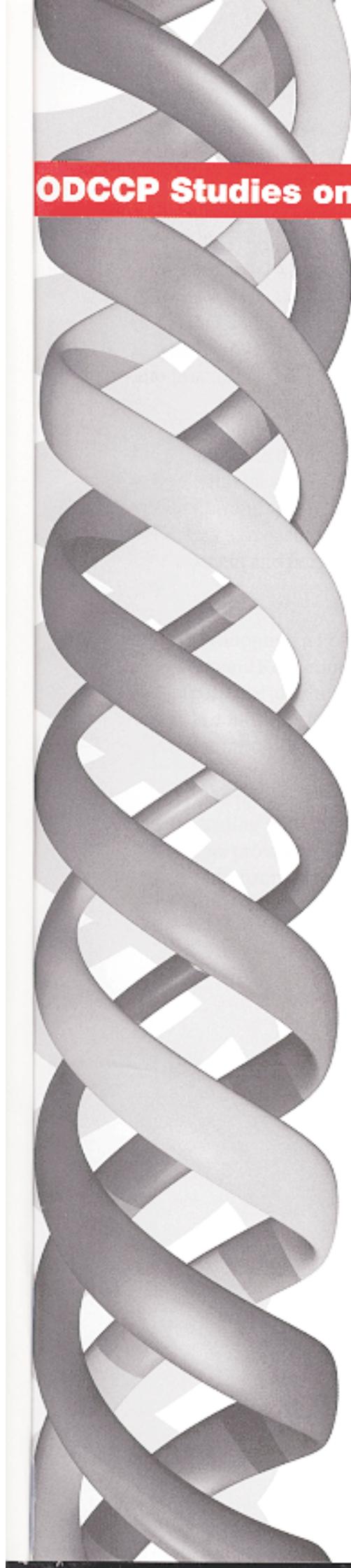


ODCCP Studies on Drugs and Crime

STATISTICS

# GLOBAL ILLICIT DRUG TRENDS 1999



**ODCCP Studies on Drugs and Crime**

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# **GLOBAL ILLICIT DRUG TRENDS**



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## **Preface**

The present report is based on data obtained primarily from the annual reports questionnaires (ARQ) received by UNDCP up to February 1999. Such reports hitherto presented only the supply side data from the ARQ. The present report now contains a statistical summary of the demand side data obtained from the ARQ, and is meant to show one of the several ways in which UNDCP is trying to put the “balanced approach” (putting demand on par with supply) into practice.

While the supply side dimensions of the international drug problem have been recognized for decades, the demand side has traditionally been considered a domestic issue, not conducive to international assessment. Thus, data on supply side indicators such as illicit drug cultivation, production and seizures, has been systematically collected and published for most of this century. Indicators to measure the demand for illicit drugs, such as the extent and incidence of abuse, or the treatment and prevention of it, have not received commensurate attention at the international level.

In adopting a Political Declaration, as well as a Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, the General Assembly at its twentieth special session not only reiterated the importance of the “balanced approach” but also noted that effective demand reduction activities could only develop on the basis of regular, objective and scientifically valid assessments of the drug problem. (General Assembly resolution S-20/2 and S-20/3, annex).

The present report thus contains two parts, the first dealing with the supply side, and the second dealing with the demand side of the drug problem. Data, statistical summaries and some analysis are provided, not only in the hope of making such a compilation internationally accessible, but also of ensuring that States Members may benefit from, and continue to contribute to, the information contained in the ARQ.



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**Explanatory note**

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
DMT	N,N - dimethyltryptamine
DOB	broramfetamine
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
ESPAD	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs
IDU	injecting drug use
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
Interpol	International Criminal Police Organization
LSD	lysergic acid diethylamide
PCP	phencyclidine
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNAIDS	Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
WHO	World Health Organization

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The names of territories and administrative areas are in italics.

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# Part one: supply

## I. Executive summary

1. For many years trend analyses of the global supply<sup>a</sup> of illicit drugs have presented a continuously rising picture, particularly for heroin and cocaine. With some of these drugs having reached apparent current saturation points, an interrelationship of the various drug types becomes noticeable. Developments and emerging trends in the global supply of (and demand for) illicit drugs differ significantly between drug types, suggesting that an increasing supply of one drug may coincide with the decline/stabilization of another. Just as the interdependence of supply and demand dynamics has received increased attention in recent years, leading to balanced approach proposals to tackle the drug problem, **an interrelationship of sometimes diverse supply trends of different drug types** has been acknowledged, which at times indicates that emerging/new substances (not common in a certain region) are to a certain extent replacing traditional ones.

2. A second characteristic of the present drug market is **the continued globalization of illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption**, as a result of which the old distinction between so-called “producer” and “consumer” areas is becoming increasingly blurred. Generated by a spread of trafficking routes across the entire globe throughout recent years, and driven by increased pressure upon traffickers to create new markets, the abuse of various drug types, most of which were once limited to certain regions, has become prevalent worldwide. At the same time, production of plant-based drugs has arisen in countries and regions not traditionally known as supply countries, though the main producer countries remain unchanged. The traditional drug consumer regions remain mostly linked to the manufacture of synthetic drugs, but indoor and small-scale outdoor cultivation of cannabis plant has also surfaced.

3. Production of both **cocaine and heroin** seems to have reached a peak globally, with the sharply rising trends of the 1980s and early 1990s having levelled out into a state of relative stabilization (stabilization trends in respect of cocaine and heroin are reflected not only in cultivation/production estimates but also in seizure statistics at the global level). However, while the major cocaine and heroin consumer markets have reached saturation points for these particular substances, drug consumption/demand on the whole is still growing in these regions. At the same time, both drug types increasingly enter new markets outside of their major consumer zones.

4. The growing demand for illicit drugs *per se* in traditional cocaine and heroin consumer regions - which seems to be being partly satisfied by amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) - has also led to (or followed) some displacement of cocaine trafficking to Western Europe and heroin to North America. Additionally, abuse of cocaine and heroin (as well as ATS) is increasing in other regions, including Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. Rises in global consumption of cocaine and heroin could spur renewed increases in their production. The potential for and risks of renewed increases in coca and opium production are evident in many country situation reports relating to traditional and new growing areas. This is briefly described in this paper. The risk of increased cocaine and heroin production, coupled with an overall rise in global consumption, is perhaps one of the most troubling features of the current illicit drug scene.

5. Whilst production of cocaine and heroin is currently stable, the illicit manufacture and supply of psychotropic substances, particularly **amphetamine-type stimulants**, is rising fast and

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<sup>a</sup>The term “supply” refers to the production of drugs as well as their transportation/trafficking to consumer areas.

consumption is booming, deepening within traditional consumer regions and spreading to new areas, such as Eastern Europe and East/South-East Asia (the increase in the supply of amphetamine-type stimulants is mainly drawn from seizure statistics, while data on the volume of manufacture are less comprehensive). Despite some fluctuations in seizure volumes, rising trends are evident in respect of stimulants, hallucinogens and depressants (except methaqualone). This may be the second troubling feature of the current illicit drug scene, with abuse of ATS possibly substantially displacing consumption of traditional plant-based drugs in the future.

6. Statistics in respect of **cannabis**, particularly with regard to production, are more difficult to gather and data seem to fluctuate more than with other drugs. Nevertheless, the overall picture currently presented of both cannabis resin and herbal cannabis more or less reflects a stable trend at the global level but an increase in some areas where heroin or cocaine consumption has recently seemed to decline or stabilize, e.g. cannabis resin in Western Europe (the trend in the supply of cannabis is mainly drawn from seizure statistics, with data on cultivation and production lacking). The increased abuse of cannabis products in some regions, as well as of stimulant tablets globally, may have inflamed misperception of the apparent harmlessness of certain illegal substances and re-initiated discussion on the merits of their legalization, creating a third troubling situation. Legalization of such substances could in fact pave the way to a substantial increase in illegal drug consumption *per se*.

7. The globalization trend with regard to drug trafficking seems to have been further strengthened by an **intensified networking of trafficking groups and continued diversification of transportation routes**. For example, well-established cocaine routes are increasingly being used to smuggle heroin, and vice versa. According to Interpol, heroin from Colombia has for the first time been seized in European countries which are traditional entry points for cocaine. All indicators point to the fact that trafficking groups that previously confined themselves to cocaine are now penetrating the European heroin market through their existing European cocaine networks. Simultaneously, these groups are involved in smuggling heroin into North America.<sup>1</sup>

8. Trafficking groups as a whole tend no longer to confine their efforts to a single drug type. In South-East Asia, for example, several recent reports have indicated a connection between heroin and methamphetamine manufacture and trafficking. “Polydrug” trafficking, like “polydrug” consumption, has become a common phenomenon.<sup>2</sup>

9. The diversification of trafficking routes can be witnessed throughout the globe. Virtually the entire African continent may now be viewed as a transit region. The Balkan route is now more complex, with an increasing number of countries being used as conduits. The network of trafficking routes in the Americas has also been expanded to ever-intensively involve the entire continents (e.g. the increased use of Argentina in recent years).

10. Finally, developments in **prices** of heroin and cocaine correspond to trends in production of drugs. Cocaine and heroin prices were falling sharply in the main consumer regions, at the retail as well as wholesale level, over the last decade. Since the initiation of a cutback in production in recent years, prices of both drug types seemed to be nearing stabilization. However, latest developments with regard to farmgate prices of opium, which were rising in recent years, revealed a significant decrease in 1998, despite a severe decrease in production. Farmgate prices for coca exist at various levels, i.e. coca leaf, coca paste (raw and washed) and cocaine base.

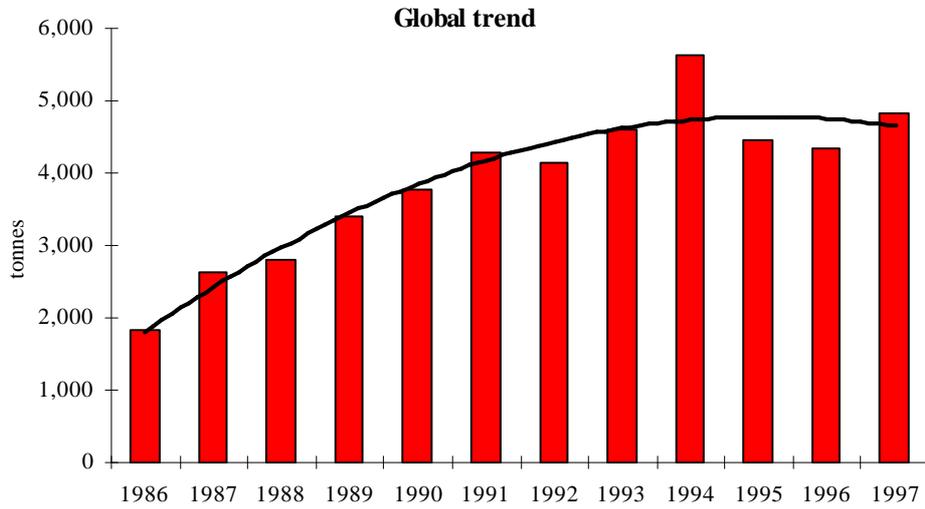
**Table 1. Overview of global supply indicators**

(UNDCP estimates)

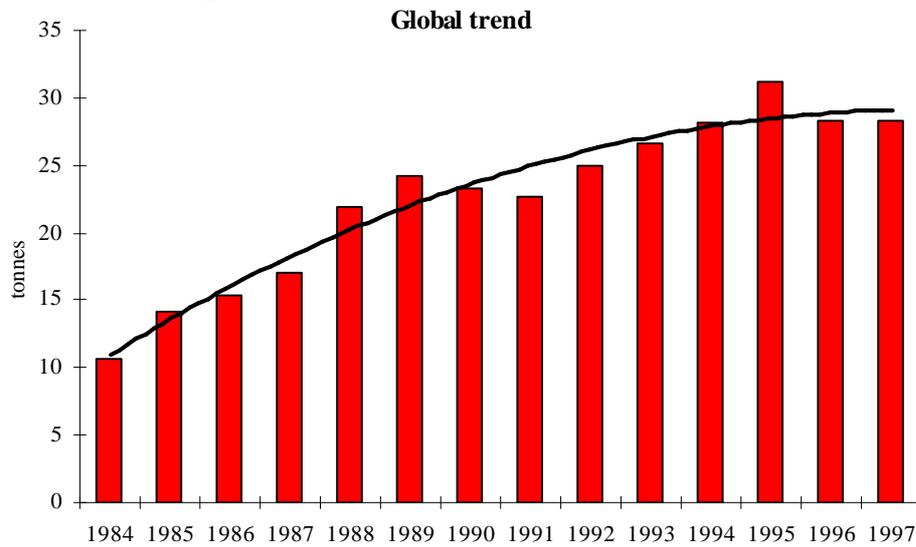
	<b>Opium poppy</b>	<b>Coca bush</b>	<b>Cannabis Plant</b>		
Cultivation (in hectares)	<i>1998: 237,873 ha 1997: 251,848 ha</i>	<i>1998: 180,000 ha 1997: 187,698 ha</i>	<i>average: 670,000-1,800,000 ha (as reported by Governments)</i>		
	<b>Opium</b>	<b>Coca Leaf</b>	<b>Cannabis herb/resin</b>		
Production (in metric tonnes)	<i>1998: 3,765 mt 1997: 4,823 mt</i>	<i>1998: 338,926 mt 1997: 359,185 mt</i>	<i>average: 500,000 mt (as reported by Governments) (more reasonable estimate: 20,000-30,000 mt)</i>		
Farmgate prices (in US\$/kg)	<i>average Asia: 1998: 180 US\$/kg 1997: 289 US\$/kg</i>	<i>average estimate: 1 US\$/kg</i>			
Value of drugs (at farmgate level) (in US\$)	<i>total Asia: 1998: \$ 528million 1997: \$ 679million</i>	<i>1998: \$ 393million 1997: \$ 411million</i>			
	<b>Heroin</b>	<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>Cannabis herb</b>	<b>Cannabis resin</b>	<b>Stimulants</b>
Potential manufacture (in metric tonnes)	<i>1998: 376 mt 1997: 482 mt</i>	<i>1998: 785 mt 1997: 863 mt</i>			<u>Amphetamine:</u> mainly in Europe  <u>Methamphetamine:</u> mainly in N-America
Seizures (in metric tonnes)	<i>1997: 28 mt 1996: 28 mt</i>	<i>1997: 322 mt 1996: 320 mt</i>	<i>1997: 2,914 mt 1996: 3,015 mt</i>	<i>1997: 747 mt 1996: 845 mt</i>	<i>1997: 10.8 mt 1996: 9.8 mt</i>

Opium production and heroin seizures

**Figure 1. Opium production, 1986-1997**

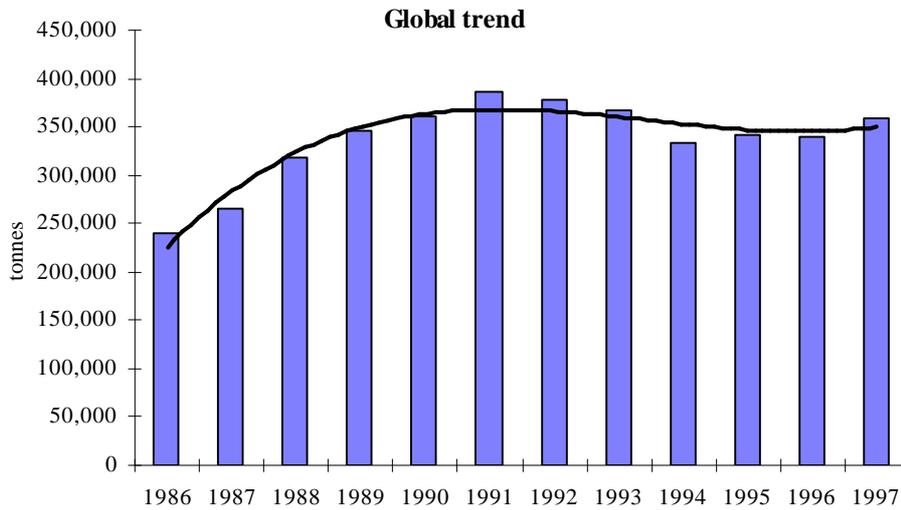


**Figure 2. Heroin seized, 1984-1997**

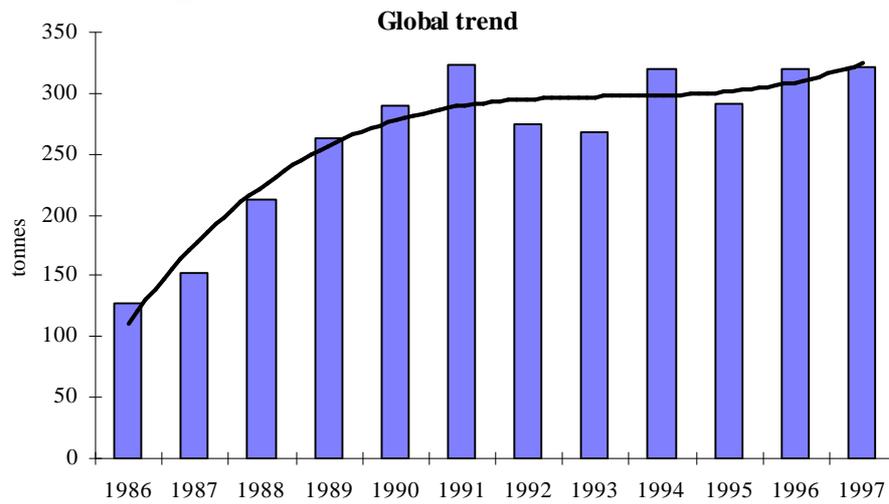


Coca leaf production and cocaine seizures

**Figure 3. Coca leaf production, 1986-1997**

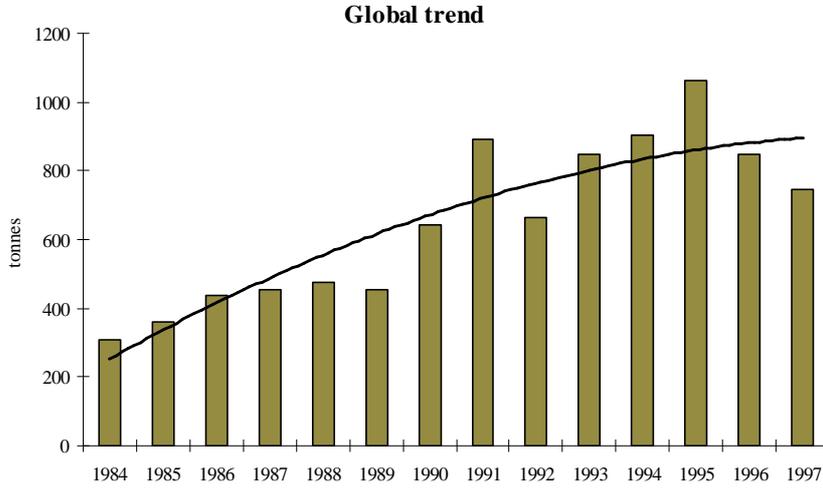


**Figure 4. Cocaine seized, 1986-1997**

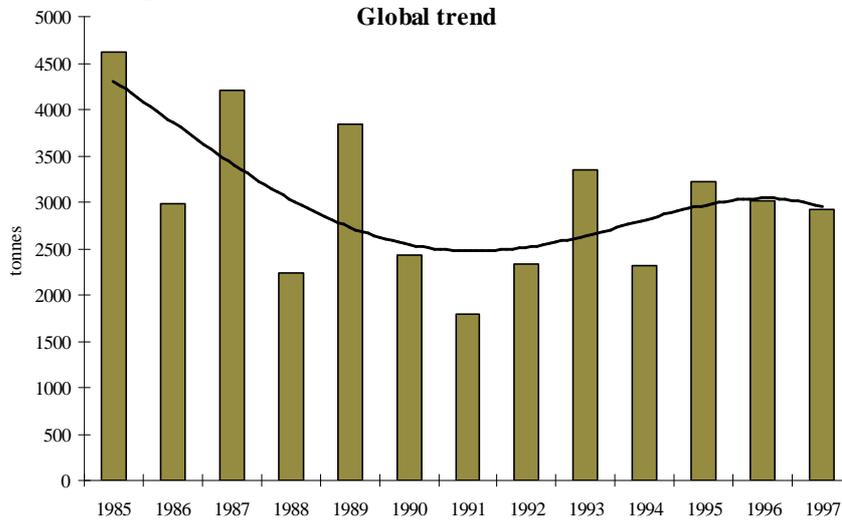


## Cannabis seizures

**Figure 5. Cannabis resin seized, 1984-1997**



**Figure 6. Herbal cannabis seized, 1985-1997**



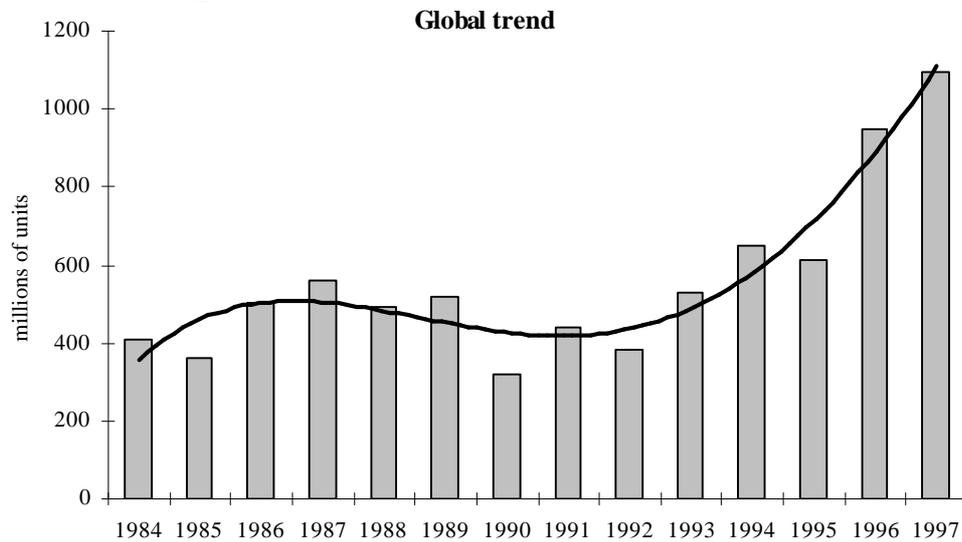
ATS manufacture and stimulant seizures

**Figure 7. Number of detected laboratories manufacturing ATS\*, 1985-1997**

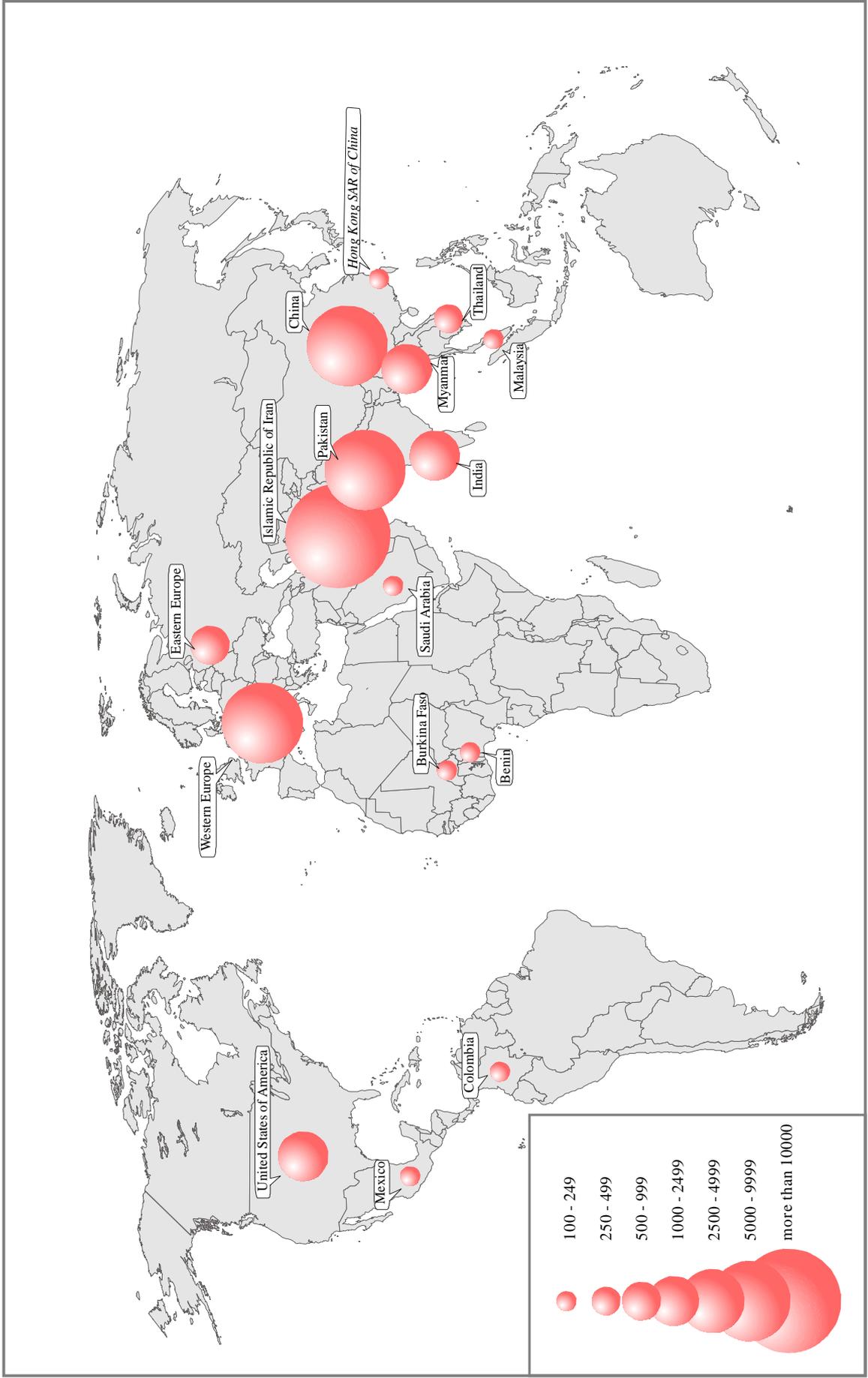


\* including amphetamine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy-type substances

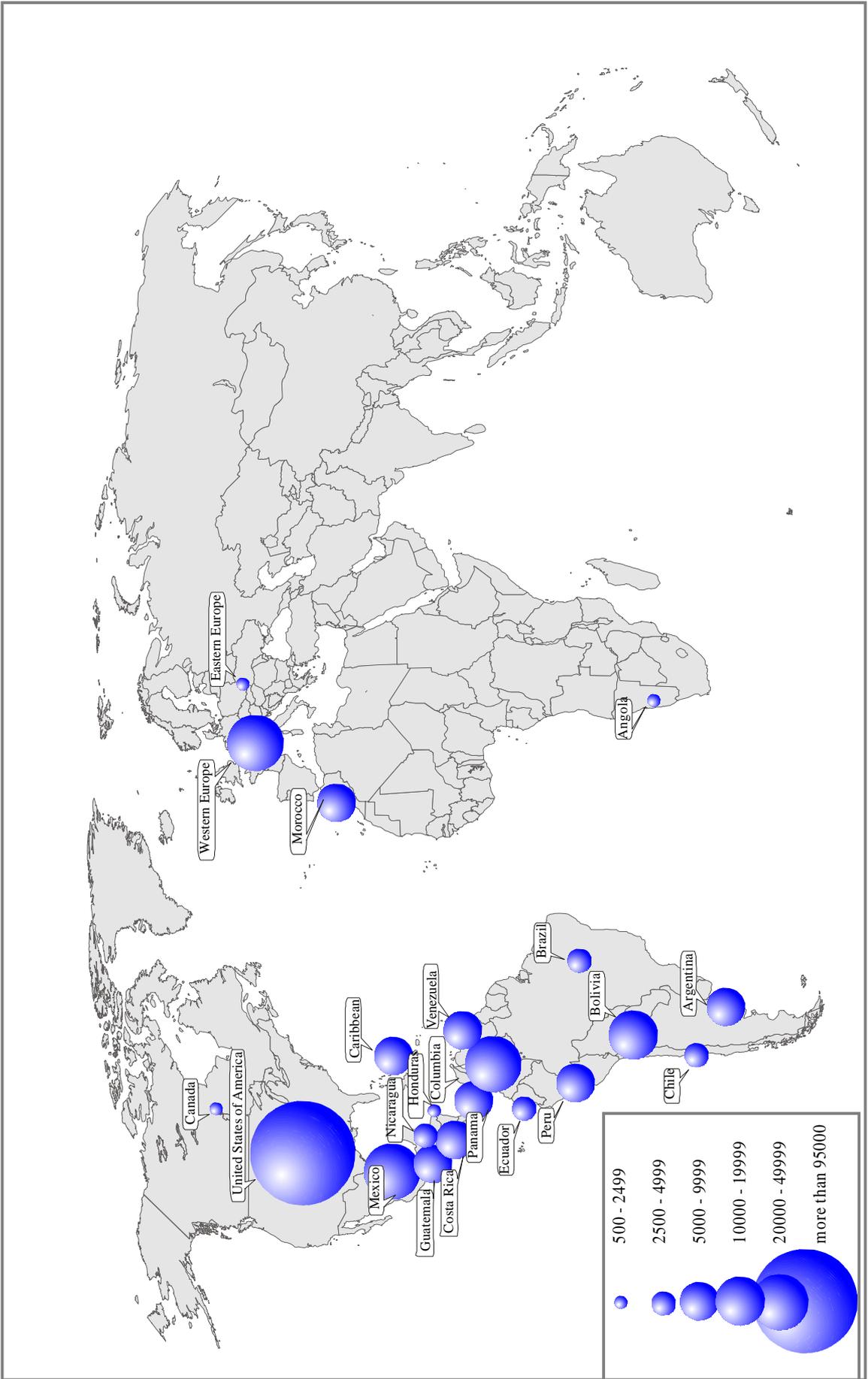
**Figure 8. Stimulants seized, 1984-1997**



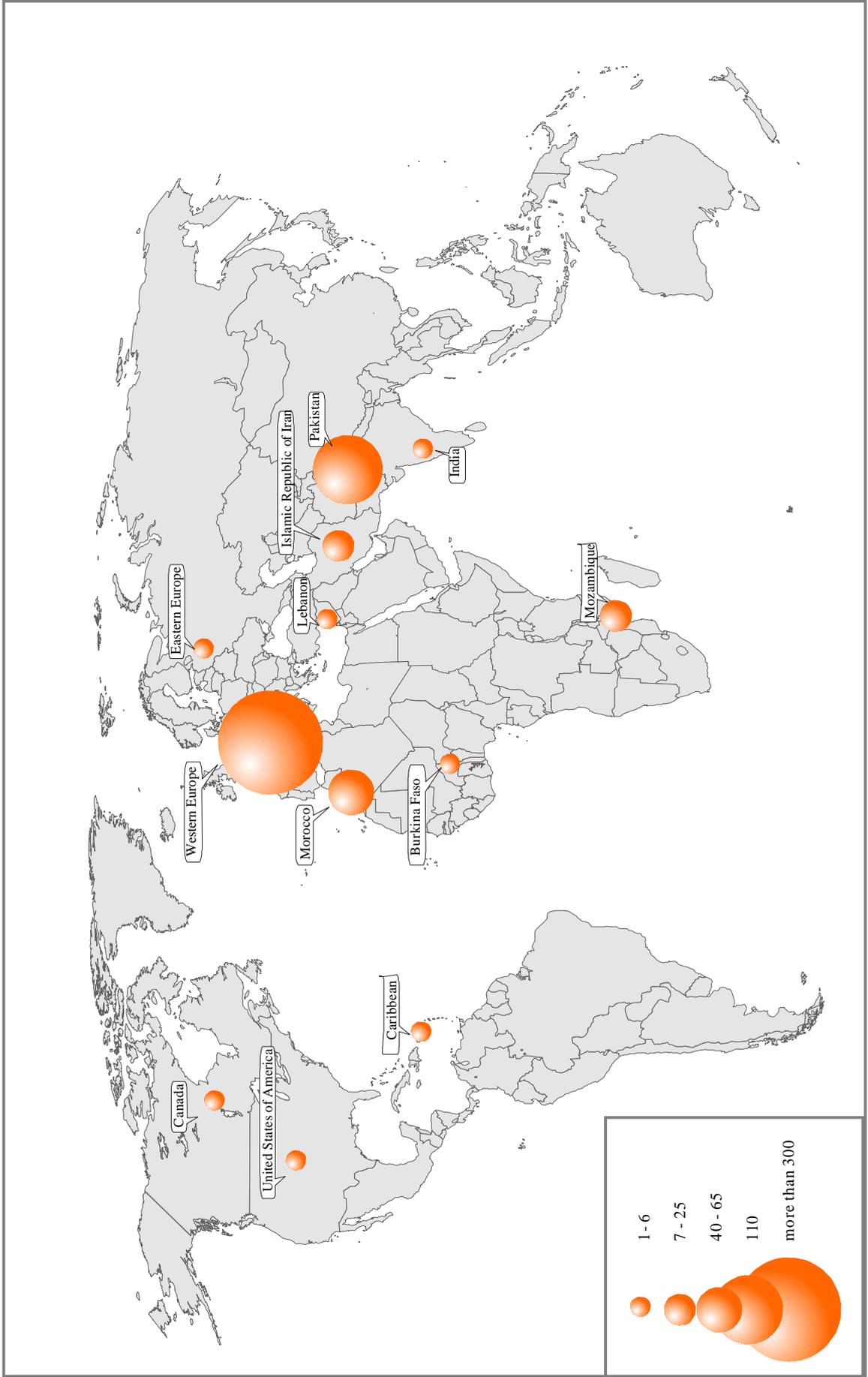
Map 1. Key areas: seizures of heroin and morphine in kilogrammes, 1997



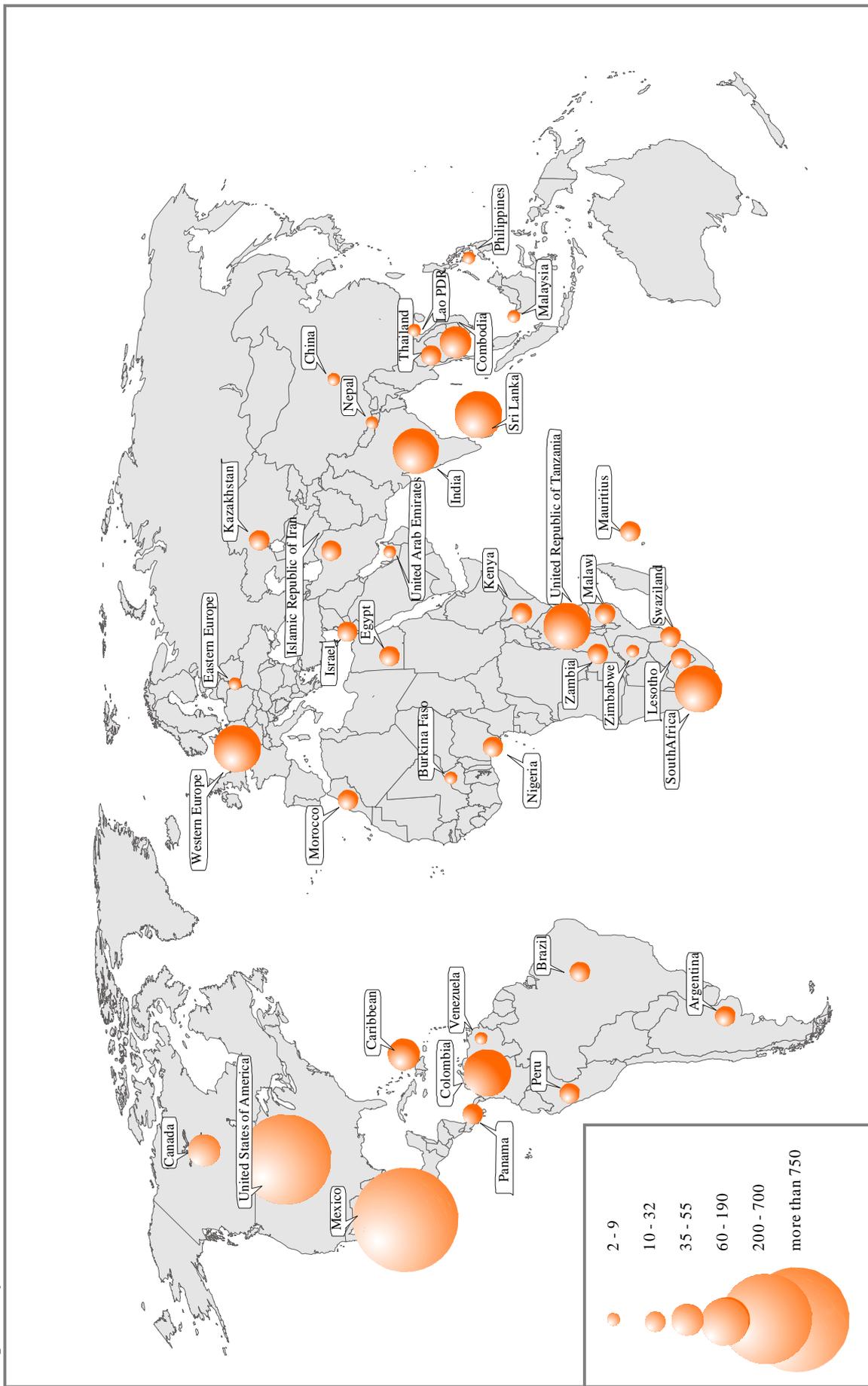
Map 2. Key areas: seizures of cocaine in kilogrammes, 1997



Map 3. Key areas: seizures of cannabis resin in tonnes, 1997



Map 4. Key areas: seizures of herbal cannabis in tonnes, 1997





## **II. Introduction**

### Data and information covered in this report

11. Part one of this report provides an overview of global and some regional trends in illicit drug production and trafficking, with particular reference to **opiates** (opium, morphine and heroin), **cocaine**, **cannabis** (herbal and resin) and **psychotropic substances** (stimulants, hallucinogens and depressants). The focus is both on recent developments and emerging trends. The chapters presented provide summary analyses and graphical presentations of issues such as illicit **cultivation, production and manufacture** of drugs, as well as the patterns, routes, methods and extent of **trafficking** and the **prices** of drugs. In the annex, detailed statistics are presented on seizure volumes, manufacturing activities (detection of laboratories) and drug prices.

12. The data and analyses included in part one of this report mainly **focus on 1997**, with reference to previous years for presentation of trends. Currently available **data for 1998 concerning illicit cultivation and production of narcotic crops** as well as **farmgate prices** have also been included.

13. In view of the problems of ambiguous or incomplete reporting, the data presented in this document cannot always be taken as representing comprehensive statistics but rather as indicators of recent developments. All figures provided, particularly those of more recent years, are subject to updating. The boundaries shown in maps and graphical presentations do not imply any official acceptance or endorsement by the United Nations.

### Sources of information

14. The information on trafficking (and partly on manufacture), as presented in this report, is mainly drawn from **annual reports questionnaires (ARQ)**, relating mostly to 1997 and to previous years for the purpose of trend analyses, 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. In this context, the **UNDCP/ICPO/WCO data sharing initiative**, which draws on reports of significant individual seizures of illicit drugs, became operational in 1998 and will result in the availability of a more comprehensive worldwide drug seizure data pool as of 1999. This will enable UNDCP to prepare more detailed analyses, particularly on trafficking patterns and routes, provided that sufficient data are received.

15. With information received from Governments and other sources, UNDCP has initiated the establishment of a database on prices, which includes details by region, country and city, for various drug types at different purity levels, in local currencies and converted into United States dollars (US\$). The database currently contains about 7,000-10,000 data, a brief summary of which is annexed.

16. Data on cultivation of opium poppy and coca bush and production of opium and coca leaf, which are presented in this report as UNDCP estimates, 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. The estimates were established by considering all of the various sources available at the time of preparation of this report. These estimates are subject to updating should more reliable data become available.

