similarly, there have been reports across western Europe of people on methadone maintenance programmes using cocaine to get their 'kick', since they cannot get it from methadone. Thus, overall one could observe an increase in treatment demand for cocaine abuse in recent years, and it is likely that this trend will continue, even when abuse trends stabilise. On average, treatment demand for cocaine among EU countries rose from 5% of drug related treatment in 1997 to 7% in 1999. Rather high proportions are already reported from Netherlands (22%) and Spain (18% Spain; data for 1999). Cocaine abuse in most East European countries is still far less widespread and less of a problem; but school surveys, as discussed earlier, have clearly shown that cocaine is no longer an unknown substance in these countries.

Africa

Cocaine abuse in Africa continues to be concentrated in southern and western Africa. Cocaine related abuse trends for 2000 show an almost uniform picture. Practically all countries of southern and western Africa saw cocaine abuse on the rise, including Nigeria and South Africa, the two countries most affected by cocaine abuse. The increase of cocaine abuse in the western and southern countries of the continent is a reflection of ongoing trafficking activities from the Andean countries, often via Brazil, to Africa. Although the bulk of cocaine being shipped to Africa is for final destinations in Europe, spill-overs to local markets occur. Thus a 1999 UNDCP Rapid Assessment Study on Nigeria found that already 0.5% of the population, age 10 and above, was consuming cocaine. Except for one state in the north (Kano), high levels of cocaine use have usually been reported from the coastal states (e.g. Lagos: 1.9%). (UNDCP *Report of the Rapid Situation Assessment of Drug Abuse in Nigeria*, November 1999).

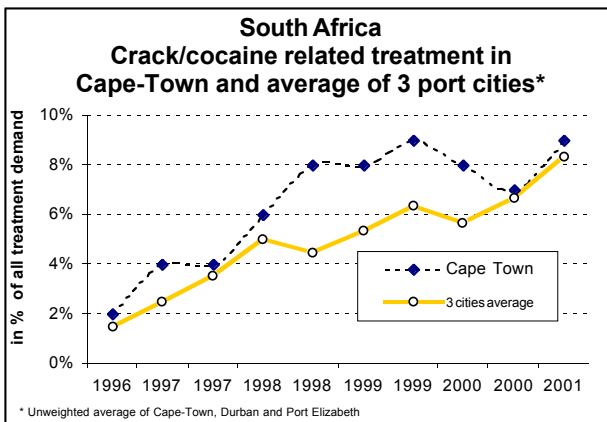


Figure 37
Sources: SACENDU, *Monitoring Alcohol and Drug Abuse Trends in South Africa*, Research Brief, Vol. 3(2), 2001.

The rise is again best reflected in data from the Republic of South Africa. Data collected by the South African Community Epidemiology Network on Drug Use (SACENDU) clearly show a rise in treatment demand for cocaine abuse over the 1996-2000/2001 period. The increase was most pronounced in the two sea-port cities of Durban and Cape Town. In Gauteng, located inland and comprising the cities of Johannesburg and Pretoria, a peak in cocaine related treatment demand was reached in 1999 / early 2000. Since then the cocaine epidemic in Gauteng was 'replaced' by a heroin epidemic.

Oceania

While authorities of New Zealand found cocaine use to have remained stable, Australia reported an ongoing rise. Increases have already been significant in the late 1990s. Annual prevalence almost tripled between 1993 and 1998 -- from 0.5% to 1.4% of those aged 14 and above -- which is almost as high as the rates reported from Spain, and life-time prevalence rates reached 4.3% in 1998, marginally higher than the highest such figures reported from countries in South America. Methodological differences, notably a lower tendency to under-report drug abuse in Australia, may be partly responsible for the rather high figures, compared to other countries.

The heroin drought of 2001 gave cocaine use a further push. Parallel to declining levels of positive test results for the use of heroin, an increasing number of people arrested, tested positively for cocaine in 2001.

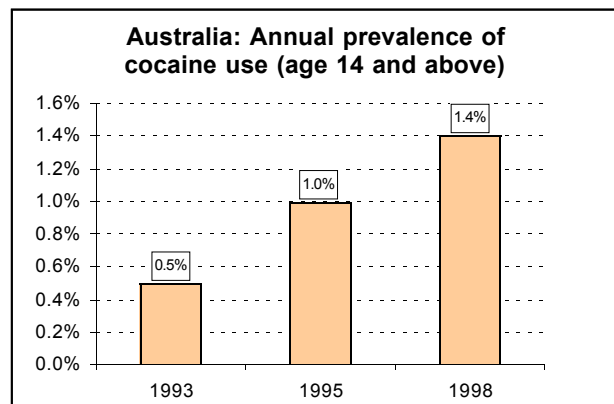
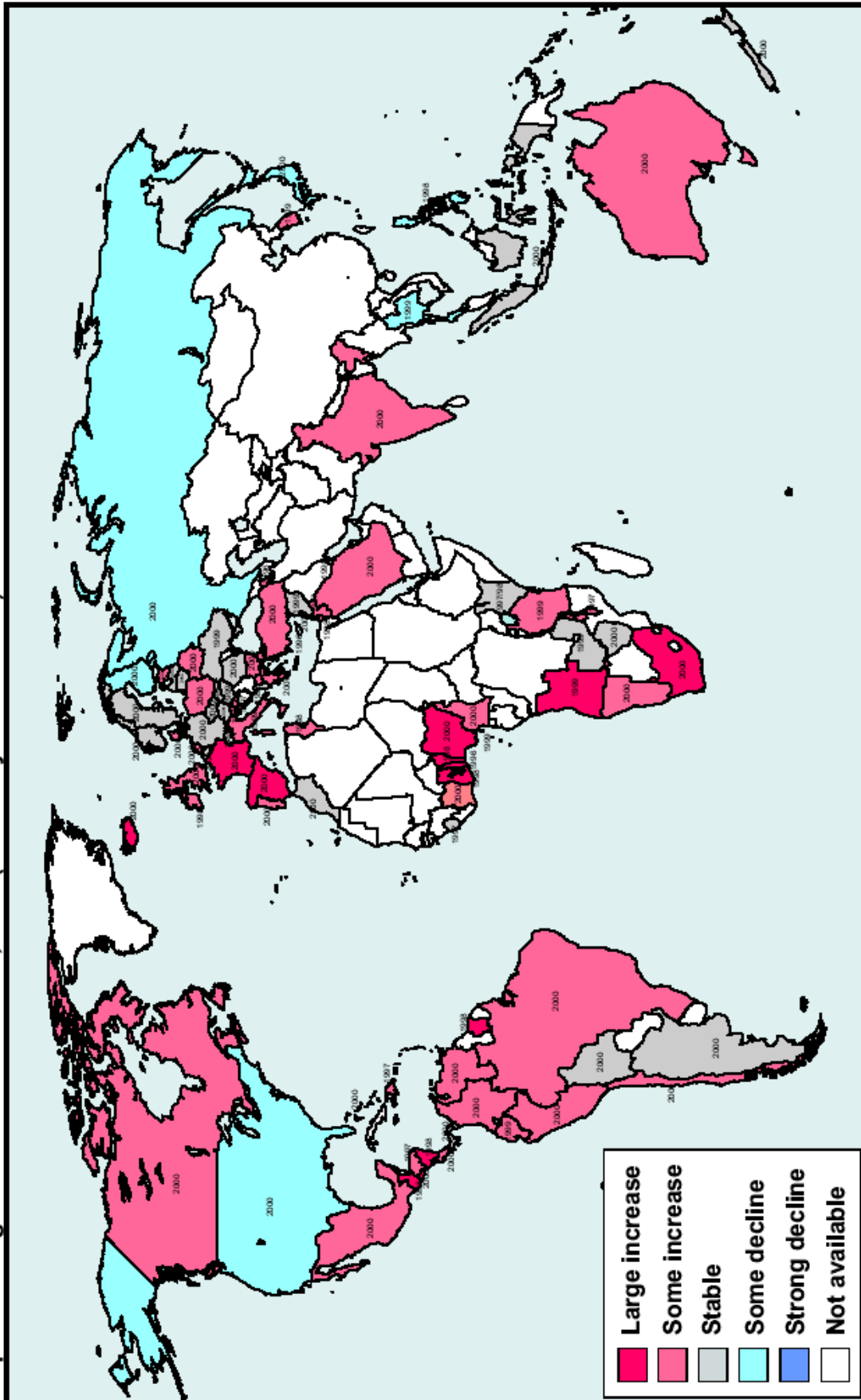


Figure 38
Sources: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey, August 1999 (and previous years).

Asia

Cocaine abuse in Asian countries, in general, is still a relatively rare phenomenon. Only seven Asian countries reported trends in cocaine consumption in 1999, and most of these showed stable or downward trends. In 2000 four countries reported trends. However, all but one (Indonesia) reported increases in cocaine use. This included two Middle East countries, Hong Kong SAR and India. In this context it is interesting to note that the authorities from Thailand reported dismantling, in July 2001, a clandestine cocaine producing laboratory in Bangkok, which is very unusual. (ONCB, *Thailand Narcotics Annual Report 2001*).

Map 11. Changes in abuse of cocaine, 2000 (or latest year available)



Sources: UNDCP Annual Reports Questionnaires data, UNDCP (Regional Centre Bangkok) Epidemiology Trends in Drug Trends in Asia (Findings of the Asian Multicity Epidemiology Workgroup, December 1999; National Household Surveys submitted to UNDCP; United States Department of State (Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1999; Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) and other Law Enforcement Reports, SACENDU (South African Community Epidemiology Network July - December 1998, UNDCP and Ministerio de Educación, Estudio Epidemiológico 1999, CEDRO, Epidemiología de Drogas en la población urbana Peruana - 1995, INCB, Annual Report for 1999.

CANNABIS

Extent

Cannabis usually has a significantly lower proportion in treatment demand than opiates or cocaine, except in Africa. Nonetheless, treatment demand for cannabis is far from negligible (on average some 15% of all treatment demand at the global level), and has been rising in many countries in recent years as consumption grew and cannabis with higher THC levels became available.

Cannabis is the most widely consumed drug worldwide. UNDCP estimates that 147 million people or 3.5% of the global population (age 15 and above) used cannabis in the late 1990s (1998-2000). This is a slightly higher estimate than was published in 2000 (144 million people), mainly reflecting higher estimates for Africa, East Europe and some increase for West Europe. The previous estimates for East Europe were largely based on registry data reported to UNDCP and are considered to have been under-estimates. The now higher estimates for eastern Europe are mainly the result of the ESPAD student surveys, conducted in 1999, which showed strong increases across East Europe as compared to 1995 and for several countries prevalence rates which were approaching or surpassing those of West European countries. It goes without saying that the results, derived from extrapolations, various local studies and qualitative information, have to be treated with caution; but it is believed that the new estimates are closer to reality than the previous ones.

Overall prevalence rates are clearly above average in Oceania, Africa, in the Americas and in western Europe while estimates for eastern Europe are still slightly below the global average. The relatively low estimate for Asia is mainly due to low numbers of cannabis users reported from China, the world's largest country in terms of population. Nonetheless, the largest numbers of cannabis users are found in Asia, accounting for more than a quarter of global cannabis consumption, followed

by a quarter in Africa, a quarter in the Americas, and slightly more than a fifth in Europe. Cannabis is thus the most equally spread drug of abuse across the globe.



Trends

The general trend of cannabis use, reported by member states to UNDCP for the year 2000 was one of increase though in several of the world's largest countries, notably in large parts of Asia, cannabis use remained either stable or declined. Increases have been reported by a majority of countries in Europe (both West and East Europe), the Americas (both South and North America, except the United States of America), in Africa (i.e. in southern, western, eastern and northern Africa) as well as in Oceania.

Given the large number of countries reporting increases in cannabis use, it is useful to highlight the countries which deviate from this pattern.

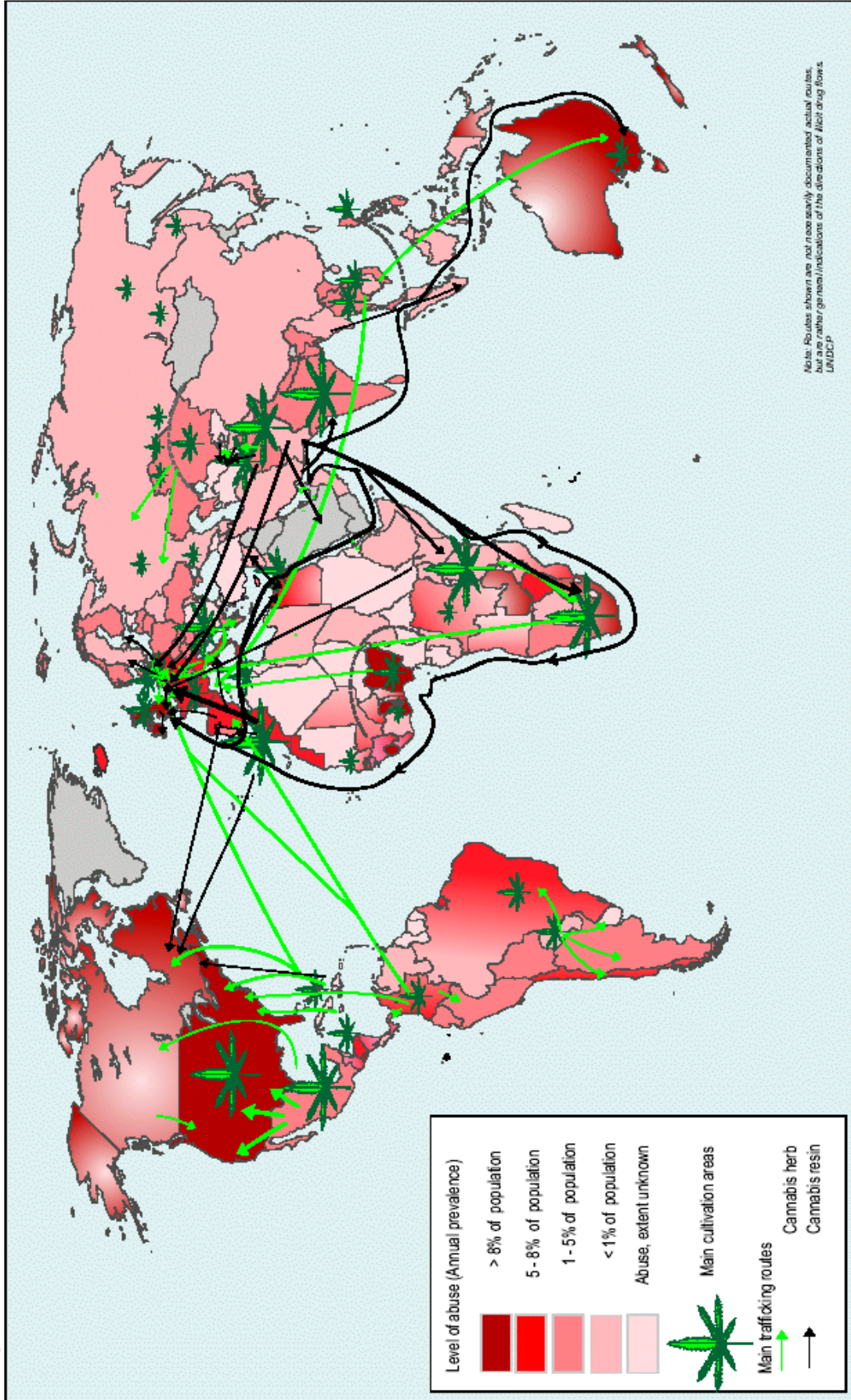
- In Asia, declines have been reported (2000 or latest year available) from countries in South- and South-West Asia as well as from three Central Asian countries bordering the South-West Asia region; the other two Central Asian countries saw cannabis use stable. In East and South-East Asia, authorities of Japan reported a stabilization; a stabilization in cannabis use was also reported from Indonesia and the authorities of the Philippines reported a decline.
- In Europe stable trends were reported from the UK and Spain, Europe's two largest cannabis markets, as well as from the Netherlands and Sweden; more or less stable trends in cannabis use also seem to characterize the Russian Federation which otherwise is confronted with rising levels of drug abuse.
- In the Americas the United States reported stable trends, and so did Bolivia. The annual prevalence of cannabis use in the general population (age 12 and above) of the USA was 8.3% in 2000, slightly down from 8.6% in 1999 and significantly less than in 1979 when then rate was twice as high (16.6%).

Table 6. Annual prevalence estimates of cannabis use in the late 1990s

	Number of people (in millions)	in % of population age 15 and above
OCEANA	4.4	18.8
- North America	20.4	6.6
- South America	13.0	4.7
AMERICAS	33.4	5.7
AFRICA	36.9	8.1
- Western Europe	20.6	6.4
- Eastern Europe	10.5	3.3
EUROPE	31.1	4.9
ASIA	41.6	1.6
GLOBAL	147.4	3.5
Above global average*:		Below global average: 

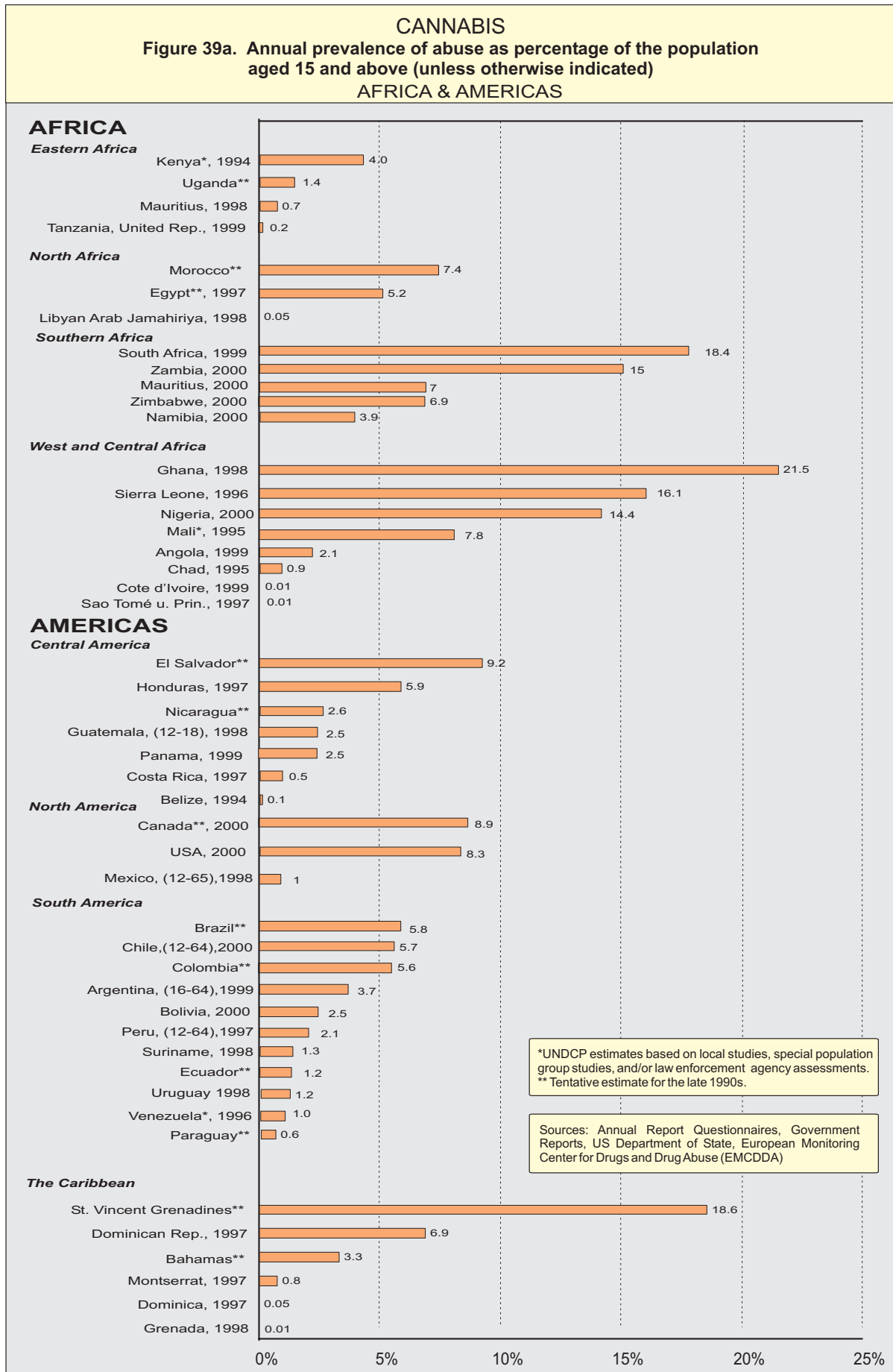
Source: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire data, various Govt. reports, reports of regional bodies, UNDCP estimates.

Map 12. Abuse of Cannabis



Note: Routes shown are not necessarily documented actual routes, but are rather general indications of the directions of their drug flows. UNDCP

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

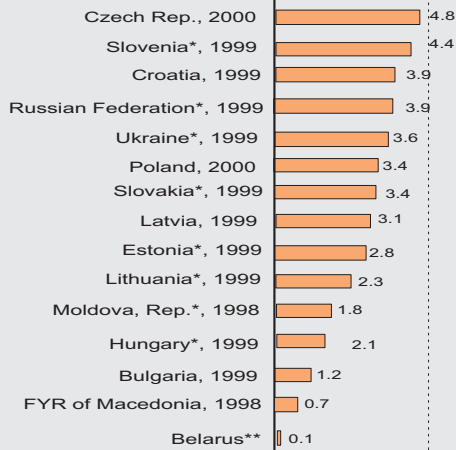


CANNABIS

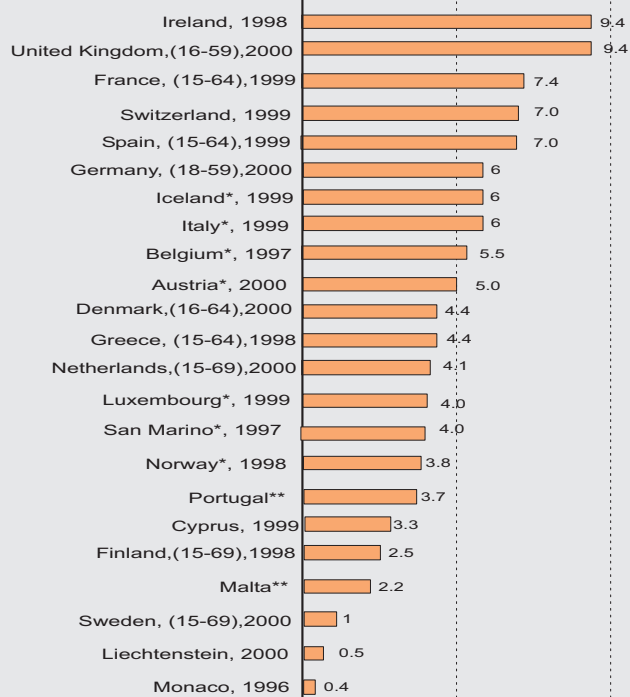
Figure 39b. Annual prevalence of abuse as percentage of the population aged 15 and above (unless otherwise indicated)
EUROPE & OCEANIA

EUROPE

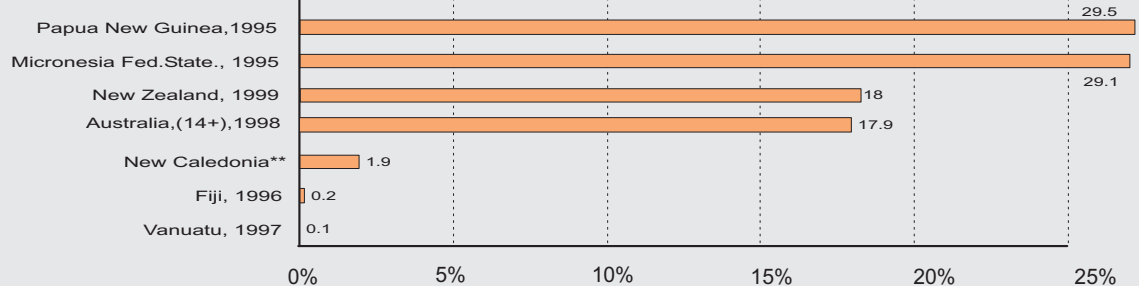
Eastern and Central Europe

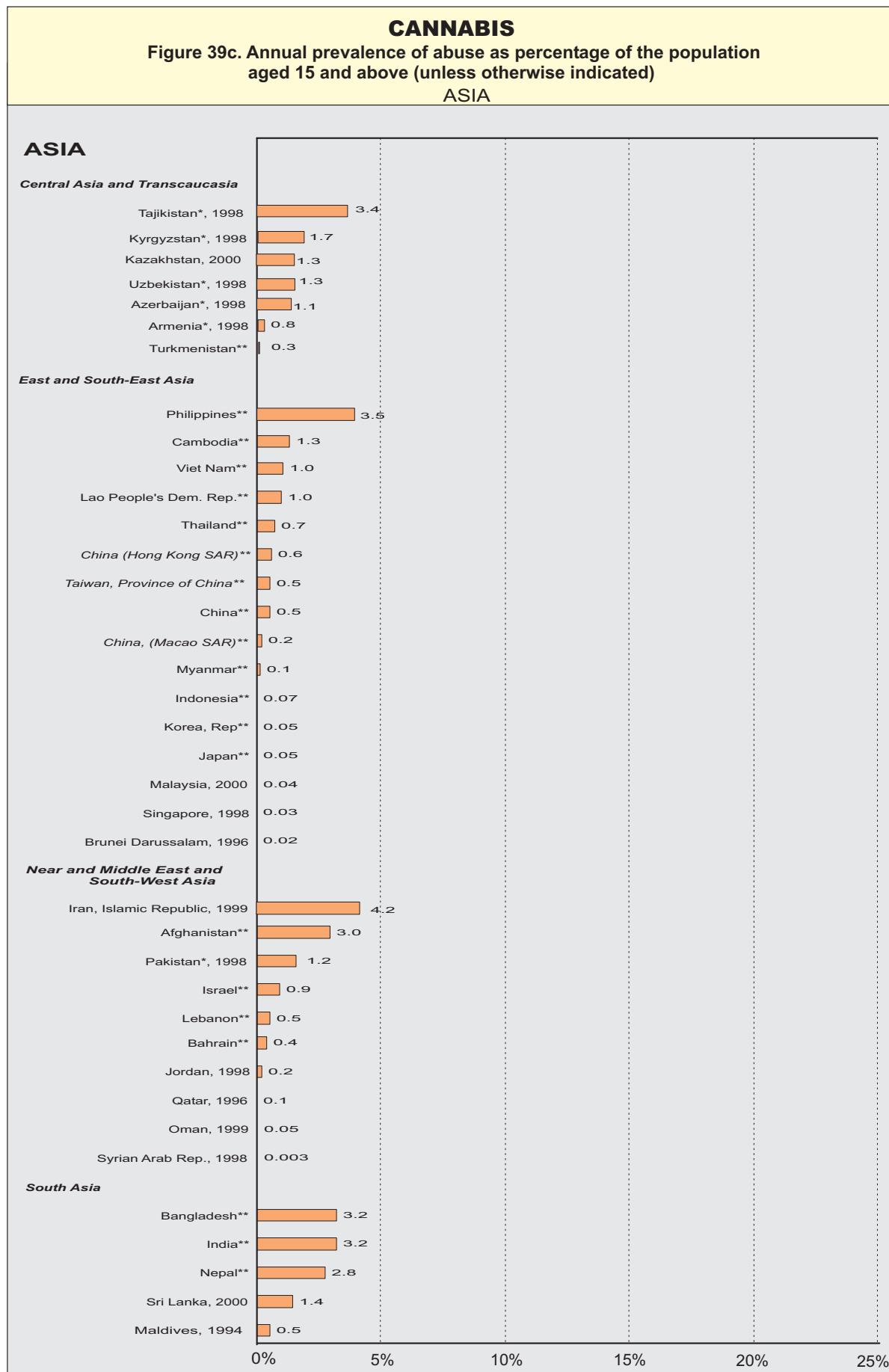


Western Europe

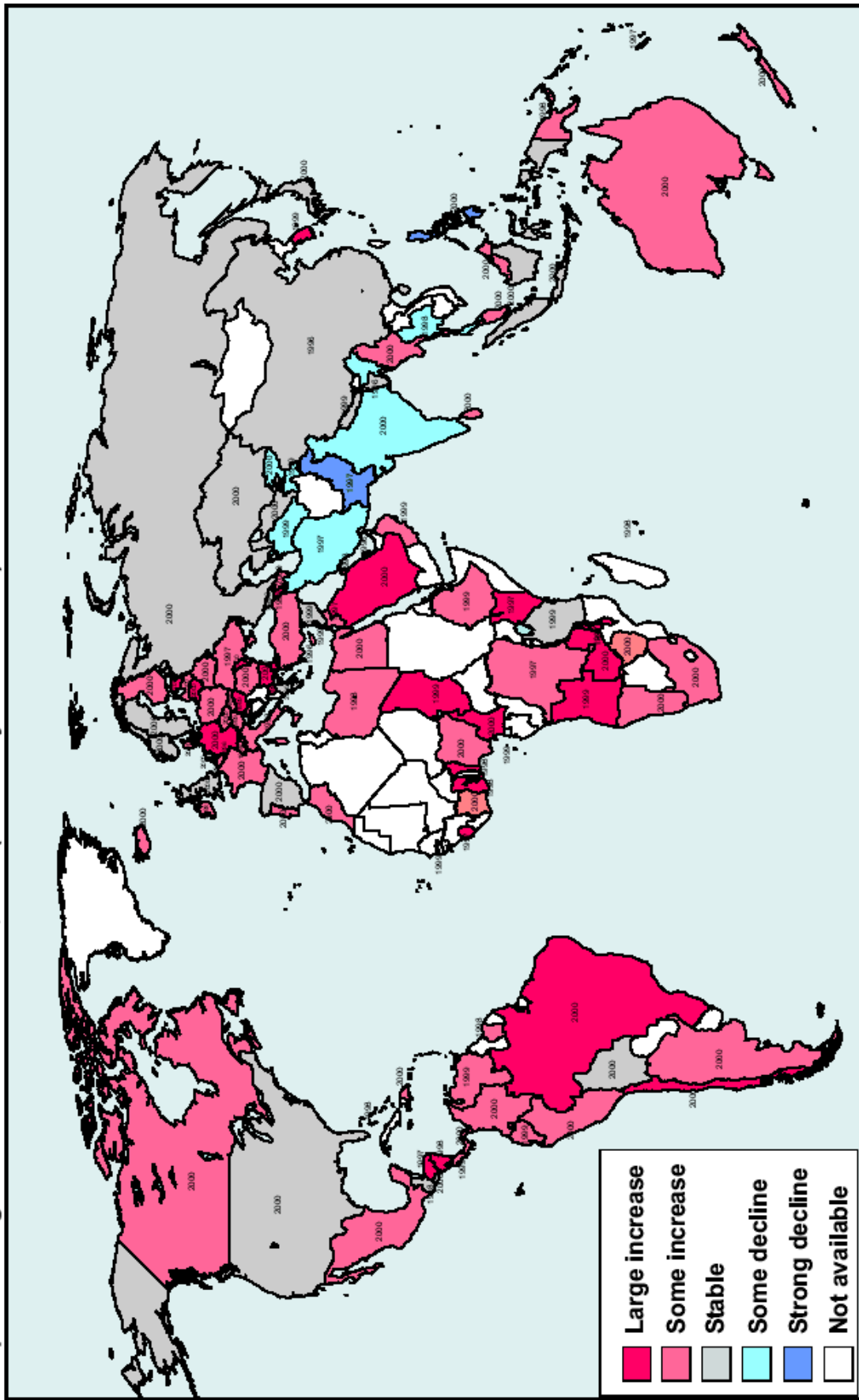


OCEANIA





Map 13. Changes in abuse of cannabis, 2000 (or latest year available)



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

AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS

Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), i.e. mainly amphetamines (amphetamine/methamphetamine) and ecstasy (MDMA; related products such as MDA and MDME are grouped together with MDMA under the heading of 'ecstasy-group substances') are chemically and partly also pharmacologically related, and consumed by the same user population in many countries. Nonetheless, the profile of the two groups of substances is different. In general, amphetamines, notably methamphetamine, have a larger abuse potential than MDMA, though there are indications that MDMA may be neurotoxic and cause long-term damage as well. In addition to the recreational use of both amphetamine and MDMA, a number of countries suffer from a serious methamphetamine problem, and related issues of violence, serious health degradation and treatment demand.