### Limitations of data used

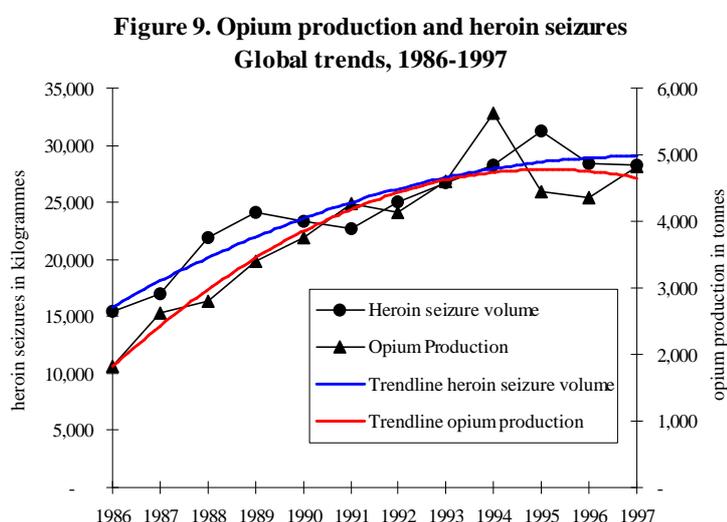
17. The main problems with regard to data relate to the irregularity and incompleteness in reporting affecting the quantity, quality and comparability of information received. First, the irregular intervals at which some Governments report may result in absence of data in some years but availability 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 illicit cultivation and 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 analyses. 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.

18. 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. Analyses 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.

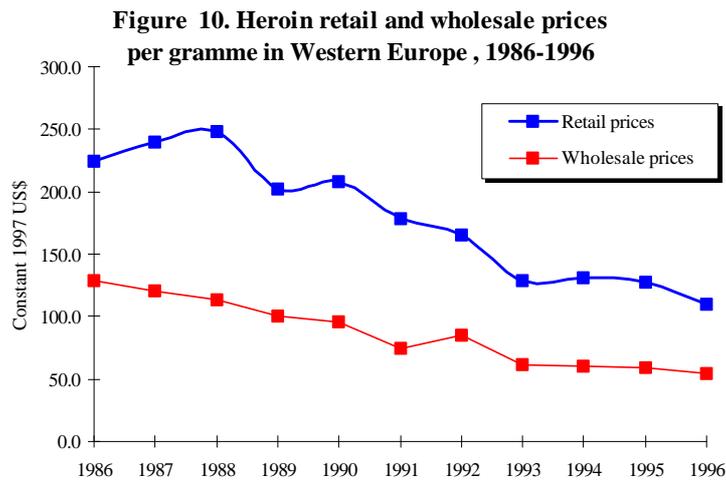
### Statistical evidence

19. The previous paragraphs emphasized that available, useful data on drugs are scarce and indicators used to measure the drug problem entail a number of limitations and significant degree of subjective evaluation due to the lack of objective data and direct, measurable indicators. Nevertheless, comparisons, on a time-series basis, of different indicators with statistical dependence show high correlations, thus supporting their statistical worth.

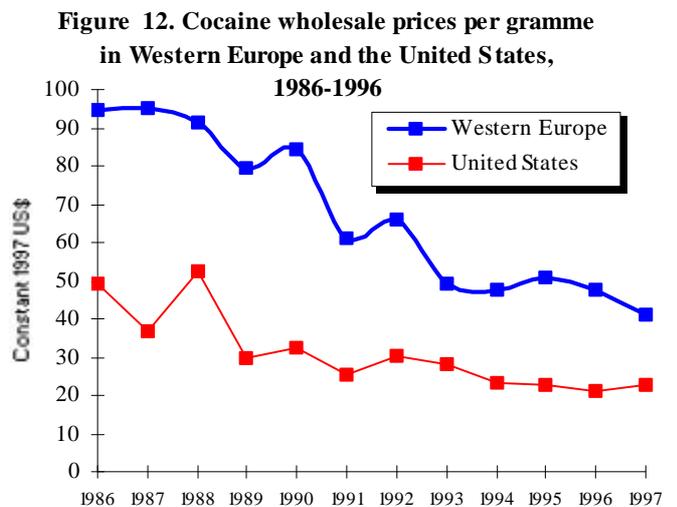
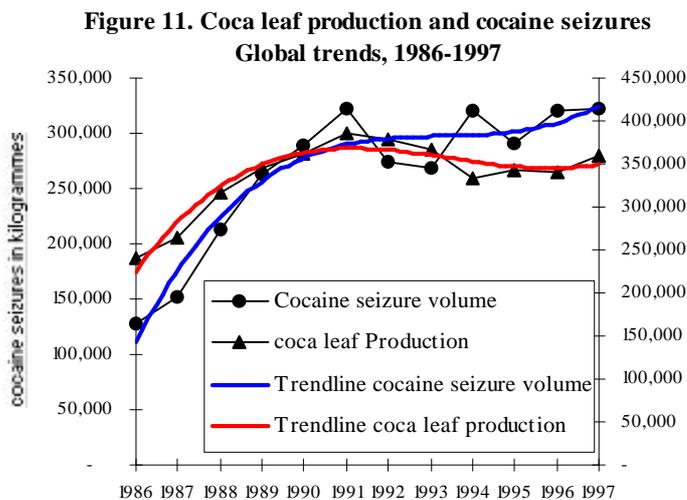
20. Figure 9, for example, reflects a high congruency of global trends in respect of opium production and heroin seizure quantities. Even with the exclusion of the period prior to 1994 (which is largely based on rough estimates as regards the production trend, while figures since 1994 are drawn from UNDCP surveys), the trend lines between 1994 and 1997 continue to overlap.



21. The reflection of the expected statistical dependence of heroin seizures on opium production supports the objectivity of the data. On this basis, it can be conjectured that there should be a close relationship between prices of heroin and the production (or seizure) trend. Production and prices relate negatively in the sense that a rising trend in opium production should result in a decline in heroin prices. Figure 10 shows that both retail and wholesale prices of heroin in Western Europe (one of the main consumer markets) were falling over the last decade in line with a rise in opium production (see figure 9). A comparison of both figures further reveals that the trend towards stabilization in production since 1993/94 is also mirrored by a stable price trend during the same period.



22. The correlation of data relating to production, seizures and prices, as explained in paragraphs 20 and 21 in the case of opiates, is also reflected in figures 11 and 12 for coca.



The value of drug seizure data as an analytical tool.

23. While a number of the drug-related data sets made available to UNDCP by Member States have been used in the preparation of this report, the most comprehensive remains that in respect of seizures, which provide the basis for a number of important conclusions and projections and thereby reaffirm the practical utility and strategic and analytical value of seizure data.

24. Article 1 (paragraph 1) of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances states that “‘Freezing’ or ‘seizure’ means temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property on the basis of an order issued by a court or competent authority”. Article 5 of this Convention goes on to refer to parties adopting necessary measures to enable their competent authorities to seize materials, which include narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, for the purpose of eventual confiscation.

25. In the context of UNDCP’s own data requirements, however, the term 'seizure' may be interpreted in a broad sense. Thus, seizures may take the form of drugs being recovered by a state’s national agencies within its own territory:

- i) when found in the physical or constructive possession of a person who is not authorized under national law to be in possession or control of it;
- ii) as a consequence of action by enforcement bodies, even though this does not result in the arrest of any individual (e.g., found during a search of a commercial container, unattended premises or at a mail sorting depot); or
- iii) under any other circumstance (e.g., found abandoned, washed ashore or within territorial waters).

26. A seizure may also be made outside a state’s territory, where enforcement action has been taken in line with the provisions of the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and article 17 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

27. Data on seizures are of particular value once ‘smoothed’, using various best-fit statistical models (such as linear, logarithmic, or exponential regressions, or various polynomial functions, or simple biennial or triennial moving averages) to reduce the distorting effect of any figures that may be misleadingly high or low. For example, the decision on whether a protracted enforcement operation should culminate in December of one year or the January of the next will be based purely on tactical considerations but may result in data which appear to indicate that trafficking activity is greater in one year than in the other.

28. By reflecting trafficking trends, seizure data also indirectly serve as an indicator of changes in cultivation, production, manufacture and consumption. In the case of consumption, the link is particularly strong when larger geographic entities, such as Western Europe or North

America, are considered, since transit trade plays less of a role in these regions. While it is true that a large proportion of the drugs trafficked and seized in individual European countries are destined for neighbouring states, most drugs trafficked within Western Europe as a whole are for consumption within that region.

29. Detailed information on seizures may also be of crucial value in analyzing changing trends in trafficking routes, diversion of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals, likely sites of clandestine drug laboratories, modes of transportation, methods of concealment, emergence of local intermediary criminal organizations and potential local abuse, as a result of the spill-over of transiting drugs onto local markets.

30. Seizures provide the raw materials for scientific analysis and profiling and can also serve as an indicator of the commitment, expertise and effectiveness of national and regional enforcement bodies, even though in some cases increases or decreases in seizures can be attributable to external factors. Often, sudden increases in seizures - particularly when coinciding with falling drug prices - may be viewed as reflecting an increase, rather than a decrease, in trafficking activity. In the longer term, however, greater expertise and effectiveness on the part of law enforcement agencies is a powerful factor in deterring traffickers.

31. When received, collated and analyzed, seizure data are of invaluable assistance to international organizations charged with responsibilities for combating drug trafficking, since they help to achieve a more comprehensive and accurate picture of the nature, scale and dynamics of the illicit drug trade and assist in the development of more effective countermeasures.

32. Seizures may thus be viewed as a ready and highly effective diagnostic tool for the formulation of multi-sectoral global, regional and sub-regional plans, since the analytical 'mapping' of seizures drugs can provide a kind of 'paper trail' that is of strategic value to agencies operating in every area of drug control. They are rather like symptoms of a disease, enabling an expert to gauge more accurately the nature, scale and spread of an illness and therefore make a diagnosis which ensures that the treatment administered is effective and broadens overall understanding.

### III. Global trends in illicit drug supply and trafficking

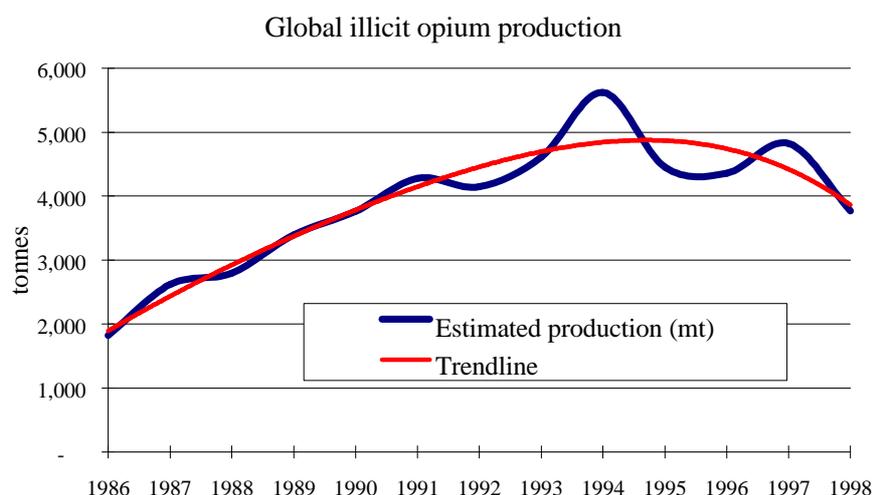
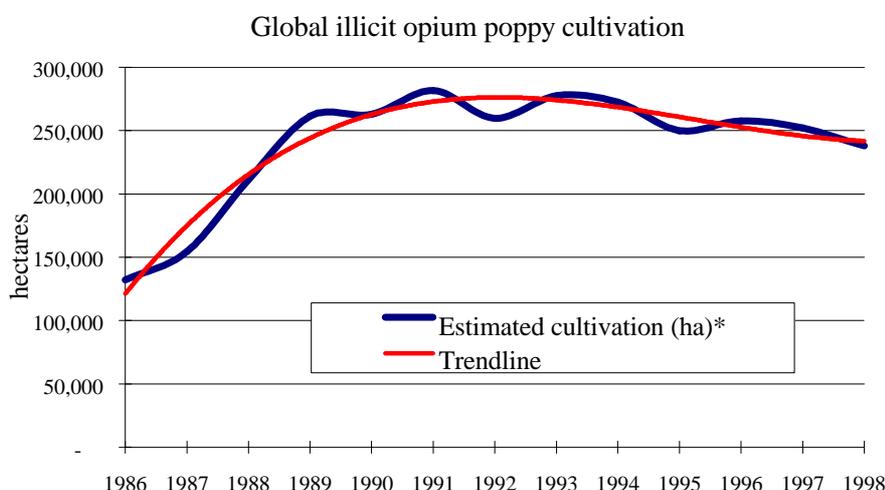
#### A. Opiates

##### 1. Global illicit cultivation of opium poppy and production of opium

33. A major development with regard to the global **illicit production** of opium, which saw very large increases during the 1980s and early 1990s, has been a stabilizing trend in recent years. The total world production in 1997 was estimated at roughly 4,800 tonnes, which was a minor increase upon 1996 but consistent with the relatively stable level followed since 1993. In 1998, however, the production level, estimated at less than 3,800 tonnes, substantially decreased compared to previous years. Largely as a result of extreme weather conditions in some major producer countries in South-West and South-East Asia. Trends in global **illicit cultivation** of opium poppy have levelled out since 1990, with estimates ranging between 240,000 and 280,000 hectares (see figure 13; for further details, see table 3).

**Figure 13. Global trend in illicit cultivation of opium poppy and production of opium, 1986-1998**  
(in hectares and metric tonnes)

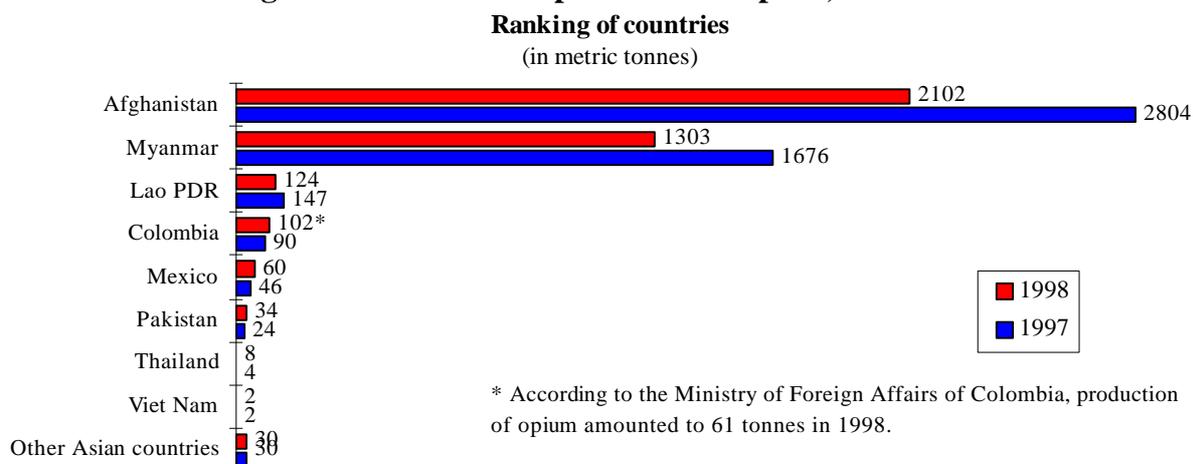
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Estimated cultivation (ha)*	131,877	154,399	211,024	261,226	262,754	281,560	259,686	277,407	272,479	249,919	257,615	251,848	237,873
Estimated production (mt)	1,821	2,617	2,794	3,395	3,760	4,274	4,143	4,610	5,621	4,452	4,356	4,823	3,765



\* Potentially harvestable, after eradication

34. Together, Afghanistan and Myanmar continue to provide 90% of the illicit opium produced worldwide (see figure 14). Even though the area under poppy cultivation in **Afghanistan** increased only slightly in 1997 compared to the previous year, production rose by 25%, supplying 2,800 tonnes of opium. In 1998, in spite of an increase in cultivation, extreme weather conditions led to the total opium production falling to its lowest figure since the early 1990s (details on the cultivation and production situation in Afghanistan, drawn from the UNDCP opium poppy survey, are included in the box overleaf). Cultivation and production estimates for **Myanmar**, which remained relatively stable throughout the 1990s, suggest a minor decrease during 1997, with the level of production at approximately 1,670 tonnes. In 1998, cultivation and production decreased in Myanmar.

**Figure 14. Global illicit production of opium, 1997-1998**

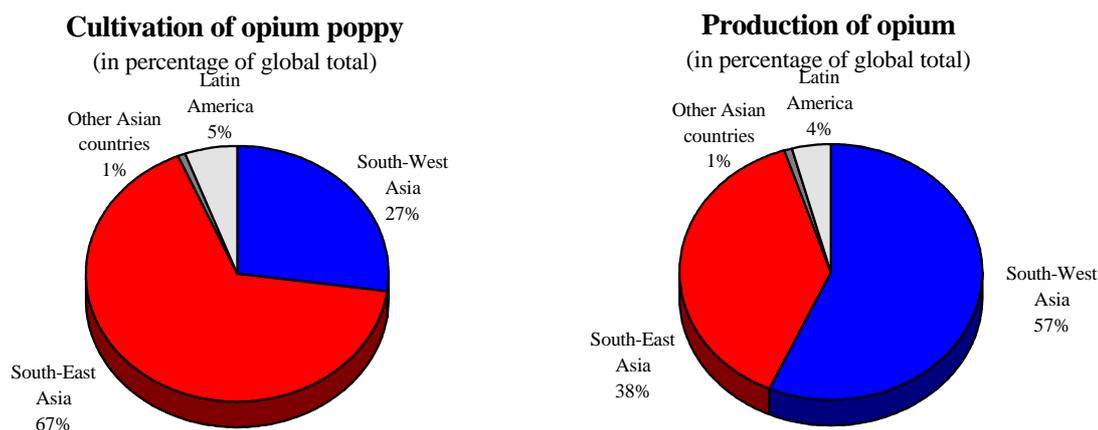


35. The total production of all other source countries in Asia, principally the **Lao People's Democratic Republic, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam**, accounts for 4-5% (roughly 170 tonnes) of the global estimate. Most of these relatively small scale opium source countries have significantly reduced cultivation and production during recent years, but estimates for 1998 reflected renewed increases in Pakistan and Thailand.

36. An estimated 3-4% (120-160 tonnes) of the opium produced worldwide has originated in Latin America in recent years. Production in **Mexico** reflected a slight decrease during that period but an increase in 1998. Estimates for **Colombia** indicate a rising trend.

**Figure 15. Global illicit cultivation of opium poppy and production of opium, 1998**

Breakdown by subregion



## **Afghanistan**

A ground survey of cultivation of opium poppy and production of opium in Afghanistan has been carried out by UNDCP annually since 1994.

During the 1980s and early 1990s, cultivation and production in Afghanistan was estimated to have risen sharply, resulting in an enormous peak of almost 3,500 tonnes of opium produced in 1994. Although still lower than the 1994 level, cultivation has been increasing since 1995. The situations in 1997 and 1998 and possible emerging trends are described in the following paragraphs.

In 1997, the area under cultivation increased marginally compared to 1996, reaching over 58,000 hectares. This new increase was mainly attributable to provinces in the south of the country, namely Qandahar and Helmand, while a small decrease in the area under cultivation was reported from Nangarhar bordering Pakistan. Helmand and Nangarhar retained their dominant positions as the largest cultivating and producing provinces of Afghanistan. While the total cultivation increased only marginally, production rose by 25%, totalling 2,800 tonnes, due to an increased yield in most provinces but most particularly in Helmand. This higher yield, combined with the growth in cultivation area in Helmand, is the most important single factor contributing to the 1997 rise in opium production in Afghanistan. In conclusion, the 1997 cultivation/production situation in Afghanistan showed no significantly changing trend, with the main differing factor being an increased yield which was attributable to weather conditions and did not necessarily reflect any changing pattern.

1998, however, reflected a higher increase in the extent of opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, which reached 63,700 hectares. 4 out of 13 producing provinces experienced expansions in their areas of opium poppy cultivation, including Helmand and Nangarhar, the two largest producing provinces. Cultivation also spread to new districts in Afghanistan, all of which are located in the north-eastern part of the country, whereas the sharpest decline in cultivation was realized in Farah and Nimroz, provinces bordering the Islamic Republic of Iran. Production, in contrast, declined by approximately 25%, totalling 2,100 tonnes, due to adverse weather conditions resulting in a reduced yield. In conclusion, the 1998 survey revealed two developments which may indicate future trends in the opium production and trafficking situation in that country. First, poppy cultivation is again rising in most provinces; second, the expansion of cultivation areas was particularly evident in the north of the country, which may result in a further preferred use of Central Asia as a transit zone for opium and heroin trafficking and a possible reduction of trafficking through the Islamic Republic of Iran.

*Source : UNDCP Afghanistan Programme Annual Opium Poppy Surveys.*

37. The ratio of cultivation to production differs significantly between South-West Asia and South-East Asia (see figure 15). This difference in **yield** (see table 2), is particularly evident when comparing the largest producer countries. The average yield in Afghanistan throughout the 1990s was 40 kilogrammes per hectare, ranging from a country-wide annual average of 33 kg/ha, which was achieved in 1998, to a peak of 48 kg/ha reached in 1994 and 1997. The average yield in Myanmar is estimated at 11 kg/ha. However, opium originating from Myanmar and other South-East Asian countries, all of which have relatively low yields, is believed to be of higher quality than that from Afghanistan or Pakistan.

**Table 2. Average opium yield per country and year**  
(estimates in kilogrammes per hectares)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>South-West Asia</b>													
Afghanistan	35	35	35	35	38	39	40	40	48	43	40	48	33
Pakistan	22	22	20	20	20	20	19	22	22	22	27	28	28
Average South-West Asia	28	28	27	27	29	30	30	31	35	33	34	38	30
<b>South-East Asia</b>													
Lao PDR			7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	5
Myanmar	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
Thailand	11	8	6	10	11	6	5	17	7	10	14	13	11
Viet Nam	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Average South-East Asia	9	8	7	8	8	7	7	10	7	8	9	9	8
<b>Latin America</b>													
Colombia*					-	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Mexico	10	10	13	10	11	11	12	12	10	10	11	12	11
Average Latin America	10	10	13	10	11	12	13	13	12	12	12	13	12

\* According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, the yield is 10 kilogrammes per hectare.

38. Throughout the last decade, the **Lao People's Democratic Republic** remained the third largest illicit cultivation and production country, though production of opium is much smaller than in Afghanistan and Myanmar. National surveys on the extent and geographic spread of poppy cultivation and opium production were carried out in 1992, 1996 and 1998. Latest estimates available to UNDCP revealed that the area under cultivation expanded during those years but remained below the estimates of the 1980s. Production reflected a decrease in 1998, due to a reduced yield caused by unfavourable weather conditions (the average annual yield for the Lao People's Democratic Republic was estimated at 6-7 kilogrammes per hectare in recent years but reduced to 4.6 kg/ha in 1998). Levels of cultivation and production in **Thailand and Viet Nam** remained relatively small and estimates for both countries have significantly reduced throughout the 1990s. While the levels of cultivation and production in Thailand were always below those of Viet Nam, estimates since 1997 show higher figures than those in Viet Nam, where trends declined to almost negligible amounts. Trends on cultivation and production in **Pakistan** showed a significant decrease in recent years but reflected a slight increase in 1998. Additionally, the average country-wide yield in Pakistan, which was estimated at 20-22 kg/ha on average, has risen to 27-28 kg/ha since 1996.

39. Despite widespread concern during the early 1990s that **Central Asia** would become a future source of opium, illicit cultivation of opium poppy in that subregion has remained limited and is largely confined to small individual plots (see box below). While the gloomiest of predictions have not been fulfilled, the subregion continues to cause concern, since it offers excellent climatic conditions for the cultivation of opium poppy as well as cannabis and ephedra.

### **Cultivation trends in Central Asia**

In recent years, there has been growing concern that Central Asia may emerge as a major producer and transit zone for illicit drugs, mainly opiates. The increasing involvement of Central Asia was perhaps unavoidable given its location as the natural transit zone between Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, on the one hand, and the Russian Federation, other States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and Turkey (all with emerging consumer markets and/or access to Western Europe) on the other.

Many reports in recent years suggested that Central Asia could become a major drug cultivation area, offering excellent climatic conditions for the cultivation of opium poppy and cannabis plant. A UNDCP survey, carried out in three Central Asian States (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), and other latest available information indicate that illicit cultivation of opium poppy remained limited and largely confined to small individual plots (additionally, cannabis and ephedra plants occur in extensive wild growth in the subregion). This potential capacity for illicit cultivation continues to provide a dangerous opportunity that could be exploited, for example, as a consequence of increased eradication measures in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Limited illicit cultivation of opium poppy currently takes place in Tajikistan where opium poppy grows mainly in the Penjikent Valley (close to the Uzbekistan border). In Turkmenistan, small plots are scattered along the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran, in the Akhal region (which includes Ashgabat) and in the eastern parts of Lebap and Mary regions. Both countries, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan, have indicated rising trends in drug cultivation, though this still remains very small. In Uzbekistan, moderate crops of opium poppy are cultivated mainly in the Samarkand-Surkhandaria region, (in the eastern part of the country, on the Tajikistan border region). These were, however, reportedly eradicated in the course of Uzbekistan's "Operation Black Poppy". To a lesser extent, illicit opium poppy cultivation (and wild growth) also takes place in Kyrgyzstan, which was once a key supplier of licit opium. Due to the large geographic area, Kazakhstan seems to be the biggest Central Asian source, though cultivation is also limited to small-plot practices. The total area under illicit opium poppy cultivation in Kazakhstan is currently estimated at around 2,000 hectares, capable of producing about 30 tonnes of opium. Eradication programmes such as the "Black Poppy" campaign have been initiated in all Central Asian States.

Availability of opium in the Central Asian States is decreasing with a parallel increase of heroin trafficked from Afghanistan. Prices of opium are decreasing.

*Sources: UNDCP Regional Office for Central Asia, Annual Report 1997/98  
UNDCP Survey on Central Asia, 1998.*

Table 3. Global illicit cultivation of opium poppy and production of opium, 1986-1998  
(UNDCP estimates)

Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<i>Region/subregion/country</i>													
<b>Cultivation* in hectares</b>													
<b>ASIA</b>													
<b>South-West Asia</b>													
Afghanista	10,000	25,000	32,000	34,300	41,300	50,800	49,300	58,300	71,470	53,759	56,824	58,416	63,612
Pakistan	6,034	5,463	6,519	7,464	7,488	7,962	9,493	7,329	5,759	5,091	873	874	950
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,034</b>	<b>30,463</b>	<b>38,519</b>	<b>41,764</b>	<b>48,788</b>	<b>58,762</b>	<b>58,793</b>	<b>65,629</b>	<b>77,229</b>	<b>58,850</b>	<b>57,697</b>	<b>59,290</b>	<b>64,562</b>
<b>South-East Asia</b>													
Lao PDR	-	-	40,400	42,130	30,580	29,625	19,190	26,040	18,520	19,650	21,601	24,082	26,837
Myanmar	86,570	92,300	104,200	143,000	150,100	160,000	153,700	165,800	146,600	154,070	163,000	155,150	130,300
Thailand	2,408	3,163	2,811	2,982	1,782	3,727	3,016	998	478	168	368	352	716
Viet Nam	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	18,000	17,000	12,199	4,268	3,066	1,880	1,743	340	442
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>96,978</b>	<b>105,463</b>	<b>159,411</b>	<b>202,112</b>	<b>200,462</b>	<b>210,352</b>	<b>188,105</b>	<b>197,106</b>	<b>168,664</b>	<b>175,768</b>	<b>186,712</b>	<b>179,924</b>	<b>158,295</b>
<b>Other Asian countries</b>													
Combined	15,000	13,313	8,093	10,750	8,054	7,521	2,900	5,704	5,700	5,025	3,190	2,050	2,050
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>128,012</b>	<b>149,239</b>	<b>206,023</b>	<b>254,626</b>	<b>257,304</b>	<b>276,635</b>	<b>249,798</b>	<b>268,439</b>	<b>251,593</b>	<b>239,643</b>	<b>247,599</b>	<b>241,264</b>	<b>224,907</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>													
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	1,160	6,578	5,008	15,091	5,226	4,916	6,584	7,466 **
Mexico	3,865	5,160	5,001	6,600	5,450	3,765	3,310	3,960	5,795	5,050	5,100	4,000	5,500
<b>Total Latin America</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>5,450</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>9,888</b>	<b>8,968</b>	<b>20,886</b>	<b>10,276</b>	<b>10,016</b>	<b>10,584</b>	<b>12,966</b>
<b>Global total</b>	<b>131,877</b>	<b>154,399</b>	<b>211,024</b>	<b>261,226</b>	<b>262,754</b>	<b>281,560</b>	<b>259,686</b>	<b>277,407</b>	<b>272,479</b>	<b>249,919</b>	<b>257,615</b>	<b>251,848</b>	<b>237,873</b>
<b>Production in tonnes</b>													
<b>ASIA</b>													
<b>South-West Asia</b>													
Afghanista	350	875	1,120	1,200	1,570	1,980	1,970	2,330	3,416	2,335	2,248	2,804	2,102
Pakistan	130	120	130	149	150	160	181	161	128	112	24	24	34
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,349</b>	<b>1,720</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>2,136</b>
<b>South-East Asia</b>													
Lao PDR	-	198	267	278	202	196	127	169	120	128	140	147	124
Myanmar	935	997	1,125	1,544	1,621	1,728	1,660	1,791	1,583	1,664	1,760	1,676	1,303
Thailand	26	24	17	31	20	23	14	17	3	2	5	4	8
Viet Nam	40	50	60	70	90	85	61	21	15	9	9	2	2
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>2,032</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,998</b>	<b>1,722</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,437</b>
<b>Other Asian countries</b>													
Combined	300	303	8	57	45	45	-	4	90	78	48	30	30
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>3,329</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>4,217</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>4,328</b>	<b>4,235</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>3,603</b>
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>													
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	16	90	68	205	71	67	90	102 **
Mexico	40	50	67	66	62	41	40	49	60	53	54	46	60
<b>Total Latin America</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Global total</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>2,617</b>	<b>2,794</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>4,356</b>	<b>4,823</b>	<b>3,765</b>

\* Potentially harvestable, after eradication

\*\* According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, cultivation of opium poppy was 6,100 hectares and production of opium was 61 tonnes.

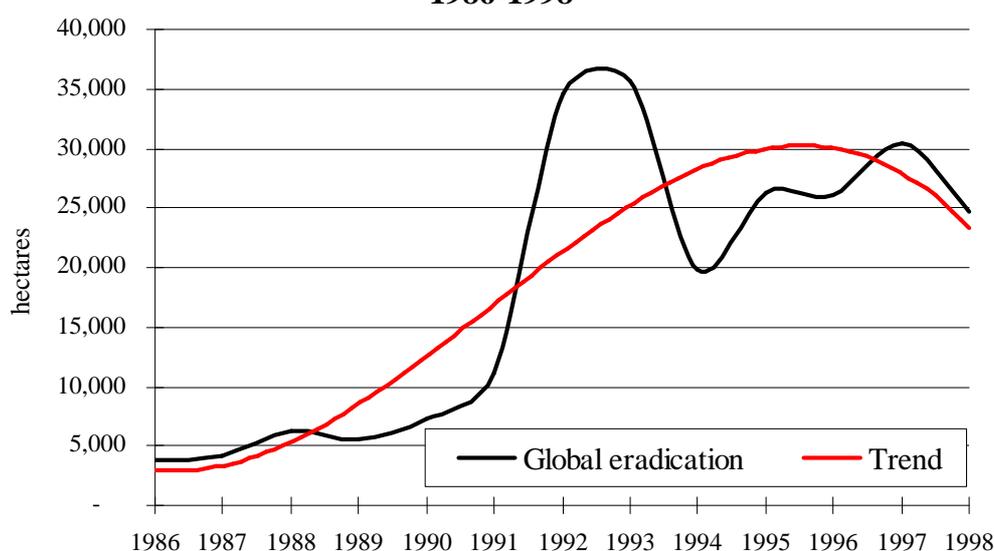
### 1.1. Global eradication of opium poppy

40. A number of Governments of opium source countries have taken increased efforts in recent years to eradicate opium poppy illicitly cultivated within their respective territories. These efforts resulted in significant reductions in cultivation in some countries, as pointed out in the previous chapter. The following table 4 and figure 16 provide a breakdown of some details on eradication of opium poppy, as reported to UNDCP.

**Table 4. Eradication of opium poppy, 1986-1998**  
**Breakdown by country and global trend**  
 (in hectares)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	1,300	1,708	610	185	440	977	856	463	1,309	5	-	259
Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,718	592	1,740	1,834	2,395	1,200	1,580	1,706	1,313	580	886	1,053	770
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,243	10,051	672	477	1,142	1,143	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	86	116	873	4,228	160	1,041	3,310	1,938	3,093	3,172
Mexico	2,135	2,200	2,737	3,000	4,650	6,545	11,222	13,015	10,959	15,389	14,671	17,732	17,449
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-	1,497	12,864	9,400	5,314	5,074	7,412	7,333	3,112
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	576	470	426	150	86	-	-	-
<b>Global eradication</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>4,092</b>	<b>6,185</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>7,346</b>	<b>11,131</b>	<b>34,584</b>	<b>35,614</b>	<b>19,912</b>	<b>26,225</b>	<b>26,054</b>	<b>30,354</b>	<b>24,762</b>

**Figure 16. Global trend in eradication of opium poppy**  
**1986-1998**



## **2. Illicit manufacture of heroin**

41. Global trends in illicit manufacture of heroin mirror the development in opium production, with an average conversion rate of 1:10 estimated for all source countries.

### **(a) South-West Asia**

42. Relatively stable seizure trends in countries in the South-West Asian region imply that no major changes occurred in 1997 with regard to the location of morphine and heroin laboratories, which are active in southern Afghanistan, the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area and Turkey. While seizures of opium, which is widely distributed and abused throughout the region, occur in many countries in significant amounts, the volume of morphine and heroin seizures in certain countries allows conclusions to be reached concerning relevant manufacturing sites and trafficking routes. The Islamic Republic of Iran continues to account for 97% of the global morphine seizure volume, the only other country featuring in this context being Turkey. This suggests that laboratories in Afghanistan close to the border with the Islamic Republic of Iran remain directed towards the manufacture of morphine base, and to a lesser extent heroin base, which is then trafficked across the Islamic Republic of Iran into Turkey, where it is converted into heroin hydrochloride destined for the European market. Whether the recent decrease of seizures in Turkey implies that morphine base is also trafficked from the Islamic Republic of Iran to Central Asian States, and whether heroin laboratories exist elsewhere in that region, cannot be determined from the information currently available. Pakistan, on the other hand, tends to record large volumes of heroin seizures, indicating that laboratories located in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border area continue to manufacture this drug.

43. Whether current developments with regard to possible increases of cultivation in the north of Afghanistan indicate a changing trend in manufacturing sites and trafficking routes is yet to be seen.

### **(b) South-East Asia**

44. According to Interpol, a total of 33 opiate refineries were destroyed in Myanmar in 1997, mainly in Shan State. Additionally, 3 heroin laboratories were seized in northern Thailand during the same year. In Malaysia, clandestine laboratories continued to process No. 3 heroin from heroin base.<sup>3</sup> (South-East Asian heroin can be broken down into four types: "Heroin No. 1" is crude morphine; heroin No. 2 is heroin base prior to its conversion to the hydrochloric salt; heroin No. 3 is the smokable form of heroin, not as highly refined as the No. 4 form, containing 25-40% of heroin hydrochloride and other substances; heroin No. 4 is the injectable form of heroin with a purity up to 98% heroin hydrochloride<sup>4</sup>).

45. Another trend which has been highlighted with regard to illicit heroin manufacture in South-East Asia is the increased connection of and networking in the production and subsequent trafficking of heroin and methamphetamine.<sup>2</sup>

### **3. Trafficking trends**

#### **3. 1. Destinations for opiates produced**

##### **(a) South-West Asian origin**

46. Questions as to what happens to the drugs produced are crucial in identifying details of drug trafficking. In the area of law enforcement, international trafficking is differentiated from the local distribution of drugs, which mainly relates to domestic, traditional drug consumption (though this has been changing). Table 5 summarizes some estimates available on the extent of opiate distribution to various destinations, but the figures included cannot be assumed to be accurate data.

47. Some estimates indicate that more than 50% of the opium produced in South-West Asia is consumed within the region, mainly as opium but also as heroin.<sup>5</sup> The bulk of the remaining quantity (on average, approximately 100 - 150 tonnes in heroin equivalent) would be destined for export and thus becomes relevant to international trafficking. However, prior to leaving the region, an additional 15% of the total production (40-50 tonnes, in heroin equivalent) is seized within South-West Asia in the form of opium, morphine or heroin (mainly in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan). As a result and based on such estimates, it can be assumed that approximately 1/3 of the total opium produced in South-West Asia (less than 100 tonnes in heroin equivalent) would be exported from the region, destined mainly for European, and to a lesser extent North American, markets (table 5, part I).

48. The movement and final destinations of drugs after leaving the producer region seem even more uncertain than the utilization/distribution of opiates within South-West Asia. Table 5, part II, constitutes an attempt to calculate the potential volume of heroin (of South-West Asian origin) consumed outside South-West Asia, predominantly in Western Europe. The volume of interceptions of opiates (of South-West Asian origin) are subtracted from the total volume of opium estimated to be transported outside the region.

49. The figures presented in table 5, however, have to be treated with caution, particularly those in part II, due to the following unknown variables: the extent of (traditional) opiate consumption in South-West Asia (included as estimates) is uncertain and that of various neighbouring countries (e.g Central Asian States and India) is not known at all; data on opiate seizure quantities in the producer region, neighbouring states and other regions are not always available; while the origin of drugs which have been seized in regions such as South-West Asia, the Near and Middle East, Transcaucasia and Central Asia can safely be assumed to originate from Afghanistan, less certainty exists in respect of seizures made in South Asia, Africa and Europe (therefore, only half of the seizure quantity has been counted from these regions). No estimates are possible of the volume of opiates lost, destroyed or stockpiled.

50. If the calculation made in table 5 were to be taken as an indication of the distribution and destinations of opiates, it could be concluded that approximately 60% of the opium produced in South-West Asia is consumed as heroin (170 tonnes), roughly half that amount within the region and the remainder outside of it.

**Table 5. Destinations of opiates originating from South-West Asia**

(Figures are based on 1997 estimates)

	<i>in tonnes (all figures in opium equivalent)</i>	<i>in percentage of total production</i>	<b><u>Final destinations</u></b> <i>(in metric tonnes opium equivalent and % of production)</i>
<b><u>I. WITHIN SOUTH-WEST (SW) ASIA</u></b>			
<b><u>Production of opium in SW-Asia</u></b>			
A. Opium produced in Afghanistan and Pakistan	<b>2,828 mt</b>		<b><u>ESTIMATES</u></b>
<b><u>Consumption of opiates in SW-Asia</u></b>			
B. Opium consumed in Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Isl.Rep.of Iran	580 mt	20%	<b><u>Total regional consumption:</u></b> (B+C): 1,480 mt 52%
C. <b>Heroin consumed</b> in Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Isl.Rep.of Iran	<b>900 mt</b>	<b>32%</b>	
<b><u>Interceptions of opiates in SW-Asia</u></b>			
D. Opium, heroin and morphine seized in the Isl.Rep.of Iran, Pakistan (Seizures of other countries in the region, as reported, are minimal)	435 mt	15%	
	<b>913 mt</b>	<b>32%</b>	
± <b><u>Amount remaining for potential export outside SW-Asia</u></b>			
E: A - (B+C+D)			
± less than 1000 tonnes of opium (equal to 100 tonnes of heroin) (approx. 1/3 of the total production) are exported from SW-Asia.			
<b><u>II. OUTSIDE SOUTH-WEST ASIA</u></b>			
<b><u>Interceptions of (SW-Asian) opiates outside SW-Asia</u></b>			
F.a) Opium, morphine and heroin seized in Near/Middle East, Turkey, Transcaucasia, Central Asia and Europe (limited volumes, as included here, may originate from South-East Asia, but this has been neglected in this calculation).			<b><u>Total seizures of SW-Asian opiates:</u></b> (D+F): 532 mt 18%
b) Half of the opium, morphine and heroin seized in South Asia and Africa (Due to the uncertainty of the origin of drugs seized in these regions, only half of the total seizure volume has been calculated).			
Total (F)	97 mt	3%	
± <b><u>Amount remaining for potential consumption (as heroin) outside SW-Asia (mainly in Western Europe)</u></b>			
G: (E-F)	<b>816 mt</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b><u>Potential (heroin) consumption outside SW-Asia:</u></b> (G): ~ 800 mt (opium equiv.) ~ 30%
± roughly 800 tonnes of opium (equal to 80 tonnes of heroin) (approx. 30% of total production) are potentially consumed as heroin outside SW-Asia (mainly in Western Europe).			
± <b>Total potential heroin consumption (C+G):</b> <b>1,700 mt (opium equiv.), 60%</b>			
<b><u>Unknown variables:</u></b>			
<i>Opium (and heroin) consumption in Central Asian States or other (neighbouring) countries; ("regional consumption", see B and C) stockpiling</i>			
<i>Unreported seizures</i>			
<i>Losses of drugs</i>			
<i>Origin of drugs seized (see calculation undertaken in F)</i>			
<b><u>Sources:</u></b> UNDCP Afghanistan Country Office, Afghanistan Opium Poppy Survey 1997. UNDCP Annual Reports Questionnaires, supplemented by additional sources. UNDCP Regional Office for South-West Asia			

(b) South-East Asian origin

51. Similar to the situation in South-West Asia, a significant proportion of the opium produced in South-East Asia is consumed in the source countries and their neighbours. While opium is the main drug consumed domestically/regionally, the number of heroin addicts is increasing throughout the region, including among the youth. Countries/territories in East/South-East Asia and Oceania which have significant heroin markets include Australia, China, *Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Hong Kong SAR) of China*, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam.<sup>6</sup>

52. A smaller but significant portion of the total heroin production in South-East Asia, mainly originating from Myanmar, remains aimed at Canada and the United States. However, several recent reports indicate that the proportional share of South-East Asian heroin supply in the United States markets has decreased, while heroin supply from Latin-American sources has increased.<sup>7</sup> Should this be correct, establishing the current points of ultimate destination for and consumption of South-East Asian heroin must be regarded as a priority issue.

53. Heroin of South-East Asian origin also reaches Europe, either directly by use of air or mail services or via African countries. However, the European heroin market, which is dominated by South-West Asian opiates, remains a minor point of destination for South-East Asian heroin.

54. Due to the lack of data on the volume of opiate consumption in South-East Asia, an overview of the distribution and destinations of opiates (as presented in table 5 for South-West Asia) could not be worked out for this region.

(c) Latin American origin

55. Though the extent of opium production in Latin America seems very small compared to the Asian standard, supply from that source is causing concern in the United States, the main consumer country of heroin originating from that region. The United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) indicates that nearly all of the heroin produced in Mexico is destined for distribution in the United States. The drug, known as “black tar”, is mainly sold in the Western part of the country. It is assumed that heroin originating from Mexico provides about 5% of the illicit heroin market in the United States<sup>8</sup>. Similarly, heroin produced in Colombia is aimed mainly at the United States, where it is known for its high quality, with purity levels reportedly up to 90% and above.<sup>9</sup>

56. High-purity heroin of Colombian origin also seems to have entered European markets, as indicated by Interpol seizure reports<sup>1</sup>. One possible explanation for this may be that users prefer it due to its high purity, which allows them to ingest the heroin nasally and avoid the risks and inconveniences of injections.

### 3. 2. Trafficking routes

#### (a) Trafficking routes used for opiate trafficking out of South-West Asia

57. Afghanistan remains the principal source of opium in South-West Asia. The drug is mainly manufactured into morphine/heroin base and heroin hydrochloride in Afghanistan, the Afghanistan/Pakistan border area and Turkey, as described in the previous chapter. Consequently, trafficking routes for transportation of opiates (heroin or morphine) outside the region follow three main directions: First, one of the most frequently used routes continues to be the “**western**” **direction**, bringing drugs across the Pakistan-Islamic Republic of Iran and Afghanistan-Islamic Republic of Iran borders into the Islamic Republic of Iran and further on to Turkey, prior to being picked up by the Balkan routes. In addition to opium, which is largely consumed within the region, the main drug trafficked along this route is morphine base, which is destined for further conversion into high grade heroin in Turkey and is seized in enormous quantities by Iranian law enforcement units. To a lesser extent, heroin base is also smuggled along this route. While in the past opiates transiting the Islamic Republic of Iran were almost exclusively flowing into Turkey, significant quantities now also seem to leave Iranian territory through exit points in the north, mainly to Turkmenistan, from where drugs are trafficked through Central Asia, Transcaucasia and Eastern Europe.

58. Seizure volumes of opiates in the Islamic Republic of Iran, which seemed to rise quickly during the early 1990s but had more or less stabilized in more recent years, realized another significant increase in 1997. At the same time, however, Turkey’s seizures of these drugs decreased by 31% (for heroin) and 23% (for morphine). These trends seem to confirm some shift in trafficking routes, presumably towards the north, as described in the previous paragraph. The predominant means of transportation of opiates via the “western” direction remains the land route, although the Islamic Republic of Iran has recently reported an escalation of drug trafficking by mail in their territory.

59. The Balkan route, which continues to originate in Turkey, has developed various offshoots as a result of conflict in the former Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and, on the other, the opening up of new and independent countries in Eastern and Central Europe, increasingly facilitating freer movement of people, goods, services and capital.

60. The increased use of Central Asia as transit region has been highlighted in recent reports<sup>10</sup>. This “**northern**” **direction** is supplied either directly from Afghanistan or via the Islamic Republic of Iran, through Turkmenistan (less data are available to measure trafficking trends in that subregion).

61. In addition to the “western” and more recent “northern” directions, via the Islamic Republic of Iran-Turkey and/or Central Asia, the “**southern and eastern**” **directions** across Pakistan continue to be extensively used for drug trafficking activities, particularly by use of air and sea routes. In 1997, the volume of heroin seized in Pakistan rose slightly, while opium seizures declined. Karachi remains the principal sea/airport for the smuggling of heroin originating from the Afghanistan/Pakistan border area and mainly destined for Europe, whether directly or via African seaports and airports. Some is also routed to India and its neighbouring countries, including Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, all of which serve as storage points and transit centres for South-West Asian heroin bound for Western Europe or the United States. In addition, heroin consumption is further spreading in South Asian countries, particularly among the youth.

62. The development of new international airports in the States of the Persian Gulf, linked with those States' geographic proximity to and historical, political and cultural ties with countries in South-West Asia, has fuelled the increased involvement of that region in drug trafficking in recent years.

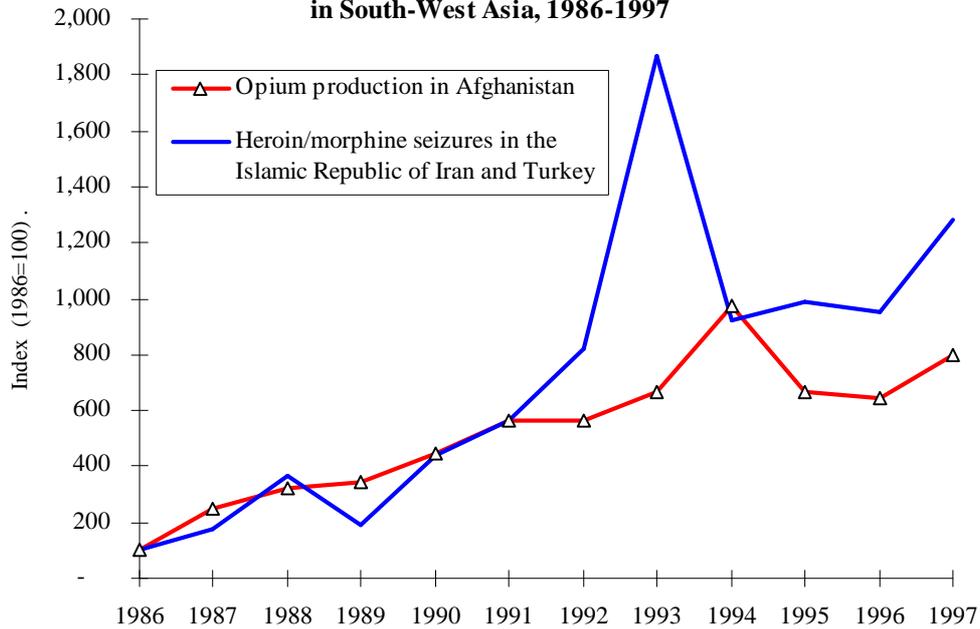
63. Africa's increased involvement in heroin trafficking from Asia (mainly South-West Asia via Pakistan and India) to Western Europe, and to a lesser extent North America, continues. Though data are limited, total seizure volumes were consistently higher during the 1990s than in the early/mid-1980s. Most of the seizures continue to be recorded in West and Central Africa, followed by North Africa and East Africa. The North and East African subregions have recorded similar volumes of heroin seizures in recent years. East Africa seems to have followed a rising trend but seizure volumes in countries in North Africa have slightly decreased.

#### Quantities involved in opiate trafficking on routes out of South-West Asia

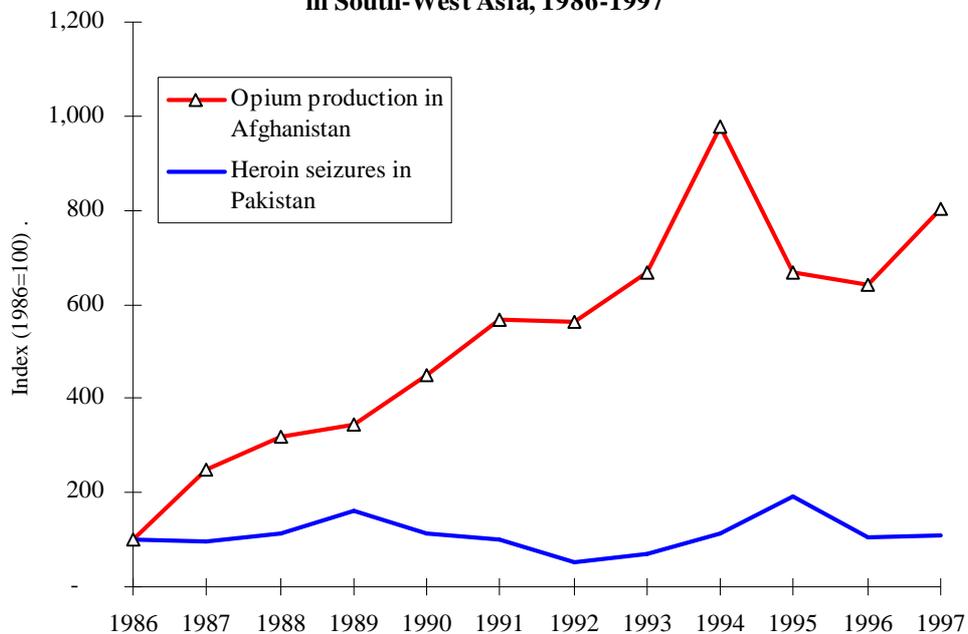
64. While seizures clearly indicate that all of the routes previously described are actively used for trafficking of opiates outside the region, it is difficult to estimate the extent to which each is exploited. This question becomes particularly pertinent when considering the latest developments as regards the opening up of the northern direction through Central Asia and its possible implications for routes which have traditionally existed in the region.

65. Figure 17 illustrates the rising trend in the illicit production of opium in Afghanistan over the last ten years, compared with a similar, and in recent years even faster rising, trend in the volume of heroin/morphine seized in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey (opium seizures have been eliminated due to their relative irrelevance with regard to international trafficking). This indicates that trafficking along this route - which may have become more diversified (as described earlier) - has increased along with the rise in production in Afghanistan. The southern/eastern directions, on the other hand (portrayed in figure 18), whilst having remained as active as ever, have not realized such an increase. The volume of heroin smuggled outside the region via Pakistan seems to have remained at a stable level, without following the rising production trend in Afghanistan. Less data are available for Central Asia but reports of recent years indicate a fast rising trend of trafficking through this region.

**Figure 17. Opium production trend in Afghanistan compared to trafficking trends along the "western" route in South-West Asia, 1986-1997**



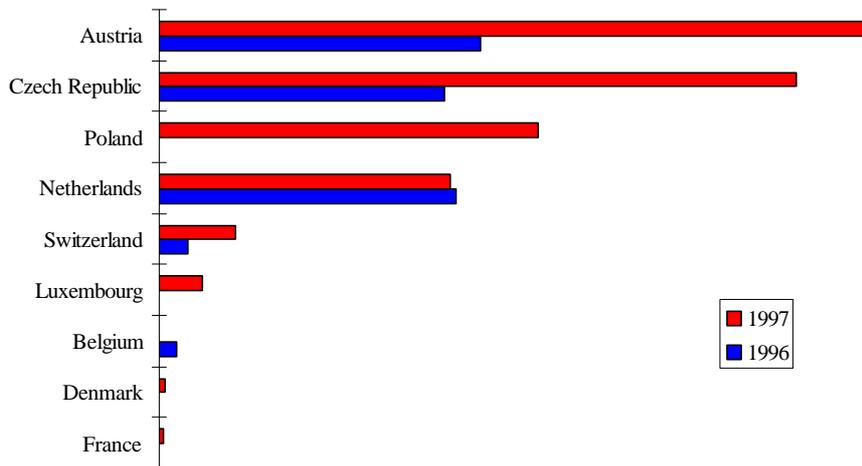
**Figure 18. Opium production trend in Afghanistan compared to trafficking trends along the "southern/eastern" route in South-West Asia, 1986-1997**



66. While it is not possible to provide an exact breakdown of the extent to which each direction is used for smuggling of drugs, figures 17 and 18 support the fact that the passage via the Islamic Republic of Iran is still the predominant trafficking route. It is assumed that the northern route through Central Asian States, which is supplied directly from Afghanistan or via the Islamic Republic of Iran, has now become equally important. Trafficking across Pakistan has become less dominant but remains important for transportations by sea and air.

67. Seizure statistics for Germany also partly affirm the continued extensive use of the Balkan route, originating in Turkey and mainly supplied via trafficking of opiates through the Islamic Republic of Iran. The ranking of countries in the following figure (19) provides an overview of the extent of heroin seized at Germany's borders with its neighbours. The volumes seized at the border areas with Austria and the Czech Republic far exceed those at the entry points from Poland. While the statistics do not reflect any details regarding the origins of the heroin or of the trafficking routes used, it can be assumed that the Balkan route, which mainly flows into countries in the centre of Europe, including Austria and the Czech Republic, remains the major supply route for heroin. With its borders with the CIS, Poland is estimated to be a major transit country for heroin trafficked through Central Asian States. Although Poland ranks relatively highly, the total volume seized is less significant than that at the Austrian border area. In this context, the German Federal Police assess that 80% of the heroin available in Europe has been trafficked across the Balkan route<sup>11</sup>.

**Figure 19. Heroin seized in Germany at borders with neighbouring countries, 1996-1997**



68. While it seems that the Balkan route, supplied via the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey, was the predominant channel of transportation used by drug traffickers until 1997, **latest developments in 1998** indicate a possible displacement effect. First, the opening up of access to/through Central Asia and its increased use as transit region for several years may have led to an increase in opium production in the north of Afghanistan in 1998. Second, reports from Interpol indicate that the deployment of Iranian military units along the Islamic Republic of Iran-Afghanistan border may have resulted in a recent reduction of opiate smuggling across this border and an increasing use of Pakistan and the Central Asian States as transit countries<sup>12</sup>.

69. Switching from the traditional trafficking routes out of Afghanistan to the northward route through Central Asia may also have the added attraction to trafficking organizations of significantly reducing their overheads in terms of paying off intermediaries and collaborators. This could provide such organizations with the opportunity not only to substantially increase their profits, but also to effect a reduction in the cost of their products within illicit markets.

#### Trafficking routes used for opiate trafficking within/out of South-East Asia

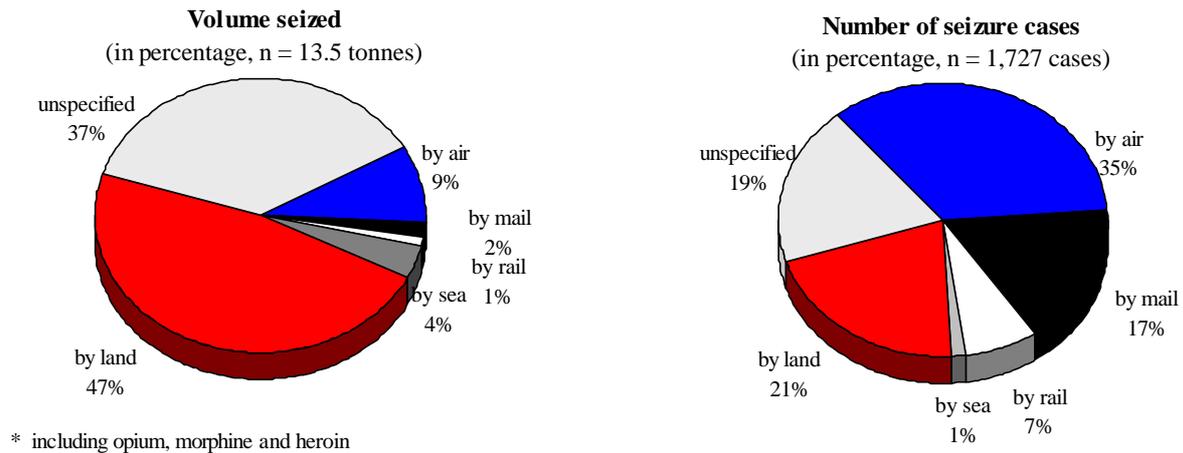
70. The most significant recent development in this region has been the decrease in the flow of heroin across the Myanmar-Thailand border, resulting in a corresponding increase in heroin trafficking from Myanmar to China. Use of the Myanmar-China border area as the main conduit for large consignments of heroin and the simultaneous decrease in the flow of that drug across the Myanmar-Thailand border were also highlighted in several reports received by UNDCP. Thailand remains a significant transshipment country for South-East Asian heroin bound for international markets, but much larger consignments now moved northwards across China.<sup>13</sup>

71. This shift in trafficking is also evident in seizure statistics. The volume of heroin seized in the South-East Asian region increased by more than 25% in 1997 compared to the average level of previous years. This increase was mainly due to China, which recorded a significant rise in the volume of heroin seized. Quantities seized in Thailand have fallen in recent years.

### 3.3. Methods of transportation<sup>14</sup>

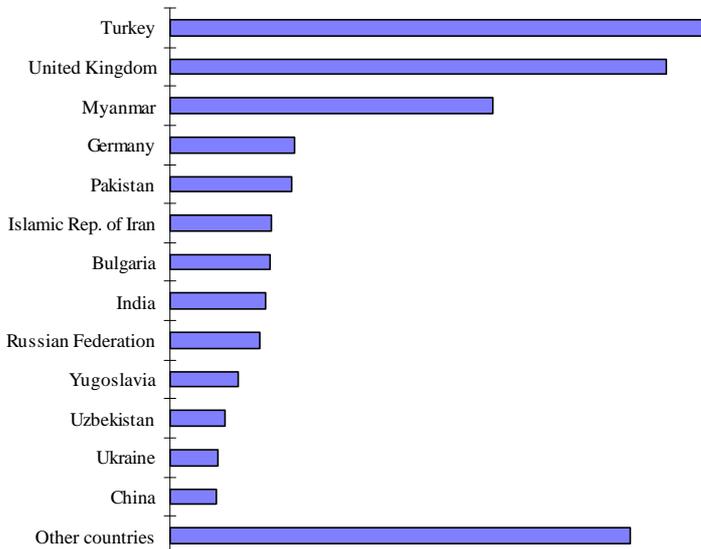
72. The predominant method of transportation for opiates at the global level is the land route. Air transport and, to a lesser extent, mail services and rail routes are also frequently used, but the quantities trafficked are less significant (see figure 20). The figures below are mainly based on seizures of heroin and morphine.

**Figure 20. Methods of transportation for trafficking of opiates\***  
Worldwide, 1997

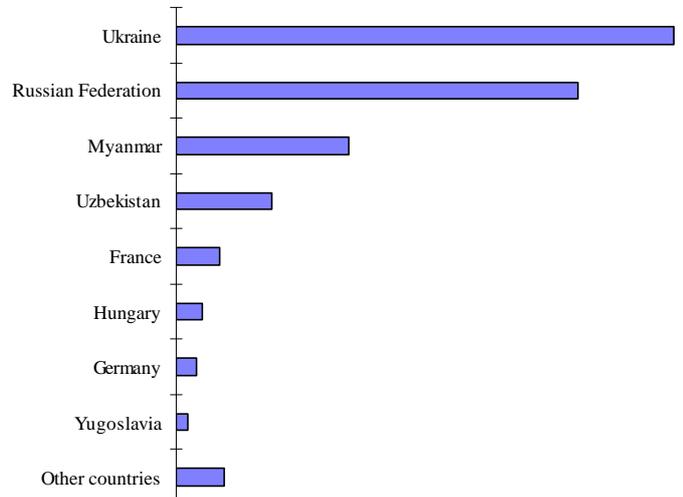


73. Countries which recorded the biggest seizure volumes relating to trafficking **by land** in 1997 are listed in figure 21. **Rail routes** are predominantly used in Central Asia and Eastern Europe, as observed from available seizure reports from the Russian Federation, Ukraine and Uzbekistan (see figure 22). Myanmar was the only country outside of the South-West Asian, Central Asian and European regions where big seizure quantities were reported in relation to land and rail trafficking.

**Figure 21. Trafficking of opiates by land, 1997**  
Ranking of countries according to volumes seized

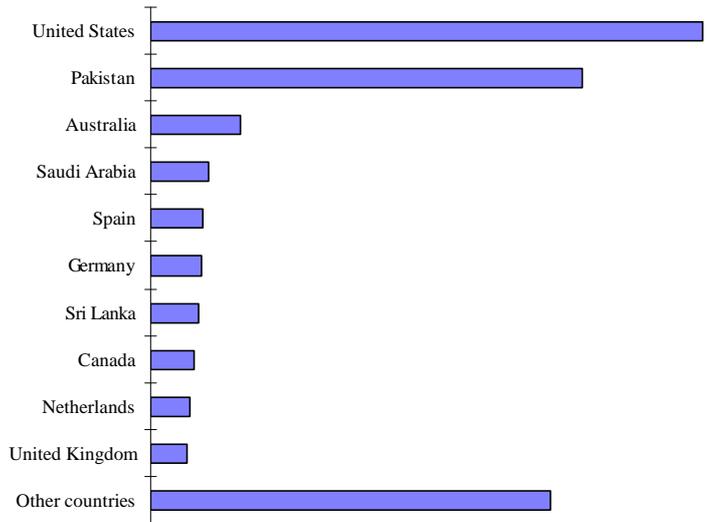


**Figure 22. Trafficking of opiates by rail, 1997**  
Ranking of countries according to volumes seized



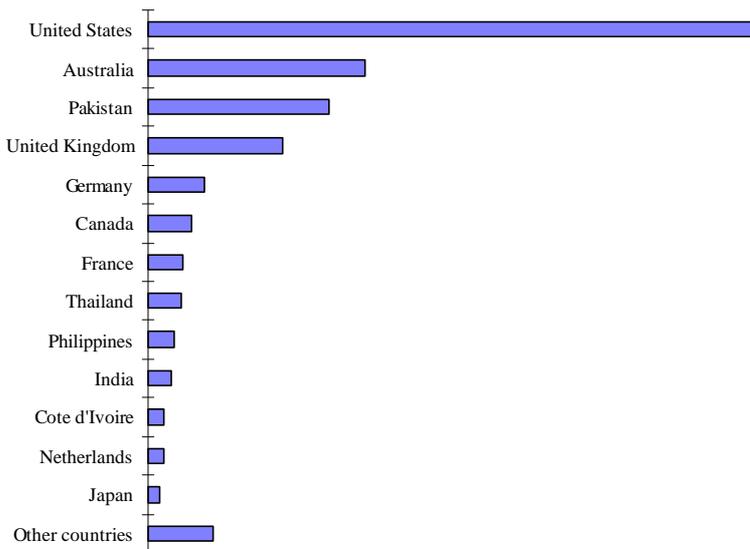
74. Trafficking **by air** involves much smaller quantities but has a wider geographic spread (see figure 23). Countries and territories which reported heroin seizures in connection with air transport in 1997 have been grouped under three categories, according to the extent of seizures made. The United States and Pakistan rank highest followed by a second category group of countries including Australia, Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka and the United Kingdom. The third category includes Argentina, *China (Hong Kong SAR)*, Colombia India, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Russian Federation, Togo and *Puerto Rico*. Finally, seizure reports involving relatively small-scale opiate trafficking via air routes are received from a large number of other countries. In Africa these include Benin, Egypt, Mauritius, Morocco, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

**Figure 23. Trafficking of opiates by air, 1997**  
**Ranking of countries according to volumes seized**

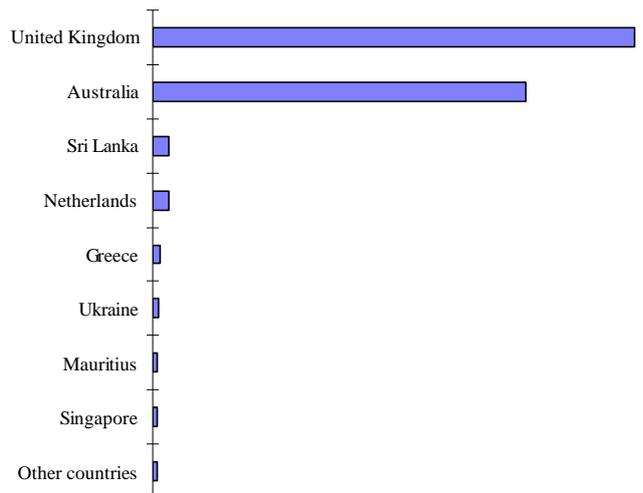


75. Trafficking **by mail** was principally recorded by the United States, followed by Australia, Pakistan and the United Kingdom (see figure 24). The **sea route** seems less prominent in heroin trafficking but was recorded by Australia and the United Kingdom (see figure 25).

**Figure 24. Trafficking of opiates by mail, 1997**  
**Ranking of countries according to volumes seized**



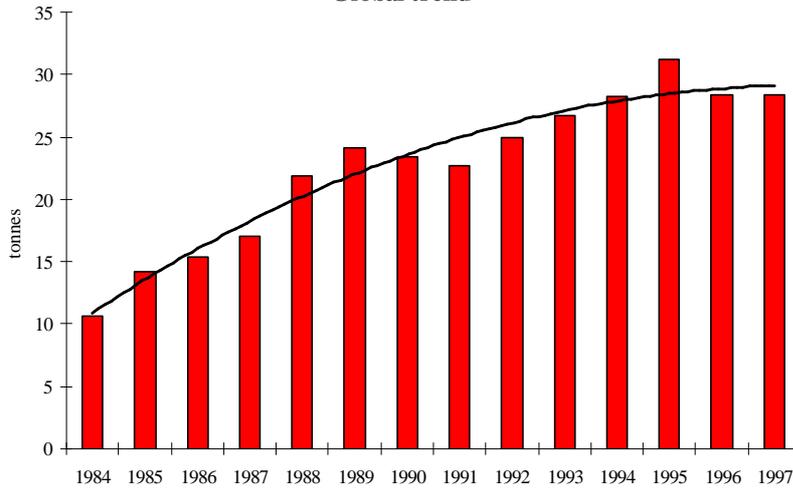
**Figure 25. Trafficking of opiates by sea, 1997**  
**Ranking of countries according to volumes seized**



### 3.4. Seizures statistics

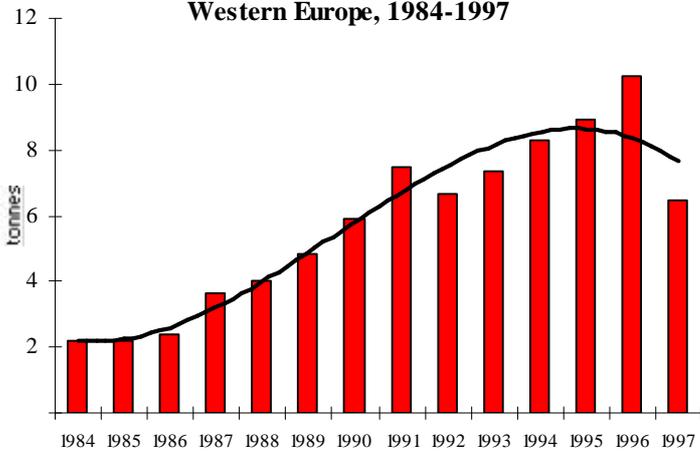
76. **Global seizures of heroin** have more or less stabilized at a level of approximately 28 tonnes in recent years (see figure 26). This stabilization is consistent with the levelling off in global production of opium, as stated previously.

**Figure 26. Heroin seized, 1984-1997**  
Global trend

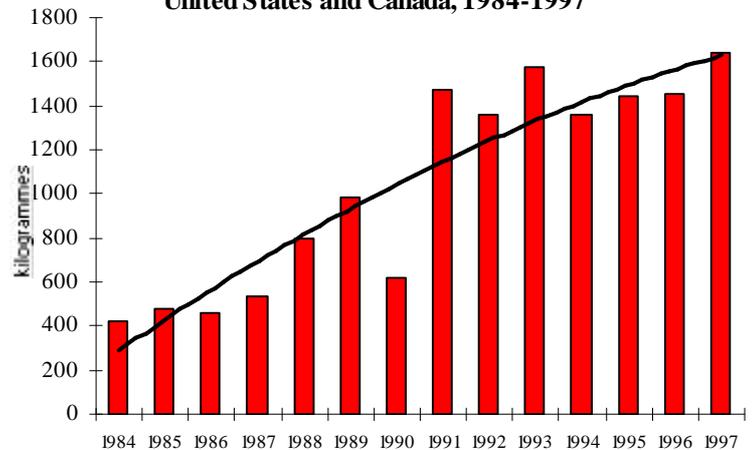


77. While seizures in **Europe**, one of the main consumer area for heroin, appear to mirror the global stabilization trends (see figure 27), those in other regions, such as **North America**, though remaining secondary in consumption of opiates, continue to reflect an increase (see figure 28).

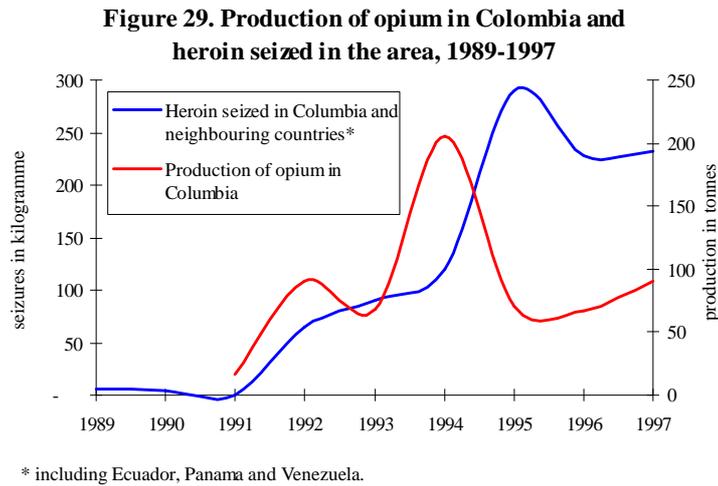
**Figure 27. Heroin seized in Western Europe, 1984-1997**



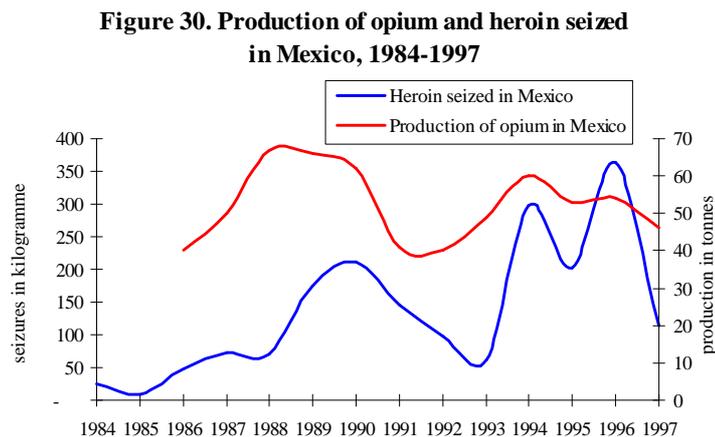
**Figure 28. Heroin seized in the United States and Canada, 1984-1997**



78. Seizure statistics of **opiates originating from Latin America** also affirm available information on trends in that region, though the extent of illicit poppy cultivation and heroin trafficking remains limited compared to the Asian dimension. Subsequent to the emergence of opium poppy cultivation in **Colombia** in 1991, regular seizures of heroin have been recorded by that country and its neighbours Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela since 1992, with a rising trend up to 1995. The seizure trends in those countries in turn mirror the cultivation situation in Colombia, which has been rising during the early 1990s, with a peak in 1994 (see figure29).



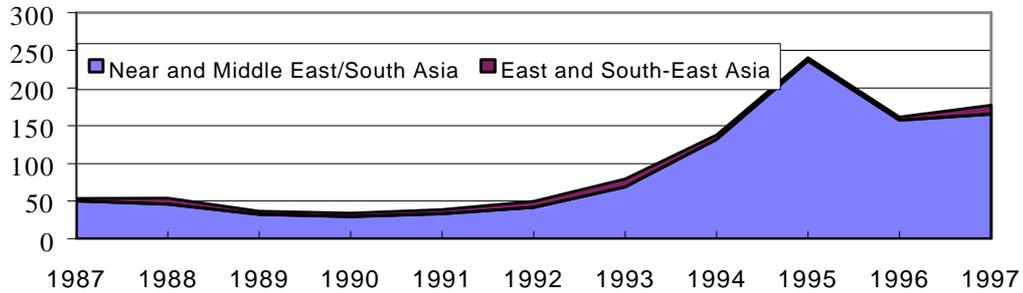
79. **Mexico**, which has a much longer history of illicit poppy cultivation, has recorded heroin seizures since the early 1980s. Both seizure statistics and estimates of opium production in Mexico have reflected more or less stable trends in recent years.



80. Further details on seizure statistics of opiates are included in figures 31-33 and table 6.

## Seizures: Opium raw and prepared

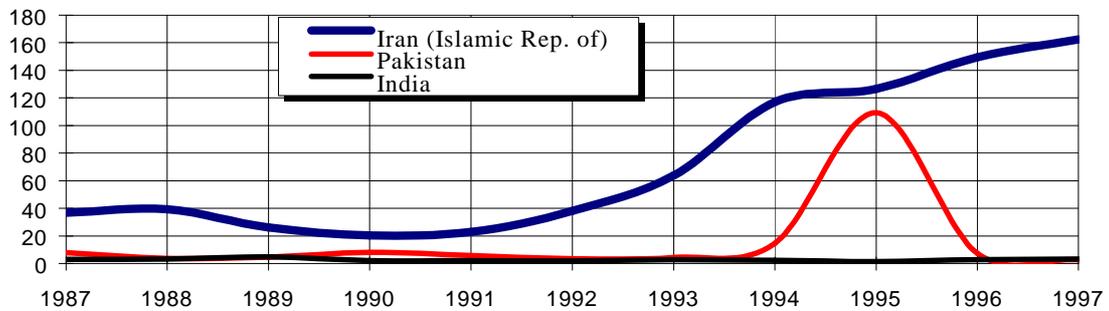
**Figure 31. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
Breakdown by subregion  
(in metric tonnes)



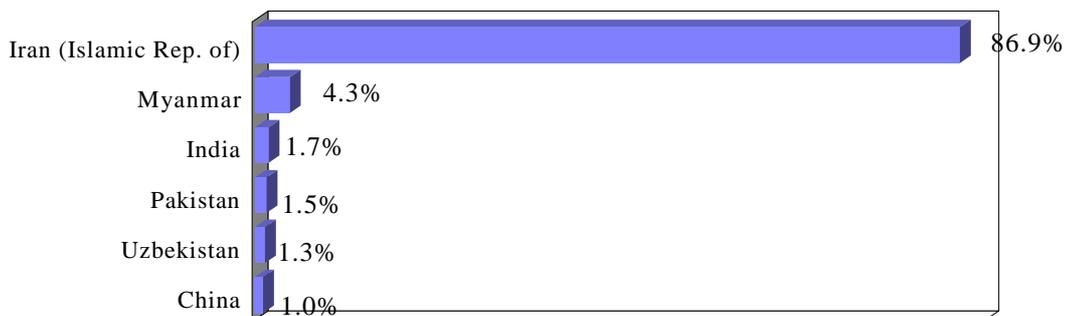
**Table 6. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
(in metric tonnes)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	36.8	39.4	26.2	20.3	23.0	38.3	63.9	117.1	126.6	149.6	162.4
Pakistan	7.9	3.8	4.6	8.3	5.9	3.4	4.5	14.7	109.4	7.4	2.7
India	2.9	3.3	4.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.9	3.2
Myanmar	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	1.3	8.1
Other countries of the world	7.9	14.2	5.7	4.2	9.0	7.0	11.5	8.8	7.3	13.0	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>144.5</b>	<b>245.7</b>	<b>174.2</b>	<b>186.4</b>

**Figure 32. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
(in metric tonnes)

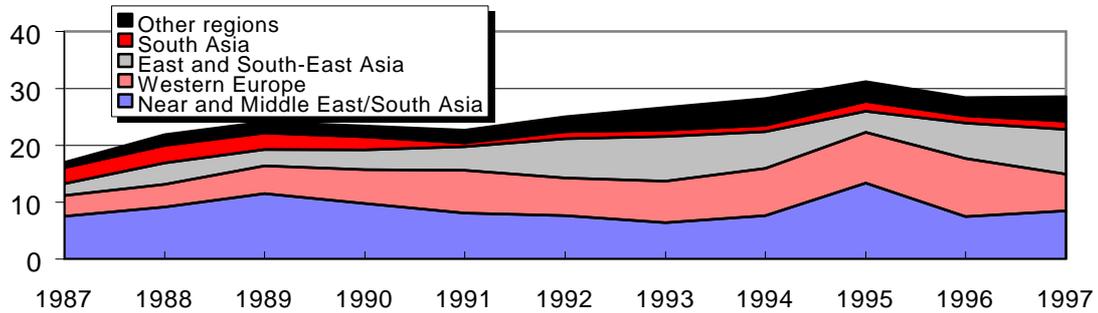


**Figure 33. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
(in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)



## Seizures: Heroin

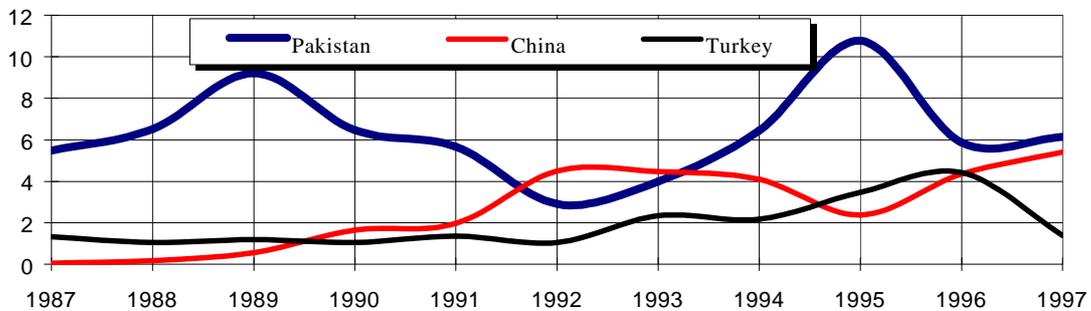
**Figure 34. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
**Breakdown by subregion**  
 (in metric tonnes)



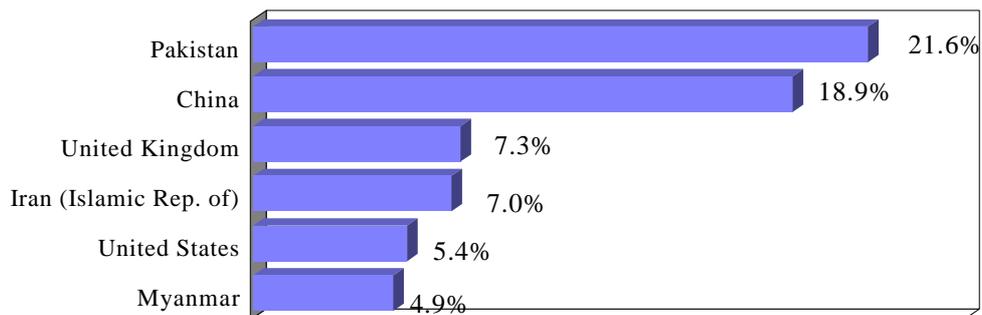
**Table 7. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
 (in metric tonnes)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Pakistan	5.5	6.5	9.2	6.5	5.7	2.9	4.0	6.4	10.8	5.9	6.2
China	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.7	2.0	4.5	4.5	4.1	2.4	4.3	5.4
Turkey	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.4	1.4
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	4.1	2.0	0.9	2.1	0.8	2.0
Other countries of the world	8.7	12.5	11.8	12.4	12.0	12.5	13.9	14.7	12.6	12.9	13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>

**Figure 35. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
 (in metric tonnes)



**Figure 36. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
 (in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)



**4. Global interception rate and potential availability of heroin to the world market**

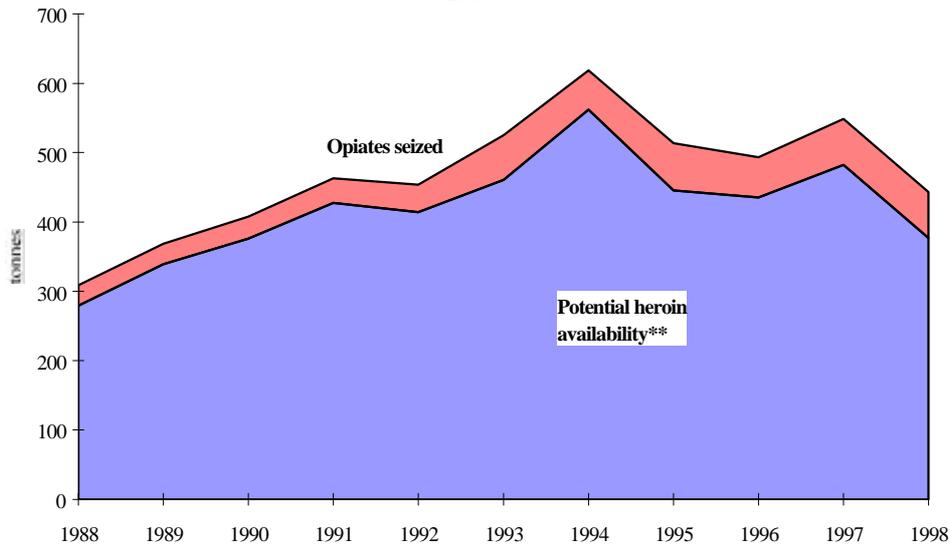
81. Opiate seizures represent some 8 to 15% of the estimated world production. In 1997, this interception rate was about 14% (see table 8), with the South-West Asian and Near and Middle East regions together accounting for 60% of global seizure volume of opium, morphine and heroin, followed by Europe (16%) and East/South-East Asia (13%).