For the purposes of this report the two main groups of substances among the group of ATS will be addressed separately, wherever possible. A fully substance specific discussion, however, is not possible as UNDCP's current ARQ (which is in the process of being revised) does not explicitly ask for information on ecstasy. Most information received on ecstasy use is thus voluntary and the picture is not comprehensive. The new ARQ will remedy this shortcoming.

Extent



Amphetamines

Amphetamines account, on average, for some 10% of treatment demand at the global level. In a number of countries in East and South-East Asia, particularly Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, the Republic of Korea (and to a lesser extent in Taiwan Province of China), amphetamines, notably methamphetamine, are already the main problem drugs and play a similar role as opiates in Europe or cocaine in the Americas. In parallel, a strong spread of recreational use of amphetamines has taken place in a large number of countries in the 1990s, affecting youth.

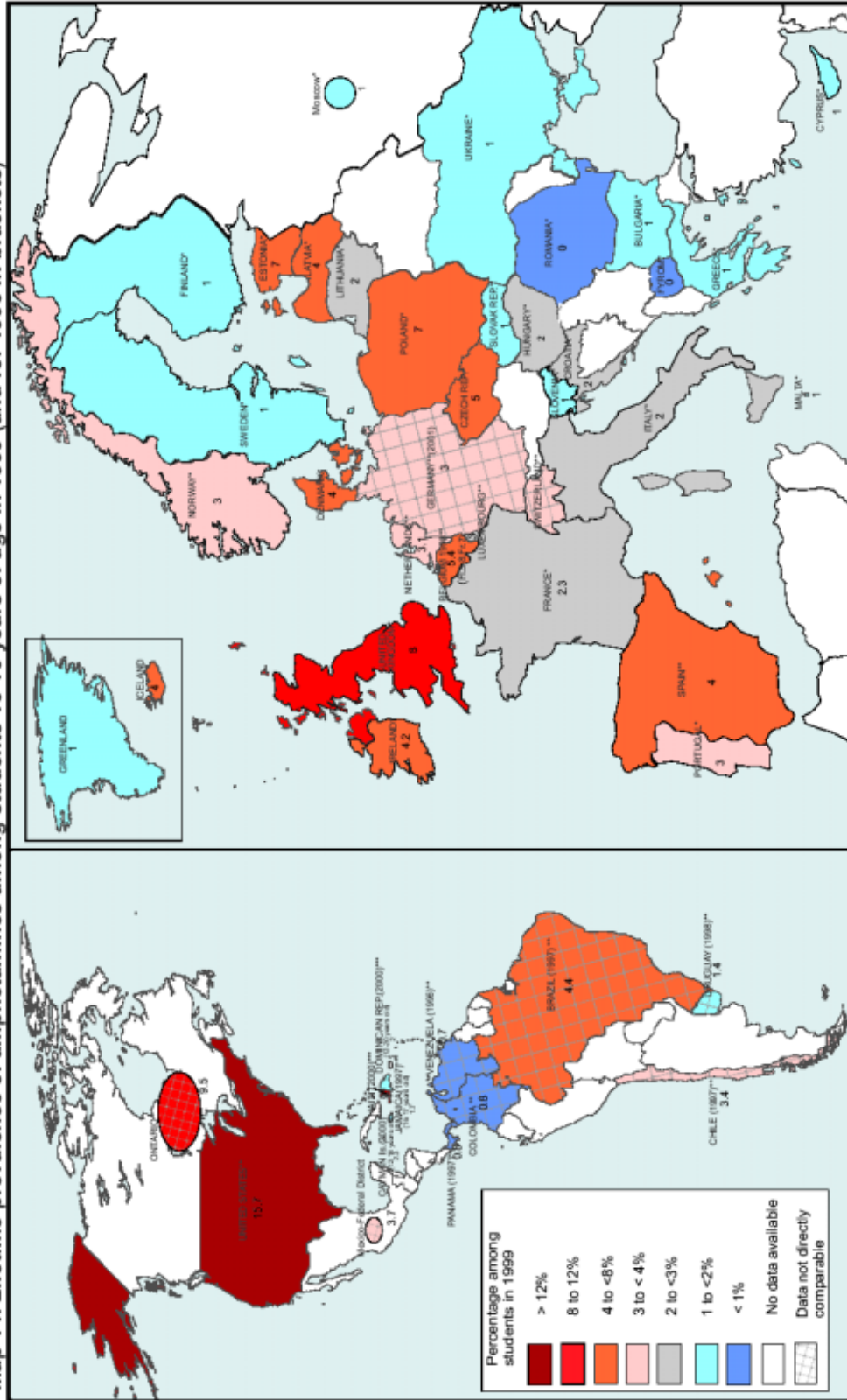
Abuse of amphetamines is now estimated to affect some 33 million people or 0.8% of the global population (age 15 and above). This is an increase as compared to UNDCP's last published estimates (0.6% of global population), largely due to higher estimates for the South-East Asia region.

Though rates differ significantly from country to country, the regional averages - except for countries in the Oceania region - are rather close to the global average. About two thirds of the users of amphetamines are found in Asia, mostly in the countries of East and South-East Asia, abusing methamphetamine. The Americas and Europe account for a quarter of global use of amphetamines.

Table 7. Annual prevalence estimates of amphetamines' use in the late 1990s

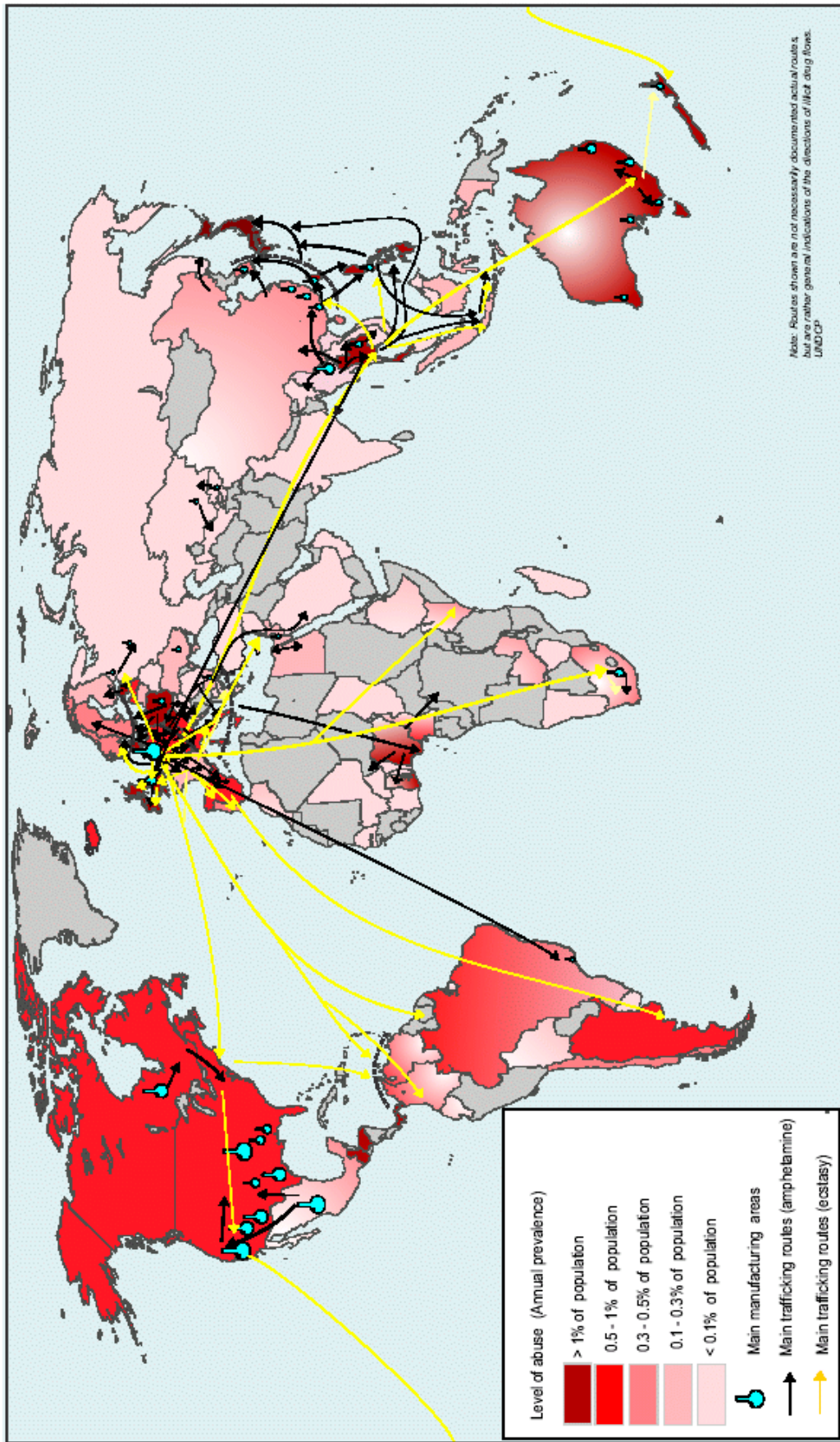
	Number of people (in millions)	in % of population age 15 and above
OCEANIA	0.6	2.8
- West Europe	2.4	0.7
- East Europe	0.9	0.3
EUROPE	3.3	0.5
- North America	2.6	0.8
- South America	2.2	0.8
AMERICAS	4.8	0.8
ASIA	22.3	0.9
AFRICA	2.4	0.5
GLOBAL	33.4	0.8
Clearly above global average:		close to global average: 
Source: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire data, various Govt. reports, reports of regional bodies, UNDCP estimates.		

Map 14. Lifetime prevalence of amphetamines among students 15-16 years of age in 1999 (and for 1995 in brackets)

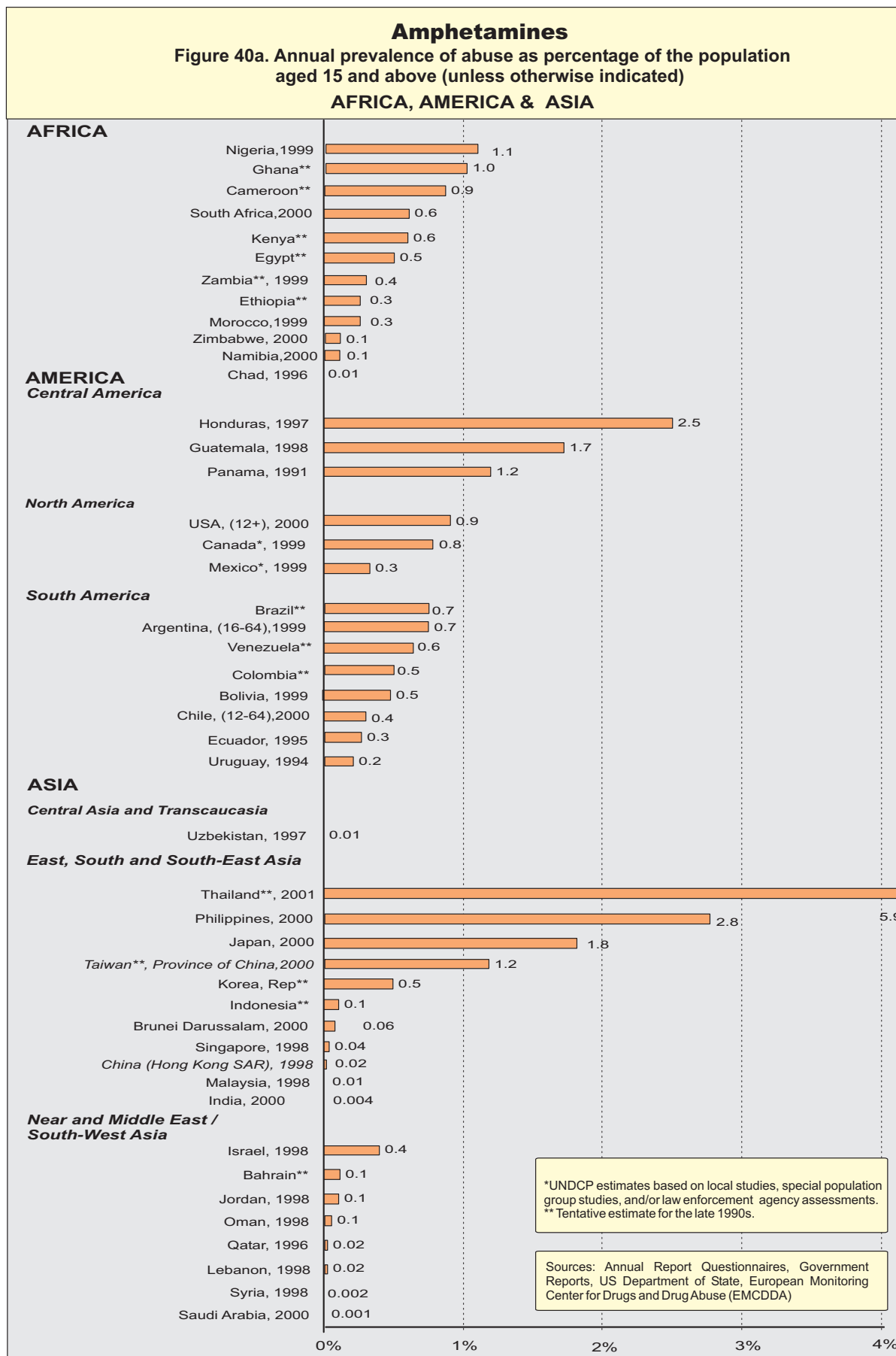


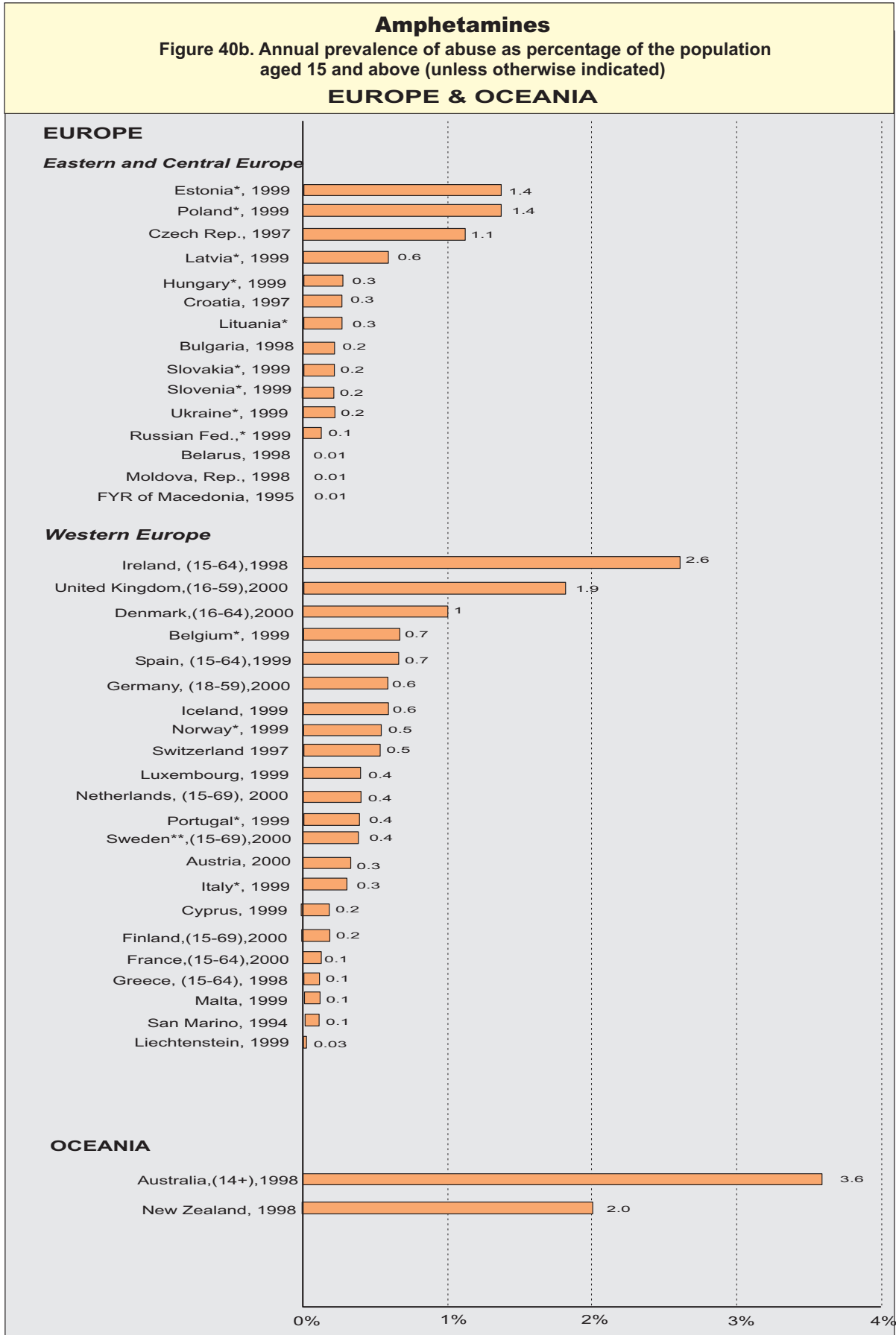
* directly comparable ESPAD data: 15-16 years old in 1999.
 ** Data for Austria based on a national sample of 15-16 years old in 1994 (reported by EMCDDA) and pooled results of regional surveys in the late 1990s among 13-19 years old (reported by OBIIG).
 Data for Belgium based on studies among 15-19 years old conducted in 1996 in the Flemish part and in the French part of the country (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Brazil based on a study in 10 provincial capitals among 10 to 19 years old pupils in 1997 (CEBRID).
 Data for Chile based on a study among 7th to 12th graders (less than 14 years to more than 19 years), CONACE 1996.
 Data for Colombia based on a study among youth, age 15 to 19 years in 1999 (RUMBOS).
 Sources: ESPAD, EMCDDA, OBIIG, SFA/SPI/ANDA, CICAQ, EBRID, CONACE 1996.

Map 15. Abuse of Amphetamine-type stimulants



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





Relatively high levels of consumption have been also reported from countries in South America and in Africa. While supply of amphetamines in North America, Europe and Asia is largely from clandestine sources, consumption in South America and Africa is still mainly supplied from licit channels where the dividing line between licit and illicit consumption is not always clear. Substances differ as well. While in Europe amphetamine is the ATS of choice, in South-East Asia and North America it is methamphetamine which in general is more potent and carries more health risks than amphetamine. Abuse patterns and risks associated with the abuse of different ATS are thus often not directly comparable with one another.

School surveys, conducted in 1999 under the ESPAD project of the Council of Europe, found the highest levels of life-time prevalence of amphetamine use among 15-16 year olds in the UK (8%). The next highest levels were found in East European countries, Poland (7%), Estonia (7%) and the Czech Republic (5%), clearly showing how rapidly youth culture and related drug fashions spread to East Europe in the 1990s. Data from North America, show still higher levels (USA: 16% among 10th graders).

Ecstasy

About 0.2% of the global population (age 15 and above) consume ecstasy. Significantly higher ratios have been reported from countries in Oceania, West Europe and North America. Some 60% of global consumption is concentrated in Europe. (UNDCP's previous estimate on ecstasy use had to be revised upwards, largely due to higher levels reported from North America). West Europe and

North America together account for almost 85% of global consumption. Use of ecstasy, however, is increasingly spreading to East Europe as well as to developing countries, notably in the Americas, southern Africa, the Near and Middle East as well as South-East Asia.

School surveys conducted in 1999 found that ecstasy then was still mainly a European and North American phenomenon. What was surprising, however, was the massive increase in ecstasy use among youth in East Europe. Latvia (6%) was found to have had Europe's highest life-time prevalence rates of ecstasy use among 15-16 year olds, and high levels (4%) - by West European standards - were also reported from Lithuania, the Czech Republic and Slovenia. Data also show that prevalence of ecstasy use in the USA and Canada was by 1999 already higher among 10th grade students in the USA than in almost all European countries. Only a few years earlier, ecstasy use had been a typical European phenomenon.

TRENDS

Europe

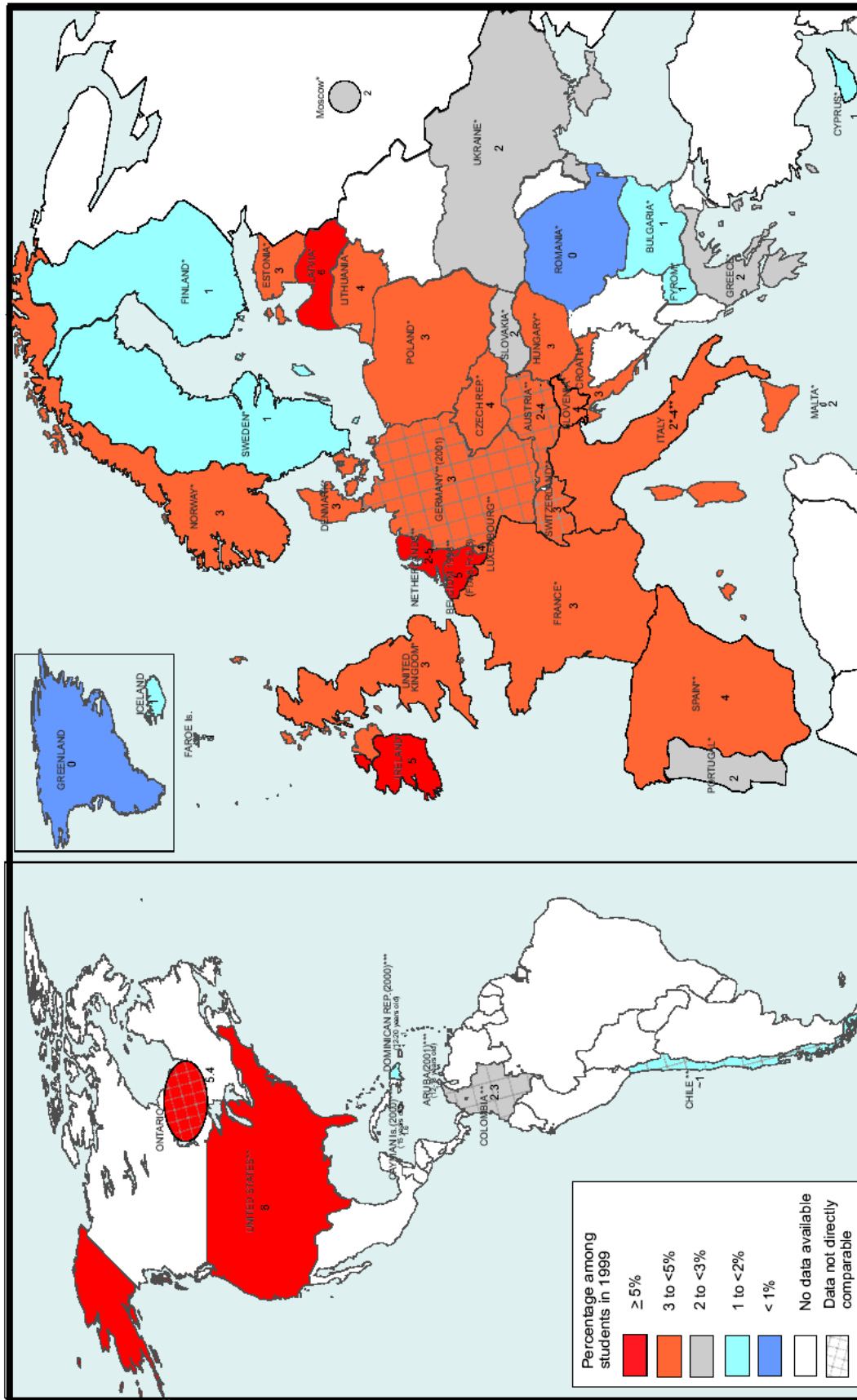
While in the second half of the 1990s almost all West European countries reported strong increases in the use of ATS, a majority of West European countries now see trends either stable or even declining. Increases in 2000 were only reported by France and some Nordic countries.

There are indications that – in contrast to the trends observed in the early 1990s – the peak in ATS use in western Europe may have passed and that the situation is stabilizing or even improving

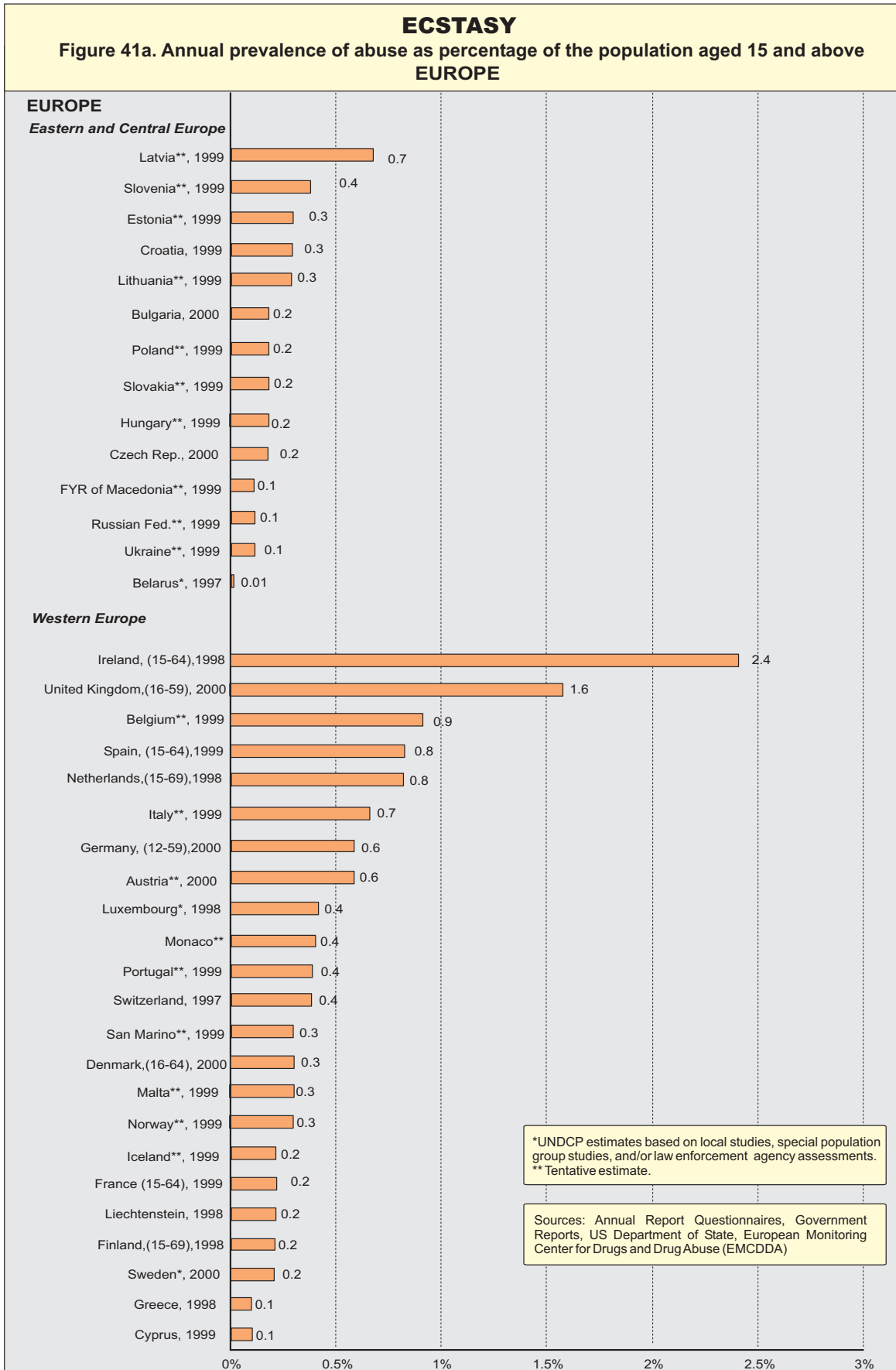
Table 8. Annual prevalence estimates of ecstasy use in the late 1990s