82. The remaining 86% (amounting to more than 400 tonnes of heroin) of the 1997 world production is assumed to have been potentially available to global illicit markets. In 1998, the potential global availability of heroin would have been around 300 tonnes, on the assumption of relatively stable seizures. However, there are a number of unknown variables, such as storage, losses, “cutting” (resulting in different levels of purities of drugs seized) and re-entry of seized drugs onto illicit markets as a result of negligence or corrupt practice. Another point which needs to be stressed in this context is that the potential availability of opiates, which is expressed in heroin equivalent in table 8, will not reflect the actual quantity of heroin available to world markets, since a large amount is consumed as opium in the producer regions.

**Table 8. Potential manufacture of heroin, global interception rate and potential availability of heroin to illicit markets, 1988-1998**

	(in metric tonnes)										
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
A - Total opium production	2,794	3,395	3,760	4,274	4,143	4,610	5,621	4,452	4,356	4,823	3,765
B - Potential* manufacture of heroin (A:10)	279	340	376	427	414	461	562	445	436	482	377
C - Global seizure volume of heroin, morphine and opium (in heroin equivalent)	29	29	32	36	40	64	56	69	58	66	
<b>D - Interception rate (C:Bx100) (in %)</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>14%</b>	
<b>E - Potential* heroin availability ** (B-C)</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>416</b>	

**Figure 37. Potential availability of heroin and global seizure volume of opiates, 1988-1998**



\* This calculation refers to a **potential** manufacture and availability of heroin which differs from the **actual** figures to the extent that not all opium is converted into heroin.

\*\* The total availability also includes quantities of drugs stored or lost, which could not be deducted due to lack of information.

## B. Coca

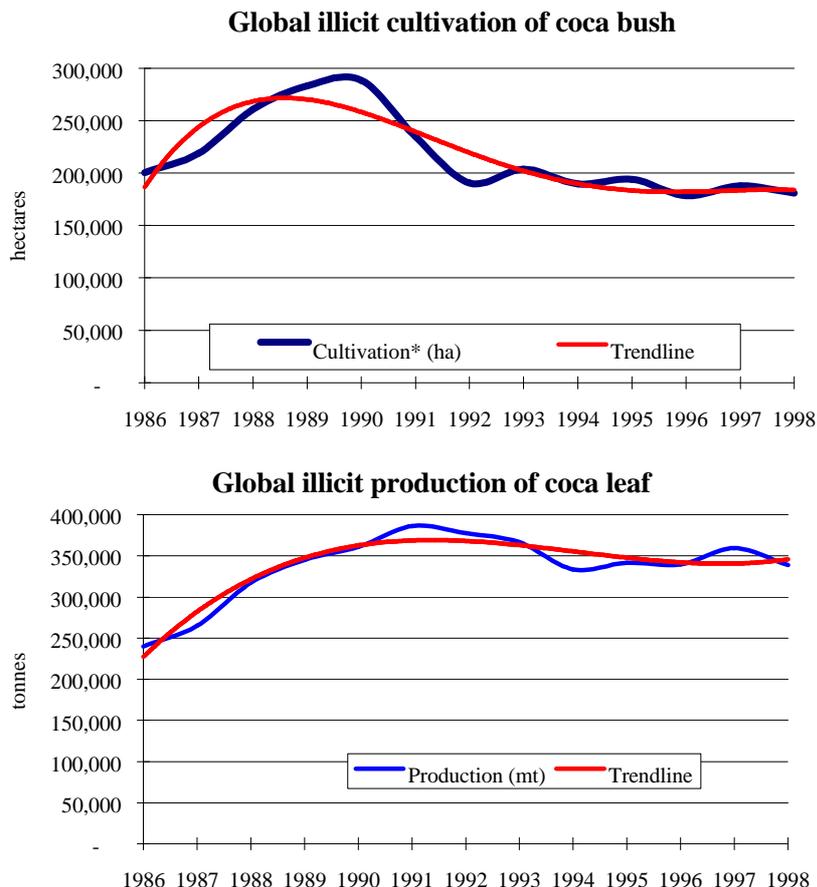
### 1. Global illicit cultivation of coca bush and production of coca leaf

83. Global illicit cultivation of coca bush in 1997 was estimated at 187,700 hectares, a minor increase on 1996. Total estimated production of coca leaf also slightly increased in 1997, reaching approximately 360,000 tonnes. In 1998, figures for both cultivation and production reflected a decrease (see figure 38). The global levels of cultivation and production, which seem to have reached a peak in the early 1990s, following sharp rises throughout the previous two decades, have stabilized in recent years. However, trends differ between the three producer countries, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru (see table 9).<sup>b</sup>

**Figure 38. Global trend in illicit cultivation of coca bush and production of coca leaf, 1986-1998**  
(in hectares and metric tonnes)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Cultivation* (ha)	200,440	218,800	260,900	283,300	288,400	234,700	190,600	203,900	189,600	194,000	178,300	187,698	180,800
Production (mt)	240,133	265,085	317,472	345,272	361,138	386,400	377,524	366,615	333,738	341,668	339,690	359,185	338,926

\* Potentially harvestable, after eradication



<sup>b</sup> Estimates on coca leaf production used in this document differ from those quoted in the UNDCP Business Plans for Alternative Development in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru, due to the application of different yield and/or conversion rates which are supported by further correlations between production figures and interception rates. However, figures on cultivation, which are the main indicators of the various Business Plans, concur with those used in this chapter.

84. Cultivation and production in **Peru** decreased significantly in recent years and continued to decline in 1997 and 1998. **Bolivia** reflected a rather stable trend during the 1990s and a decrease in 1997 and particularly in 1998. Estimates on **Colombia**, in contrast, reflect a continuously rising trend since the 1980s and, in 1998, for the first time, significantly exceeded the cultivation and production levels of both other countries (see table 9 and figures 39-40 below). It needs to be stressed, however, that the average yield applied by UNDCP differs, in some cases significantly, from those of other sources.

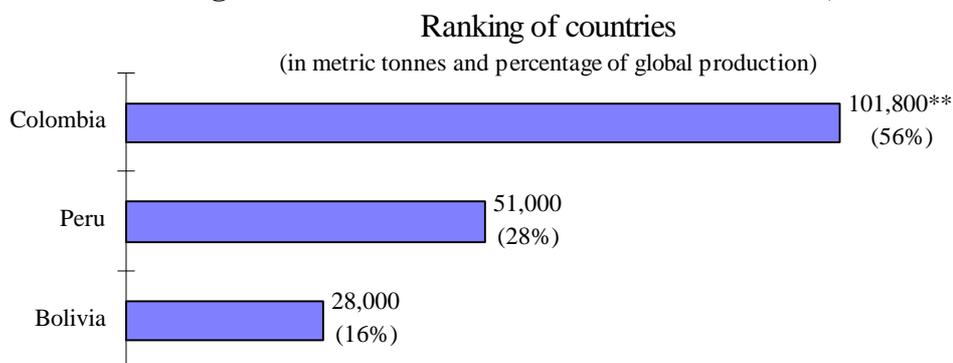
**Table 9. Global illicit cultivation of coca bush and production of coca leaf, 1986-1998**  
(UNDCP estimates)

Country/year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Cultivation* in hectares</b>													
<b>Bolivia</b>	25,800	29,300	36,900	40,900	38,300	35,900	33,500	35,200	36,100	36,600	36,100	36,000	28,000
<b>Colombia</b>	24,240	22,500	34,000	42,400	40,100	37,500	37,100	39,700	44,700	50,900	67,200	79,436	101,800
<b>Peru</b>	150,400	167,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	161,300	120,000	129,000	108,800	106,500	75,000	72,262	51,000
<b>Global total</b>	200,440	218,800	260,900	283,300	288,400	234,700	190,600	203,900	189,600	194,000	178,300	187,698	180,800
<b>Production in tonnes</b>													
<b>Bolivia</b>	71,311	80,985	101,992	113,048	105,861	99,228	92,594	97,293	99,780	101,162	99,780	99,504	77,392
<b>Colombia</b>	18,422	17,100	25,480	32,224	45,277	45,172	44,930	45,422	71,958	80,706	108,910	129,481	165,934
<b>Peru</b>	150,400	167,000	190,000	200,000	210,000	242,000	240,000	223,900	162,000	159,800	131,000	130,200	95,600
<b>Global total</b>	240,133	265,085	317,472	345,272	361,138	386,400	377,524	366,615	333,738	341,668	339,690	359,185	338,926

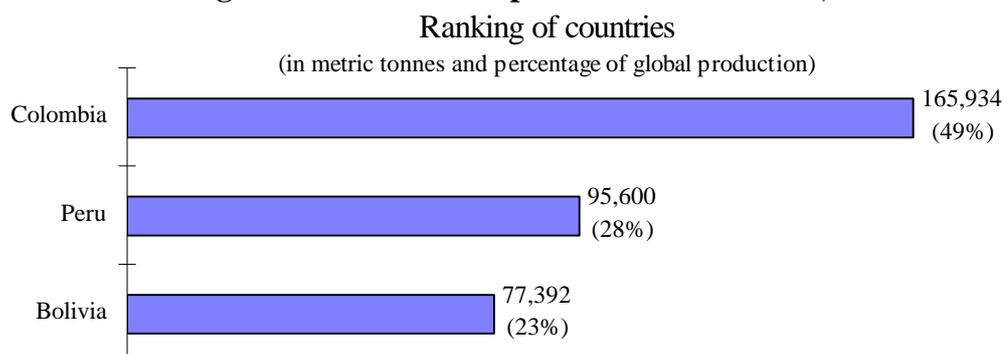
\* Potentially harvestable, after eradication

\*\* According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, the area under cultivation for coca leaf amounted to 78,200 hectares in March 1999.

**Figure 39. Global illicit cultivation of coca bush, 1998**



**Figure 40. Global illicit production of coca leaf, 1998**



1.1. Global eradication of coca bush

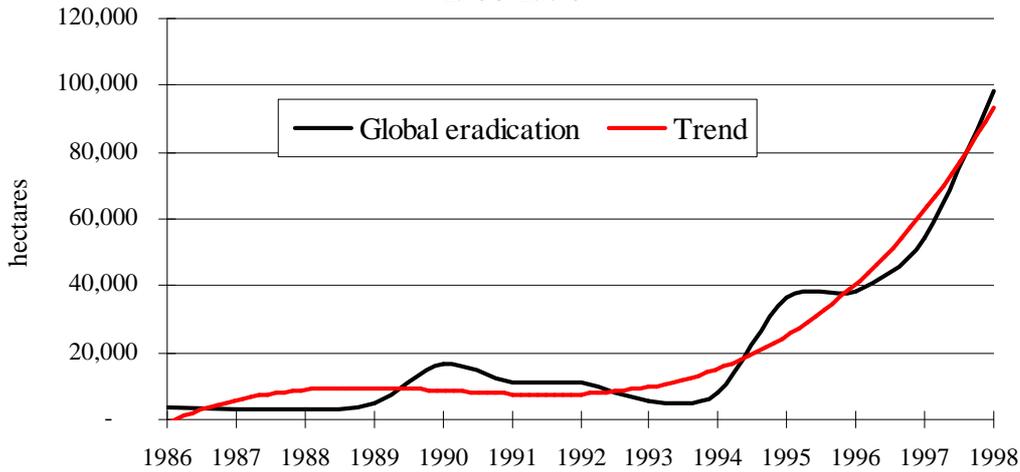
85. The Governments of Bolivia, Peru and Colombia have strengthened their eradication efforts in recent years. In 1998, the total areas eradicated substantially increased in all three countries (see table 10 and figure 41).

**Breakdown by country and global trend**

(in hectares)

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Bolivia	-	1,109	1,341	1,553	7,919	5,211	4,935	2,241	932	5,475	7,512	7,026	11,621
Colombia	870	572	230	641	760	459	944	846	4,904	25,402	23,025	44,123	69,209
Peru	2,576	1,346	1,475	2,607	8,087	5,488	5,150	2,340	2,240	5,498	7,512	3,462	17,800
Global eradication	3,446	3,027	3,046	4,801	16,766	11,158	11,029	5,427	8,076	36,375	38,049	54,611	98,630

**Figure 41. Global trend in eradication of coca bush  
1986-1998**



## 2. Illicit manufacture of cocaine

86. As in the case of yield factors, precise information is lacking as regards the **ratio for conversion of coca leaf into cocaine**, which appears to vary from country to country. Consequently, the various sources drawn upon by UNDCP differ significantly and estimates established may be adjusted as more information becomes available.

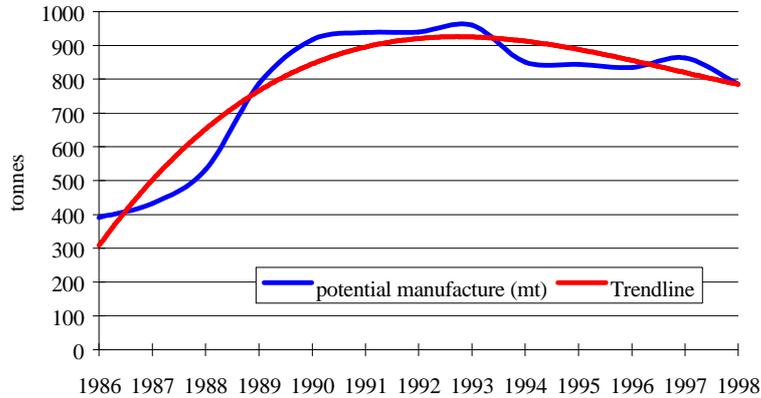
87. Currently available information suggests that an average of 420 tonnes of coca leaf is required to produce 1 tonne of cocaine. This ratio seems to be lower in Bolivia and Peru than in Colombia, to the effect that the lowest output of cocaine is achieved from coca leaf grown in Colombia. The following table summarizes the estimated figures for 1998 in the three coca producing countries and their global shares in terms of cultivation, production and manufacture. A comparison between the three countries reveals that more than 40% of the world's cocaine is supplied from Colombia, about one third from Peru and slightly less than that from Bolivia.

<b>Table 11. Coca estimates 1998</b>					
<b>Overview of the three producer countries and their global shares</b>					
Country	Cultivation of coca bush (in hectare and %)	Average yield (production of coca leaf in kilogramme, per hectare)	Production of coca leaf (in tonnes and %)	Conversion ratio (coca leaf in tonnes required to produce 1 tonne of cocaine)	Potential manufacture of cocaine (in tonnes and %)
<b>Bolivia</b>	28,000 (16%)	2764	77,392 (23%)	353	219 (28%)
<b>Colombia</b>	101,800 (56%)	1630	165,934 (49%)	509	326 (41%)
<b>Peru</b>	51,000 (28%)	1875	95,600 (28%)	399	240 (31%)
<b>Global total</b>	180,800 (100%)	Average: 2058	338,926 (100%)	Average: 420	785 (100%)

88. Based on the estimates provided in table 11, global illicit manufacture of cocaine reached 785 tonnes in 1998, which is a reduction from the average 850 tonnes of recent years (see figure 42). It is important to note, however, that the calculation of cocaine manufacture refers to a potential volume, which differs from the actual manufacture to the extent that not all coca leaf is converted into cocaine. It further needs to be emphasized that the breakdown by country for potential cocaine manufacture refers to the origin of coca leaf rather than the site of manufacturing activity (refer to paragraph 89).

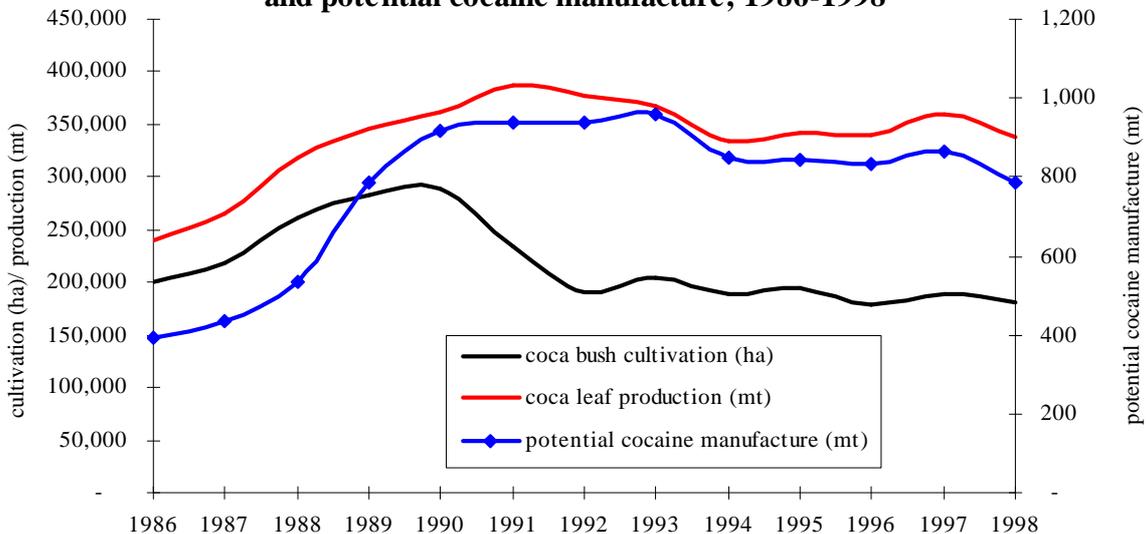
**Figure 42. Global trend in potential illicit manufacture of cocaine, 1986-1998**

	(in metric tonnes)												
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
potential manufacture (mt)	391	433	532	787	917	938	940	960	850	844	835	863	785



89. Little information is available as regards the sites of clandestine laboratories for the manufacture of cocaine. However, recent information points to increased manufacturing activity within the coca producer countries themselves, rather than the previous customary transportation of coca paste to countries where most manufacture of cocaine hydrochloride would take place. This trend seems to be particularly evident in Bolivia, where an increasing number of farmers are clearly moving up the manufacturing scale, from producing only coca leaf and paste to also manufacturing cocaine base and cocaine hydrochloride, which generate higher profit margins<sup>15</sup>. Nevertheless, large quantities of coca paste and cocaine base continue to be transported from Peru to Colombia for subsequent cocaine refinement. Therefore, the much higher percentage for Colombia's potential cocaine manufacture, as indicated by some sources, relates to the manufacturing activities taking place in the country.<sup>16</sup> Table 11, however, only lists the estimated potential of cocaine manufactured from coca leaf grown on the country's territory. The following figure (42a) provides an overview of global trends in illicit coca cultivation and production in comparison to potential cocaine manufacture.

**Figure 42a. Comparison of trends of coca cultivation/production and potential cocaine manufacture, 1986-1998**



### **3. Trafficking trends**

#### **3.1. Destinations and routes**

90. North America remains the principal destination for cocaine, though consumption is currently declining. The drug mainly enters the United States at its south-western border with Mexico. According to United States Drug Enforcement Administration information, approximately 60% of the cocaine smuggled into the United States crosses the south-western border. Colombian trafficking organizations control the worldwide supply of cocaine. These organizations use sophisticated means to move cocaine by land, sea and air into the United States. Over the past decade, the balance of criminal influence seems to have shifted a little with Mexico-based trafficking organizations playing an ever increasing role in the US cocaine trade.<sup>17</sup>

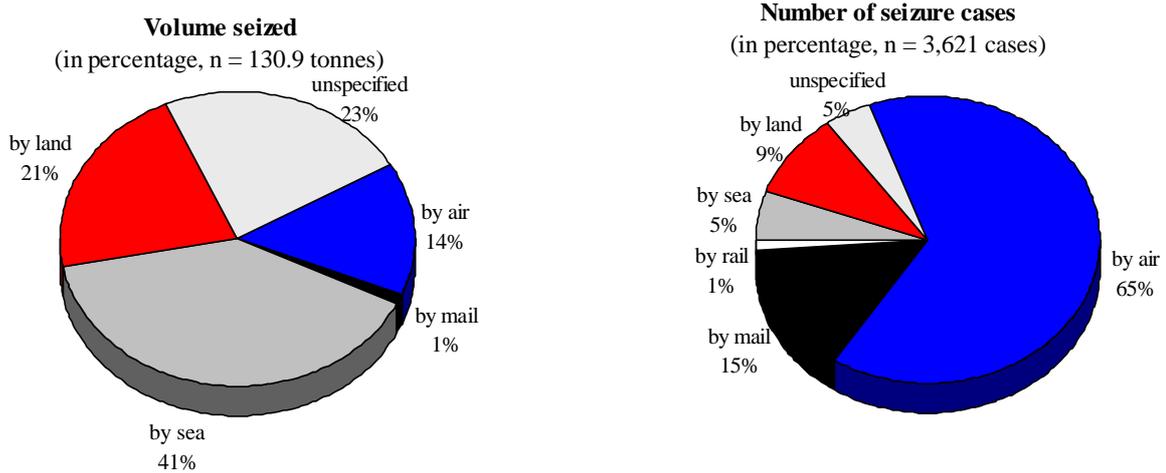
91. The relentless evolution of the illicit cocaine threat directed primarily at North America over the past 25 years has rendered the whole of the Americas a complex zone of illegal drug trade, with virtually every nation now being affected by cocaine trafficking and consumption.

92. Europe remains the fastest growing market for cocaine, even though it is still considered to be at a developmental stage. The current picture is one of widespread availability of cocaine throughout the region, particularly in larger cities. The drug is trafficked to Europe from South America via three main exit points - Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela - with Argentina having grown in strategic importance for cocaine trafficking only in recent years and Brazil remaining the most significant player in terms of quantities trafficked. The Caribbean, another major transit area, continues to grow in importance for cocaine trafficking. In addition, Africa, and in particular West and Southern Africa, is increasingly used as a transit area for cocaine trafficking from South America to Europe. The southern cone of Africa has become one of the hottest spots for cocaine smuggling in the world. Originating mainly from Brazil, cocaine is trafficked by ship or air, either directly to South Africa or through Angola and other countries in West Africa, and then transported through the southern part of the continent before leaving for Europe.

### 3.2 Methods of transportation<sup>14</sup>

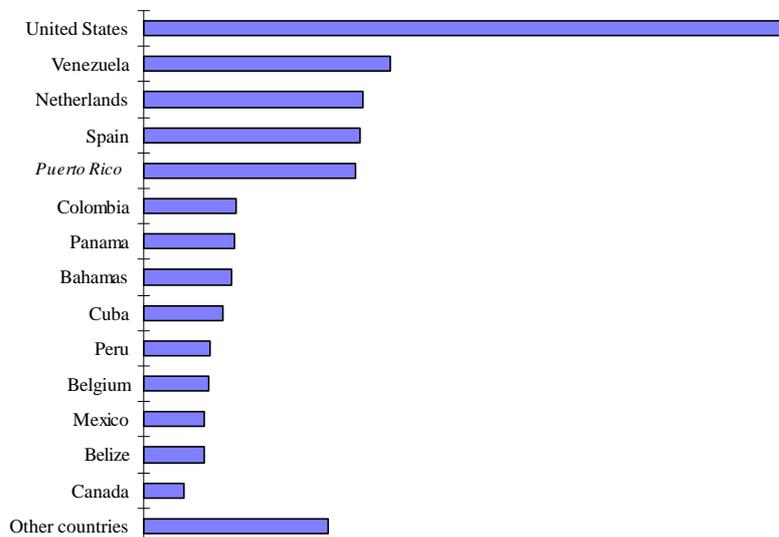
93. The predominant methods of transportation for cocaine trafficking remain the sea and air routes. Trafficking by sea is characterized by large bulk quantities. The land route is additionally relevant in terms of quantities trafficked while mail services are the second most frequently used method (see figure 43).

**Figure 43 Methods of transportation for trafficking of cocaine**  
Worldwide, 1997



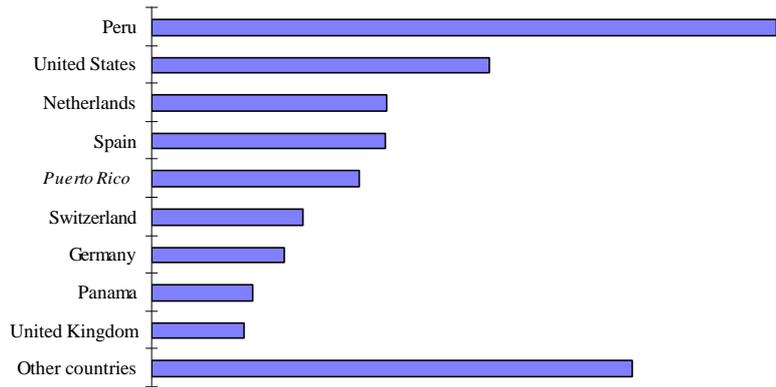
94. Trafficking **by sea** is primarily recorded by the United States (see figure 44). Additional countries in Latin America, the Caribbean and Europe are also ranking high. In this context, a shift to smaller loads has been evident in recent years (especially in overseas trafficking to Europe), which may be an attempt by trafficking organizations to minimize risk. Statistics reflect that the number of seizures increased faster than the total quantities seized, with multi-tonne seizures occurring less frequently<sup>18</sup>.

**Figure 44. Trafficking of cocaine (base and paste) by sea, 1997**  
Ranking of countries/territories according to volumes seized



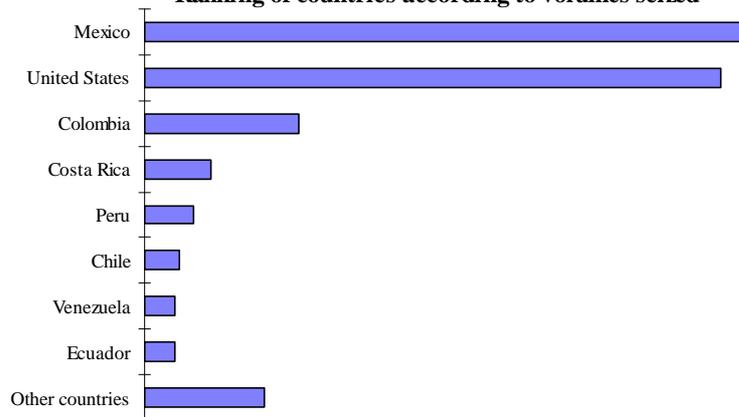
95. The **air route** is by far the most frequently used means of transporting cocaine, but quantities trafficked are naturally small. Countries/territories which recorded the largest seizures in relation to air trafficking are included in figure 45. In addition, large quantities were also seized in Argentina, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, France, Germany, Italy, Panama, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the *Netherlands Antilles*.

**Figure 45. Trafficking of cocaine (base and paste) by air, 1997**  
**Ranking of countries/territories according to volumes seized**

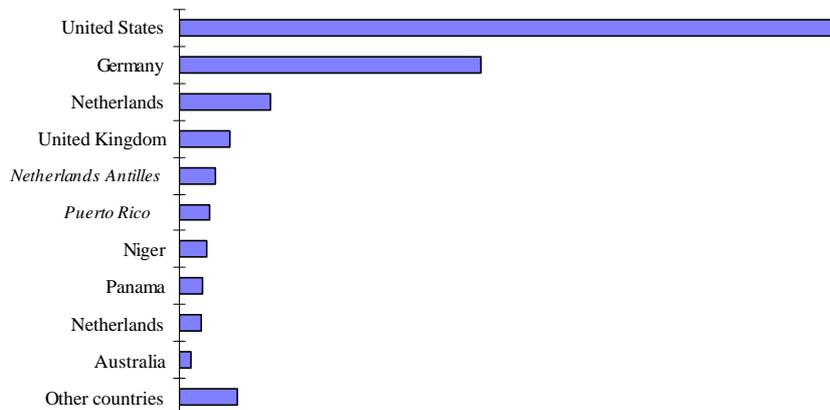


96. **Overland trafficking** seems to be mainly relevant between Mexico and the United States, which record the largest seizures in this context (see figure 46). **Mail services** account for approximately 15% of reported cocaine seizure cases, occurring most frequently in the United States, Germany and the Netherlands (see figure 47).

**Figure 46. Trafficking of cocaine (base and paste) by land, 1997**  
**Ranking of countries according to volumes seized**



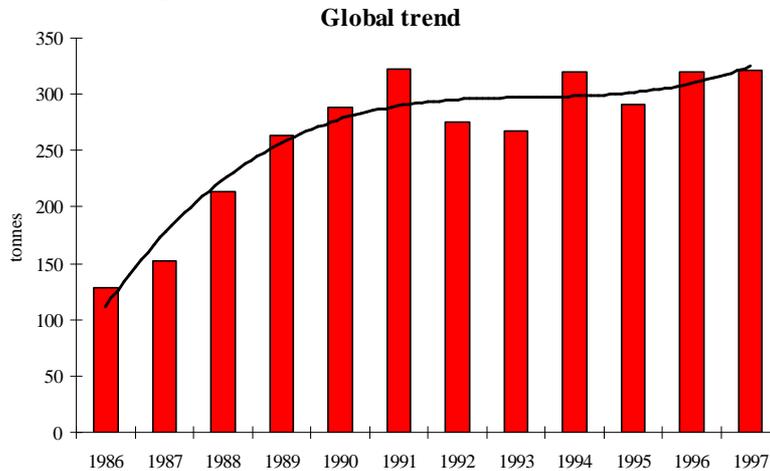
**Figure 47. Trafficking of cocaine (base and paste) by mail, 1997**  
**Ranking of countries/territories reporting volumes seized**



### 3.3. Seizure statistics

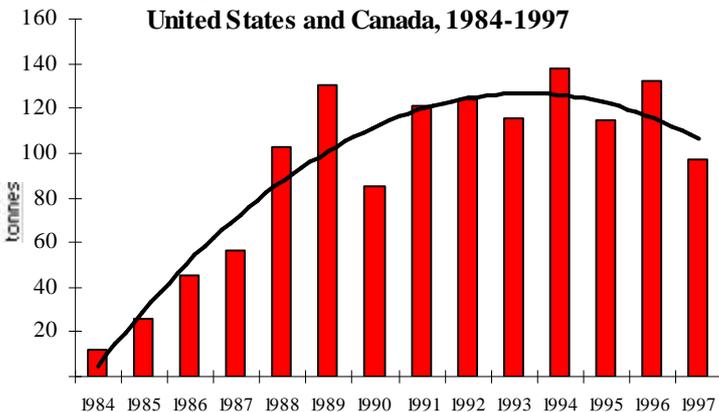
97. **Global seizures of cocaine** (see figure 48), which generally relate to interceptions made in the Americas, were more or less stable in recent years and amounted to 312 tonnes in 1997, a minor decrease compared to 1996.

**Figure 48. Cocaine seized, 1986-1997**

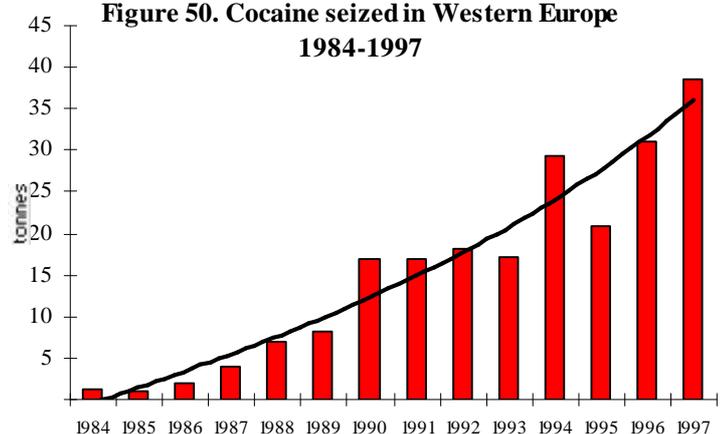


98. While seizure volumes continue to rise in a number of **South and Central American** countries (except for Peru, which recorded a large decline coinciding with a reduction in coca production there) **North America** recorded a recent decreasing trend (see figure 49). The quantities of cocaine seized in **Europe** have steadily increased in recent years (see figure 50). The region's share in the global seizure volume climbed from an average 3% during the 1980s to 13% in 1997, a rise which is reflected in both Eastern and Western Europe.

**Figure 49. Cocaine seized in the United States and Canada, 1984-1997**



**Figure 50. Cocaine seized in Western Europe 1984-1997**

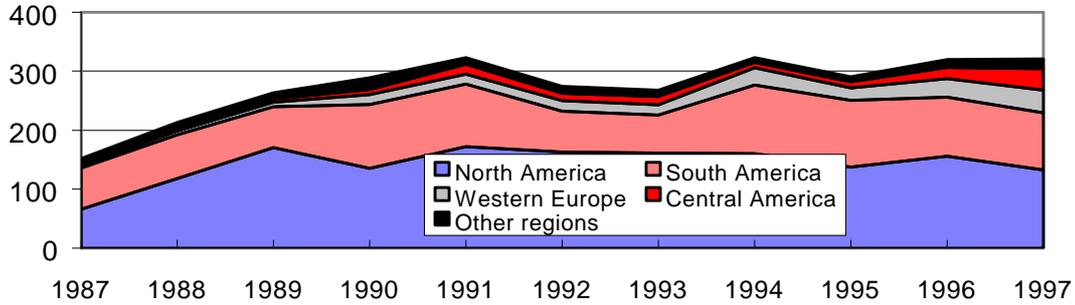


99. Seizures in **Africa** increased from an annual average of 280 kilogrammes over the past decade to more than 7 tonnes in 1997, of which, however, 5.8 tonnes can be attributed to cocaine washed up at the Moroccan beaches after being jettisoned by a vessel bound for Spain or Portugal<sup>19</sup>. Additionally, Angola recorded a large quantity of cocaine seized in 1997 and a number of other African countries have reflected rising trends in recent years, though data are not available on a consistent basis.

100. Further details on seizure statistics of cocaine are included in figures 51-53 and table 12.

## Seizures: Cocaine

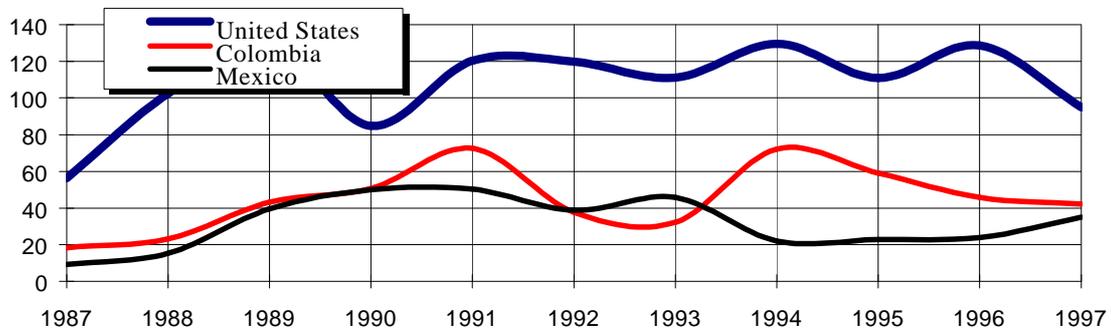
**Figure 51. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
Breakdown by subregion  
(in metric tonnes)



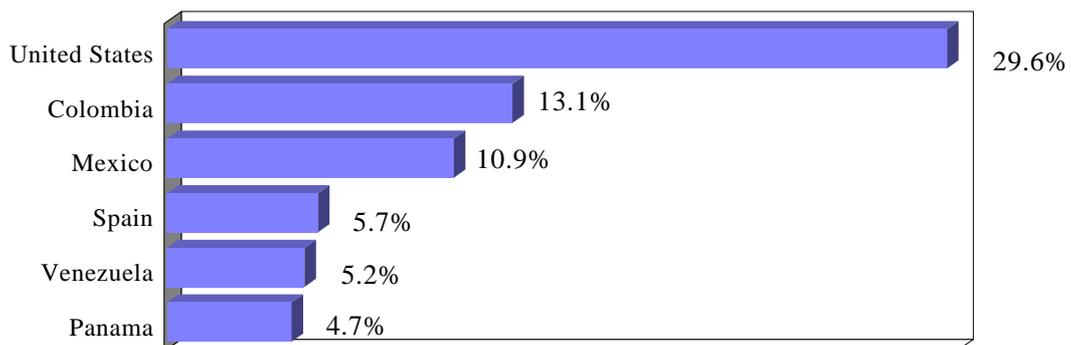
**Table 12. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
(in metric tonnes)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	56.4	102.4	130.1	84.8	120.3	119.8	111.0	129.5	110.8	128.7	95.0
Colombia	18.5	23.1	43.3	50.7	72.6	37.8	32.2	72.2	59.0	45.8	42.0
Mexico	9.3	15.4	39.5	49.9	50.3	38.8	45.8	22.1	22.7	23.8	35.0
Peru	40.2	36.7	9.6	34.3	7.8	7.7	8.9	10.6	22.7	19.7	8.8
Other countries of the world	27.4	35.5	40.6	69.1	71.6	70.6	69.8	88.2	75.4	102.2	147.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>263.1</b>	<b>288.9</b>	<b>322.7</b>	<b>274.6</b>	<b>267.7</b>	<b>322.7</b>	<b>290.6</b>	<b>320.2</b>	<b>327.8</b>

**Figure 52. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
(in metric tonnes)



**Figure 53. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
(in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)



#### 4. Global interception rate and potential availability of cocaine to the world market

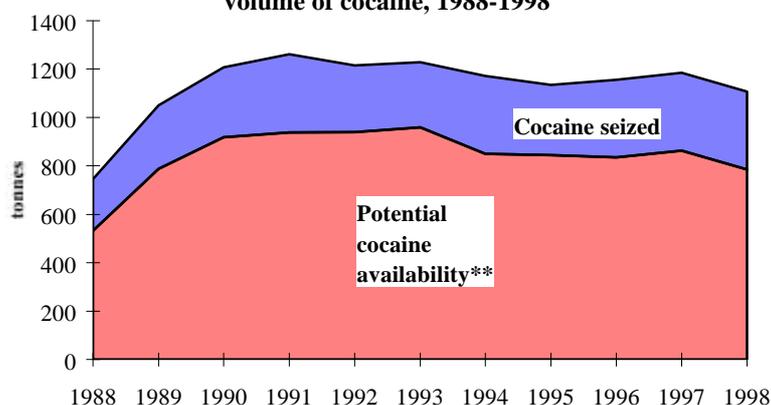
101. The assessed interception rate for cocaine has been between 28 and 40% over the last decade (see table 13, figure 54). This appears to be high when compared with opiates, where an average rate of 13% is assessed for recent years. In 1997, the cocaine interception rate was, with 37%, at a very high level. One explanation for the high interception rate of cocaine may be that global production of coca leaf and its subsequent refining into cocaine may in fact exceed current estimates. Another is that cocaine tends to be trafficked in large bulk volumes, individual interceptions of which may therefore indicate an apparent level of enforcement success greater than those in respect of other substances, e.g. heroin.

102. The remaining approximate two-third of the global production is assumed to be potentially available to the world's illicit markets. However, as with opiates, there are a number of unknown variables, such as storage, losses, "cutting" (resulting in different levels of purities of drugs seized) and re-entry of seized drugs onto the illicit market as a result of negligence or corrupt practice. Another point which needs to be stressed in this context is that the potential availability of cocaine is not equal to the actual quantity available at the world market, since a large amount is used as coca leaf within the producer regions.

**Table 13. Potential manufacture of cocaine, global interception rate and potential availability of cocaine to illicit markets, 1988-1998**  
(in metric tonnes)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>A - Coca leaf production</b>											
Bolivia	101,992	113,048	105,861	99,228	92,594	97,293	99,780	101,162	99,780	99,504	77,392
Colombia	25,480	32,224	45,277	45,172	44,930	45,422	71,958	80,706	108,910	129,481	165,934
Peru	190,000	200,000	210,000	242,000	240,000	223,900	162,000	159,800	131,000	130,200	95,600
<b>Total production</b>	<b>317,472</b>	<b>345,272</b>	<b>361,138</b>	<b>386,400</b>	<b>377,524</b>	<b>366,615</b>	<b>333,738</b>	<b>341,668</b>	<b>339,690</b>	<b>359,185</b>	<b>338,926</b>
<b>B - Estimated ratio to produce 1 tonne of cocaine</b>											
Bolivia	350	350	351	354	357	351	353	354	349	350	353
Colombia	500	500	490	515	495	490	510	510	488	510	509
Peru	1,000	500	402	425	407	380	380	400	402	401	399
Average	617	450	414	431	420	407	414	421	413	420	420
<b>C - Potential* Cocaine manufacture (A:B)</b>											
Bolivia	291	323	302	280	259	277	283	286	286	284	219
Colombia	51	64	92	88	91	93	141	158	223	254	326
Peru	190	400	523	570	590	590	426	400	326	325	240
<b>Total potential* cocaine</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>785</b>
D - Global seizure volume of cocaine	213	263	289	323	275	268	320	291	320	322	
<b>E - Interception rate (D:Cx100)</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>37%</b>	
F - Potential* cocaine availability **(C-D)	319	524	628	615	665	692	530	553	515	541	

**Figure 54. Potential availability and global seizure volume of cocaine, 1988-1998**



\* This calculation refers to a **potential** manufacture and availability of cocaine which differs from the **actual** figures to the extent that not all coca leaf is converted into cocaine.

\*\* The total availability also includes quantities of drugs stored or lost, which could not be deducted due to lack of information.

## C. Cannabis

103. Estimates of the extent of illicit cannabis cultivation, production and trafficking are more difficult to gauge than those relating to other plant-based drugs because of the significant amounts of wild growth, the more dispersed nature of cultivation and the sheer magnitude of trafficking. However, despite lack of accurate data, a brief summary of the information available on the spread of illicit cannabis cultivation and the extent of and trends in trafficking is presented in this chapter.

### 1. Global illicit cultivation of cannabis plant and production of cannabis herb and resin

104. Cannabis grows across the globe in a large number of countries and in almost all geographic environments. The largest areas of wild growth seem to be in some of the States of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) notably the Russian Federation and Kazakhstan and other Central Asian States. Large-scale illicit cultivation and production of cannabis takes place in a number of Asian, African and Latin-American countries. The primary source countries identified by Interpol<sup>20</sup> include Afghanistan, Cambodia, Colombia, Jamaica, Morocco, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa and Thailand. In addition to a large number of secondary locations spread over all continents (see table 14), a number of countries in South-East Asia, such as Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic and the Philippines, seem to have recently emerged as significant cannabis sources. The main sources of cannabis resin continue to be Morocco and countries in South-West Asia. The total global areas where cannabis plant is cultivated and/or grows wild may range from 670,000 ha to 1,800,000 ha, and actual production is roughly estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 tonnes a year<sup>21</sup>.

**Table 14. Cannabis source countries\***

<b>Africa:</b>	Benin, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, <b>Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa</b> , Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
<b>Central America and the Caribbean:</b>	Costa Rica, Cuba, <b>Jamaica</b> , St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.
<b>North America:</b>	United States, <b>Mexico</b> .
<b>South America:</b>	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, <b>Colombia</b> , Paraguay, Venezuela.
<b>Europe:</b>	Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, United Kingdom.
<b>Central Asia:</b>	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.
<b>Near/Middle East and South-West Asia and South Asia:</b>	<b>Afghanistan</b> , India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Nepal, <b>Pakistan</b> , Syria, United Arab Emirates.
<b>East/South-East Asia:</b>	<b>Cambodia</b> , China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, <b>Thailand</b> .

\*Primary source countries are in bold.

105. Latest trends in indoor cultivation of high THC-content cannabis, by means of modern hydroponic technologies, present an additionally worrying dimension of the cannabis production situation. Although the production sites using indoor methods are naturally restricted, the output is considerable because of the high THC content (reportedly up to 20% or even higher) and the possibility of four full growth cycles per year. This development seems to be most marked in Europe and North America.

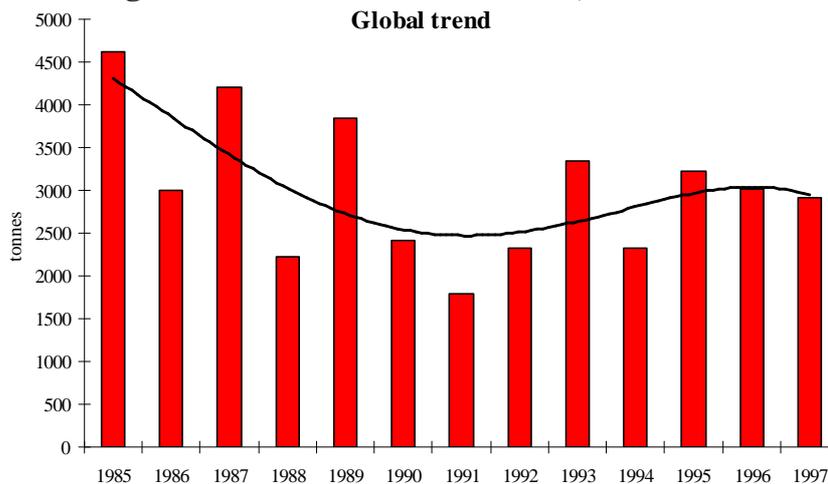
## 2. Trafficking trends

### 2.1. Seizure statistics

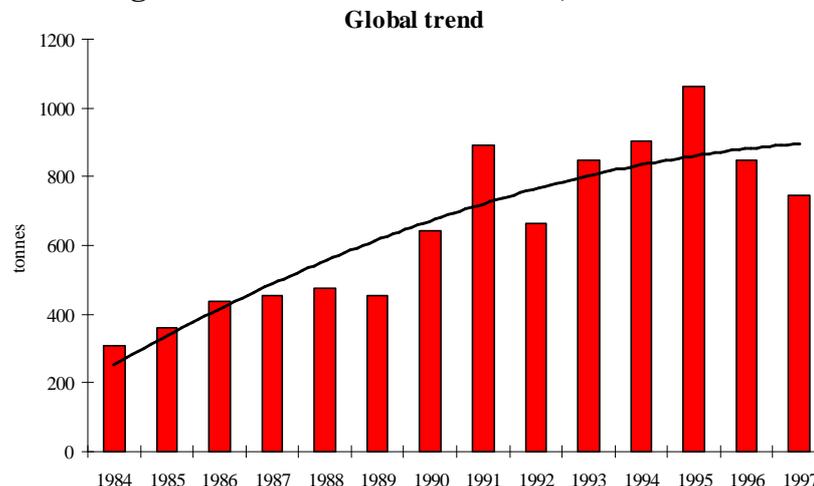
106. Trafficking of cannabis exceeds that of all other drugs in terms of geographic spread and quantities smuggled. Almost all countries that provide data to UNDCP refer to cannabis seizures and more than 50% of all seizure cases reported worldwide relate to some type of cannabis. The largest quantities of herbal cannabis continue to be trafficked in North America, while trafficking in cannabis resin remains largely focused on supplying European markets.

107. Global trends in trafficking of cannabis tend to fluctuate more than with other drugs. However, seizure statistics, which seem to correlate closely with abuse patterns, as identified in some national statistics<sup>22</sup>, provide the following picture. After a more or less stable trend during the 1980s in the case of cannabis resin and a wide fluctuation with a decreasing tendency in the case of herbal cannabis, seizure volumes of both drug types rose during the first half of the 1990s but have more or less stabilized in recent years. The current global level of seizure quantities for herbal cannabis is lower than the average level during the 1980s but is still higher than during the early 1990s. In the case of cannabis resin, global seizure volumes have stabilized at their highest level for decades and even seem to indicate a decrease since 1996. (See figures 55 and 56).

**Figure 55. Herbal cannabis seized, 1985-1997**



**Figure 56. Cannabis resin seized, 1984-1997**



108. **Herbal cannabis** is widely trafficked in all regions but particularly in North America, which records by far the largest seizure quantities of that drug. Figures for North America have been stable in very recent years, though remaining higher than during the early 1990s. The total seizure volumes for Europe, Asia and South America are currently at similar levels, being roughly 20% of the North American totals, yet the trends in these regions differ. While South America realized a recent decreasing trend and figures for Asia have been steady in recent years, Europe has recorded an increase, which is reflected in both Western and Eastern Europe, though the latter accounts for only a small portion.

109. Other subregions also reflect differing trends, with seizure totals being on a smaller scale. For example, annual seizure volumes in the Caribbean have been significantly lower during the 1990s than during the previous decade, while Central America has recorded an increase over the last few years. Average figures for Africa, mainly relating to the Southern African subregion, reflect more or less stable trends. In 1997, as in previous years, Mexico, the United States, Colombia and South Africa recorded the world's largest seizures of cannabis herb. Additionally, India and the United Republic of Tanzania reported big seizure volumes during that year.

110. Details on seizure statistics of herbal cannabis are included in figures 57-59 and table 15.

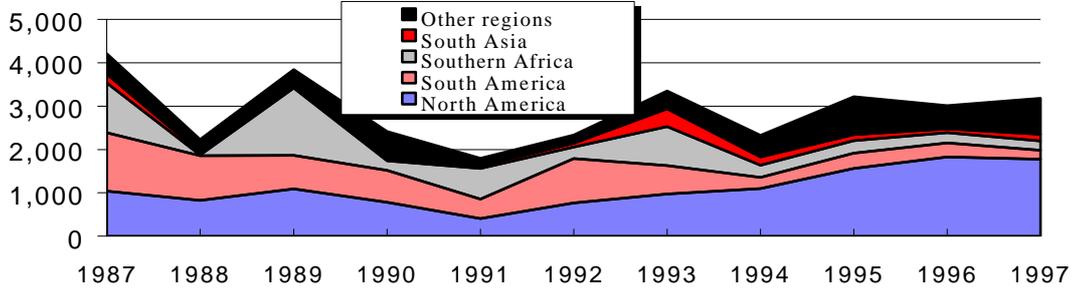
111. A subregional breakdown of trafficking trends in the case of **cannabis resin** reflects an equally widespread picture to that in respect of herbal cannabis, with seizures being concentrated in Western Europe, one of the biggest consumer areas, as well as in South-West Asia and North Africa, which remain the main points of origin of that drug. Despite fluctuating trends, seizure volumes in all three subregions were considerably higher during the 1990s compared to the previous decade, but quantities intercepted in 1996 and 1997 seemed to stabilize globally, with a falling trend in South-West Asia and a rise in Western Europe.

112. Morocco and a number of Western European countries continue to seize large quantities, but Pakistan's seizures of cannabis resin, which used to rank highest worldwide, were reduced by half in 1997 as against 1996. Whether this recent decline in Pakistan is a fluctuation or indicates a reversing trend in cannabis trafficking remains to be seen.

113. Details on seizure statistics of cannabis resin are included in figures 60-62 and table 16.

## Seizures: Herbal cannabis

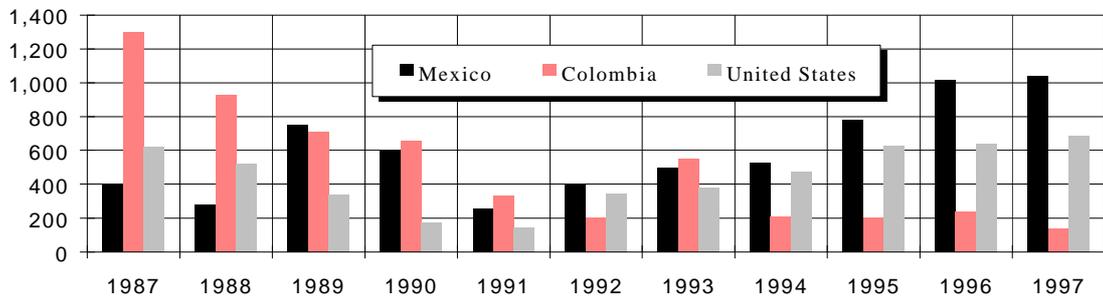
**Figure 57. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
**Breakdown by subregion**  
 (in metric tonnes)



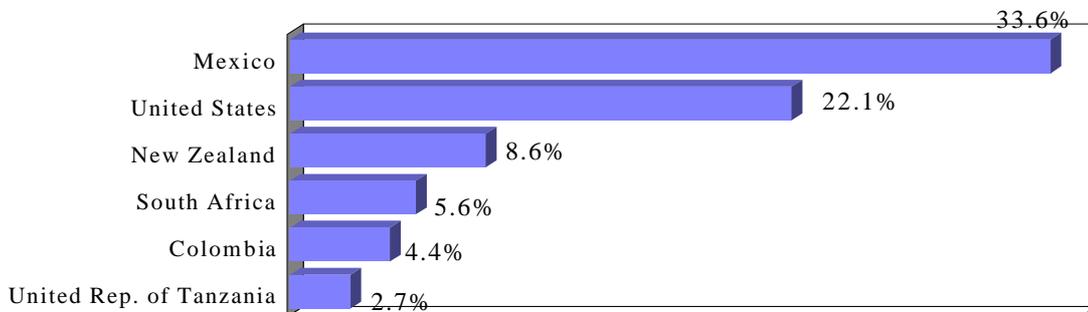
**Table 15. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
 (in metric tonnes)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Mexico	394.5	277.5	752.5	594.8	255.0	404.6	494.7	528.4	780.2	1,015.8	1,038.5
Colombia	1,299.3	927.2	707.6	653.3	329.0	205.7	548.8	207.7	206.3	238.9	136.3
United States	622.7	524.9	335.9	171.7	139.7	345.9	382.8	475.0	627.9	638.7	684.7
South Africa	1,111.4	0.0	70.9	171.1	680.0	254.1	847.3	268.7	238.8	203.4	171.9
Other countries of the world	784.3	502.7	1,977.7	830.6	396.6	1,119.7	1,076.2	843.8	1,363.8	918.0	883.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,212.2</b>	<b>2,232.4</b>	<b>3,844.7</b>	<b>2,421.6</b>	<b>1,800.3</b>	<b>2,330.0</b>	<b>3,349.9</b>	<b>2,323.5</b>	<b>3,217.0</b>	<b>3,014.8</b>	<b>2,914.8</b>

**Figure 58. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
 (in metric tonnes)

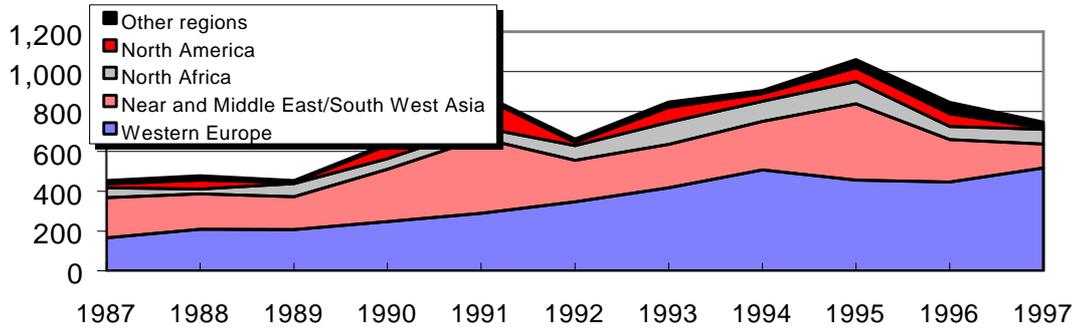


**Figure 59. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
 (in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)



## Seizures: Cannabis resin

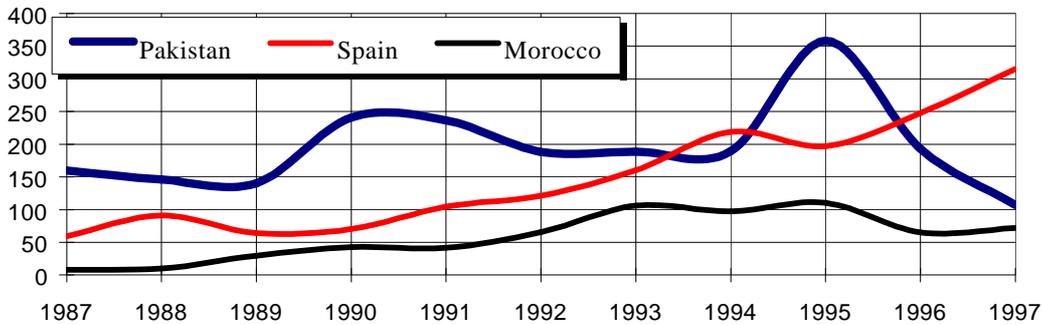
**Figure 60. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
Breakdown by subregion  
(in metric tonnes)



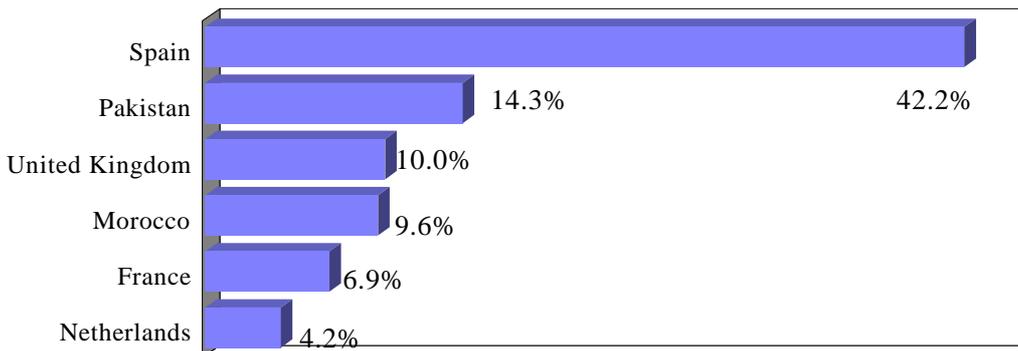
**Table 16. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
(in metric tonnes)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Pakistan	159.5	146.1	140.4	240.6	236.9	188.1	189.0	189.3	357.7	192.8	107.0
Spain	59.2	90.9	64.2	70.1	104.8	121.4	160.2	219.2	197.0	247.7	315.3
Morocco	7.9	9.7	29.6	42.6	41.5	65.5	106.3	97.0	110.2	64.8	71.9
Netherlands	31.9	46.2	14.1	90.0	74.0	75.3	28.2	43.3	80.0	11.4	31.5
Other countries of the world	194.7	184.2	205.6	197.6	432.7	211.8	364.8	357.1	316.3	329.1	221.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>453.2</b>	<b>477.2</b>	<b>453.8</b>	<b>640.9</b>	<b>889.8</b>	<b>662.2</b>	<b>848.4</b>	<b>905.9</b>	<b>1,061.3</b>	<b>845.8</b>	<b>747.4</b>

**Figure 61. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
(in metric tonnes)



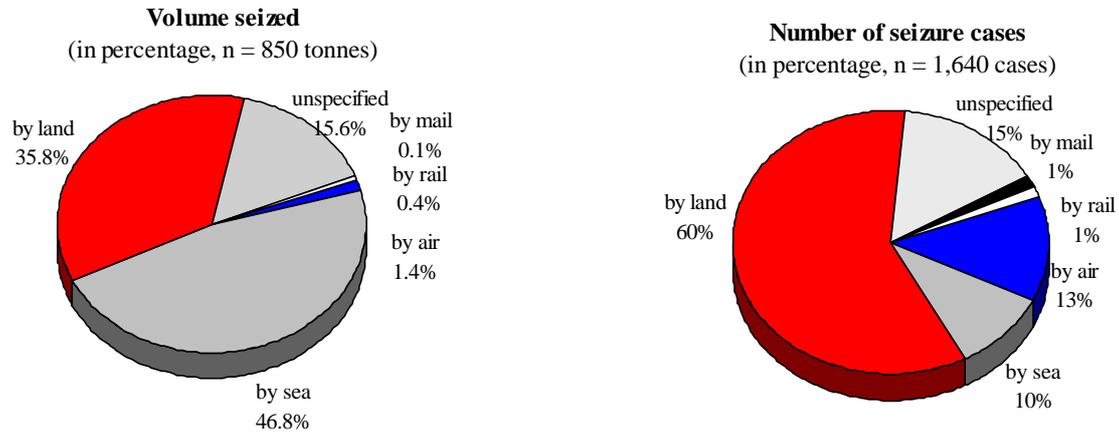
**Figure 62. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
(in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)



## 2.2. Methods of transportation<sup>14</sup>

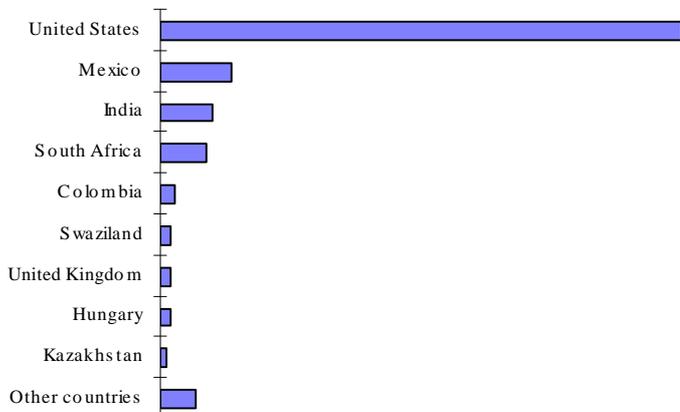
114. Cannabis (both herbal and resin) is predominantly transported by land or sea routes, the latter being characterized by large consignments, which is reflected in the enormous volume seized in relation to a relatively small number of seizure cases (see figure 63).

**Figure 63. Methods of transportation of cannabis (resin and herbal)**  
Worldwide, 1997

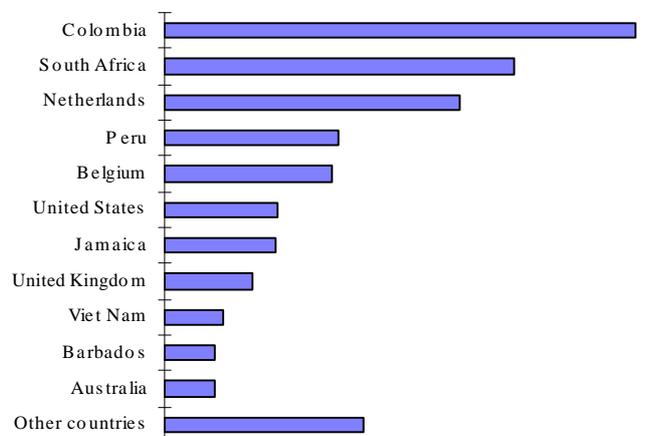


115. Seizure statistics received for 1997 reveal the following ranking of countries. The United States accounted for by far the biggest quantities of **herbal cannabis** seizures in relation to trafficking **by land**, followed by Mexico, India and South Africa (see figure 64). Herbal Cannabis transported **by sea route** involved a large number of countries in all regions of the world; the biggest seizure quantities were reported from Colombia, South Africa, the Netherlands, Peru, Belgium, the United States, Jamaica, the United Kingdom, Viet Nam, Barbados, Australia and others (see figure 65).

**Figure 64. Trafficking of herbal cannabis by land, 1997**  
Ranking of countries according to volumes seized

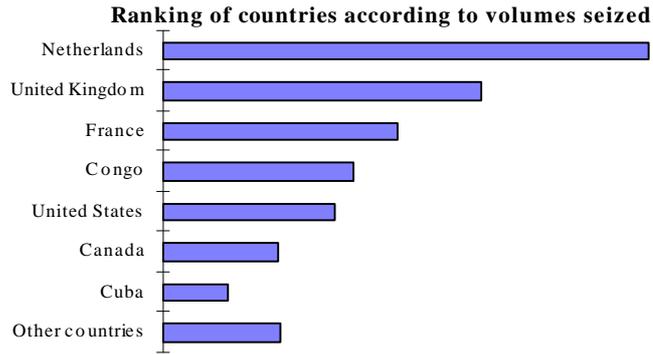


**Figure 65. Trafficking of herbal cannabis by sea, 1997**  
Ranking of countries according to volumes seized



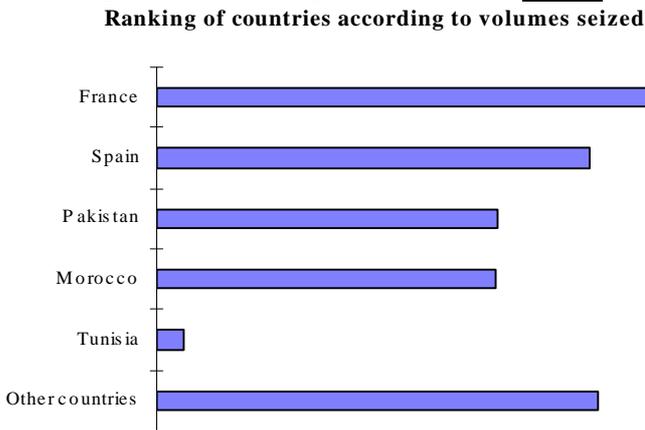
116. The use of **air routes** to traffic herbal cannabis mainly occurred in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, France, Congo, the United States, Canada and Cuba (see figure 66).

**Figure 66. Trafficking of herbal cannabis by air, 1997**

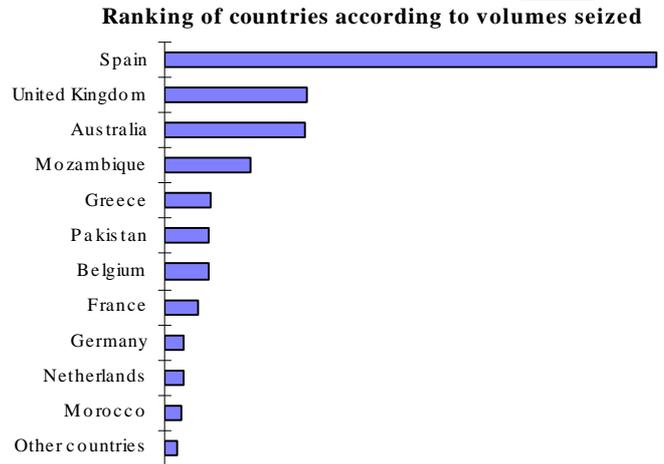


117. With regard to **cannabis resin**, the biggest quantities relating to trafficking **by land** were seized in France, Spain, Pakistan and Morocco (see figure 67). The **sea route** was predominantly recorded by Spain, the United Kingdom, Australia, Mozambique, Greece and Pakistan (see figures 68).

**Figure 67. Trafficking of cannabis resin by land, 1997**

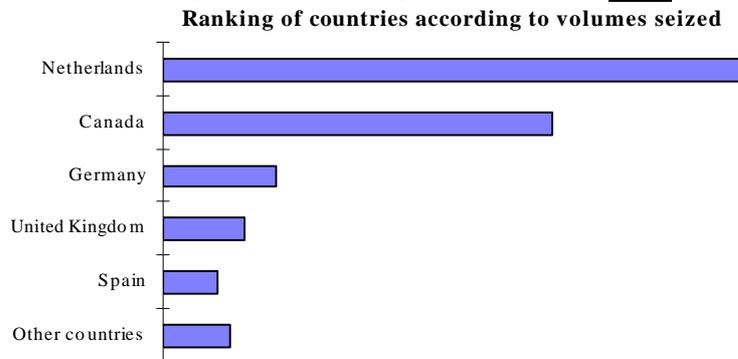


**Figure 68. Trafficking of cannabis resin by sea, 1997**



118. According to seizure reports received, cannabis resin is trafficked **by air** mainly to the Netherlands, Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom and Spain (see figure 69).

**Figure 69. Trafficking of cannabis resin by air, 1997**



## D. Psychotropic Substances

### 1. Stimulants

119. Central nervous system stimulants, which comprise plant based drugs (cocaine) and synthetic substances (amphetamine-type stimulants, anorectics), appear to be classified in various ways in existing literature. This chapter principally refers to **amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)** including **amphetamine, methamphetamine and Ecstasy-type substances**. However, the annual reports questionnaires, which is the main source of information underlying this report, requests data by substance group (stimulants, hallucinogens, depressants) rather than by individual substance (except for LSD and methaqualone). The comparability of data is further complicated by Ecstasy-type substances being partly reported in the hallucinogens group, rather than as stimulants. Therefore, an effort has been made to extract Ecstasy-type substances as a separate entry, and some details relating to the manufacture of that drug are summarized here (see section 1.1. below). On the other hand, seizure data of Ecstasy are included in the hallucinogen group while seizure statistics referring to “stimulants” pertain to mainly amphetamine and methamphetamine (see section 1.2. below). Additional sources have been used to describe separately trends in respect of these drug types.<sup>c</sup>

120. In general, trends on the extent of production, trafficking and consumption of ATS continued to rise in 1997. Methamphetamine continues to be mainly associated with North America and East/South-East Asia, while amphetamine remains dominant in Europe. The geographic range of Ecstasy-type substances has been further expanded and the rapid spread of traffic in that substance around the world, which was one of the latest developments, has continued in 1997, though at a somewhat slower pace than in 1996. Despite that spread of Ecstasy-type substances, Europe remained the region most affected.<sup>23</sup>

#### **1. 1. Illicit manufacture of ATS (including amphetamine, methamphetamine and the Ecstasy group)**

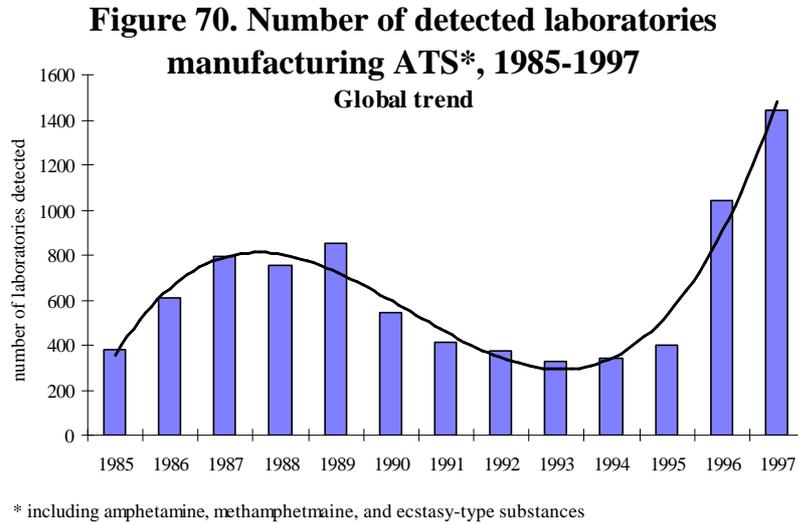
121. The main indicator for estimating the extent and geographic distribution of illicit manufacture is data on the detection of clandestine laboratories<sup>d</sup>. It needs to be noted, however, that a rise or decline in the number of laboratories detected does not necessarily imply greater or lesser manufacture, which could be affected, for example, by the establishment of fewer but larger laboratories.

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<sup>c</sup> A new format of the Annual Reports Questionnaire, which will split substance groups into single drugs, is expected to be presented to the CND in 2000.

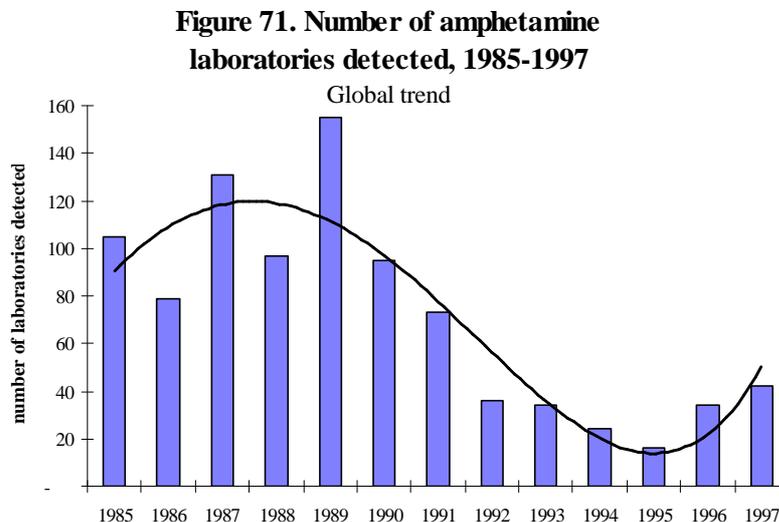
<sup>d</sup> The term “clandestine” laboratory”, although widely used, is not strictly defined and can be somewhat misleading. Clandestine laboratories range from elaborate, purpose-built constructions to mere “kitchen” operations (often literally set up in domestic kitchens). The fact that no neat cut-off points exist in defining laboratories may have also distorted the picture presented in the statistics below, since reports on detection of laboratories received from Governments vary to the extent that some countries include only sophisticated stages of drug production or manufacture and other report any kind of operation which involve illicit drug processing.

122. The global trend in the number of detected laboratories manufacturing **amphetamine, methamphetamine or Ecstasy-type substances** is reflected in figure 70. The rising trend during the 1980s was followed by a decline during the early 1990s, but then an enormous increase in more recent years. The decrease in the early 1990s was primarily on account of fewer detections of amphetamine and methamphetamine laboratories in the United States, manufacture having seemed to have shifted to Mexico<sup>24</sup>.



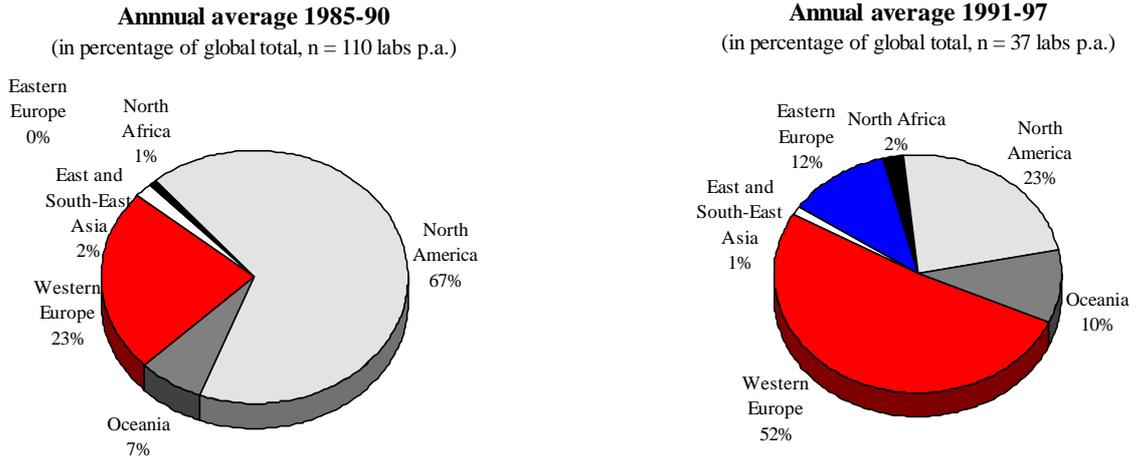
(a) Amphetamine

123. The decreasing trend in the number of ATS laboratories detected worldwide during the early 1990s, as reflected in figure 70 above, is particularly relevant in the case of amphetamine manufacture (see figure 71). As mentioned, the decline was mainly due to fewer detections made by the United States, which reported the annual detection of an average 80 amphetamine laboratories during the late 1980s but only two in recent years. To a lesser extent, a decline was also reflected in Australia, which has not reported any manufacturing activities since 1994.



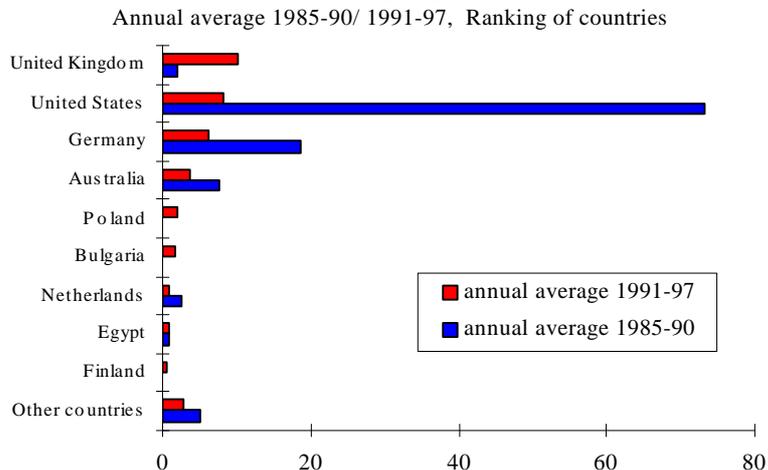
124. With the major decline in the number of amphetamine laboratories detected in North America and slight decrease in Oceania, the share of Western Europe, where more or less similar numbers of laboratories were seized throughout the last decade, doubled over that period (see figure 72). Additionally, Eastern Europe's share rose from zero to 12%, which has contributed to Europe having become the major centre of amphetamine production. This recent increase in Europe's manufacturing activities, particularly since 1996, is also reflected in the global trend (see figure 71).

**Figure 72. Global number of detected laboratories manufacturing amphetamine**  
Subregional breakdown



125. The main source countries for amphetamine in Europe, according to Interpol<sup>25</sup>, appear to be the Netherlands, followed by Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Spain and in recent years a number of Eastern European countries, including Poland and Bulgaria. Amphetamine is also illicitly manufactured in the United States, though production has been reduced, as mentioned earlier. In reports received by UNDCP, the United Kingdom appears to have become a major source country for amphetamine, while the Netherlands and Australia did not provide data on manufacture in recent years (see figure 73).

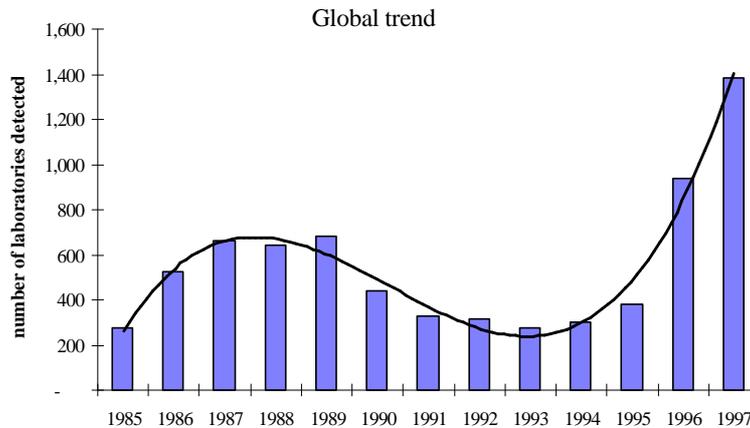
**Figure 73. Number of detected laboratories manufacturing amphetamine**



(b) Methamphetamine

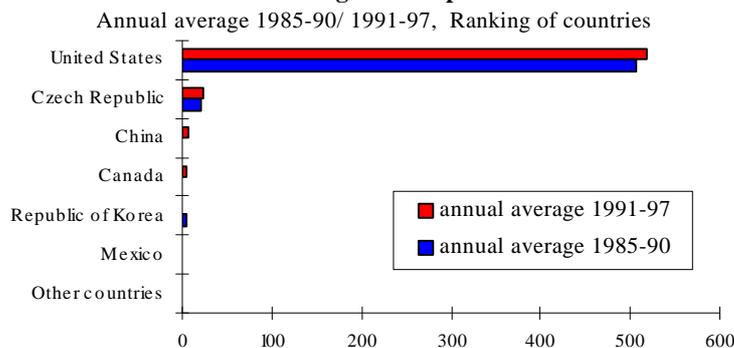
126. Global illicit manufacture of methamphetamine seems to have followed a similar trend to amphetamine, with an increase during the 1980s and a decrease between 1990-95 (see figures 71 and 74). As in the case of amphetamine, the decrease in methamphetamine was mainly due to less manufacturing activity in the United States, which nevertheless accounted for more than 90% of all methamphetamine laboratories detected worldwide. While both trends (amphetamine and methamphetamine) have reflected a renewed increase since 1996, manufacture of methamphetamine has been increasing much faster, exceeding previous levels of laboratory detections.