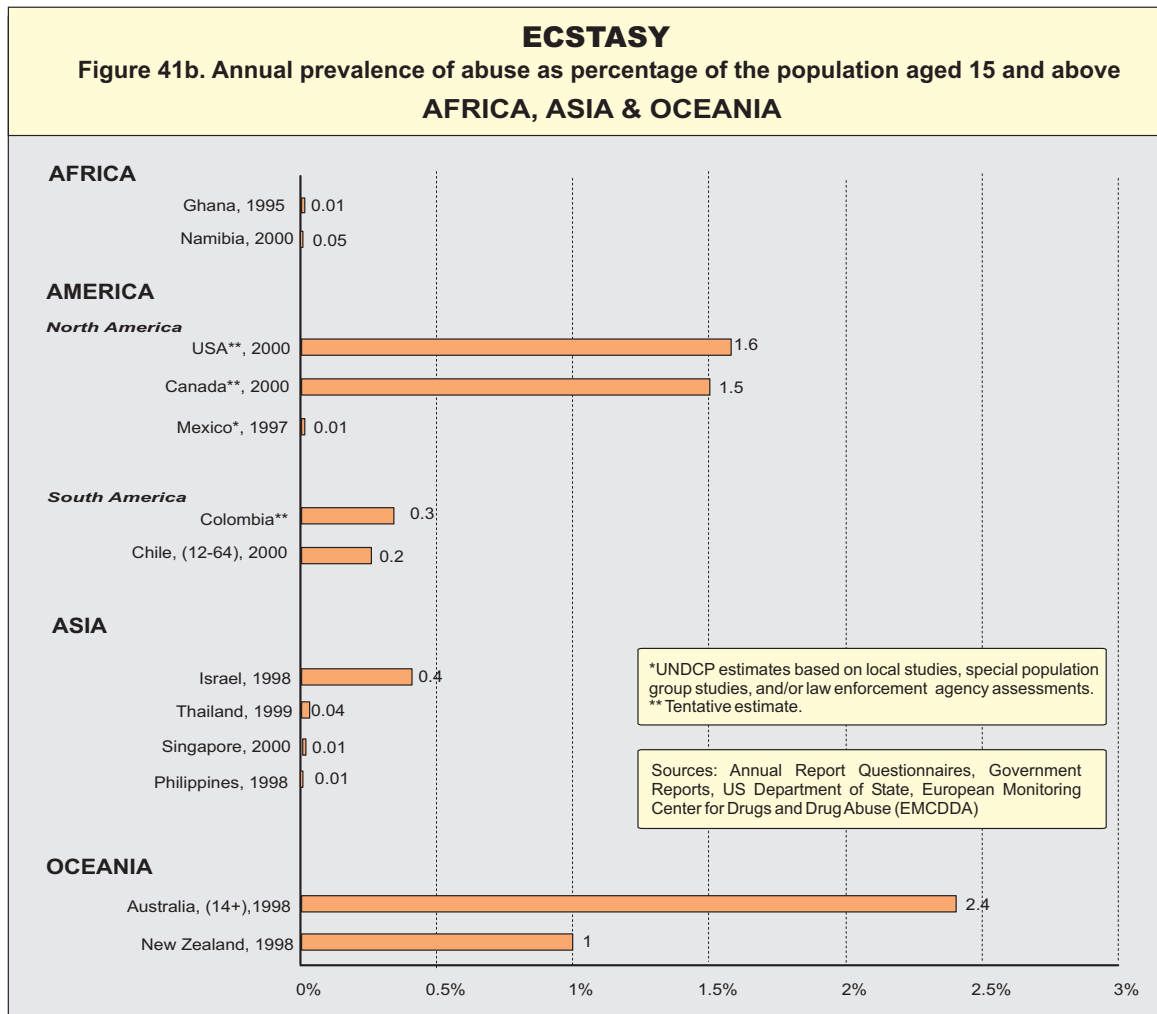
	Number of people (in millions)	in % of population age 15 and above
OCEANIA	0.4	1.5
- West Europe	2.3	0.6
- East Europe	0.3	0.1
EUROPE	2.6	0.4
- North America	3.6	1.2
- South America	0.2	0.1
AMERICAS	3.8	0.7
AFRICA	0.01	0.002
ASIA	0.2	0.010
TOTAL MONDIAL	7.0	0.2
Above global average: below global average: 		
Source: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire data, various Govt. reports, reports of regional bodies, UNDCP estimates.		

Map 16. Lifetime prevalence of Ecstasy among students 15-16 years of age in 1999 (and for 1995 in brackets)



* directly comparable ESPAD data: 15-16 years old in 1999.
 ** Data for Austria based on regional studies in the late 1990s among 13-18 years old (reported by ÖBIG).
 Data for Belgium based on studies among 15-16 years old conducted in 1998 in the Flemish part and in the French part of the country (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Brazil based on a study in 10 provincial capitals among 10 to 19 years old pupils in 1997 (CEBRID).
 Data for Chile based on a study among 7th to 12th graders (less than 14 years to more than 18 years) CONACE 1998 and
 Data for Colombia based on a study among youth, age 15 to 19 years in 1999 (RUMBOS).
 Data for Italy based on a national study conducted among 15-16 years old in 1999 (reported by EMCDDA, 2000) ESPAD 2000).
 Data for Germany based on a national study conducted in 2001 among 12-25 years old (BZgA).
 Data for Luxembourg based on a study among 15-16 years old conducted in 1999 (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Netherlands based on a national survey conducted in 1999 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Spain based on a national school survey conducted in 1998 among 15-16 years old (reported by EMCDDA).
 Data for Switzerland based on estimates among youth (reported in the press).
 Data for United States based on Monitoring the Future Study among 10th graders in 1999 (NIDA).
 ***Data for the Caribbean countries based on studies undertaken as part of UNDCP's Global Assessment Programme 1999-2001.
 Sources: ESPAD, EMCDDA, BKA, ÖBIG, SFA/SIPA





following more intensive prevention activities in recent years. School and household surveys conducted in the UK, Netherlands, Spain, Germany and Italy point in this direction.

In the UK, Europe's largest market for ATS, use of amphetamines in the general population dropped strongly between 1996 and 2000, from 2.9% to

1.9%. Ecstasy use, on the other hand, increased over the same period from 1.4% to 1.6%.

Overall declines of ATS use among 12-18 year old students were found in the Netherlands. Life-time prevalence of amphetamines use almost halved between 1996 and 1999 while life-time prevalence of ecstasy use fell by a third.

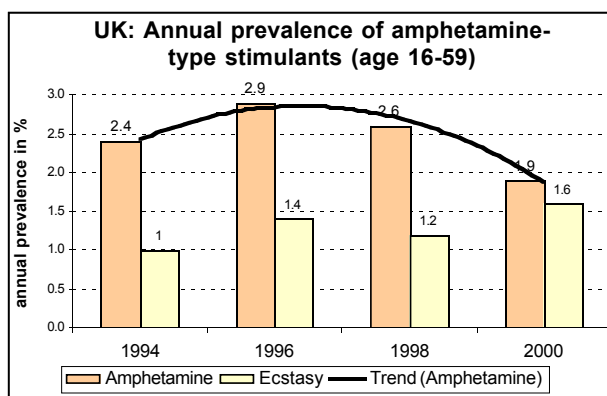


Figure 42
Sources: Home Office, Drug Misuse Declared in 2000: Results from the British Crime Survey, Sept. 2001.

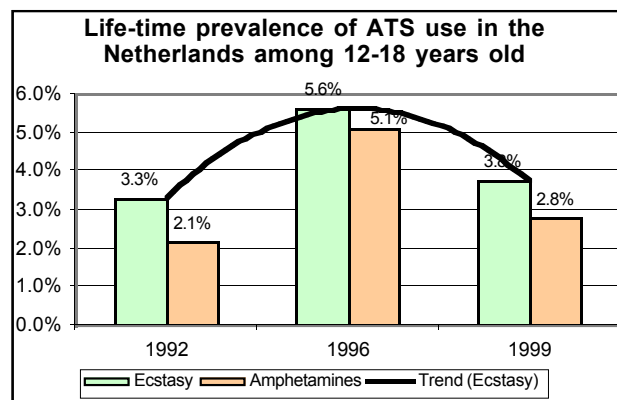


Figure 43
Sources: Trimbo's Instituut (Netherlands Institute for Mental Health and Addiction), *Jeugd en riskant gedrag - Roken, drinken, drugsgebruik en gokken onder scholieren vanaf tien jaar*, Utrecht 2000.

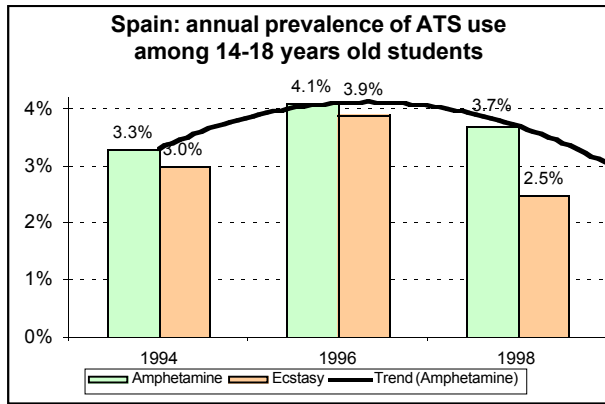


Figure 44
Source: Observatorio Espanol sobre Drogas, Informe 3, Madrid, 2000.

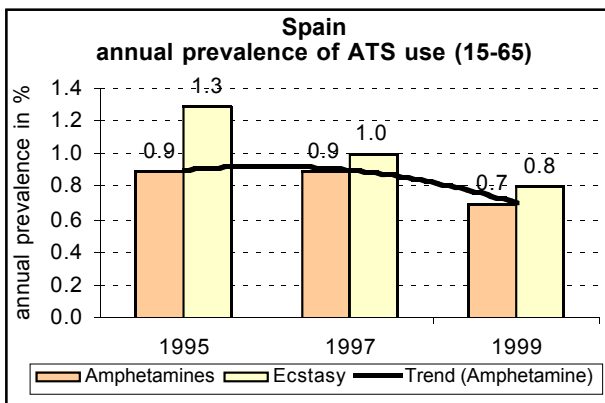


Figure 45
Source: UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire (based on household surveys)

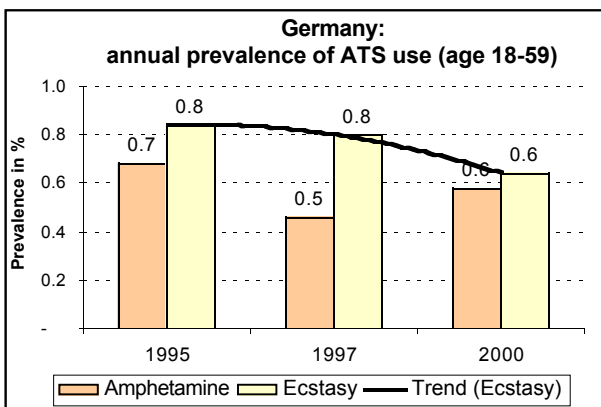


Figure 46
Source: Ministry of Health, Repraesentativehebung 2000 and previous reports.

Similarly, data for Spain showed signs of a decline among youth between 1996 and 1998 while annual prevalence among the general population declined between 1995 and 1999.

General population survey data for Germany also show a basically stable / small downward trend in the use of amphetamine and a clear downward trend for ecstasy use over the 1995-2000 period. In

2001 the number of newly identified amphetamine users continued to fall; the number of newly identified ecstasy users, by contrast, increased.

In contrast to signs of a stabilization or decline of ATS consumption in western Europe, there is little doubt that ATS use in eastern Europe continues rising. Almost all available studies, notably the ESPAD studies, indicated strong increases of ATS use across eastern Europe in the late 1990s and practically all countries of eastern Europe reported a continuation of the upward trend to UNDCP for the year 2000.

Americas

Reported ATS use in the Americas for the year 2000 basically showed an upward trend. This is due to increasing use of both amphetamines and ecstasy. Explicit reference to growing levels of ecstasy use was made in Panama and Canada, though there are a number of other reports suggesting that ecstasy is starting to spread across the Caribbean and Central America, some Andean countries as well as further south to Chile and Argentina. Amphetamine as such was reported stable in El Salvador, Argentina and Canada.

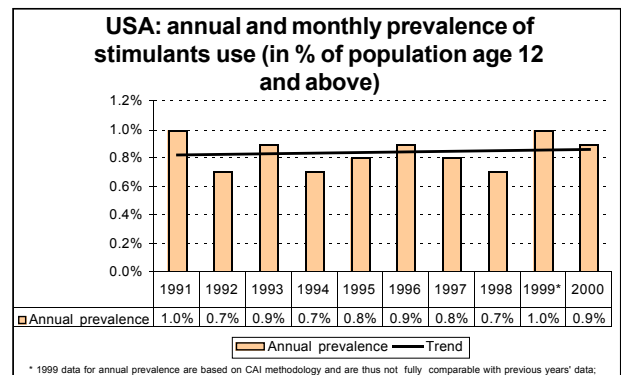


Figure 47
Source: SAMHSA, 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse and previous years.

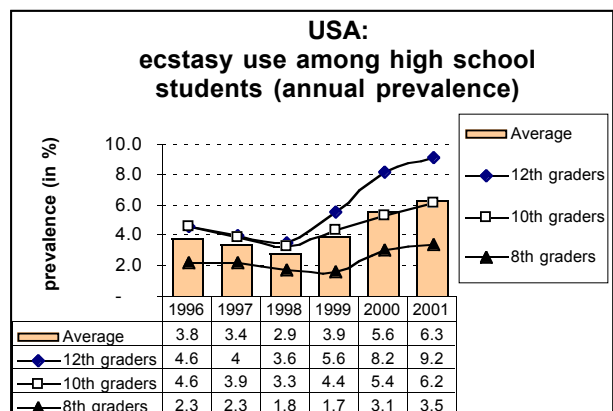


Figure 48
Source: NIDA, 2001 Monitoring the Future Study.

Household surveys in the USA show basically stable levels of stimulants use in recent years. Annual prevalence data show some fluctuations, but no indications for an upward trend in the 1990s.

In 2000 data even showed a marginal decline, from 1% to 0.9% (age 12 and above). Use of methamphetamine (which is included in this figure) remained unchanged at 0.5% of the general population.

By contrast, ecstasy use continued to rise strongly, as reflected in the Monitoring the Future student survey. Annual prevalence of ecstasy use more than doubled among 12th graders between 1997 and 2001. Ecstasy use also continued growing among 10th and 8th graders. Among the 8th graders, at least, the upward trend seems to be losing momentum.

Ecstasy use also grew strongly in Canada. Annual prevalence of ecstasy among high school students in Ontario doubled between 1997 and 2001 and increased even ten times between 1993 and 2001.

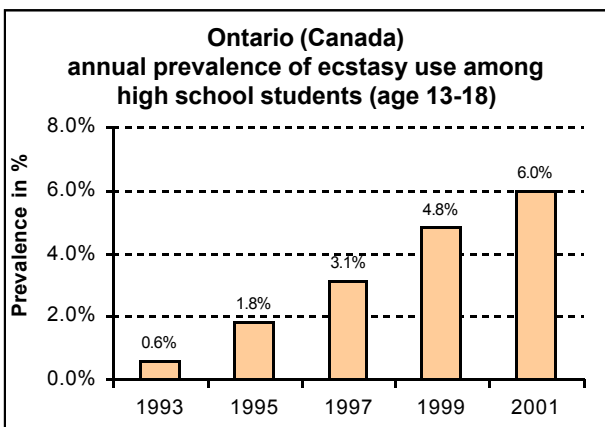


Figure 49 Source: CAMH, Drug Use Among Ontario's Students, 2001.

Asia

In contrast to signs of stabilization in ATS use in western Europe and of stimulants in North America, ATS abuse, notably of methamphetamine, is growing rapidly in Asia. All Asian countries which reported to UNDCP in 2000 on ATS trends, reported an increase. Increases were reported - *inter alia* - from the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, Myanmar, Hong Kong SAR, Singapore and India. Moreover, ecstasy abuse was increasing in many large cities of the region. The best documented increase of the ATS problem is from Thailand.

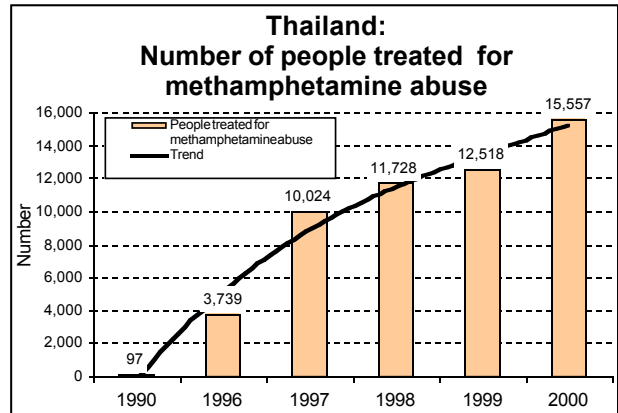


Figure 50 Source: Office of the Narcotics Control Board, Thailand Narcotics Annual Report 2001 and previous years.