**Figure 74. Number of methamphetamine laboratories detected, 1985-1997**

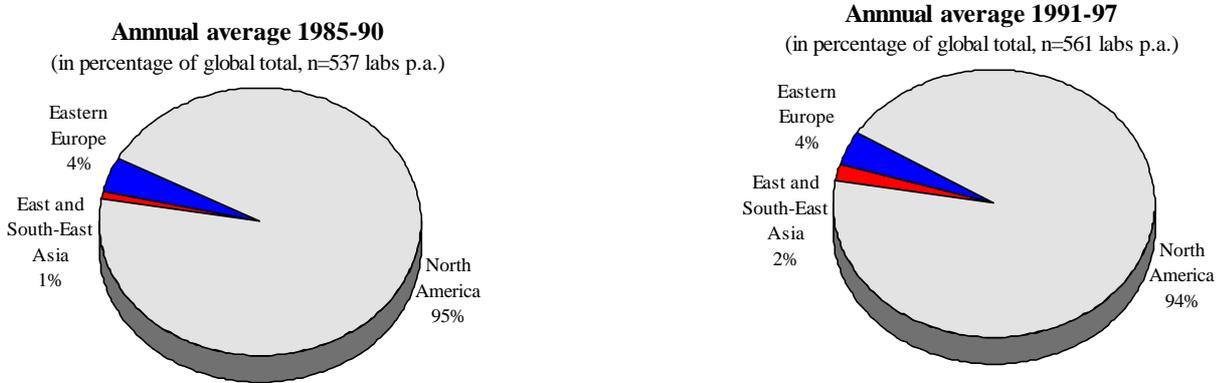


127. Methamphetamine manufacture continues to be concentrated in the United States (see figures 75 and 76). The only country in Europe manufacturing methamphetamine remained the Czech Republic, though such activities now seem to be spreading to neighbouring countries, with laboratories having been detected in Germany and Slovakia in 1997. Recent reports of increased manufacture, trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine in East/South-East Asia are also to some extent reflected in data received on laboratory detections but such data are not comprehensive. The Republic of Korea continues to report on several laboratory seizures each year and statistics from China reflected a big increase recently. Data on manufacture from other countries in that region are currently not available.

**Figure 75. Number of detected laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine**



**Figure 76. Global number of detected laboratories manufacturing methamphetamine**  
Subregional breakdown

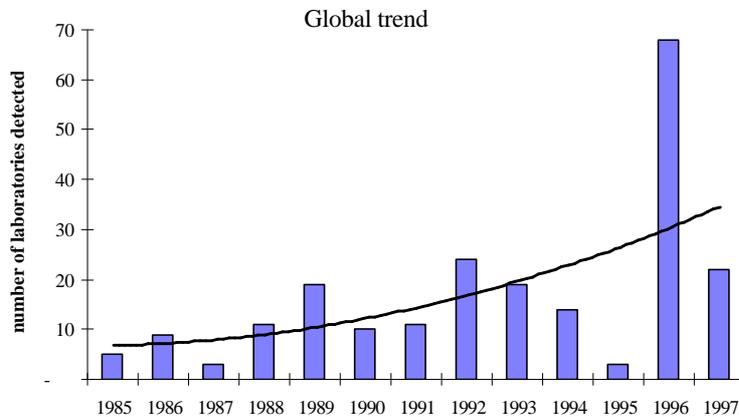


(c) Ecstasy-type substances

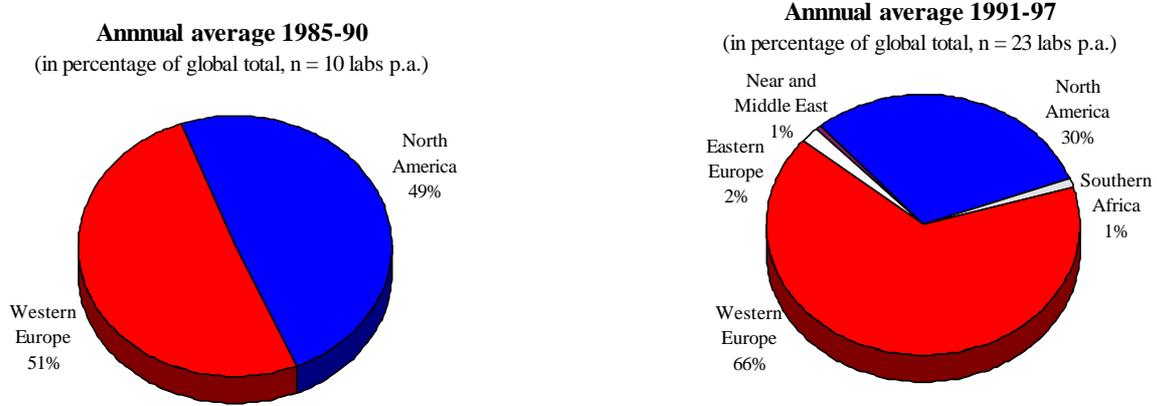
128. Global production trends of **Ecstasy-type substances**, though fluctuating, seem to have followed a continuous rise during the last decade (see figure 77).

129. One of the most recent developments with regard to ATS is the ever-increasing popularity of Ecstasy-type substances around the globe. Europe is still the main region for their production and consumption but prevalence of that drug is spreading worldwide (see figure 78).

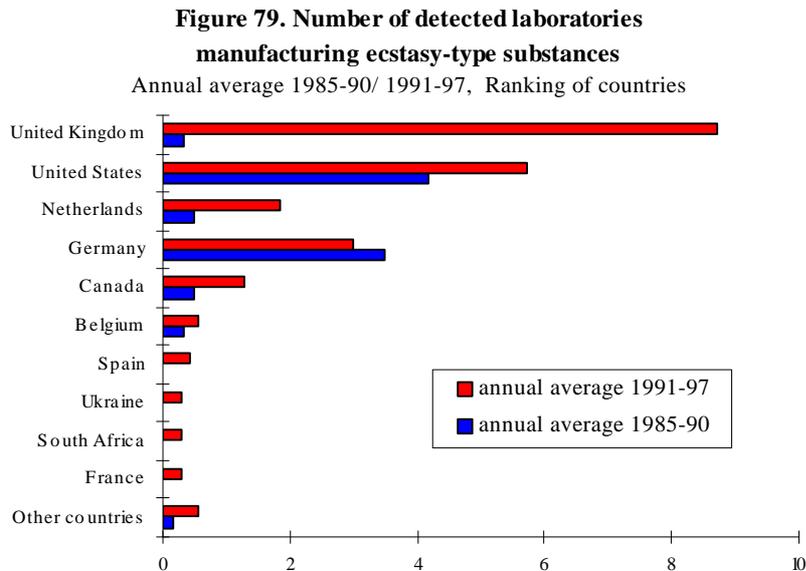
**Figure 77. Number of ecstasy-type laboratories detected, 1985-97**



**Figure 78. Global number of detected laboratories manufacturing Ecstasy-type substance**  
Subregional breakdown



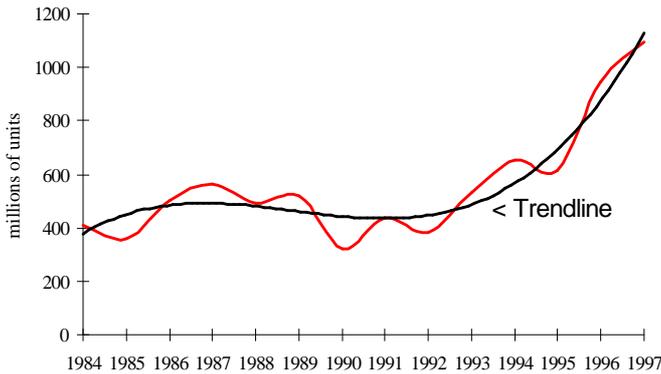
130. Figure 79 lists countries which reported the detection of laboratories manufacturing Ecstasy-type substances. A decade ago, manufacture seemed to be limited to the United Kingdom, United States, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada and Belgium. These countries continue to report on manufacture of that drug, with mostly increasing trends in recent years, but additional source countries seem to have emerged. The global peak of Ecstasy manufacture in 1996 (see figure 77) was due to the United Kingdom.



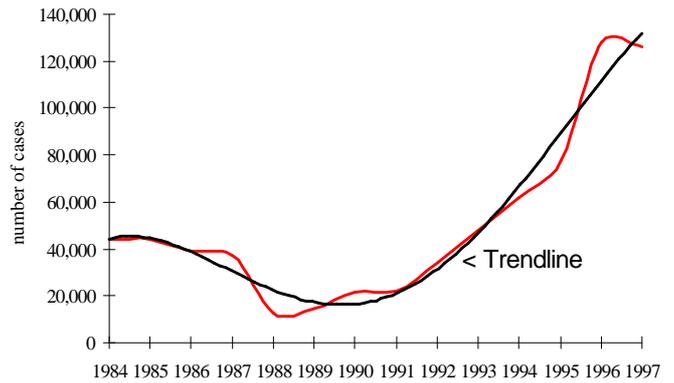
**2. Trafficking: seizure statistics (including mainly amphetamine and methamphetamine)**

131. Seizures of mainly amphetamine and methamphetamine, as reported by Governments in the annual reports questionnaires, are grouped under “stimulants”. Trends as regards seizure volumes and number of seizure cases of the stimulant group are presented in figures 80 and 81 as totals. Seizures of Ecstasy-type substances are reported under the hallucinogen group (see paras. 136-138) and cannot therefore be specified separately here.

**Figure 80. Stimulant seizure volume, 1984-1997**  
Global trend

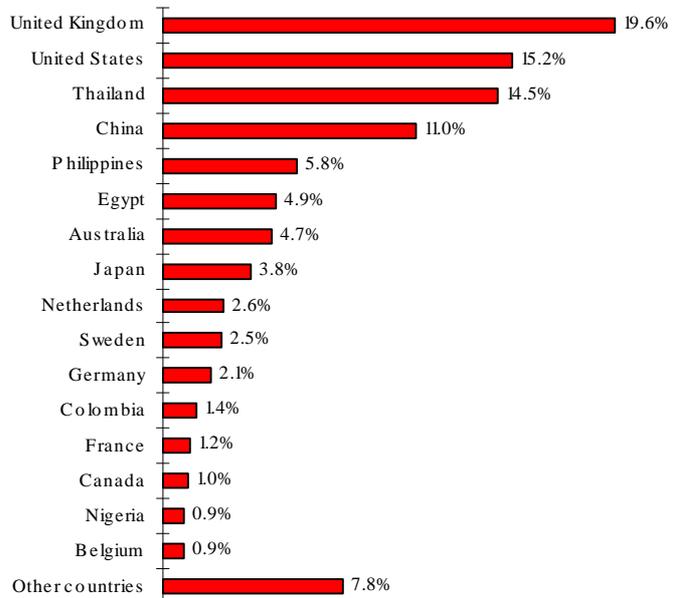


**Figure 81. Stimulant seizure cases, 1984-1997**  
Global trend



132. International trafficking of stimulants is gaining ground, with large seizures being made in three main regions, i.e. Europe, East Asia/Oceania and North America. It appears, however, that trafficking from source to consumer countries occurs mostly within these regions. A ranking of countries, according to the volume of stimulants reported seized between 1990 and 1997, is presented in figure 82. All countries listed there are in the three regions described above, except for Colombia, Egypt and Nigeria. Colombia recorded a unique seizure level in 1993. Egypt seized large quantities during the 1980s, but these have decreased steadily throughout the 1990s, falling to a very modest level in 1997. Nigeria has recorded increasing seizure volumes in recent years, reaching a particularly high level in 1997.

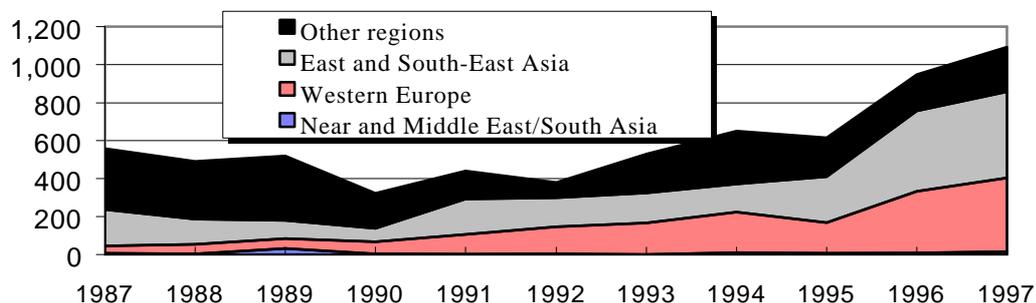
**Figure 82. Stimulant seizure volume, 1990-1997**  
Ranking of countries  
(in percentage of global volume seized)



133. Further seizure statistics of stimulants are included in figures 83-85 and table 17.

## Seizures: Stimulants

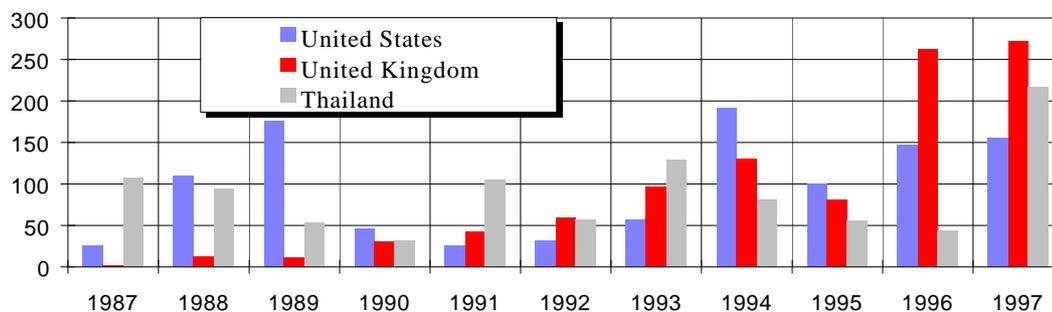
**Figure 83. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
**Breakdown by subregion**  
 (in millions of doses \*)



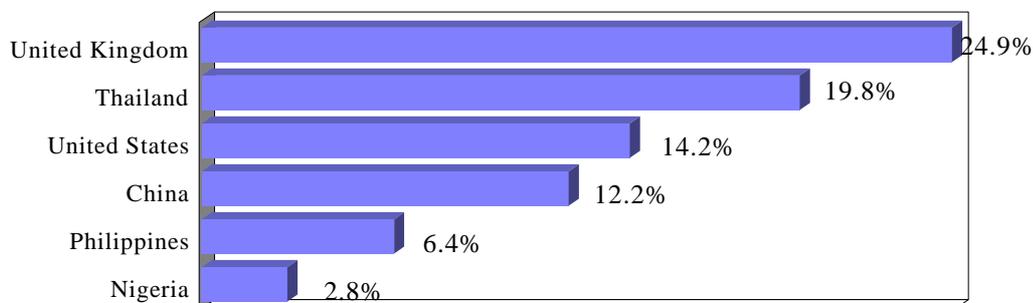
**Table 17. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
 (in millions of doses \*)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	26.0	109.5	176.2	45.5	26.1	32.1	57.5	191.8	99.8	146.9	155.1
United Kingdom	1.8	12.0	10.9	30.4	42.1	60.2	96.6	130.5	81.3	262.3	271.8
Thailand	107.7	93.9	53.0	32.2	105.5	56.9	129.0	81.2	56.1	44.2	216.7
Egypt	288.1	183.9	146.8	132.6	53.6	30.0	17.5	6.5	4.1	0.4	0.1
Other countries of the world	139.6	92.0	133.5	81.5	212.2	201.4	229.3	240.8	373.4	493.3	449.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>563.2</b>	<b>491.3</b>	<b>520.5</b>	<b>322.2</b>	<b>439.5</b>	<b>380.6</b>	<b>529.9</b>	<b>650.9</b>	<b>614.7</b>	<b>947.2</b>	<b>1,092.7</b>

**Figure 84. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
 (in millions of doses \*)



**Figure 85. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
 (in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)

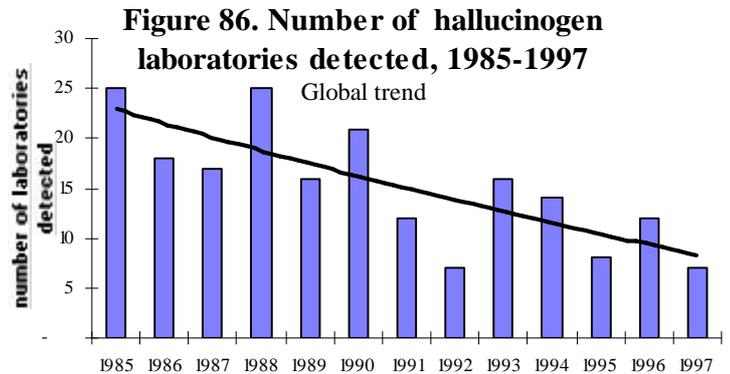


\* calculated on the basis of 1 dose equivalent to 10mg.

## 2. Hallucinogens

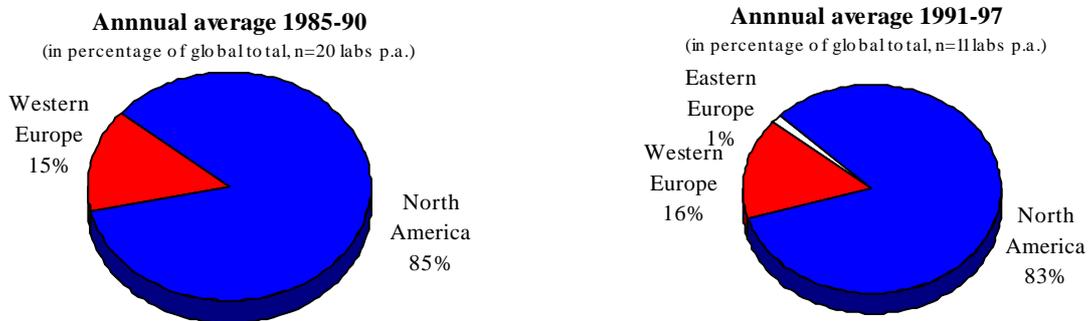
### 2.1. Illicit manufacture (including LSD and other hallucinogens)

134. Data reported on the manufacture of hallucinogens mainly refer to substances such as LSD, PCP, DOB (brolamfetamine), mescaline and DMT. The majority of laboratories detected in this group, however, relates to PCP (phencyclidine). The manufacture of hallucinogens seems to have followed a generally decreasing trend over the last decade (see figure 86).

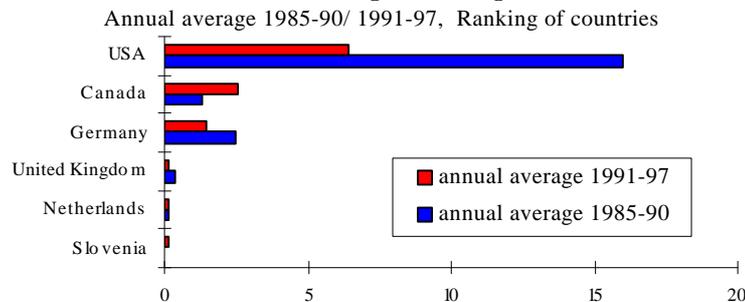


135. Most of the detected laboratories manufacturing hallucinogens were reported from the United States and, to a lesser extent, Canada. The only European countries reporting the detection of hallucinogen laboratories included Germany (LSD, PCP, DOB, DMT, mescaline), followed by the United Kingdom (mescaline and DMT) and the Netherlands (LSD). Additionally, Slovenia reported the detection of an LSD laboratory in 1996. (See figures 87 and 89). According to Interpol<sup>26</sup>, however, the West Coast of the United States appears to be the main production centre of LSD crystal and the Netherlands to be Europe's main distribution point for LSD itself.<sup>e</sup>

**Figure 87. Global number of detected laboratories manufacturing hallucinogens**  
Subregional breakdown



**Figure 88. Number of detected laboratories manufacturing hallucinogens**



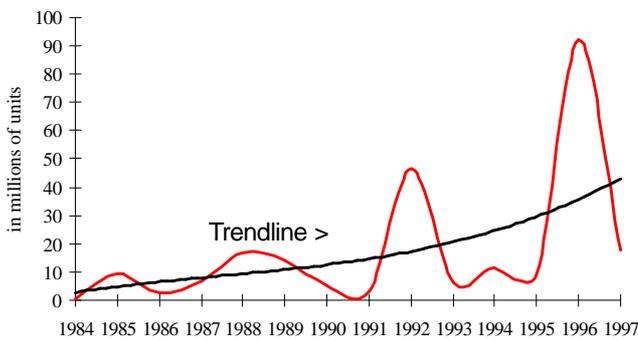
<sup>e</sup> It should be noted that a clandestine laboratory in the case of LSD should be taken as meaning one that is manufacturing LSD crystal and not merely perforating liquid LSD into material such as blotting paper (often termed a “dipping” operation).

**2.2. Trafficking: seizure statistics**

(a) “Other” hallucinogens (excluding LSD) and Ecstasy-type substances

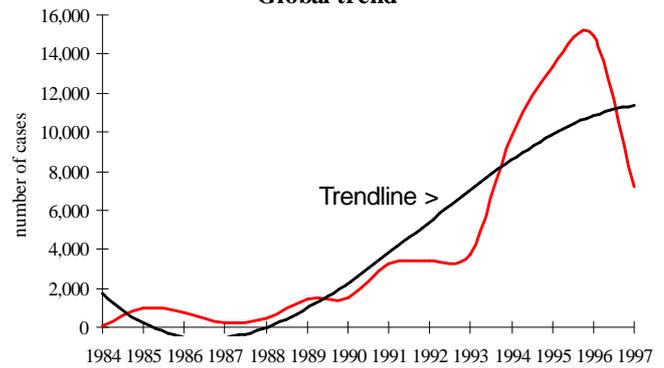
136. Seizures of hallucinogenic substances are reported by Governments in the annual reports questionnaires as a total group, except for LSD which is reflected as a separate substance. Additionally, as mentioned earlier, seizures of Ecstasy-type substances are reflected under the hallucinogen group. The rising trends in figures 89 and 90 would appear mostly to relate to Ecstasy-type substances (also see paras 128-130 for manufacture of Ecstasy).

**Figure 89. Hallucinogen\* seizure volume, 1984-1997**  
Global trend



\* including ecstasy-type substances, but excluding LSD

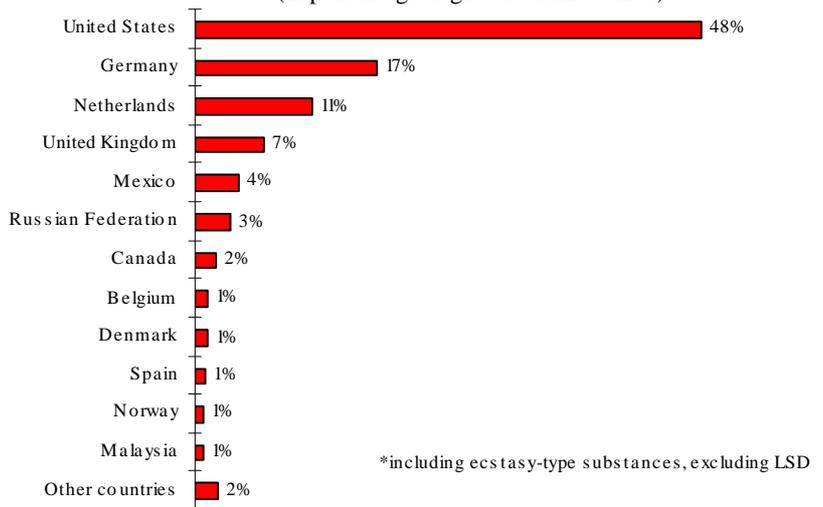
**Figure 90. Hallucinogen\* seizure cases, 1984-1997**  
Global trend



\* including ecstasy-type substances, but excluding LSD

137. The ranking of countries with regard to seizure volumes of hallucinogens, including Ecstasy-type substances, reflects the widespread prevalence of that drug group (see figure 91). The United States, which ranked high in the manufacture of Ecstasy as well as other hallucinogens, accounts for almost 50% of the global hallucinogen (including Ecstasy) seizure volume. Additionally, a number of European countries, which seem to be mainly Ecstasy source and consumer countries, rank highly.

**Figure 91. Hallucinogen\* seizure volume, 1990-1997**  
Ranking of countries  
(in percentage of global volume seized)

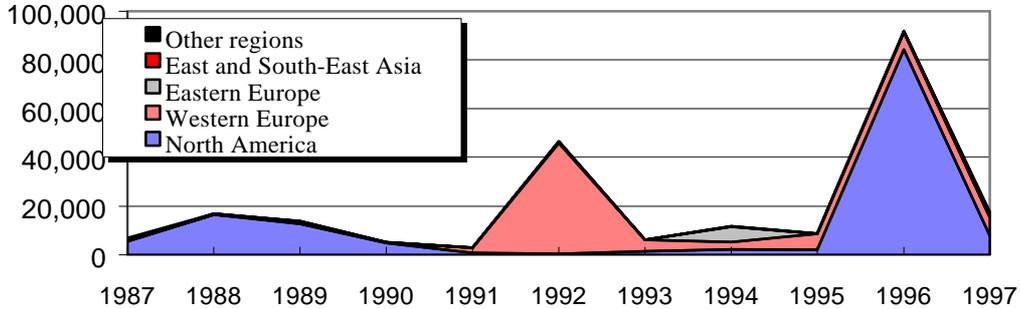


\*including ecstasy-type substances, excluding LSD

138. Further seizure statistics of hallucinogens are included in figures 94-96 and table 18.

## Seizures: Hallucinogens (Excluding LSD but including Ecstasy)

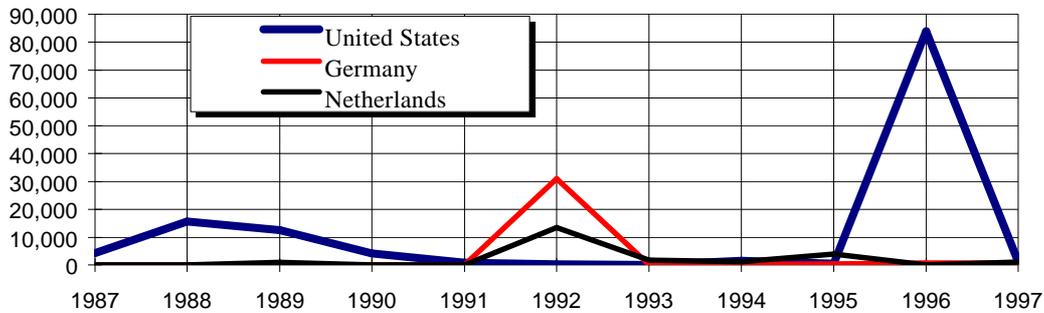
**Figure 94. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
**Breakdown by subregion**  
(in thousand of doses \*)



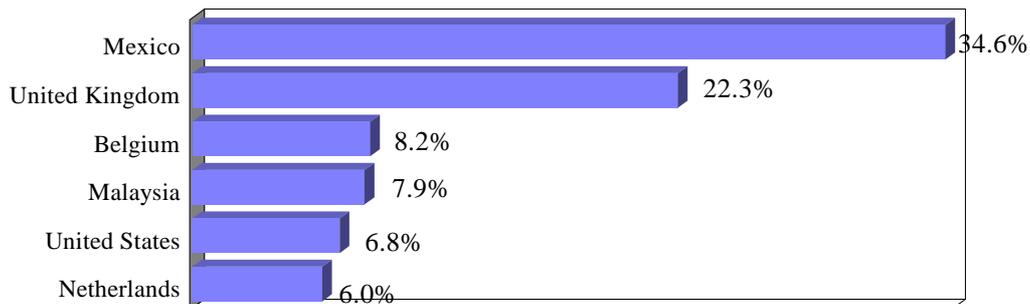
**Table 18. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
(in thousand of doses \*)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
United States	4,301.5	15,683.4	12,540.1	4,215.1	844.7	225.1	0.0	1,504.3	433.0	83,887.7	1,197.5
Germany	0.0	3.7	115.8	18.8	5.7	31,012.1	111.1	269.2	380.9	692.4	694.3
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	930.0	0.0	7.0	13,458.8	1,761.3	1,137.5	3,950.4	0.0	1,054.9
United Kingdom	0.1	0.0	50.4	125.4	432.6	825.7	301.2	721.9	554.0	5,798.7	3,941.3
Other countries of the world	2,611.2	1,155.9	238.9	910.9	1,618.7	949.4	4,024.1	8,145.0	3,414.6	1,610.3	10,751.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,912.9</b>	<b>16,843.0</b>	<b>13,875.2</b>	<b>5,270.2</b>	<b>2,908.7</b>	<b>46,471.1</b>	<b>6,197.6</b>	<b>11,777.8</b>	<b>8,732.8</b>	<b>91,989.1</b>	<b>17,639.3</b>

**Figure 95. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
(in thousand of doses \*)



**Figure 96. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
(in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)

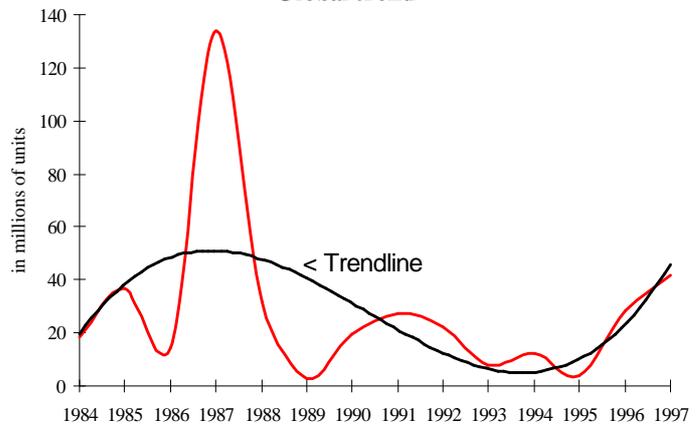


\* calculated on the basis of 1 dose equivalent to 100mg.

(b) LSD

139. In respect of LSD, seizure volumes over the past decade ranged between approximately 15 million and over 30 million units, except for an enormous record of over 130 million units in 1987 (due to large seizures in Brazil, Germany, Australia and Austria). Despite the fact that seizures of LSD usually fluctuate more than with other drugs and trends are more difficult to conclude, seizure volumes for the first half of the 1990s seemed to reflect a decrease while those for 1996 and 1997 indicated a renewed increase, reaching over 70 million units in 1997 (see figure 92).

**Figure 92. LSD seizure volume, 1984-1997**  
Global trend

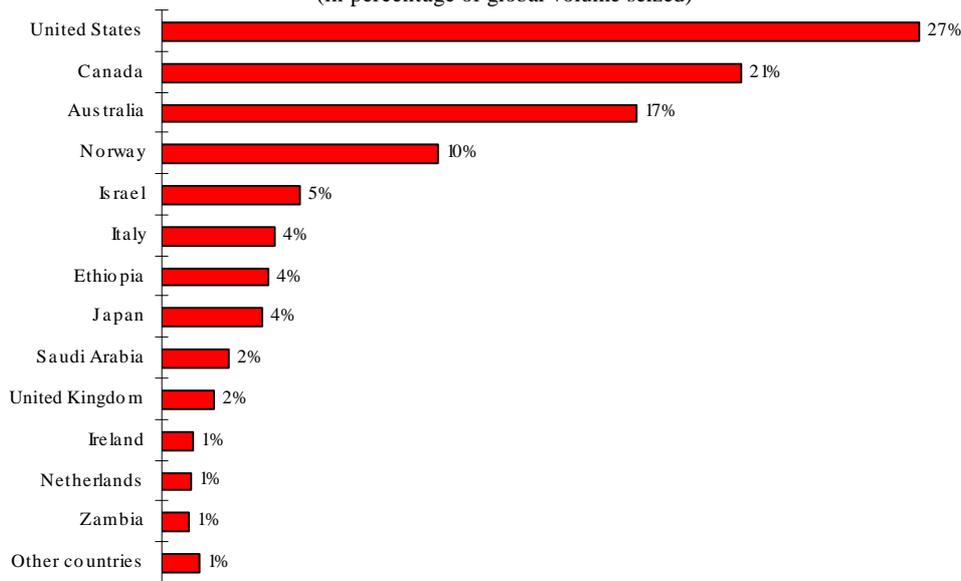


140. Countries which record relatively large seizures of LSD more or less regularly include the United States, Canada, Australia, Israel, Japan and a number of Western European countries including, in the order of quantities seized, Norway, Italy, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland. Fluctuating seizure trends with LSD are partly due to unique seizure records made in various countries, such as Zambia in 1997, Saudi Arabia in 1996 and Ethiopia in 1991. Even though seizures in these countries are not reported on a regular basis, they reflect the world-wide trafficking and widespread availability of this drug (see figure 93).

**Figure 93. LSD seizure volume, 1990-1997**

**Ranking of countries**

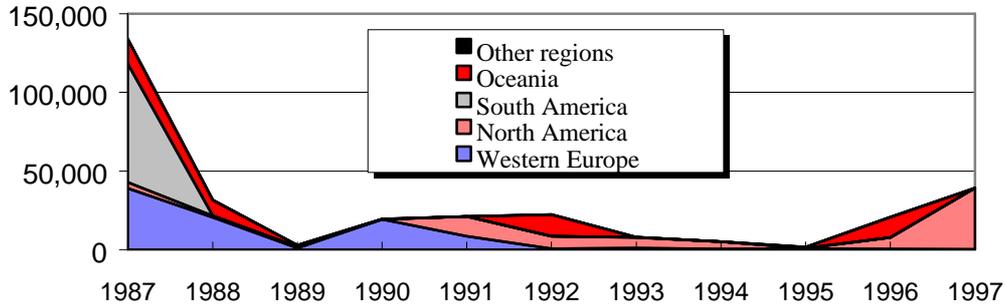
(in percentage of global volume seized)



141. Further seizure statistics of LSD are included in figures 97-99 and table 19.

## Seizures: LSD

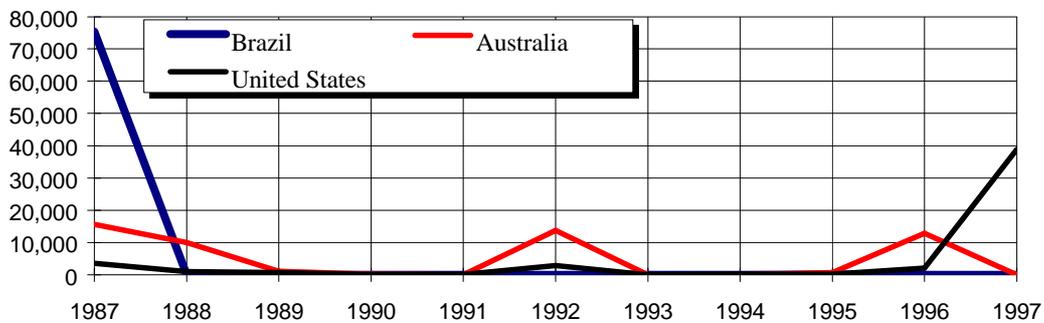
**Figure 97. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
**Breakdown by subregion**  
 (in thousand of doses \*)



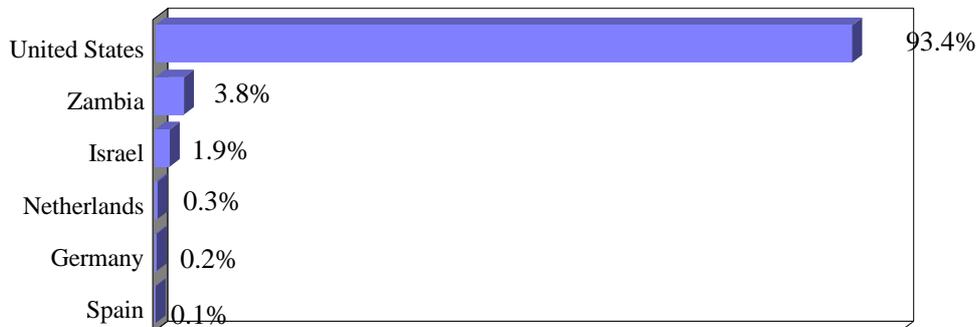
**Table 19. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
 (in thousand of doses \*)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Brazil	75,460.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Australia	15,760.0	10,020.8	1,161.0	200.0	13.1	13,827.3	46.5	22.6	761.4	12,946.2	0.0
United States	3,662.4	1,008.2	731.1	77.4	120.5	2,920.0	0.0	165.2	180.0	2,054.4	38,879.1
Canada	48.3	135.9	68.7	31.1	12,449.1	4,947.3	6,637.8	4,577.0	73.5	5,197.6	22.5
Other countries of the world	39,102.5	20,532.9	1,055.0	19,388.7	14,726.5	617.4	1,230.3	7,644.0	2,935.4	8,013.6	31,713.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,033.3</b>	<b>31,698.8</b>	<b>3,015.8</b>	<b>19,697.3</b>	<b>27,309.2</b>	<b>22,312.0</b>	<b>7,914.6</b>	<b>12,408.9</b>	<b>4,030.3</b>	<b>28,211.8</b>	<b>70,615.4</b>

**Figure 98. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
 (in thousand of doses \*)



**Figure 99. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
 (in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)



\* calculated on the basis of 1,000 doses equivalent to 50mg.

### 3. Depressants

#### 1. Trafficking: seizure statistics

142. Trafficking of depressants mainly relates to methaqualone and substances of the benzodiazepine family. Africa seems to be the most important market for both drug types.

#### (a) "Other depressants (excluding methaqualone)"

143. Most seizures of depressant other than methaqualone seem to relate to diazepam, flunitrazepam and temazepam<sup>27</sup>. Depressants are seized in many regions around the world. Trends are reflected in statistics in figures 102-104 and table 20.

144. Seizures in Africa are made mainly in the West and Central African subregions (mainly Nigeria, followed by Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Togo and Niger), but also in North Africa (mainly in Egypt and Morocco). The enormous increases in 1996 and 1997 were mainly due to large quantities seized in Nigeria.

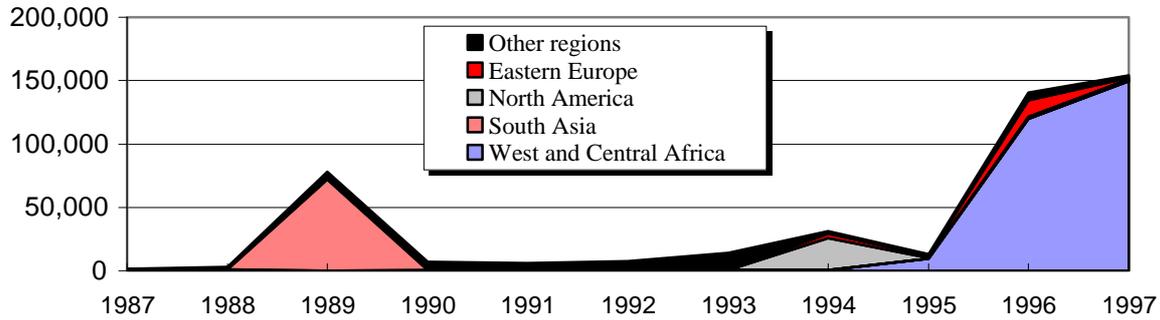
145. In Asia, depressants (other than methaqualone) are mainly seized in the Near and Middle East as well as in East/South-East Asia. Countries/territories which record relatively large seizures more or less regularly include *China (Hong Kong SAR)*, Indonesia, Japan, Lebanon (reported a very large seizure in 1997) and Saudi Arabia. A number of other countries recorded large seizures of depressants in some years, such as China in 1994 and 1995, Jordan in 1995, Malaysia in 1994 and the Republic of Korea in 1996 and 1997. Additionally, Australia records seizures of depressants more or less regularly.

146. In Europe, this drug type is seized in various countries in both Western and Eastern Europe. Countries that recorded large seizures over the last few years include, in the order of volumes seized between 1990 and 1997, the Russian Federation, Greece, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Spain, Sweden, Italy, Norway, Finland, Belgium, Latvia and Denmark.