The number of people in treatment for methamphetamine abuse quadrupled over the 1996-2000 period. The proportion of methamphetamine in treatment rose from 0.2% of all treatment demand in 1990, to 2% in 1995 and 46% by the year 2000. Since 1999 more people have been treated for methamphetamine abuse than for heroin abuse. In parallel, the shares for heroin declined. Studies indicate that as of the mid 1990s methamphetamine users surpassed the numbers of heroin users (Thailand Development Research Institute Foundation, 1994) and only shortly afterwards the

Thailand: Structure of treatment demand in 1995

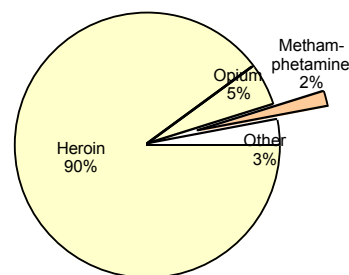


Figure 51 Source: Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

Thailand: Structure of treatment demand in 2000

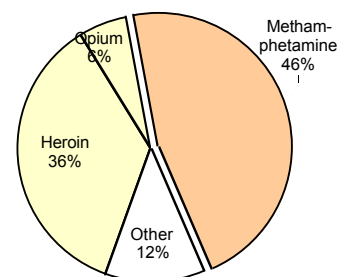
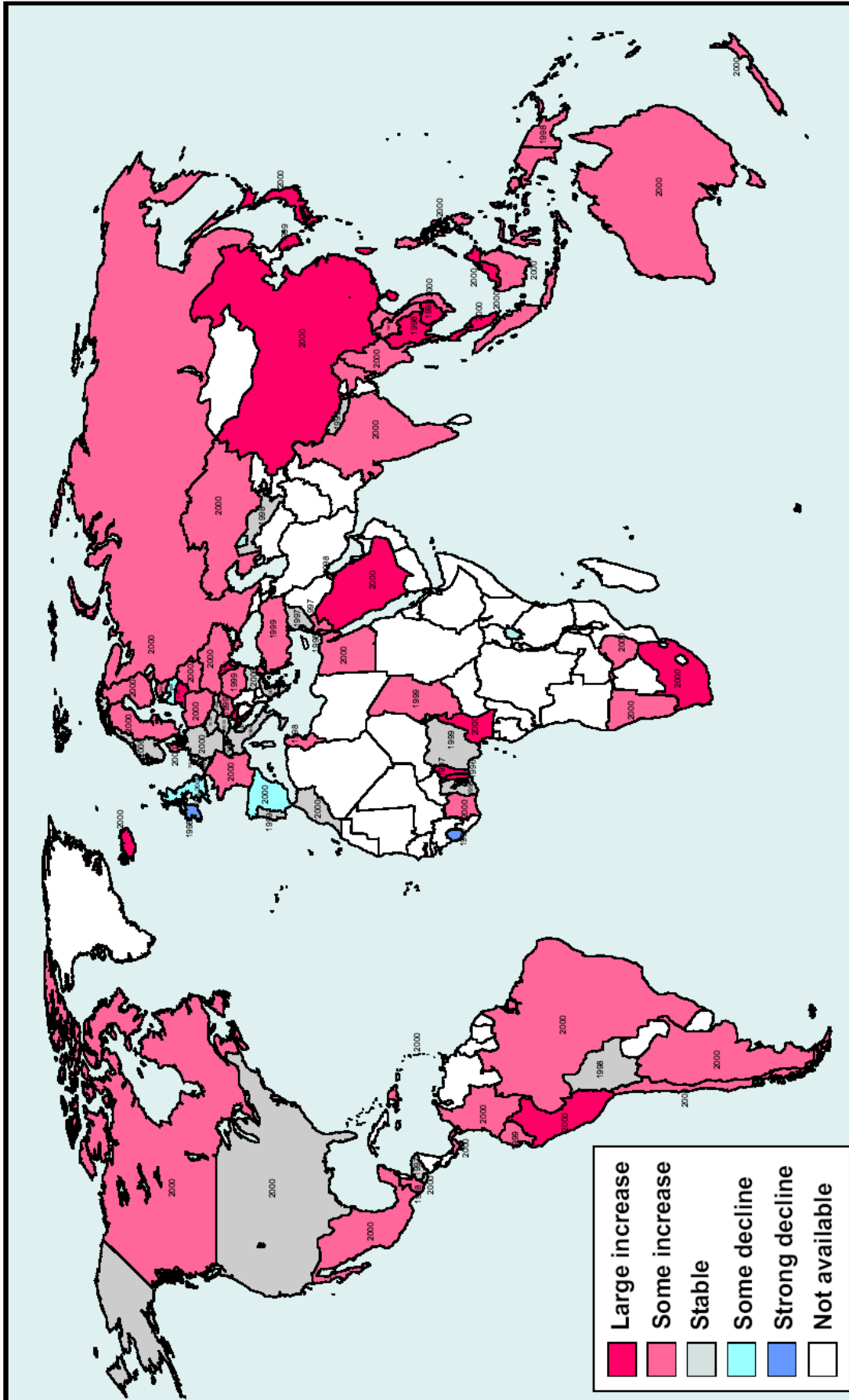


Figure 52 Source: Office of the Narcotics Control Board.

Map 17. Changes in abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants, 2000 (or latest year available)



Sources: UNDCP Annual Reports Questionnaires data, UNDCP (Regional Centre Bangkok) Epidemiology Trends in Drug Trends in Asia (Findings of the Asian Multicity Epidemiology Workgroup, National Household Surveys submitted to UNDCP, United States Department of State (Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) International Narcotics Control Strategy Report; Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) and other Law Enforcement Reports.

overall number of opiates users in the country. There has been a notable trend of increased ATS use among youth. According to the Office of Narcotics Control Board (ONCB) overall drug use among high-school and college students doubled between 1994 and 1998 (from 72,000 cases in 1994 to 190,000 cases in 1998) and it appears to have doubled again in 1999 (463,000 cases) with ATS being quoted as one of the main substances responsible for the rise. The 1999 study, conducted on behalf of ONCB, found that 12.4% of students had used drugs at least once in their life (up from 1.4% reported in previous studies)^e. For the year 2000 the authorities estimate that the total methamphetamine abusing population may have doubled within just one year. (ONCB, Annual Report 2001). The main markets for methamphetamine in Thailand continue to be central Thailand and the capital Bangkok. Ecstasy use has started to rise as well in recent years, though it is still confined to urban areas, notably Bangkok.

Even higher and still growing shares for methamphetamine in treatment were reported by the authorities in the Philippines. In 1999, 92% of all clients in treatment suffered from methamphetamine related problems. The number of people officially registered for methamphetamine abuse in the Philippines (4,531 persons) rose in 1999 by 13.3% on a year earlier and was more than three times higher than in 1994.

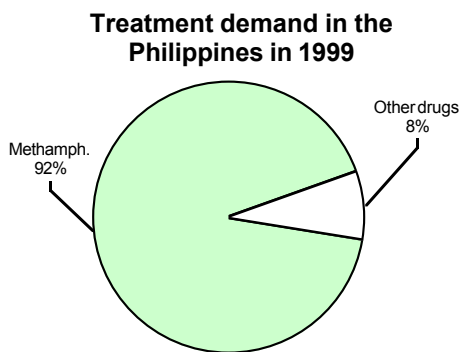


Figure 53
Source: UNDCP, Annual Reports

ATS abuse has also grown in Hong-Kong, SAR in the 1990s, notably in the second half of the 1990s.^f Hong-Kong's Central Registry on Drug Abuse shows that the overall share of ATS rose from 1% of all people registered in 1995 to 15% over the first six months of 2000 and to 17% for the year as a whole. In parallel, the share of opiates in treatment

fell from 90% in 1995 to 67% (mostly heroin) in 2000. The number of registered users of ATS more than doubled (+127%) in 2000 while the number of both heroin (-6%) and opium (-13%) users declined - a typical pattern for South-East Asia as a whole.

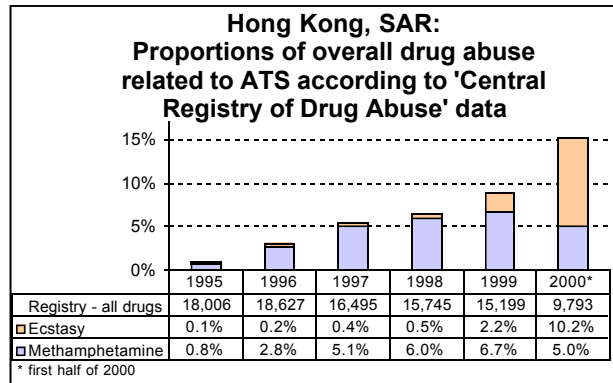


Figure 54
Source: Central Registry of Drug Abuse, in UNDCP/UNICRI, The Hong Kong Drug Market (Draft), November 2000.

Initially the rise of ATS was mainly linked to abuse of methamphetamine. As of 2000, Hong Kong was, in addition, faced with an emerging ecstasy epidemic affecting youth. The emergence of ecstasy in Hong Kong was linked to local Triad groups involved in Hong Kong's club scene, distributing ecstasy that was apparently produced in mainland China.^g

The trend of methamphetamine abuse for Japan is less clear than for other countries in the region where basically all indicators for ATS are showing strong upward trends. In contrast to other countries in the region, methamphetamine has already been, for decades, the main problem drug in Japan. More than 90% of all reported violations against the drug

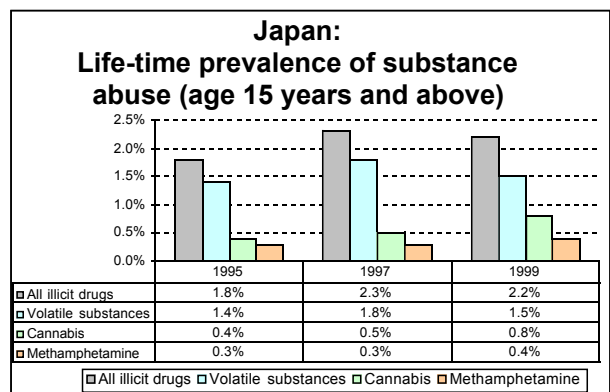


Figure 55
Source: National Institute of Mental Health, quoted in UNDCP/UNICRI, The Illicit Drug Market in Tokyo (Draft), June 2000.

e) For more details see UNDCP/UNICRI, "Global Study on Illegal Drug Markets: the Case of Bangkok, Thailand" (Draft), February 2000.

f) A rise in the popularity of ATS - though then still at low levels - was already identified in school surveys in the mid 1990s when life-time prevalence between 1992 and 1996 of ATS use was found to have increased from 0.1% to 0.5% in local Chinese secondary schools while abuse of heroin declined (from 0.3% to 0.2%).

g) For more details see UNDCP/UNICRI, "Global Study on Illegal Drug Markets: The Hong Kong Drug Market", (Draft), November 2000.

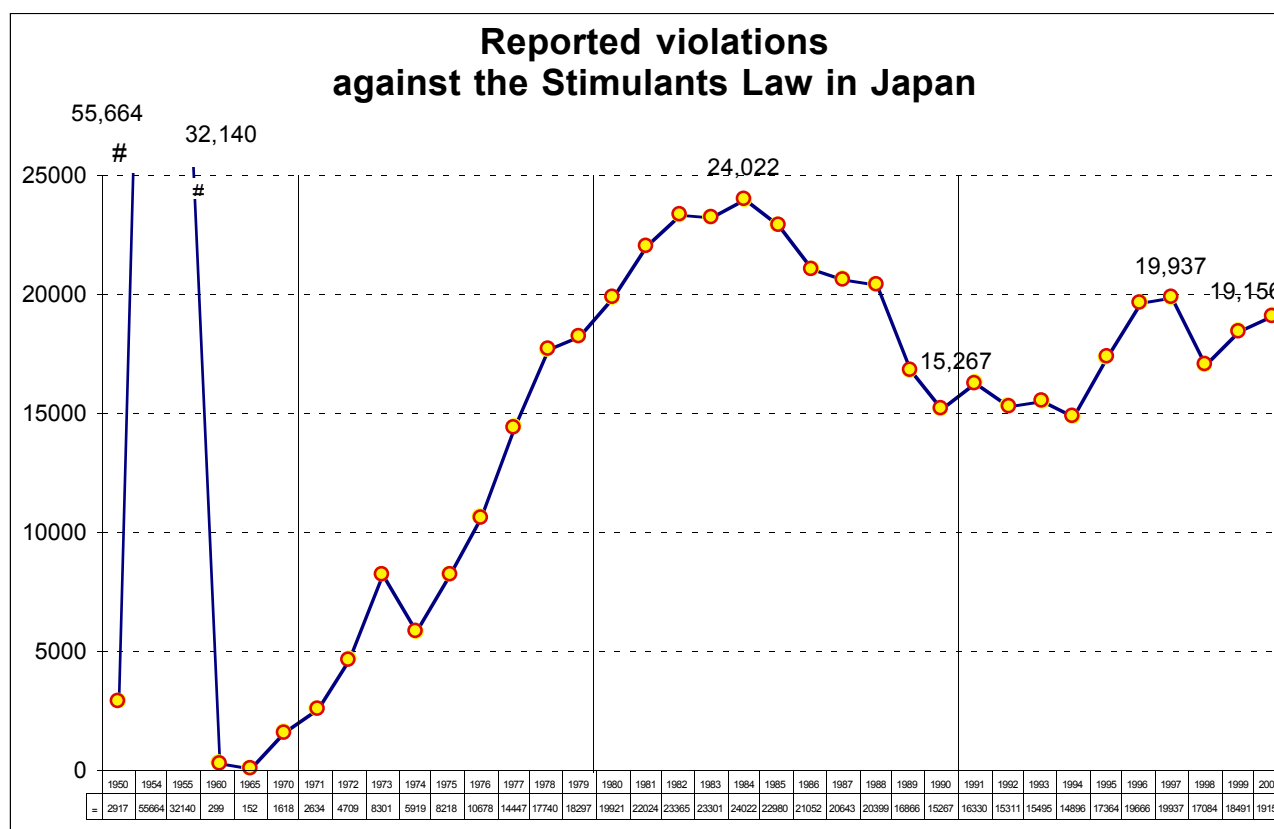


Figure 56

Source: Japan, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare; National Policy Agency of Japan; UNDCP ARQ data.

laws in 2000 and previous years were related to methamphetamine trafficking and abuse while drug treatment in Japan is largely linked to treatment of methamphetamine patients.

The number of reported violations against the Stimulant Law - the main indicator for the development of methamphetamine consumption used by the authorities - increased slightly in 2000 as compared to a year earlier (4%) but remained below the figures reported in 1996 and 1997.

Similarly, general population surveys conducted by the National Institute of Mental Health in 1995, 1997 and 1999 pointed in the direction of a stabilization. Life-time prevalence of methamphetamine abuse grew over the 1995-99 period only marginally, from 0.3% to 0.4% of the population age 15 and above. These data also suggest that methamphetamine abuse in Japan — despite being the most serious drug problem for the country — continues to remain significantly below the levels reported in many other countries. However, other estimates,

provided by the authorities to UNDCP show that there is a significant range among currently available estimates and that some estimates are significantly higher.^h

Oceania

Both Australia and New Zealand reported a further increase in ATS consumption in 1999 and 2000, confirming the upward trend of ATS use in the region in the second half of the 1990s.