147. Seizures in the Americas are mainly recorded in the north and relate to the United States, Canada and Mexico.

## Seizures: Depressants

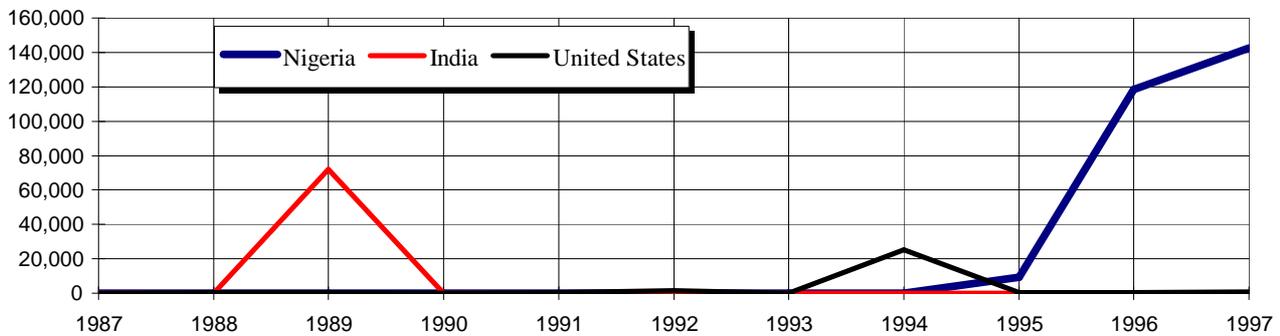
**Figure 102. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
Breakdown by subregion  
(in thousand of doses \*)



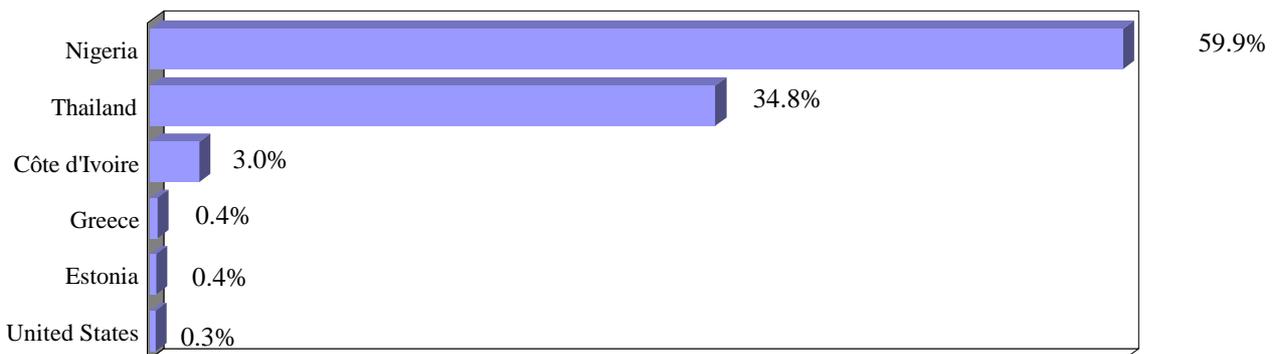
**Table 20. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
(in thousand of doses \*)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,100.0	118,325.2	142,648.7
India	0.0	0.0	72,000.0	0.0	0.0	118.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States	27.5	503.5	342.4	120.9	390.8	1,376.6	0.0	25,427.8	307.4	475.6	799.0
Russian Federation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,278.7	1,680.0	9,100.0	1.0
Other countries of the world	3,125.0	6,187.0	6,505.5	5,942.9	6,749.7	13,782.3	2,820.3	2,123.8	6,878.5	8,868.8	11,244.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,152.5</b>	<b>6,690.5</b>	<b>78,847.9</b>	<b>6,063.8</b>	<b>7,140.5</b>	<b>15,277.0</b>	<b>2,820.3</b>	<b>30,830.3</b>	<b>17,965.9</b>	<b>136,769.6</b>	<b>154,693.3</b>

**Figure 103. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
(in thousand of doses \*)



**Figure 104. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
(in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)

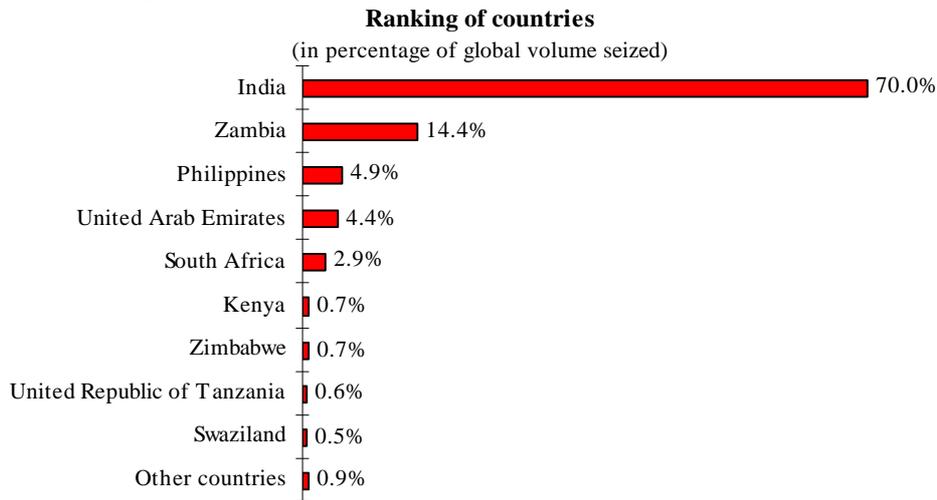


\* calculated on the basis of 1 dose equivalent to 10 mg.

(b) Methaqualone

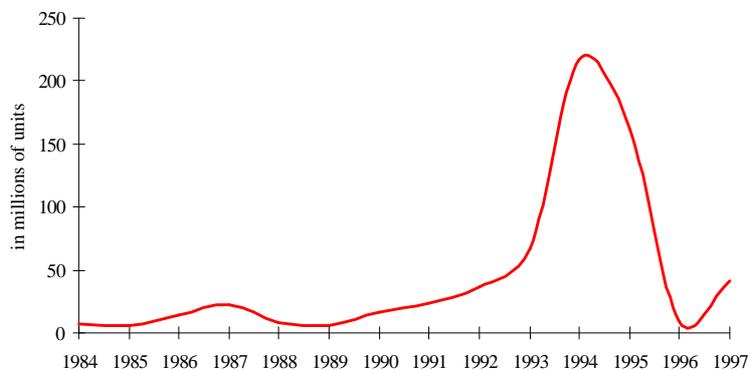
148. Trafficking of methaqualone, also known as mandrax, received increased attention throughout the last decade, particularly during the first half of the 1990s when global seizure volumes were rising fast (see figure 100). Seizures of that drug were mainly reported by India, South Africa and other countries in East/Southern Africa such as Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, United Republic of Tanzania, Swaziland and Malawi, in the order of volumes seized between 1990 and 1997 (see figure 101).

**Figure 101. Methaqualone seizure volume, 1990-1997**



149. Efforts to combat clandestine methaqualone production in India in recent years seem to have resulted in a reduction of trafficking of that drug from India to South Africa. India, which recorded enormous seizure increases during the early 1990s, with a peak in 1994/95, reported a significant decrease in 1996. However, quantities seized in 1997 were slightly up again. South Africa's seizure volume, on the other hand, remained more stable throughout the 1990s, indicating that the illicit market there persists. The reduction of methaqualone production in the traditional source country (India) may have been compensated by local African production, as was also indicated by the detection of laboratories in some East/Southern African countries. While some reported "laboratory" activities, such as in Kenya, only related to the tableting of the drug, with the continued importation of the powder from India, others seem to involve the actual production of methaqualone, though the origin of the required precursors is unknown<sup>28</sup>. In 1997, the United Arab Emirates reported a very large seizure volume. According to Interpol, several large clandestine laboratories were dismantled in that country<sup>29</sup>.

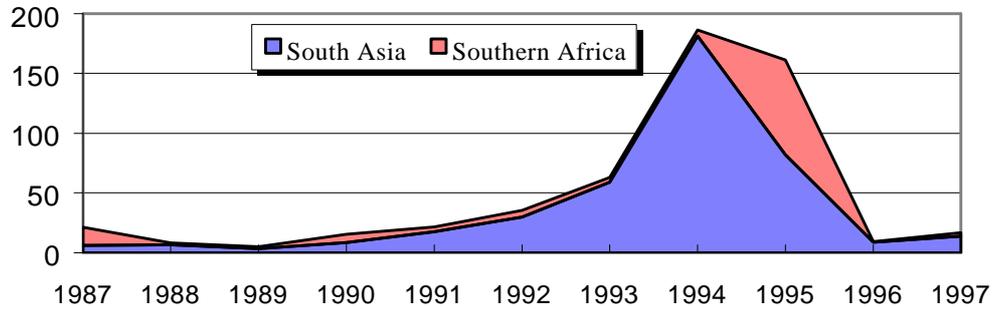
**Figure 100. Methaqualone seizure volume, 1984-1997**  
**Global trend**



150. Further seizure statistics of methaqualone are included in figures 105-107 and table 21.

## Seizures: Methaqualone

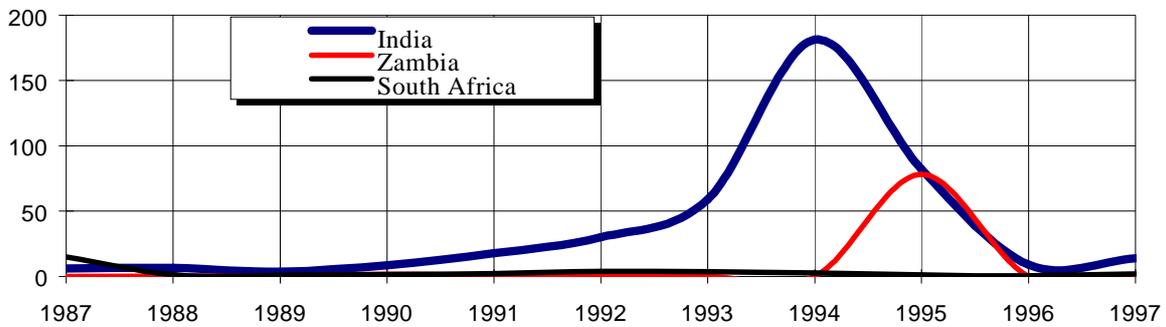
**Figure 105. Global trend, 1987-1997**  
**Breakdown by subregion**  
 (in millions of doses \*)



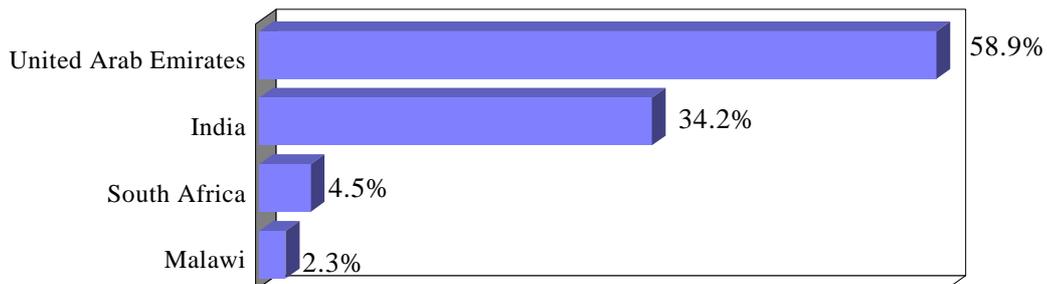
**Table 21. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1987-1997**  
 (in millions of doses \*)

Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
India	6.0	6.6	3.5	8.6	17.7	29.9	58.9	181.3	81.9	8.8	13.9
Zambia	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	1.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	78.2	0.0	0.0
South Africa	14.9	1.3	0.7	1.2	2.0	3.8	3.5	2.7	1.0	0.6	1.8
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other countries of the world	1.6	0.2	1.2	5.6	2.6	1.3	4.2	4.8	0.6	0.5	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>216.7</b>	<b>161.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>40.7</b>

**Figure 106. Trends of the three highest-ranking countries, 1987-1997**  
 (in millions of doses \*)



**Figure 107. Countries ranked in order of volume of drug seized, 1997**  
 (in proportion of total quantity seized worldwide)



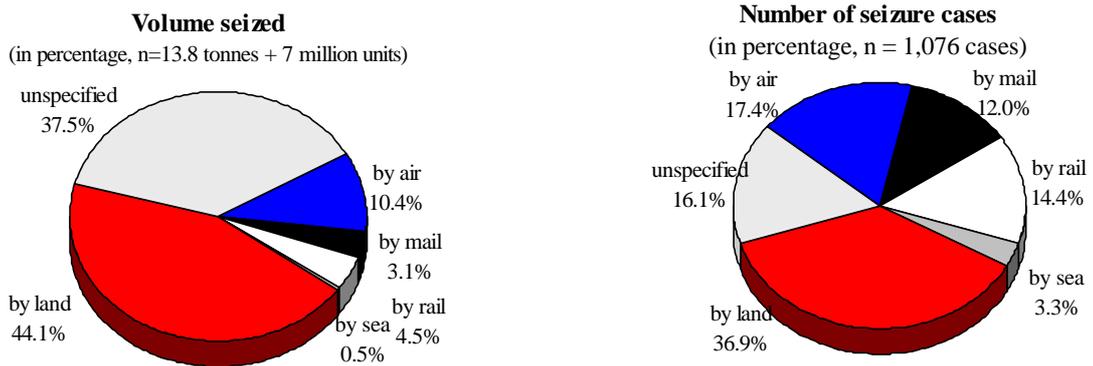
\* calculated on the basis of 1 dose equivalent to 250mg.

#### 4. Methods of transportation of psychotropic substances<sup>14</sup>

151. Currently available data provide only limited information with regard to methods of transportation of psychotropic substances, since seizures are quoted by weight as well as differing units (ampoules, tablets, doses, etc.), making any comparison difficult. Analysis of trends and identification of details on single drug types are further complicated because most data are available per substance group only. Despite these limitations, some graphics are presented below which group together all seizures of psychotropic substances.

152. The primary method of transportation is by road, presumably due to the generally shorter distances between manufacturing and destination countries. Air, mail and rail transport also rank highly with regard to numbers of seizures, but quantities trafficked are low. Transport by sea seems insignificant.

**Figure 108. Methods of transportation of psychotropic substances**  
Worldwide, 1997



## IV. Prices and value of drugs

153. Prices are among the most complex indicators of a market, including that of illicit drugs, reflecting not only an interaction of supply and demand but also various other factors relating to quality (purity), competition, risk, etc. Illicit drug prices are differentiated between farmgate and wholesale/retail (street) prices.

154. The value of drugs is the product of net production and farmgate prices and represents the potential annual gross income made by farmers in a particular region/country though the volume of drug produced.

### A. Opium

#### 1. Opium farmgate prices

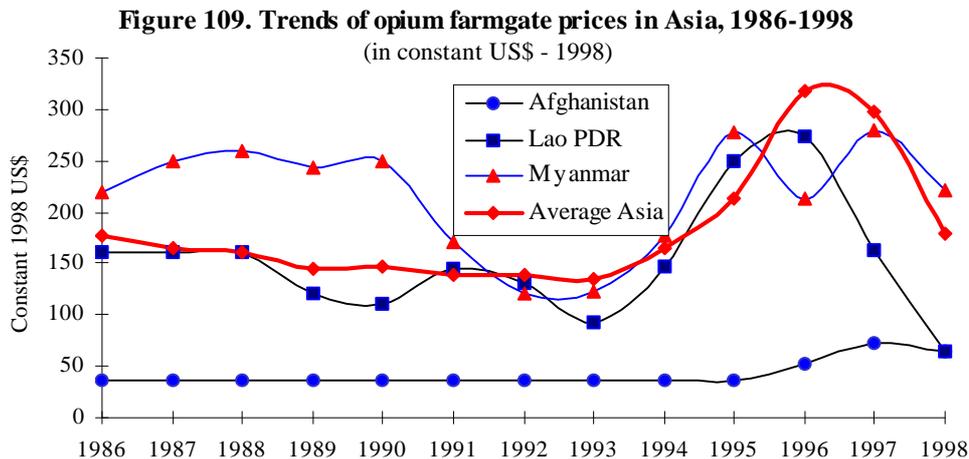
155. The average farmgate price of opium in Asia, which was following a rather decreasing trend throughout the last decade, reflected a rise during the mid-1990s reaching particularly high levels in 1996 and 1997. In 1998, however, prices declined again. The greatest reductions were observed in Viet Nam and the Lao People’s Democratic Republic. The latest prices for Myanmar and Thailand (final data are not available) are also estimated to have declined. Prices in Afghanistan in 1998 reflected a decrease, following consistent increases throughout recent years. Pakistan was the only country where opium prices continued to rise in 1998. (Table 22 and figure 109).

**Table 22. Opium farmgate prices, 1986 - 1998**

(in constant US\$ - 1998, per kilogramme)

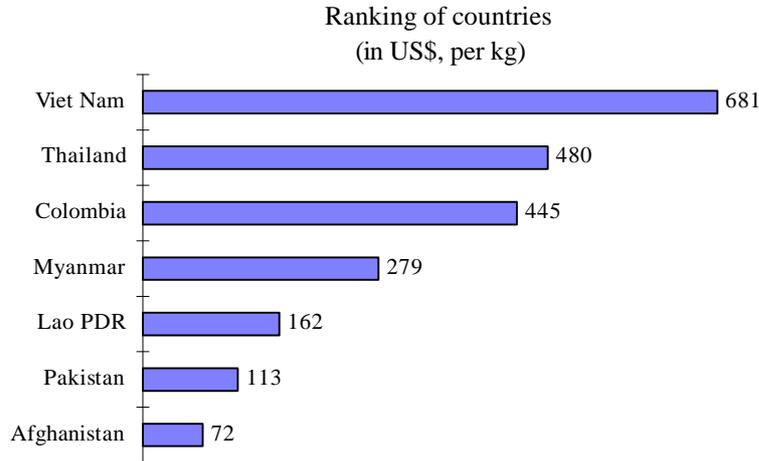
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>ASIA</b>													
Afghanistan	37	37	37	37	36	36	36	37	37	37	52	72	64
Pakistan	76	70	68	54	46	80	79	69	71	67	124	113	129
Lao PDR	161	161	161	120	110	144	131	92	147	250	273	162	65
Myanmar	220	249	260	243	249	170	120	123	178	277	214	279	
Thailand	326	224	190	166	187	209	231	253	274	295	589	480	
Viet Nam	248	248	248	248	248	189	232	239	283	350	652	681	250
Average Asia	178	165	161	145	146	138	138	136	165	213	317	298	180 (*)
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>													
Colombia						2334	1411	609	605	556	603	445	382

(\*) Estimated for 1998



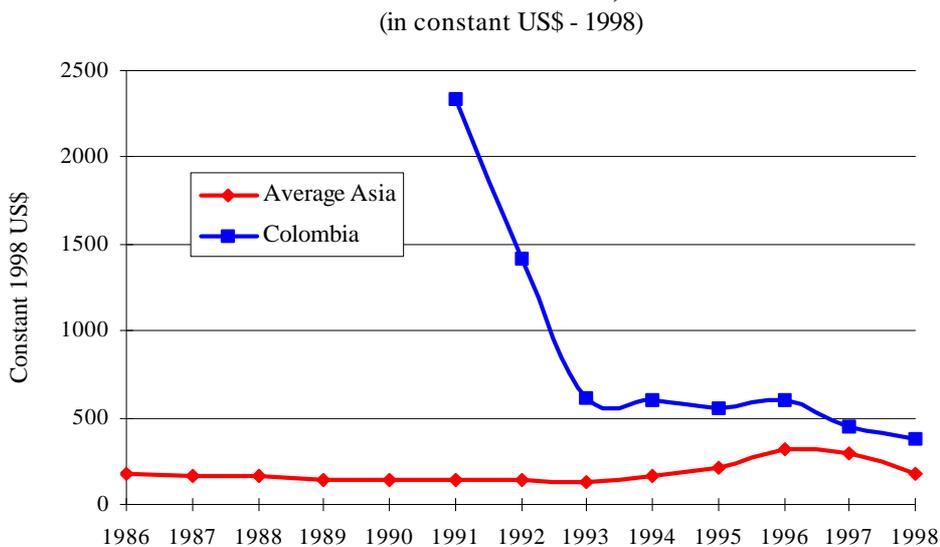
156. In South-West Asia, opium prices are generally lower than in South-East Asia. This contrasts with the situation in respect of yields, which are much higher in Afghanistan and Pakistan than in producer countries in South-East Asia. It is generally believed that the opium produced in South-West Asia, while having the highest yield, fetches the lowest price due to its poorer quality (see figure 110; for comparison of yields, or refer to table 2).

**Figure 110. Opium farmgate prices, 1997**



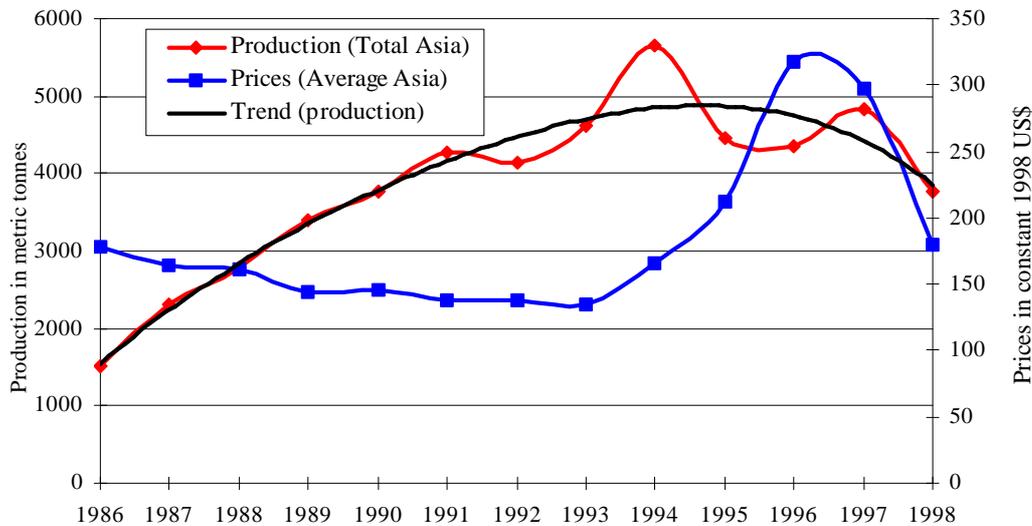
157. Opium farmgate prices in Colombia are generally higher than the average level in Asia, but prices continue to fall. In 1998, opium prices in Colombia remained the highest worldwide, despite a decrease of more than 10% (see figure 111). (Prices for Mexico are not available).

**Figure 111. Trends of opium farmgate prices  
in Asia and Latin America, 1986-1998**



158. A correlation of opium production and price trends in Asia is presented in figure 112 below. Prices were falling only modestly during the 1980s as compared to the fast increase in production, which suggests that demand may have been rising as well. With the initiation of a cutback in production in many countries in Asia during the mid-1990s, prices started to rise, reaching peaks in 1996 and 1997. In 1998, however, both production and prices were falling. One possible explanation for the latest price reduction may be a decline in demand due to a shift from heroin to other drugs among new consumers. Another might be that there is hidden/unknown production of opium, which would bring production to a higher level than that currently estimated.

**Figure 112. Correlation of opium production and price trends in Asia, 1986-1998**



## **2. Value of opium produced**

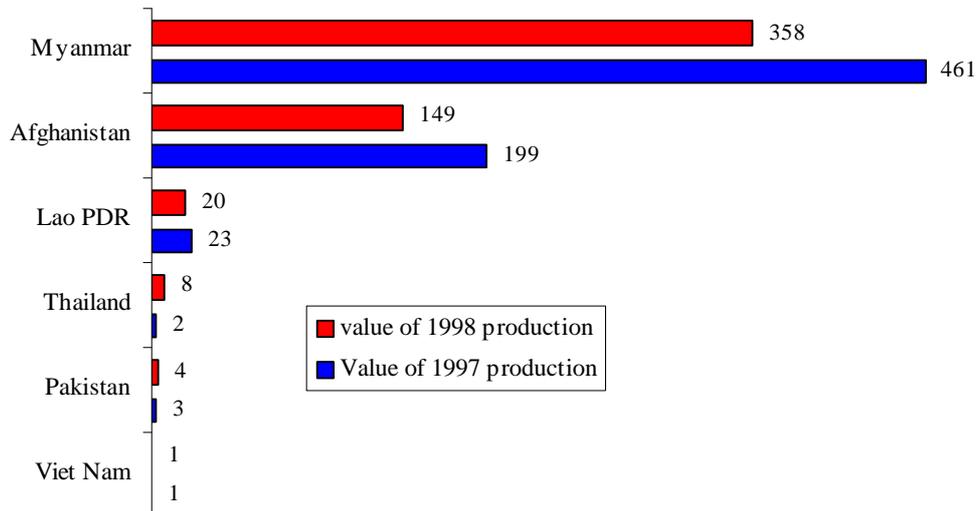
159. During the last two years, the value of opium - calculated from estimated production and average farmgate price per country in Asia (see table 23 and figure 113) - was highest in Myanmar (US\$ 360-460 million) followed by Afghanistan (US\$ 150-200 million) and the Lao People's Democratic Republic (US\$ 20 million). The total value in Asia has decreased from US\$ 690 million in 1997 to \$ 540 million in 1998, with the latter being based on the 1997 farmgate prices (due to the absence of 1998 data from Myanmar and Thailand). With the application of the farmgate prices for 1998 (as far as available), the total value per country will be even lower.

160. Since the number of families, farmers or persons involved in drug production is unknown for most countries, the potential income can be calculated only per country, but not per individual farmer.

<b>Table 23. Estimated value of opium produced in Asia in 1997 and 1998</b>					
Country	A	B	C	D = A x B	E = A x C
	<i>1997 farmgate prices (in US\$/kg)</i>	1997 estimated production (in tonnes)	1998 estimated production (in tonnes)	1997 total value of production (in million US\$) (based on '97 farmgate price)	1998 total value of production (in million US\$) (based on '97 farmgate price)
Viet Nam	670	2	2	1	1
Pakistan	111	24	34	3	4
Thailand	473	4	17	2	8
Lao PDR	159	147	124	23	20
Afghanistan	71	2,804	2,102	199	149
Myanmar	275	1,676	1,303	461	358
<b>Total Asia</b>		<b>4,657</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>540</b>

**Figure 113. Estimated value of opium in Asia, 1997-1998**

Ranking of countries  
(in millions of US\$)



## B. Coca

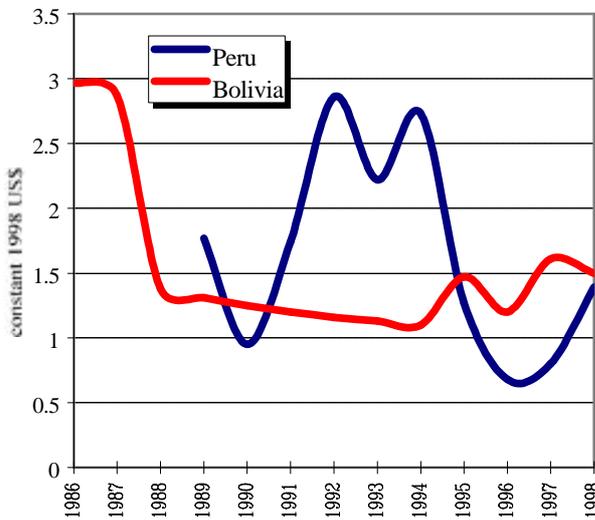
### 1. Coca farmgate prices (coca leaf/paste, cocaine base)

161. Farmgate prices of coca differ from those in the case of opium to the extent that coca is sold at various levels, i.e. coca leaf, coca paste (sometimes in different forms, i.e. raw and washed in Peru) and cocaine base (all of which tend to be produced at the “farmgate” level), and therefore fetch different prices. The availability of price data at the various production stages differ from country to country (perhaps reflecting different practices), thus making a comparison more difficult. The following table 24 and figures 114-116 provide an overview of the data available on various coca prices. Further details on the coca prices in Peru are included in tables 25-26 and figures 117 and 118.

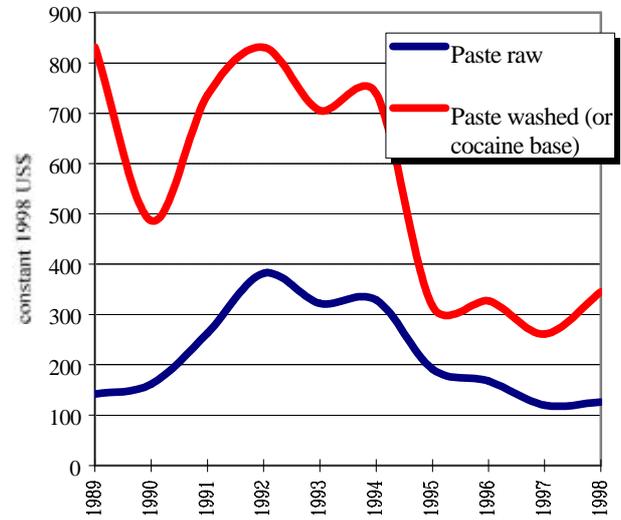
**Table 24. Coca prices, 1986-1998**  
(in constant US\$-1998, per kilogramme)

Country	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Peru</b>													
leaf				1.77	0.95	1.74	2.86	2.22	2.73	1.27	0.68	0.8	1.39
paste raw				142	162	263	382	322	329	192	168	120	126
paste washed (or cocaine base)				832	486	736	831	705	739	317	327	261	345
<b>Colombia</b>													
base	2,984	1,773	1,152	893	658	662	612	883	1,432	609	831	1,127	1,139
<b>Bolivia</b>													
leaf	2.97	2.87	1.38	1.31	1.25	1.2	1.16	1.13	1.1	1.47	1.2	1.61	1.5
base			2,067	1,454	750	542	525	853	795	942	601	682	

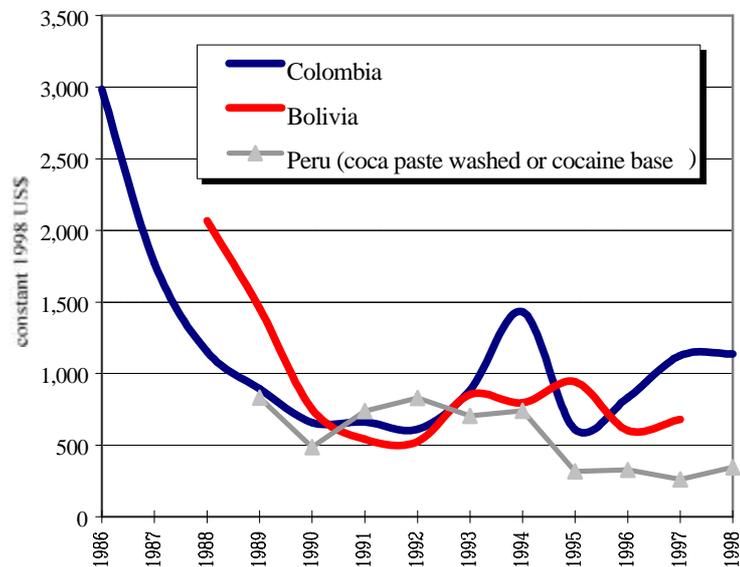
**Figure 114. Price of coca leaf, 1986-1998**  
**Bolivia - Peru**  
(in constant 1998 US\$)



**Figure 115. Price of coca paste, 1989-1998**  
**Peru**  
(in constant 1998 US\$)



**Figure 116. Price of cocaine base, 1986-1998**  
**Colombia - Bolivia - Peru**  
(in constant 1998 US\$)

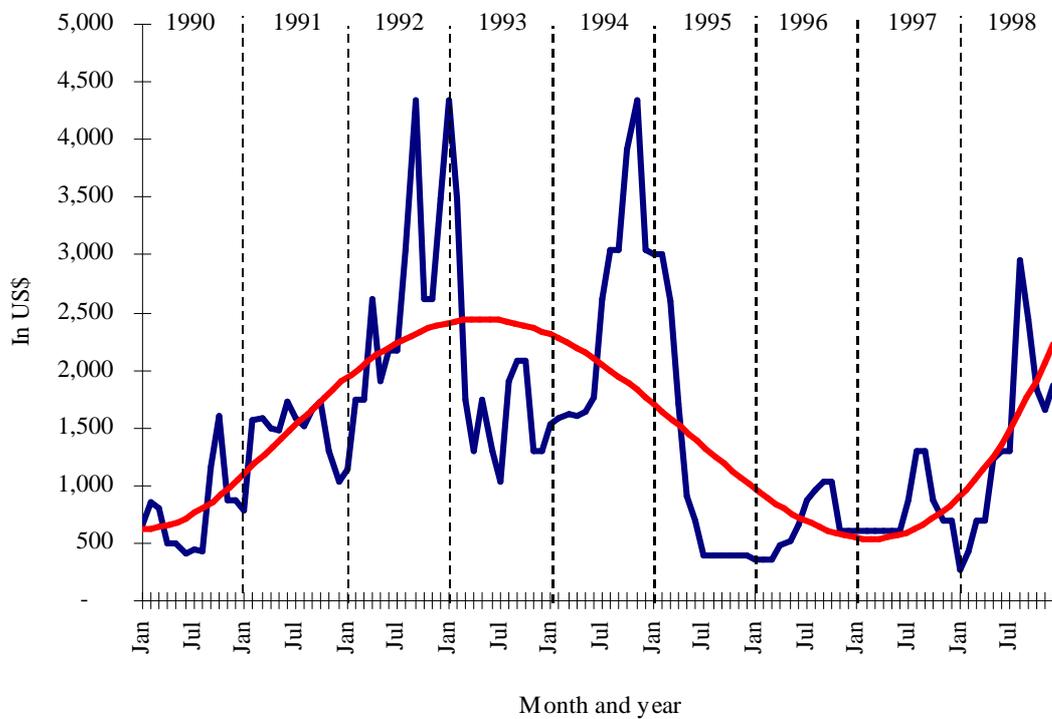


**Table 25 and figure 117. Price of coca leaf in Peru, Upper Huallaga**

January 1990-December 1998

(in US\$, per metric tonne)

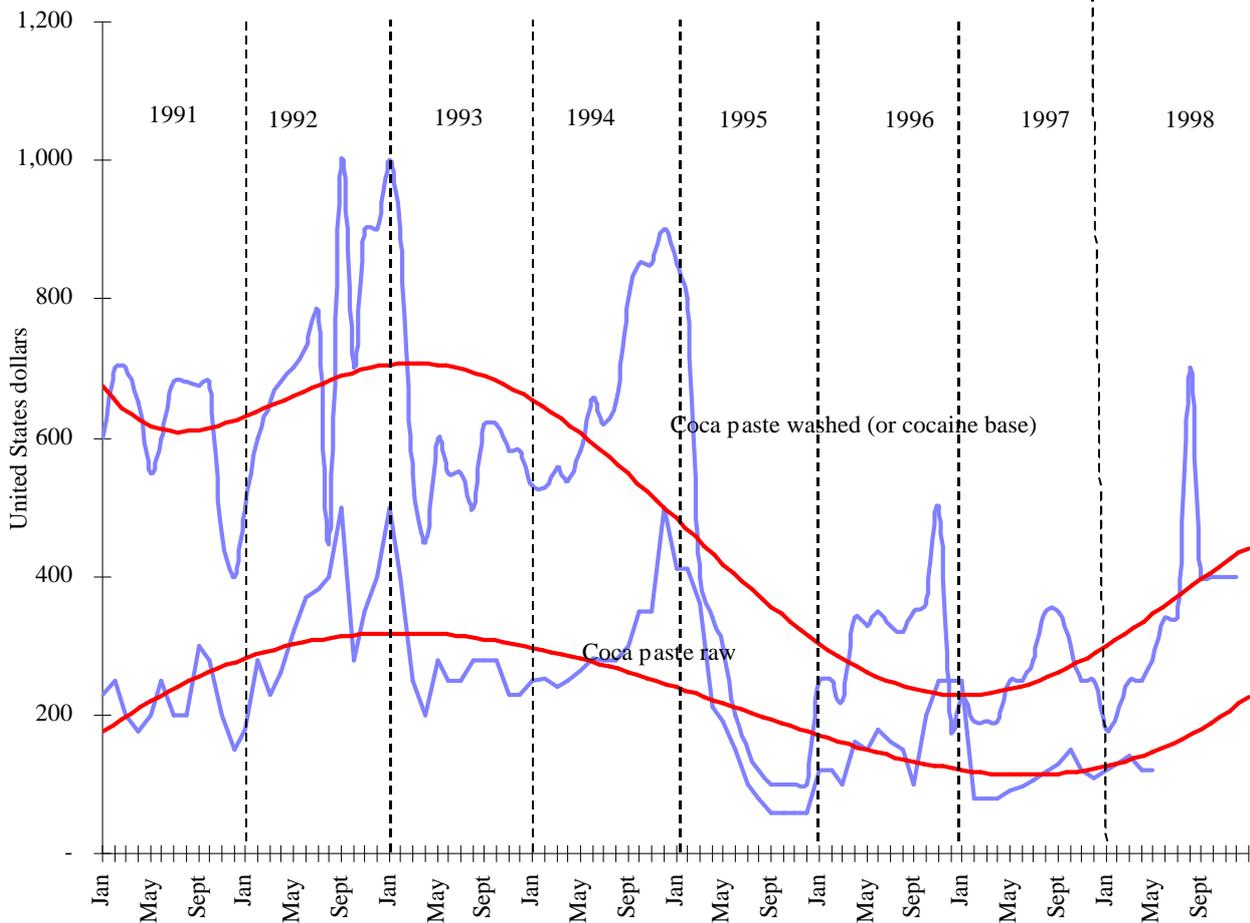
Month/ Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Average
1990	660	850	800	500	500	410	440	420	1,160	1,600	870	870	757
1991	790	1,560	1,580	1,500	1,470	1,730	1,580	1,520	1,650	1,730	1,300	1,040	1,454
1992	1,130	1,740	1,740	2,610	1,910	2,170	2,170	3,040	4,350	2,610	2,610	3,480	2,463
1993	4,350	3,480	1,740	1,300	1,740	1,300	1,040	1,910	2,090	2,090	1,300	1,300	1,970
1994	1,530	1,580	1,620	1,610	1,640	1,760	2,610	3,040	3,040	3,910	4,350	3,040	2,478
1995	3,000	3,000	2,600	1,700	900	700	400	400	400	400	400	400	1,192
1996	350	350	350	480	520	650	870	960	1,040	1,040	610	610	653
1997	610	610	610	610	610	610	870	1,300	1,300	870	700	700	783
1998	260	430	700	700	1,220	1,300	1,300	2,960	2,430	1,830	1,650	1,870	1,388
Average	1,409	1,511	1,304	1,223	1,168	1,181	1,253	1,728	1,940	1,787	1,532	1,479	1,460



Note: Strong price declines (1993-1995) have been related to the dismantling of the Medellín and the Cali cartels, going hand in hand with increased efforts by Peruvian authorities to prevent the landing of aircrafts transporting consignments of cocaine.

**Table 26 and figure 118. Price of coca paste raw and washed (cocaine base) in Peru, Upper Huallaga**  
 January 1991 - December 1998\*  
 (in US\$, per kilogramme)

Year-Month	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Year-Month	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
<b>Coca paste raw</b>									<b>Coca paste washed (or cocaine base)</b>								
Jan	230	180	500	249	410	120	250	120	Jan	600	495	1,000	531	850	250	230	180
Feb	250	280	400	251	410	120	80	130	Feb	700	600	900	528	800	250	190	200
Mar	200	230	250	240	360	100	80	140	Mar	700	650	550	556	400	220	190	250
Apr	175	260	200	248	210	160	80	120	Apr	650	680	450	537	340	340	190	250
May	200	320	280	264	190	150	90	120	May	550	700	600	581	300	330	250	280
Jun	250	370	250	283	150	180	97		Jun	600	730	550	656	200	350	250	340
Jul	200	380	250	280	100	160	107		Jul	680	780	550	620	150	330	280	340
Aug	200	400	280	280	80	150	118		Aug	680	450	500	650	120	320	350	700
Sep	300	500	280	300	60	100	130		Sep	675	1,000	620	800	100	350	350	400
Oct	280	280	280	350	60	200	150		Oct	680	700	620	850	100	360	300	400
Nov	200	350	230	350	60	250	120		Nov	460	900	580	850	100	500	250	400
Dec	150	400	230	500	60	250	110		Dec	400	900	580	900	100	180	250	400
Average	220	329	286	300	179	162	118	126	Average	615	715	625	672	297	315	257	345



\* for coca paste raw, until May 1998.