While overall drug consumption in Australia - measured by annual prevalence - was reported to have grown by some 30% over the 1995-98 period, use of amphetamine increased by some 70%, more than cocaine (some 40%). Amphetamines use thus continues to be more than twice as widespread as cocaine use in Australia. An even stronger growth rate was reported for the use of ecstasy, which almost tripled (from 0.9% to 2.4%). The rising trend is also likely to have continued in 2001, as reflected in growing numbers of positive urine tests taken

^h) Estimates provided by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare see the number at 650,000. Estimates by the Research Foundation for Safe Security estimate the number at around 1 million, while other estimates go as high as 2.7 million people. (UNDCP, ARQ). The US State Department - referring to estimates made by the Japanese authorities - quoted, a figure of 600,000 methamphetamine addicts (equivalent to 0.6% of Japan's population age 15 and above) and 2.18 million casual methamphetamine users (2% of the population age 15 and above). For comparison, the methamphetamine prevalence rates for the USA are 0.2% (monthly prevalence), 0.5% (annual prevalence) and 3.5% (life-time use). (US. Department of State, International Narcotics Control Strategy Report 2000, March 2001).

from people arrested. The 'heroin drought' apparently prompted a number of heroin users to switch to other drugs, including various amphetamines - even though the pharmacological properties of heroin and amphetamines are different.

An annual prevalence rate of 3.6%, reported for the use of amphetamines in Australia in 1998 is higher than the rate reported from the UK (3% in 1998; 1.9% in 2000), New Zealand (2% in 1998) or the USA (1% in 1999). The same applies to the ecstasy data. Variations in the study designs may account for some of the difference but there is hardly any doubt that ATS use is widespread in Australia and a serious concern.

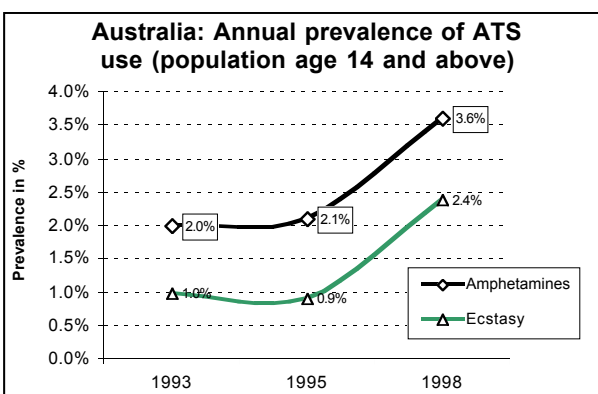


Figure 57
Source: AIHW, 1998 National Drug Strategy Household Survey.

Africa and the Middle East

All African countries reporting ATS trends for the year 2000 saw an increase in ATS use. South Africa and Cameroon reported strong increases, while Namibia, Zimbabwe in southern Africa and Nigeria and Cote d'Ivoire in western Africa reported 'some increases'.

An increase, after several years of decline, was reported from Egypt. In the early 1990s 'Maxiton Forte', originally a pharmaceutical preparation of dexamphetamine (and later clandestinely produced methamphetamine) played a significant role in the local drug market. But authorities reported a constant decline in subsequent years.

The authorities of Saudi Arabia also reported an increase in stimulants use. This is largely related

to rising use of fenetylline, locally known under the brand name of captagon. There were also some reports of a revival in captagon trafficking activities in some countries of the region in 2000 (notably Jordan and Syria).

Use of amphetamines is a general problem across Africa, notably in the countries of western Africa. Various preparations containing amphetamine-type substances are there still widely available in parallel markets.

Ecstasy use, by contrast, appears to be still largely confined to a few countries, notably the Republic of South Africa, and within the country to the white community as revealed in a study on the drug markets of Johannesburg¹. The stabilization of ecstasy use in South Africa (reported for the year 1999), followed a period of rapid growth since the early 1990s.

By contrast, ecstasy appears to be still on the rise in Israel. A study of the drug market in Greater Tel-Aviv, showed that ecstasy, usually of European origin, was on the rise in most of the 1990s - and is now the most common synthetic drug and the second most common substance of abuse², already consumed by 0.6% of the population (age 18-40) and 2.7% of students (grades 7-12), i.e. levels which are no longer small compared to European countries. Like in several of the European countries, the spread of ecstasy use, however, lost momentum in the late 1990s.

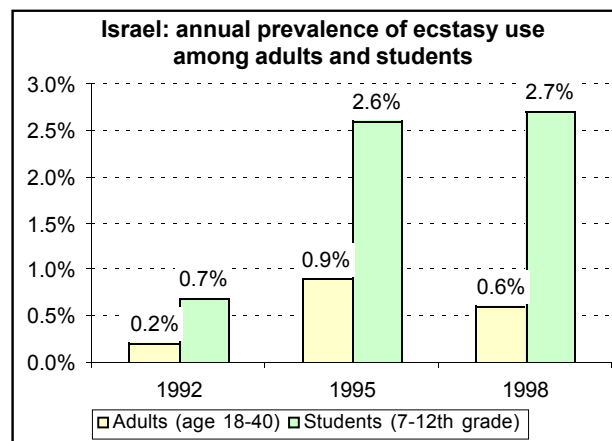


Figure 58
Source: Rahav et al, 1996 and 1999, quoted in UNDCP/UNICRI, The Drug Market in the Greater Tel Aviv Area (Draft), Oct. 2000.

i) For more details see UNDCP/UNICRI, "Global Study on Illegal Drug Markets: Drug Markets of Johannesburg", (Draft), May 2000.

j) For more details see UNDCP/UNICRI, "Global Study on Illegal Drug Markets: The Drug Market in the Greater Tel-Aviv Area" (Draft), October 2000.

Table 9. PRIMARY DRUGS OF ABUSE AMONG PERSONS TREATED FOR DRUG PROBLEMS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1999

Country	Year	Distribution of main drug in percentages							
		Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamines	Ecstasy	Hallucinogens	Cannabis	Others	
AUSTRIA	1997	72.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BELGIUM (Bru.)	1998	72.7%	10.3%	-	-	-	7.6%	0.5%	
BELGIUM (Fle.)	1998	22.1%	9.0%	18.1%	1.4%	1.0%	30.3%	4.6%	
BELGIUM (Fre.)	1998	67.1%	5.6%	0.6%	1.3%	0.3%	13.2%	6.0%	
DENMARK	1999	49.0%	1.0%	5%	0.5%	-	16.0%	2.0%	
FINLAND	1999	31.5%	20.0%	39.1%	0.9%	0.1%	19.0%	0.4%	
FRANCE	1997	78.6%	3.1%	1.2%	-	-	11.0%	6.1%	
GERMANY	1999	64.7%	7.7%	-	-	1.3%	22.2%	-	
GREECE	1999	89.5%	1.6%	-	0.1%	-	6.9%	0.7%	
IRELAND	1999	73.4%	1.2%	1.4%	4.9%	0.2%	16.5%	0.3%	
ITALY	1999	83.6%	4.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.2%	8.0%	1.0%	
LUXEMBOURG	1999	74.0%	11.0%	1.0%	1.0%	-	10.0%	1.0%	
NETHERLANDS	1999	63.2%	21.2%	2.6%	-	0.1%	10.0%	0.6%	
PORTUGAL	1998	92.0%	1.0%	-	-	-	-	7.0%	
SPAIN	1999	74.6%	17.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	5.8%	0.4%	
SWEDEN	1998	32.0%	-	-	-	1.0%	7.0%	43.0%	
U. KINGDOM (England)	1999	71.0%	6.0%	8.0%	1.0%	-	10.0%	1.0%	
Average		65.4%	8.0%	7.1%	1.2%	0.5%	12.9%	5.0%	

Sources: EMCDDA, 2001 Annual Report on the State of the Drug Problem in the European Union; Govt. reports.

- Austria : data refers to Vienna only.

- Denmark : data on Opiates refer only to heroin.

- Germany : information about IV route of admission of opiates refers to heroin and information about IV route of admission of cocaine refers to cocaine CIH.

- U. Kingdom (England): data regard the period from 1 April 1999 to September 1999.

Table 10. PRIMARY DRUGS OF ABUSE AMONG PERSONS TREATED FOR DRUG PROBLEMS IN EUROPEAN CITIES, 1997

City	Year	Distribution of main drug in percentages						Total No.
		Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamine - type Stimulants (incl. ecstasy)	Cannabis	Hypnotics and Sedatives		
Amsterdam, The Netherlands	1997	38.6%	31.7%	2.6%	21.2%	0.5%	1,018	
Athens, Greece	1997	80.7%	0.3%	0.3%	15.5%	1.7%	291	
Berlin, Germany**	1997	72.0%	7.0%	1.0%	13.0%	n.a.		
Bratislava, Slovakia	1997	94.5%	0.1%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	1,002	
Brussels, Belgium	1997	70.7%					1,810	
Bucharest, Romania	1997	68.6%	0.2%				430	
Budapest, Hungary	1997	37.8%	0.7%	10.4%	5.5%	9.8%	3,920	
Copenhagen, Denmark	1997	89.6%	0.5%	0.4%	2.3%	0.1%	1,522	
Cyprus	1997	32.6%	5.8%	4.7%	52.3%	4.7%	86	
Dublin, Ireland	1997	91.1%	0.7%	2.0%	4.6%	1.0%	3,051	
Gdansk, Poland	1997	72.3%	0.5%	6.1%	5.1%	3.2%	1,069	
Geneva, Switzerland	1997	93.6%	0.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.3%	342	
Helsinki, Finland **	1996	34.8%	0.6%	39.5%	16.5%			
Liège, Belgium	1997	77.3%	4.0%	2.3%	10.7%	5.3%	857	
Lisbon, Portugal**	1997	96.9%	1.2%		1.9%	1.5%		
Ljubljana, Slovenia	1997	96.0%	0.7%				270	
London, UK **	1997	71.0%	4.0%	9.0%	8.0%	7.0%		
Malta	1997	96.9%	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	741	
Madrid, Spain**	1996	93.8%	6.1%				2,511	
Orenburg, Russian Federation	1997	70.4%	0.3%	5.2%	8.6%	7.7%	385	
Paris, France**	1997	78.6%	3.1%	1.2%	11.0%	5.7%		
Prague, Czech Republic *	1997	41.7%	0.9%	47.2%	5.7%	1.3%	533	
Rome, Italy	1997	92.8%	3.8%	0.3%	2.4%	0.4%	5,077	
St.Petersburg, Russian Federation	1997	91.7%	0.2%	2.2%	1.0%	1.0%	1,063	
Stockholm, Sweden **	1996	39.0%	0.8%	20.0%	7.0%			
Sofia, Bulgaria	1997	94.7%	0.0%				582	
Varna, Bulgaria	1997	85.3%	1.3%				75	
Vienna, Austria	1997	72.2%						
Warsaw, Poland	1997	66.9%	1.6%	14.1%	11.9%	3.0%	1,068	
Zagreb, Croatia	1997	73.4%	1.1%	4.2%	13.7%	5.3%	381	
Average		72.7%	2.8%	8.0%	9.6%	3.1%	28,084	

This table does not include hallucinogens and "other drugs", therefore the percentages may not add up to 100% for all cities

* First Treatment Demand

Sources: Pompidou Group Project on Treatment Demand, Data 1997; EMCDDA, 1999 Annual Report on the State of the Drug Problem in the European Union

Table 11. PRIMARY DRUG OF ABUSE AMONG PERSONS TREATED FOR DRUG PROBLEMS IN ASIAN CITIES, 1998

City	Source	Year	Distribution of main drug in percentages						Total No.
			Opiates	Cocaine	Amphetamine - type (incl. ecstasy)	Cannabis	Inhalants	Others (excluding alcohol)	
Alma Ata, Kazakhstan	ARQ	1998	65.1%		1.7%	29.9%			9,458
Bangkok ^a , Thailand*	ONCB	2000	45.1%		50.3%	0.1%		1.7%	38,263
Bahrain	ARQ	1998	100.0%						1,488
Baku, Azerbaijan	ARQ	1998	82.5%			12.4%			97
Brunei Darussalam	ARQ	1996	85.4%						89
Beijing	UNDCPEst.	1998	90.0%						
Colombo, Sri Lanka	AMCEWG	1998	90.6%			0.2%		9.2%	1,250
Dhaka, Bangladesh	AMCEWG	1998	93.3%			5.6%		0.9%	1,862
Djakarta, Indonesia	ARQ	1997	79.6%		3.3%	2.8%			2,977
Dushanbe, Tajikistan	ARQ	1996	92.3%			7.7%			130
Hanoi, Viet Nam (Apr. - Dec.)	AMCEWG	1998	100.0%						2,108
Hongkong, SAR	Govt	1997	99.0%						5,894
Islamabad, Pakistan	AMCEWG	1998	99.7%						775
Kathmandu, Nepal	AMCEWG	1994	87.2%			5.4%			
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	AMCEWG	1998	77.2%			21.4%		1.4%	1,914*
Macao, China	ARQ	1998	100.0%						188
Madras, India	AMCEWG	1998	53.5%			24.8%		21.5%	391**
Maldives	ARQ	1998	50.0%			50.0%			120
Manila, Philippines***	AMCEWG	1998	1.0%	0.1%	92.4%	38.6%		63.6%	671*
New Dehli	AMCEWG	1994	81.3%			10.4%			
Qatar	ARQ	1997	25.4%		1.7%	5.1%			59
Seoul, Rep. Korea	ARQ	1998	0.0%		89.3%	7.4%			122
Singapore	AMCEWG	1995	94.0%						
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	ARQ	1998	46.2%			34.2%			917
Teheran, Iran	ARQ	1997	89.8%			5.3%			
Tokyo, Japan	Govt	1996	1.0%		99.0%				
Yangon, Myanmar	AMCEWG	1996	99.5%						185
Average			71.7%	0.0%	12.9%	8.9%		3.8%	

This table does not include hallucinogens and "other drugs", therefore the percentages may not add up to 100% for all cities
Sources: Asian Multicity Epidemiology work group (AMCEWG); UNDCP ARQ; national reports
a/ data for country as a whole

* New admissions

** Alcohol, which represents 74% of the total admissions in Madras, is excluded from this figure.

*** Multiple reporting (represents polydrug abuse)

Table 12. PRIMARY DRUGS OF ABUSE AMONG PERSONS TREATED FOR DRUG PROBLEMS IN THE AMERICAS

Country and year	Source	Cocaine-type (cocaine, basuco & crack-cocaine)	Cocaine	Basuco	Crack	Cannabis	Amphetamines	Inhalants	Tranquilizers	Heroin
Argentina, 1998	SIDUC	77.4%	74.2%	3.2%		6.5%	3.2%		4.9%	
Bahamas, 1998	ARQ	93.0%				7.0%				
Barbados, 1998	SIDUC	72.3%	5.6%		66.7%	27.8%				
Bolivia, 1998	SIDUC	54.8%	23.1%	31.8%		14.7%	1.4%	23.5%		
Canada, 1995/96	Profile	63.3%				18.3%	5.3%			45.3%
Brazil, 1999	SIDUC	59.2%	14.4%		44.8%	27.2%		2.0%	2.4%	0.4%
Chile, 1998	SIDUC	89%	21.2%	67.8%		4.1%	4.1%			
Colombia, 1998	SIDUC	56.3%	28.1%	28.2%		13.4%	3.6%	4.8%		
Costa Rica, 1998	SIDUC	90.3%	9.7%	0.2%	80.3%	2.5%		0.5%		
Dominican Rep., 1998	SIDUC	89.5%	19%		70.5%	6.7%	0.7%	0.7%		
Ecuador, 1998	SIDUC	66.1%	13.5%	52.5%		10.2%		4.6%		
El Salvador, 1998	SIDUC	37.1%	30.7%		6.4%	38.7%		11.2%		
Grenada, 1998	ARQ	35.5%				29.0%				
Guatemala, 1997	SIDUC	13.7%	13.7%					11.3%	13.7%	
Honduras, 1998	SIDUC	9.0%	3.1%		5.9%	34.4%		9.0%		
Jamaica, 1998	SIDUC	58%			58%	28.9%				
Mexico, 1998	SIDUC	32.3%	30.9%	0.3%	0.5%	24.3%	0.4%	19.2%		7.2%
Nicaragua, 1998	SIDUC	77.3%	14.5%		62.8%	7.3%		12.7%		
Panama, 1998	SIDUC	49.4%	48.9%	0.5%		5.1%		0.5%		
Peru, 1998	SIDUC	90.8%	20.4%	70.4%		5.6%				
Trinidad & Tobago, 1998	SIDUC	86.9%	16.7%		70.2%	9.5%				
Uruguay, 1998	SIDUC	46.4%	46.4%			12.2%	0.6%	9.2%		
USA, 1999	TEDS	26.8%	7.3%		19.6%	26.3%	8.5%	0.2%	0.6%	27.7%
Venezuela, 1998	SIDUC	81.4%	22.7%	11.1%	47.6%	11.5%		0.3%		
Average		60.7%	23.2%	26.6%	44.4%	16.1%	3.1%	7.3%	5.4%	3.4%

Note: These drugs represent the most common drugs of impact across countries, therefore the percentages may not add up to 100% for all countries

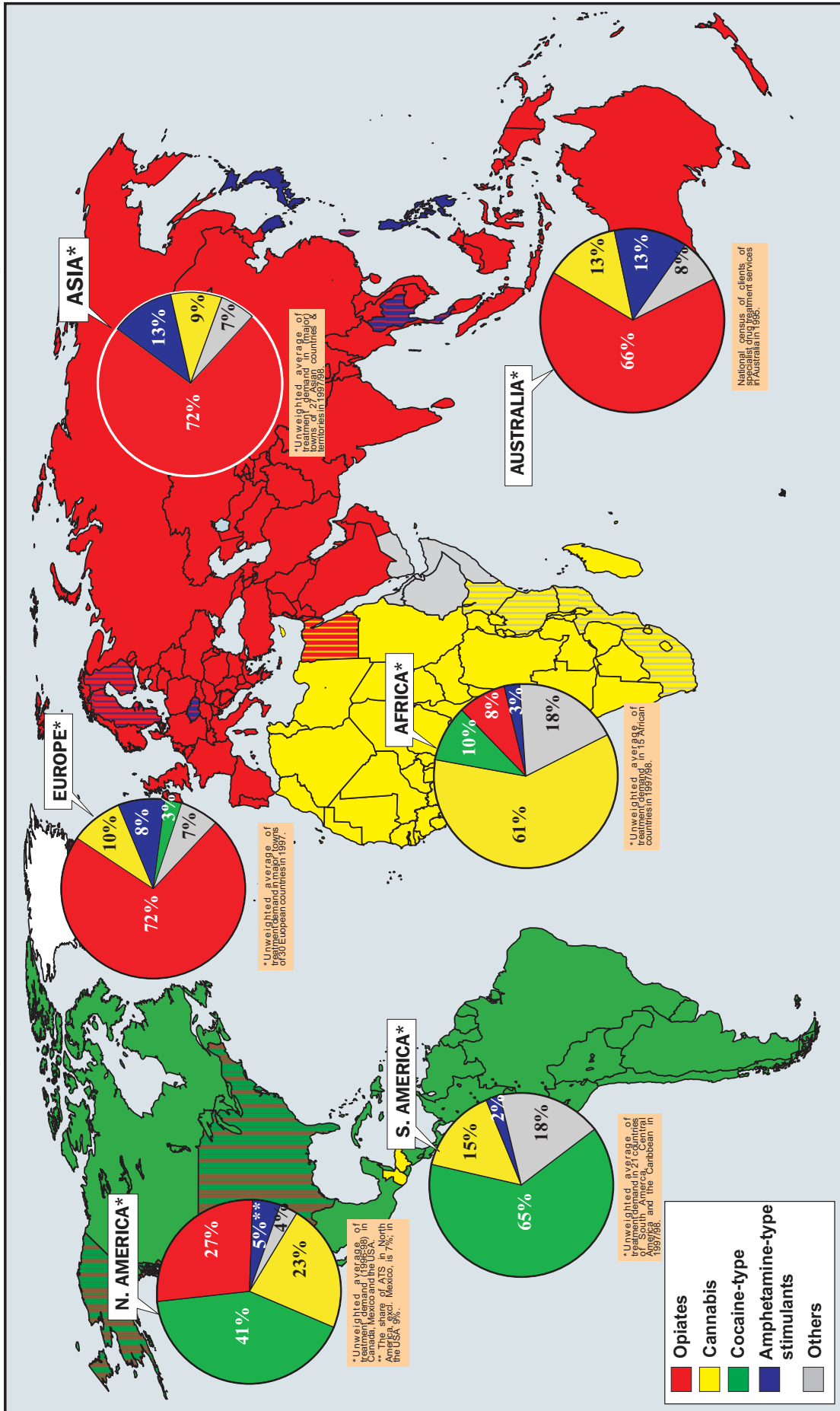
Sources: SIDUC, Treatment Centres Data 1998, Drug of impact; SIDUC 1997 Report

Treatment episode data set TEDS, USA 1992-1997

Secretaria Nacional Antidrogas, Brazil (Data refer to one treatment centre in Minas Gerais (985 cases))

CCSA, Canadian Profile, 1999

Map 18. Main problem drugs (as reflected in treatment demand) in the late 1990s (updated in 2002)



Sources: World Drug Report 2000, and sources listed in previous tables on Primary Drugs of Abuse in Treatment.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

Data presented in this report must be interpreted with caution. All figures provided, particularly those of more recent years, are subject to updating.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA ON PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING

Data on cultivation of opium poppy and coca bush and production of opium and coca leaf, which are presented in this report, are drawn from various sources including Governments, UNDCP field offices and the United States Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

UNDCP's estimates on illicit crops derive increasingly from national monitoring systems operating in the countries of illicit production. In line with decisions of the Member States (1998 UNGASS and subsequent CND resolutions), UNDCP launched an Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP) in 1999. The objective of the programme is to assist Member States in establishing national systems to monitor the extent and evolution of the illicit cultivation of narcotics crops on their territories. The results are compiled by UNDCP to present global estimates on an annual basis.

In the framework of its Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme, UNDCP has been developing international methodological standards for illicit crop surveys and providing technical support for the establishment and implementation of national monitoring systems in the six main coca and opium producing countries, namely Colombia, Peru, and more recently, Bolivia in South America, and in Afghanistan, Laos and, more recently, Myanmar in Asia.

The information on trafficking (and partly on manufacture), as presented in this report, is mainly drawn from annual reports questionnaires (ARQ), relating mostly to 2001 and to previous years, which have been submitted by Governments to UNDCP. Additional sources, such as other governmental reports, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and UNDCP's field offices, were used to supplement the information.

The main problems with regard to data relate to the irregularity and incompleteness in reporting affecting the quantity, quality and comparability of information received. First, the irregular intervals at which some Governments report may result in absence of data in some years but availability in others. Lack of regular data, for which UNDCP tries to compensate by reference to other sources, could influence trend patterns. Second, submitted questionnaires are not always complete or sufficiently comprehensive. While data on seizures are provided by many Governments in a very detailed manner, information on production of drugs, clandestine laboratories and manufacturing activities, as well as on particulars of prices, is often absent. Third, differences in criteria of reporting between countries, or from single countries over a period of time, may distort the trafficking picture and trend analysis. For example, some countries include so-called "kitchen" laboratories in the total number of manufacturing sites detected while others only count fully equipped clandestine laboratories. By the same token, a country which in the past has included "kitchen" laboratories may then change its reporting practice and omit such detections. Also, the extent to which seizure statistics from some countries constitute all reported national cases, regardless of the final destination of the illicit drug, can vary and make it difficult to assess international trafficking.

The utilization of data which are available through the various sources is limited due to two main shortcomings. First, some available information is not fully reliable due to the complexity of the drug phenomenon and problems in assessing the specific nature of an illicit activity. Analysis of illicit drug cultivation/production, for example, rely on estimates and cannot be treated as hard data. Second, data (for example on seizures) reflect different factors, such as changes in reporting modalities or variations in law enforcement practices. However, where such factors do hold constant, changes in seizure statistics can indicate trends in trafficking, and some inferences in the present report are drawn on this very basis.

Despite these limitations, comparisons, on a time-series basis, of different indicators with statistical dependence show high correlations, thus supporting their statistical worth.

SOURCES AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA ON CONSUMPTION

Drug abuse in the general population

Assessing the extent of drug abuse (the number of drug abusers) is a particularly difficult undertaking because it involves measuring the size of a hidden population. Margins of error are considerable, and tend to multiply as the scale of estimation is raised, from local to national, regional and global levels. Despite some improvements in recent years, estimates provided by member states to UNDCP are still very heterogeneous in terms of quality and reliability. These estimates cannot simply be aggregated globally to arrive at the exact number of drug users in the world. Yet it is both desirable and possible to establish basic orders of magnitude - which are obviously subject to revision as new and better information is generated. Estimates of illicit consumption for a significantly large number of countries have been received by UNDCP over the years (in the form of annual reports questionnaires (ARQ) submitted by Governments, as well as from additional sources, such as other governmental reports and research results from scientific literature, often received via UNDCP's field offices. Detailed information is available from countries in North America, a number of countries in Europe (mostly West Europe), some countries in South America, a few countries in the Oceania region and a limited number of countries in Asia and in Africa. For several other countries, available qualitative information on the drug abuse situation only allows for making a 'guess estimate'. In the case of complete data gaps for individual countries, it was assumed that drug abuse was likely to be close to the respective subregional average, unless other available indicators suggested that they were likely to be above or below such an average.

The most widely used indicator at the global level is the "annual prevalence" rate: the number of people who have consumed an illicit drug at least once in the last twelve months prior to the survey. As "annual prevalence" is the most commonly used indicator to measure prevalence, it has also been adopted by UNDCP as the key indicator for the extent of drug abuse. The use of "annual prevalence" is a compromise between "life-time prevalence" data (drug use at least once in a life-time) and data on current use. Life-time prevalence data are, in general, easier to generate but are not very illustrative. (The fact that a 50-year-old person smoked marijuana at the age of 20 does not provide much insight into the current drug abuse problem). Data on current use (e.g. monthly prevalence) are of more value. However, they often require larger samples in order to obtain meaningful results, and are thus more costly to generate.

The "annual prevalence" rate is frequently shown as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and above, or 12 years and above, though a number of other age groupings are used as well. In this report prevalence data, in general, have been presented as reported; the age group was cited. In cases where studies were based on significantly different age groups, the data were adjusted to the age group of 15 years and above (see below), taking into account that drug abuse is usually greater among younger age groups.

The methods used for collecting data on illicit activities vary from country to country. In some cases, strongly differing results have been obtained for the same country. In order to arrive at basically comparable results, it is necessary in a number of cases to extrapolate from reported current use or life-time prevalence to annual prevalence rates and/or to adjust results for differences in age groups. These operations can potentially lead to over-estimation or under-estimation. One key problem in currently available prevalence estimates is still the level of accuracy which varies strongly from country to country. While a number of prevalence estimates are based on sound epidemiological surveys, some are obviously the result of guesses. In other cases, the estimates provided simply reflect the aggregate number of drug addicts found in some drug registries which probably cover only a small fraction of the total drug abusing population in a country.

Even in cases where detailed information is available, there is often considerable divergence in definitions used - registry data (people in contact with the treatment system or the judicial system) versus survey data (usually extrapolation of results obtained through interviews of a selected sample); general population versus specific surveys of groups in terms of age (e.g. school surveys), special settings (such as hospital or prisons), life-time, annual, or monthly prevalence, etc.

In order to reduce the error from simply aggregating up such diverse estimates, an attempt was made to standardize - as far as possible - the very heterogeneous data set. Thus, all available estimates were transformed into one single indicator - annual prevalence among the general population age 15 and above - using transformation ratios derived from analysis of the situation in neighbouring countries, and if such data were not available, on estimates from the USA, the most studied country worldwide with regard to drug abuse.

In order to minimize the potential error from the use of different methodological approaches, all available estimates for the same country - after transformation - were taken into consideration and - unless methodological considerations suggested a clear superiority of one method over another - the mean of the various estimates was calculated and used as UNDCP's country estimate.

All of this - pooling of national results, standardization and extrapolation from subregional results in the case of data gaps - does not guarantee an accurate picture. But it should be sufficient to arrive at reasonable orders of magnitude about the likely extent of drug abuse in the general population.

School surveys

An already significant number of countries have conducted school surveys in recent years to measure the extent and the changes of substance abuse among students. Such surveys are usually less costly and can help to measure, more directly, the effectiveness of prevention activities which are usually geared towards youth.

One problem with using such surveys for international comparison is that the age of the group surveyed is often different. Small changes in the age group investigated can have a significant impact on the outcome of the survey. Other problems in inter-country comparisons concern the readiness of individuals surveyed to admit to having taken illicit drugs, which - for cultural and other reasons - may differ from country to country.

The most comprehensive school surveys at the national level, providing the longest time series data going back to 1975, have been the annual surveys conducted in the USA under the 'Monitoring the Future' project, undertaken on behalf of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Originally only covering the drug taking behaviour of 12th graders (17 and partly 18 year olds), they expanded their scope of investigation as of the early 1990s to include 10th graders (15 and partly 16 year olds) and 8th graders (13 and partly 14 year olds). The questions in these surveys refer to life-time, annual and current (i.e. past month) use of drugs.

The Monitoring the Future surveys also served as a model for the 'European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs' (ESPAD), undertaken in 1995 and 1999 under the guidance of the Swedish Council of Information on Alcohol and Other Drugs (CAN) and the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group), among 15-16 year olds across Europe (mean age between 15.2 and 15.4 years in 80% of participating countries). Thirty countries/territories participated in this exercise, of which 29 applied the ESPAD guidelines for conducting such surveys. (The 29 countries/territories^a are referred to as the 'ESPAD region'). A number of countries reported the outcome of these studies in reply to UNDCP's ARQ over the last two years. 'Life-time prevalence' was selected by the authors of the ESPAD report as the key indicator for comparison of drug use among 15-16 year olds in the ESPAD countries. While life-time prevalence is not a powerful indicator for general population surveys, it has proven to be a useful indicator in school surveys to identify the relative importance of different substances as well as changes in drug use over time and, in any case, correlates strongly with both annual and monthly prevalence. Though annual and monthly prevalence data provide such information as well, these indicators require larger samples to arrive at statistically meaningful results which is not financially feasible in all countries. The main importance of the ESPAD studies was that they were based on the same methodology and they covered the same age group (for the 1999 survey: those born in 1983). This enables direct comparison among all participating countries as well as the identification of consumption trends among youth (comparing the 1995 and the 1999 results). As the ESPAD surveys have been modelled on the US 'Monitoring the Future' school surveys, their results are also comparable to US results (10th graders).

The 'Monitoring the Future' surveys also acted as a model for several school surveys done in other American countries in recent years. Together with school surveys already conducted in other parts of the world, a better picture of drug use among youth is thus beginning to emerge. This should improve further: as of next year, all member states will be explicitly asked - as part of UNDCP's new ARQ - to report on drug use among their school populations.

a) 29 ESPAD countries/territories: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, France, FYR of Macedonia, Greece, Greenland, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia (Moscow), Slovak Rep., Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, UK.