## 2. Value of coca produced

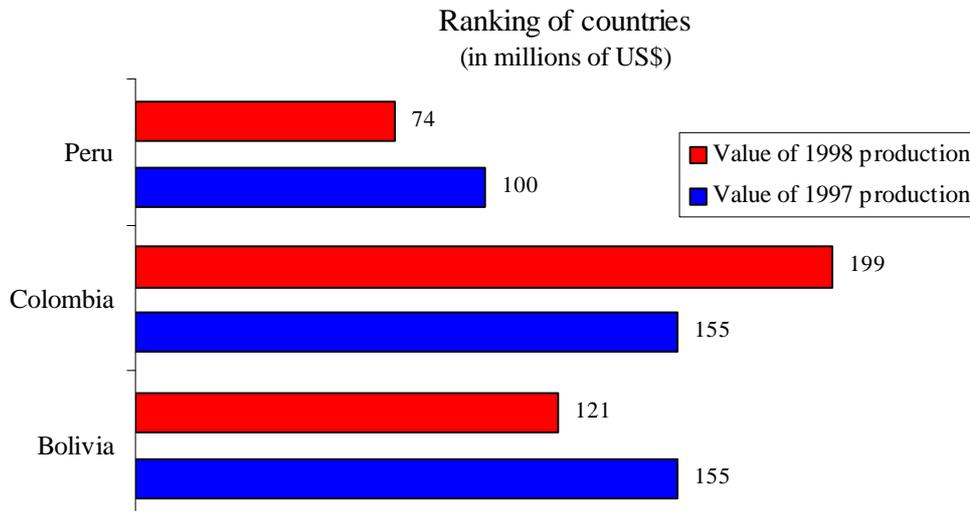
162. The different levels of coca prices, as explained before, also provide an obstacle to calculating the value of that drug, not least due to the unavailability of comparative data. In the following graphic presentations, the value of coca is calculated on the basis of coca leaf (table 27 and figure 119) as well as cocaine base (table 28 and figure 120), to show a comparison. Some of the prices included are estimates.

### Coca leaf

<b>Table 27. Estimated value of coca leaf produced in 1997 and 1998</b>					
Country	A	B	C	D = A x B	E = A x C
	1997 <i>farmgate prices</i> (in US\$/kg)	1997 estimated production (in tonnes)	1998 estimated production (in tonnes)	1997 total value of production (in million US\$) (based on '97 farmgate price)	1998 total value of production (in million US\$) (based on '97 farmgate price)
Bolivia	1.56	99,504	77,392	155	121
Colombia	1.20 *	129,481	165,934	155	199
Peru	0.77	130,200	95,600	100	74
<b>Total Latin America</b>		<b>359,185</b>	<b>338,926</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>393</b>

\* estimated

**Figure 119. Estimated value of coca leaf, 1987-1998**

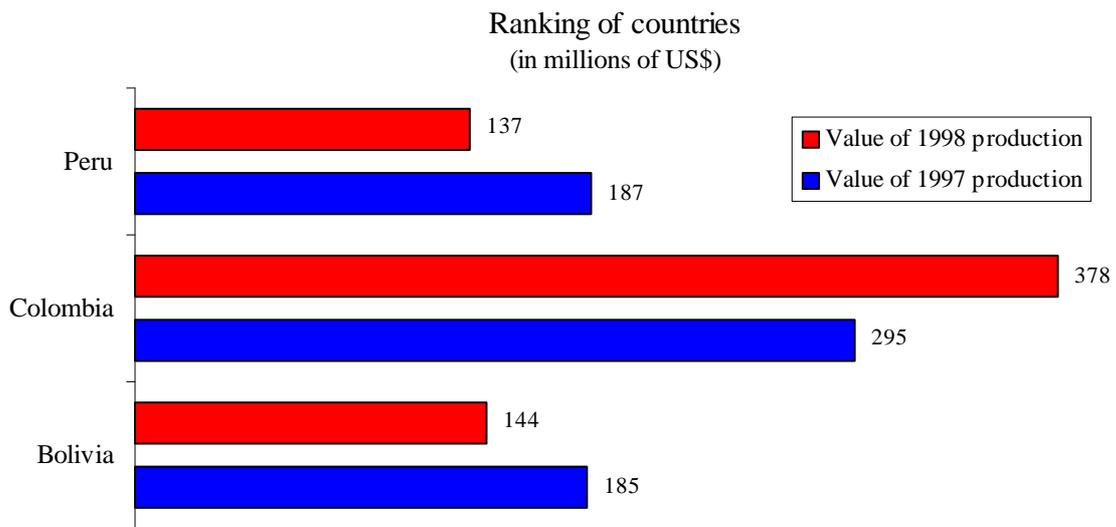


Cocaine base

<b>Table 28. Estimated value of potential cocaine base produced in 1997 and 1998</b>					
Country	A	B	C	D = A x B	E = A x C
	<i>1998 * cocaine base prices (in US\$/kg)</i>	<b>1997 estimated production (in tonnes)</b>	<b>1998 estimated production (in tonnes)</b>	<b>1997 total value of production (in million US\$)</b> <small>(based on '98* cocaine base price)</small>	<b>1998 total value of production (in million US\$)</b> <small>(based on '98* cocaine base price)</small>
Bolivia	682	271	211	185	144
Colombia	1,139	259	332	295	378
Peru	345	543	398	187	137
<b>Total Latin America</b>		<b>1,073</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>659</b>

\* except for Bolivia (1997 price)

**Figure 120. Estimated value of potential cocaine base in Latin America, 1997-1998**



### C. Heroin and cocaine<sup>f</sup>

163. The prices that users will be prepared to pay for heroin and cocaine vary markedly and may be affected by many factors, including their availability, perceived utility ('instrumental use'), current popularity, reputation for quality and the image projected of them in terms of potential harm. For example, a widespread change to what is seen as a safer means of administration, such as from intravenous injection to inhalation, may influence the nature and dimension of the user base, affect purity levels and enhance profit potential, enabling prices to hold steady or even fall.

164. So-called 'street prices' will be linked to issues relating not only to the market environment but to factors concerning those engaged at every level of the production/trafficking/distribution chain, including perceived risk, competition, overhead costs (e.g., for transportation or paying off intermediaries), access to viable threshold user populations and the purchasing powers of those populations. At times when markets are saturated, suppliers may stockpile commodities or even sell them off at a loss, in order to undercut competitors, pay off debts or maintain their markets.

165. Some generalizations may be made, such as that prices will tend to be considerably higher in developed consumer countries than in developing countries in zones of production of the raw materials for heroin and cocaine (i.e., opium and coca). In 1997, the average street price of heroin in Europe was \$140 a gramme (ranging from \$8.90 to \$489), while that for cocaine was about \$110 (from \$11 to \$306). In the United States, the average price of heroin at that time, at \$ 214 (from \$14 to \$600), was significantly higher than that of cocaine, at US\$ 66 (\$7 to \$200). Far higher prices are fetched in Japan, where in 1996 cocaine was being sold at about \$780 and heroin at around US\$ 1,000 a gramme.

166. Painting a quite different picture, prices of heroin in 1997 were as low as \$3 a gramme in Thailand and \$54 in *Hong Kong SAR of China*. Heroin fetched \$2 a gramme in Pakistan in 1996, \$15 in Iran (1994) and \$35 in Turkey (1994). In Latin America in 1997, cocaine prices of just \$1 a gramme were reported in Colombia and Bolivia and even less in Peru, where trafficking organizations may have responded to increased law enforcement effectiveness and surpluses in established consumer zones by 'dumping' stockpiles onto local communities.

167. Over the past decade, inflation-adjusted prices in Western Europe fell by 45% for cocaine and 60% for heroin. Comparative falls in the United States were about 50% for cocaine and 70% for heroin. Nevertheless, the overall decline of drug prices in industrialized countries has levelled out in very recent years and given way to relative stabilization. While there was a massive decline in prices of "pure" heroin in the United States, drops in prices at street level were far less

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<sup>f</sup> Prices of heroin and cocaine, as mentioned in this chapter, are presented on a comparative basis over a time period and have, therefore, been inflation adjusted and weighted (by population). Thus, some prices mentioned here slightly differ from those included in annex I, section A, which includes figures only for 1997 as received.

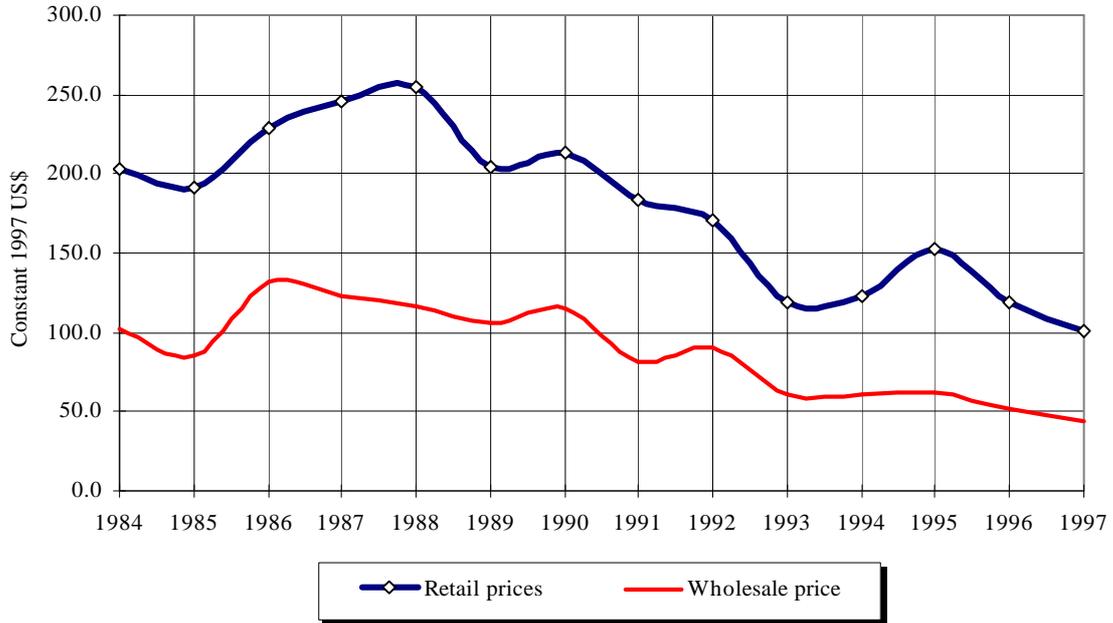
pronounced, rising levels of supply having led to an increase in purity rather than any fall in prices. US authorities reported the mean purity level of heroin to be around 6% in 1987 but about 37% by 1997, in which year levels were even reaching 60% in New York.

168. In general, the market dynamics of illicit drugs are little different to those pertaining to other 'commodities', their illicit nature notwithstanding. The 'supply/demand' equation generally holds good, although equations between prices, purity levels and availability of drugs are less precise. The massive differentials in the price ranges quoted earlier illustrate that the first question to be asked in response to issues of street prices is - which street? To draw an analogy, a bottle of wine may fetch one price in a local store but quite another in a smart restaurant or nightclub. Despite the added factors of illicitness and attendant risk, the same is basically true for drugs, the environment in which they are sold being inextricably linked to the prices that consumers are prepared to pay for them.

169. A graphical overview of price trends are presented in figures 121-124, which include a comparison of trends at the retail (street) and wholesale level of heroin and cocaine in Western Europe as well as wholesale price trends in Europe compared to the United States.

**Figure 121. Heroin retail and wholesale prices  
in Western Europe\*, 1984-1997**

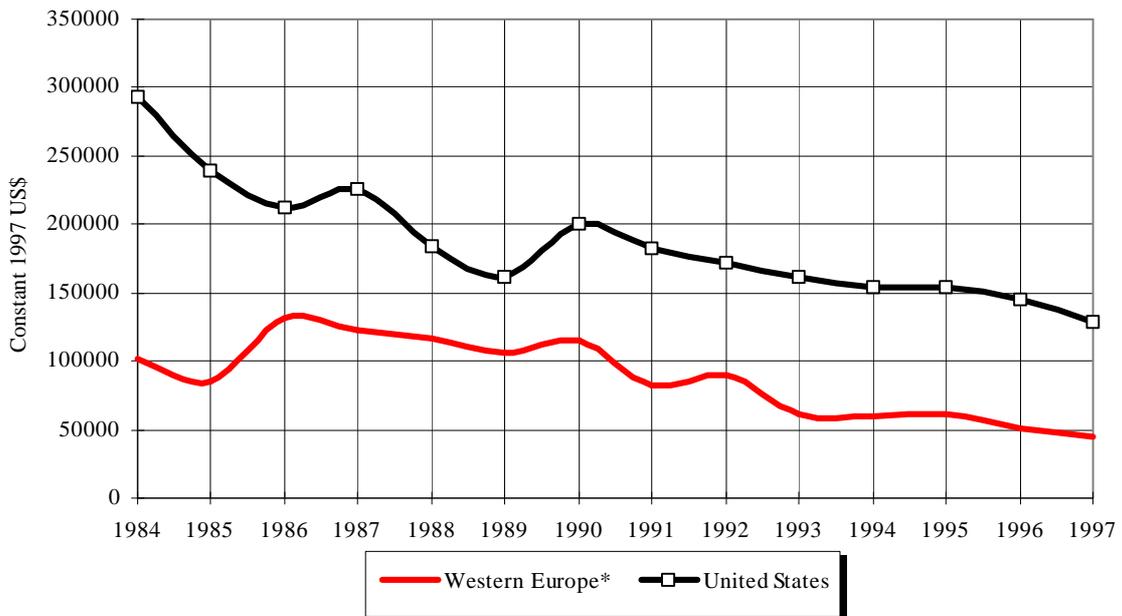
(in constant 1997 US\$ per gramme)



\* Weighted average (by population) of: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

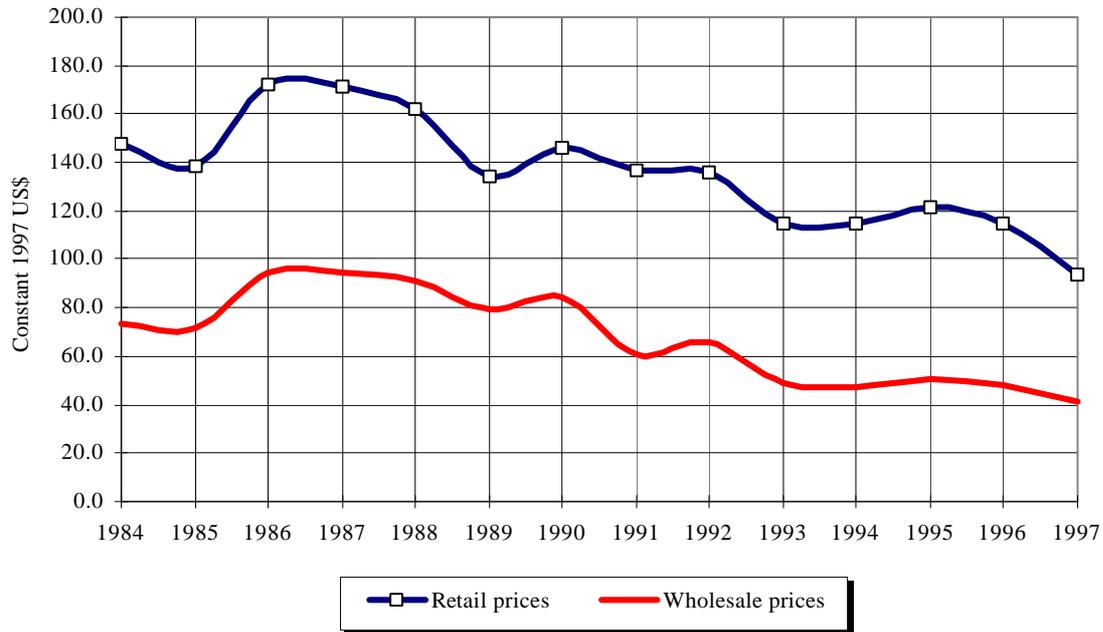
**Figure 122. Heroin wholesale prices  
in Western Europe\* and the United States, 1984-1997**

(in constant 1997 US\$ per kilogramme)



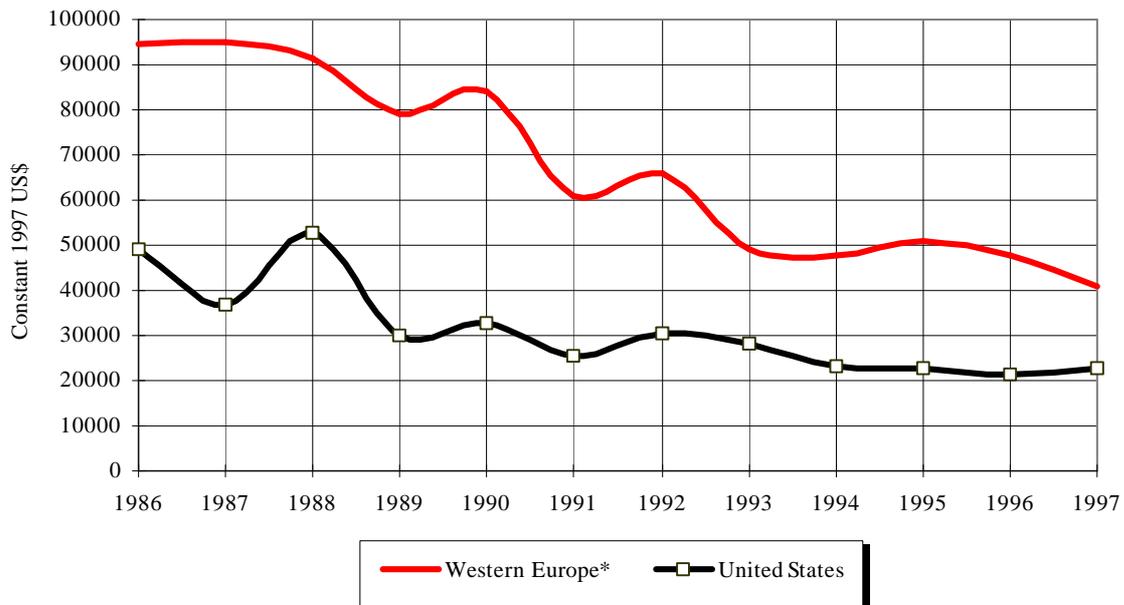
\* Weighted average (by population) of: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

**Figure 123. Cocaine retail and wholesale prices  
in Western Europe\*, 1984-1997**  
(in constant 1997 US\$ per gramme)



\* Weighted average (by population) of: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

**Figure 124. Cocaine wholesale prices  
in Western Europe\* and the United States , 1986-1997**  
(in constant 1997 US\$ per kilogramme)



\* Weighted average (by population) of: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.



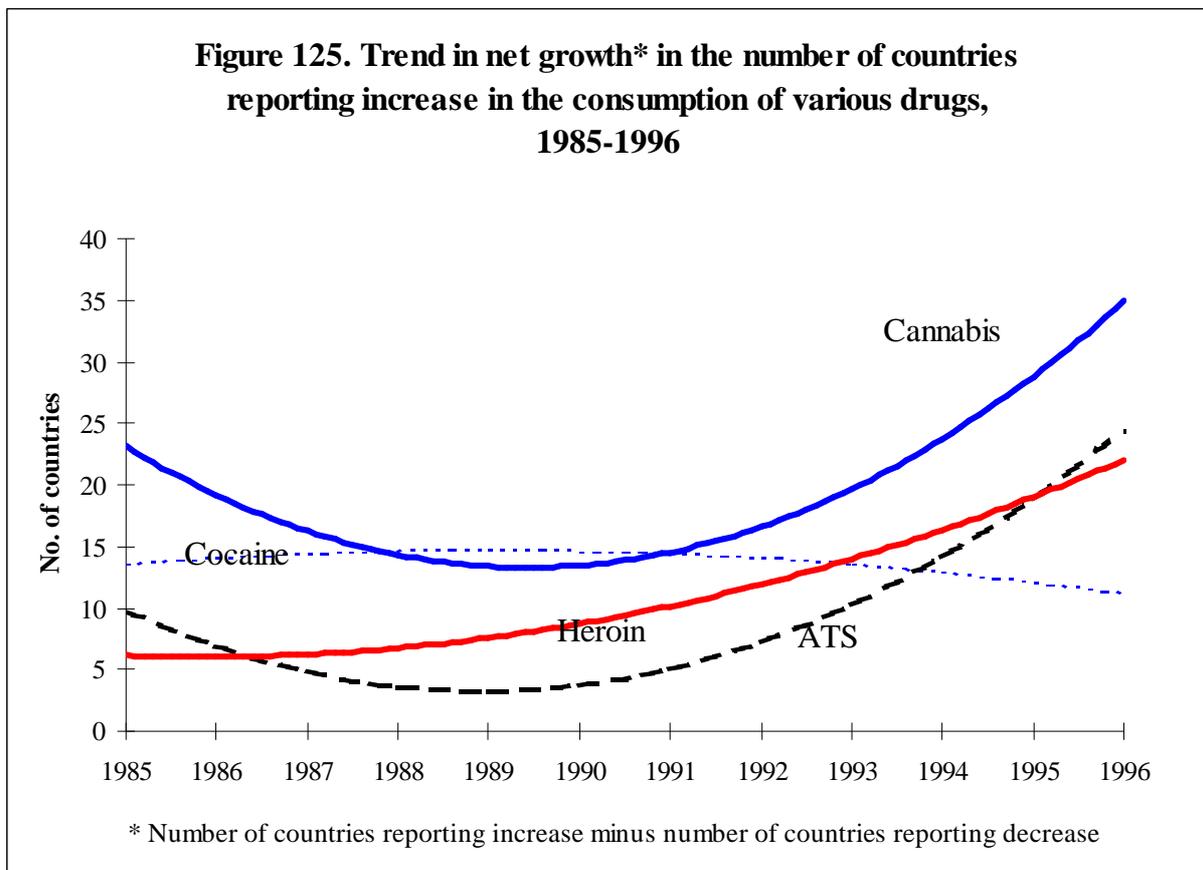
# Part two: demand

## V. Executive summary

170. Estimates presented in the *World Drug Report*<sup>30</sup> show that **cannabis** is the most widely abused drug in all parts of the world, with an estimated 141 million people consuming it. This represents about 2.5% of the world population (annual prevalence). Prevalence data suggest that the use of cannabis is particularly high in West Africa, Oceania, Central America, North America, and in a number of European countries.

171. In particular, large numbers of young people experiment with cannabis. The proportion of school children and young adults who have used cannabis at least once in the last year is as high as 37% in some countries, while the proportion for past-month use can be as high as 10-25%. Such figures indicate that in certain parts of the world, cannabis use is becoming normalized and is no longer confined to small marginal groups.

172. As far as trends in cannabis abuse are concerned, there has been a net increase<sup>g</sup> during the past ten years across all regions, especially marked in Europe but also in Africa and Asia and the Americas. The upward trend accelerated during the 1990s. For example, in Germany the annual prevalence among people 18-39 years old rose from 4% in 1990 to 7% in 1997. In the United Kingdom, the number of cannabis users in the age group 16-59 years rose from 5% in 1991 to 9%



<sup>g</sup> Net increase implies that there were more countries reporting increase than there were countries reporting decrease.

in 1996. Similarly large growth rates can be found in a number of other Western European countries. (See figure 125)

173. Likewise, almost the whole American region seems to be characterized by a growing cannabis problem in the 1990s with only a few countries reporting stabilization. In the main cannabis market, the United States, where the number of cannabis consumers (annual prevalence) had fallen strongly in the 1980s, from 30 million in 1982 to 16 million in 1992, cannabis use has increased again. By 1997, nearly 20 million people consumed cannabis (almost a quarter more than in 1992) annually.

174. As far as information from Africa is available, the overall trend is clearly upwards. Only a few countries have reported stabilization. The abuse of cannabis also seems to be on the rise in South and South-East Asia (notably India, Myanmar, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines), while Pakistan reported a strong decline in 1997. This seems to be in line with information from law enforcement agencies in several Western European countries, which saw increases in recent years in seizures of cannabis originating from South-East Asia and a decline in market share of cannabis coming from Afghanistan and Pakistan.

175. Clinical and epidemiological research using standardized diagnostic criteria has produced evidence for a cannabis dependence syndrome that is characterized by impairment, or loss of control over use of the substance, cognitive and motivational handicaps that interfere with occupational performance and other related problems such as lowered self-esteem and depression, particularly in long-term heavy users<sup>31</sup>. In this context it is worth noting that in the Americas and in Europe, cannabis is the second largest problem drug in terms of demand for treatment (after cocaine and heroin, respectively). Similarly, it is the second largest problem drug also in many Asian countries (after opiates, which is the dominating drug of abuse in most treatment centers except for centers in the Far East, where ATS dominate).

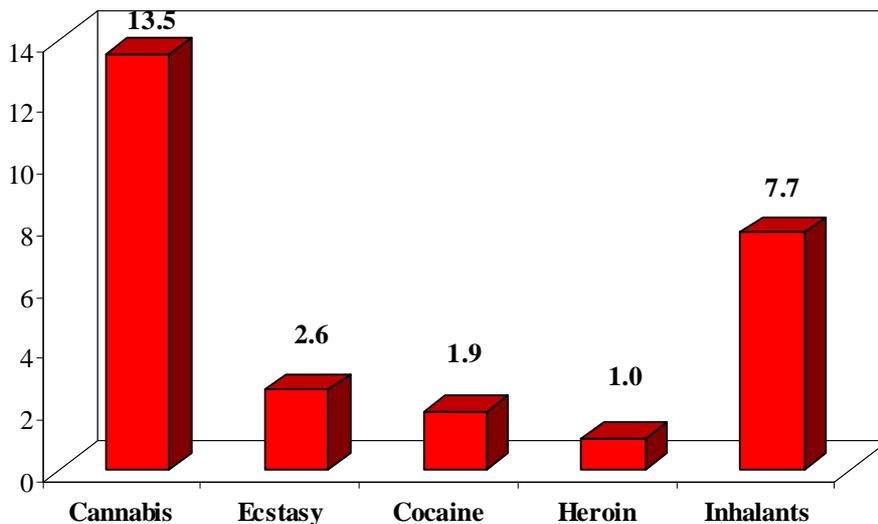
176. What is the second most widely abused drug varies from region to region, and often also from country to country. Globally, UNDCP estimates show that the abuse of synthetic drugs, particularly of **amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)**, is widespread and increasing rapidly. According to UNDCP estimates, published in the *World Drug Report*, some 30 million people abuse ATS (annual prevalence of 0.52%).

177. Having spread relatively slowly in the 1980s, abuse of ATS increased rapidly in a large number of countries in the 1990s. Over the period 1995-1997, the strongest increase was reported from Europe, which is also an important producer region. Increasingly, synthetic drugs have gained in significance, particularly among young people as their recreational drug of choice, often in combination with cannabis. MDMA (Ecstasy) is popular in the industrialized world, especially in Europe, and there are indications that recreational use of Ecstasy is spreading rapidly in South-East Asia.

178. In Australia and Europe, ATS are now the second most widely abused category of drugs after cannabis. Although the situation is far from uniform in Asia, indicators such as arrest rates for drug abuse and reports from treatment institutions and locally conducted ethnographic research clearly point to the fact that methamphetamine is the main drug of concern in many countries of the region. In fact, ATS are the main problem category of drugs in Seoul, Tokyo and Manila in terms of demand for treatment and the second in Bangkok. In addition, there has been an increase in the number of countries reporting injecting of ATS in Asia as well as in Europe.

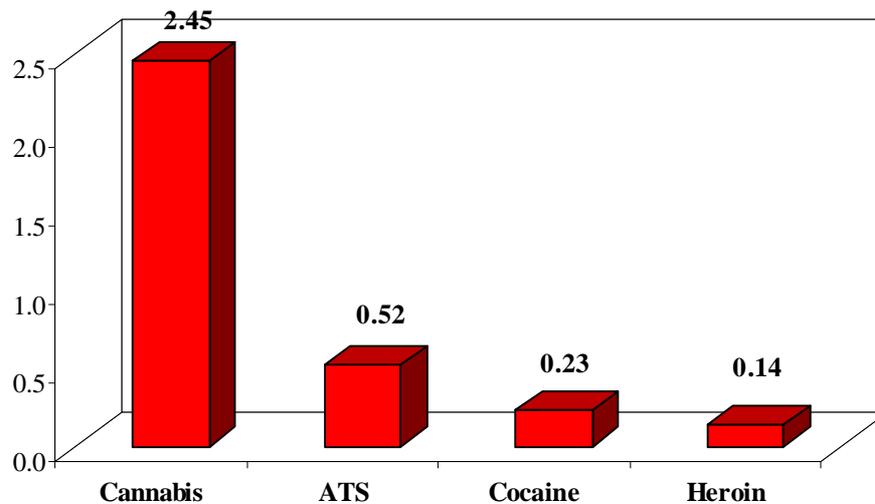
179. In general, **cocaine** together with various other “cocaine-type” substances is the second most widely abused drug in the Americas after cannabis, and cocaine-type substances dominate the demand for treatment. Abuse of cocaine still seems to be highest in the United States though a large number of Latin American countries also show substantial levels of abuse of cocaine and “bazuco” (coca paste). It could be estimated with reasonable accuracy that the annual prevalence of cocaine-type substance abuse is around 2% in the United States among the population above the age of eleven. The even higher prevalence figures reported by a number of Latin American countries are, however, less robust. (See figure 126)

**Figure 126. Average lifetime prevalence rates of drug abuse among youth, 1990-1997**



180. According to UNDCP estimates, published in the *World Drug Report*, some 13 million people (annual prevalence of 0.23%) may abuse cocaine worldwide. While cocaine consumption increased throughout the 1980s, the picture was more complex in the 1990s. For example, trend data suggest that the spread of cocaine abuse was strong in the Americas in the mid 1980s, lost momentum in the early 1990s and started to rise again in the middle of the 1990s, notably in and around coca leaf producing countries. The main trends over the period 1995 to 1997 have been a stabilization of cocaine abuse in the main markets of North America - which still represent the world’s largest markets for cocaine - and strong increases in the Andean countries as well as in neighboring countries and along the trafficking routes to North America and Europe.

**Figure 127. Annual prevalence of drug abuse among the general population in the 1990s**



181. However, the strongest spread was observed in Europe even though the increase was less significant than the increase in ATS abuse. Although cocaine abuse in Western Europe has risen to substantial levels, it still falls short of the levels of cocaine abuse in the United States (about one third of the levels of the United States). Even so, according to prevalence data, cocaine abuse now seems to be about twice as widespread in Western Europe as heroin abuse.

182. Compared to other drugs, the abuse of **heroin and other opiate-type drugs** is less prevalent. According to UNDCP estimates, published in the *World Drug Report*, around eight million people (0.14% annual prevalence) abuse opiates, mostly in South-East and South-West Asia. In general, consumption affects less than 2% of the population but can be more widespread in some of the opium cultivating areas. For example, a UNDCP study in the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 1998 indicated a prevalence rate of 4 to 6% in the opium producing areas. (See figure 127)

183. The use of opium, both by smoking and by oral ingestion, has a long history of medical and social acceptance, particularly in some parts of Asia. Prevalence depends upon several factors, of which the most important seem to be the degree of social acceptance of opium use, and the price and availability. Prevalence rates as high as 10 to 12% have been reported previously from opium producing areas in both the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand. In urban areas, heroin is increasingly emerging as the main type of opiate of abuse. A worrying sign is that injection of heroin has increased in Asia over the last five years.

184. Despite the fact that Europe is the world's largest market for illegal opiates in economic terms, the prevalence rates are lower than those for ATS or cocaine abuse. In several European countries the annual prevalence rates of opiate abuse (mostly heroin) range from 0.2% to 0.4 % of the adult population.

185. Heroin abuse is still a comparatively minor problem in the Americas, with the exception of the United States, where following a recent increase, the abuse of heroin has now reached levels close to the European average. The situation with regard to Africa is more difficult to judge. As far as estimates are available, these suggest that heroin abuse has begun to appear in a number of African countries but has not yet reached substantial proportions.

186. Even though opiate abuse may be less prevalent than the abuse of other drugs, it is by far the most common cause for treatment in Europe and Asia. On average more than 70% of treatment demand in Europe is linked to opiates, mostly heroin abuse. In Asia the corresponding proportion is over 60%.

187. By the end of 1997, there were more than 30 million people with **HIV/AIDS**, according to UNAIDS estimates. Assuming that the proportion of HIV infection due to injecting drug use were the same as the proportion of AIDS cases due to injecting drug use (11%), there could be as many as 3.3 million people infected by HIV through drug injecting.

188. Sharing injecting equipment, whether the injection method be intravenous, intramuscular or beneath the skin, carries a very high risk of transmission of HIV as well as other blood-borne infectious diseases. Research has indicated that once HIV has been introduced into a local community of injecting drug users, there is a possibility of extremely rapid spread of the virus. Injecting drug use can now be found in all regions and almost all countries of the world. Over the two-year period 1996 to 1998, the number of countries reporting injecting drug use increased by 9%. During the same period, however, the number of countries reporting HIV infection among injecting drug users increased by 37%.

189. While there has been a diversification of modes of intake of various drugs, injection has not become less common, with the possible exception of cocaine. In Asia and Europe fewer countries report injection of cocaine today than at the beginning of the decade, but in contrast cocaine injection has not diminished in the Americas, where most of the world's cocaine is consumed. Furthermore, injection of ATS has increased in Asia and Europe while injection of heroin has increased in Africa and Asia. Heroin injection has not become less common, even though more countries report increases also in smoking, sniffing and inhalation.

190. Diversification seems to be the key word, both in terms of the spread of various drugs across countries and regions and in terms of the spread of various modes of intake of the drugs. The introduction of a "new" drug does not lead to a corresponding reduction in the use of "older" drugs. Likewise, the introduction of new modes of intake, does not generally lead to drug abusers abandoning customary modes of intake, such as injecting. New drugs are added to old ones, and new modes of intake are added to old ones.

**Table 29. Overview of global drug demand indicators**

	<b>Heroin</b>	<b>Cocaine</b>	<b>Cannabis</b>	<b>ATS</b>
<b>Annual Prevalence</b> (in millions of people, and in % of global population)	<i>in the 1990s:</i> 8 million 0.14 %	<i>in the 1990s:</i> 13.3 million 0.23 %	<i>in the 1990s:</i> 141.2 million 2.45 %	<i>in the 1990s:</i> 30.2 million 0.52 %
<b>Lifetime prevalence among youth</b> (unweighted average)	1.0 %	1.9 %	13.5 %	2.6 % Ecstasy
<b>Percentage of drug abusers among prison population</b> (unweighted average)	27.9 %			
<b>Percentage of AIDS cases due to injecting drug use</b>	11 %			

## VI. Introduction

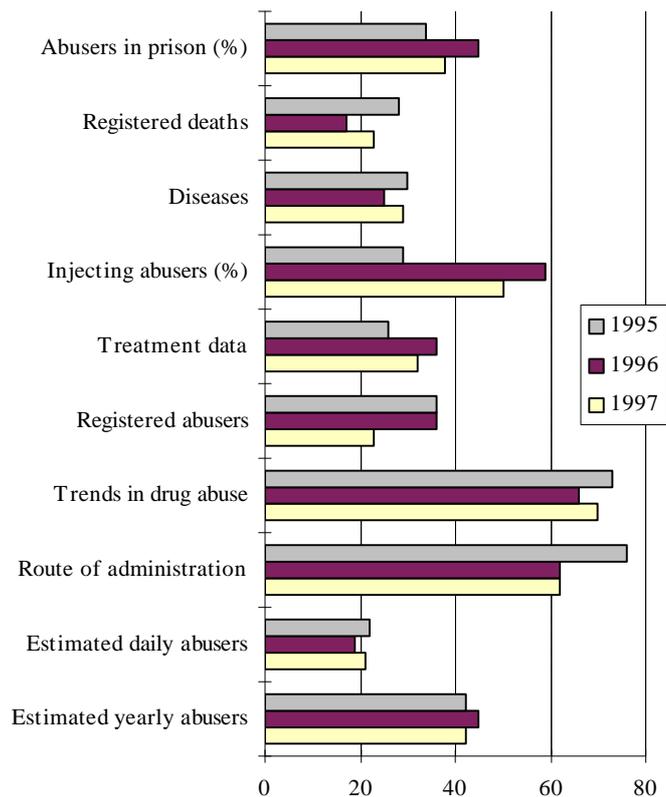
### Data sources and limitations

191. UNDCP's estimates of the drug abuse situation, globally and nationally, are to a large extent based on information provided by governments. The information is gathered mainly through the Annual Reports Questionnaire (ARQ), which is completed and submitted by governments in response to the reporting obligations imposed by the three international drug control conventions. Governments also sometimes supplement the data contained in the ARQ with reports of the results of surveys and other studies.

192. The ARQ asks for information on types of drugs being abused; trends in drug abuse; magnitude of the drug abuse problem; age and gender disaggregated data; ways drugs are taken; health consequences of drug abuse; and also on steps being taken in dealing with drug abuse.

193. The figure below illustrates the number of responses to some of the important demand-related questions in the ARQ.

**Figure 128. Number of countries responding to demand related questions, 1995, 1996 and 1997**



194. Trends in drug abuse and route of administration were the questions which received most responses in 1995, 1996 and 1997. Nevertheless, only around 70 of the 192 countries/territories provided observations on trends: whether drug abuse increased, decreased or was stable during the past year. The number of responses to the question as to how drugs are consumed (injecting, snorting, smoking, etc.) in the country was almost equal to this.

195. It should be noted that neither of these two questions requires quantitative responses. When it comes to questions which actually require figures or numerical estimates, very few countries respond. For example, during the last three years only around 40 out of 192 countries/territories provided estimates of annual prevalence of drug abuse. Also when it comes to drug abuse among children and young people only limited information is provided through the ARQ.

196. The Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction emphasizes that demand reduction programmes should be based on a regular assessment of the nature and magnitude of drug abuse and drug-related problems. While in some mainly developed countries, existing data and information may be adequate for the formulation of demand reduction policies and strategies, in many developing countries, drug abuse data are very often inadequate or simply unavailable. This is largely due to the fact that the drug problem is one among several of other competing health and social development priorities in these countries. Consequently, in many instances insufficient resources are allocated to measures to effectively deal with drug abuse.

197. The ARQ asks if countries maintain a drug abuse registry and if they have conducted surveys or other studies recently (Table below). Over the three year period 1995 to 1997, 116 countries responded to these questions.

**Table 30. Number of countries reporting existence of drug abuse registry, survey, or other studies on drug abuse**

	Registry	Survey	Other Studies	Total
Number of countries reporting	65	63	51	116
Proportion of countries reporting	56%	54%	44%	
Proportion of all countries	33%	32%	26%	192

198. It should be noted that the quality and usefulness of the various registries, surveys and studies may vary considerably. For example, a registry may be a list of heroin abusers in official treatment institutions, or files of persons arrested for drug offenses. Surveys, on the other hand, can be a national survey of a representative sample of the general population, or a survey of a small subgroup of the population. Studies can be even more varied in scope and quality.

199. Incomplete or unreliable information on the drug abuse situation in individual countries also limits UNDCP's ability to provide the international community with a global overview of the drug abuse phenomenon. A step to broaden UNDCP's information base was taken in 1997, when the Commission on Narcotic Drugs agreed to let UNDCP use alternative sources of information, such as results of peer reviewed studies, to supplement the ARQ.

200. This no doubt improves the situation with regard to countries that are already in a position to provide drug abuse information. It does not, however, solve the problem of information scarcity for the large number of countries that do not have the requisite capacity to carry out epidemiological studies. For these, a totally different approach is called for. Through the UNDCP Global Programme on Assessing the Magnitude of Drug Abuse, UNDCP will work directly, on the ground, with individual countries and the epidemiology community to obtain data and to simultaneously develop the capacity to sustain data collection.

201. In this way, UNDCP anticipates obtaining from 75% of countries in the world better quality data on strategic key indicators over the period 1999-2003. The drug abuse indicator data thus provided will be analysed together with other quantitative information compiled from various sources such as community epidemiology networks, treatment providers, and enforcement agencies, as well as qualitative information obtained from rapid situation assessments and ethnographic research, with a view to arrive at more reliable estimates of the magnitude of the global drug abuse problem and existing and emerging drug abuse patterns and trends.

202. It is evident that there are some important gaps in the data and information available to UNDCP. This notwithstanding, an attempt is made in the following chapters to present an overview of the drug abuse situation, globally as well as regionally. The information is based on data provided by Member States, various international and regional organisations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS) and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), as well as research institutes and epidemiology networks. In the following tables and figures, the sources noted above are not cited again. Only specific sources other than the general ones mentioned previously are cited in the appropriate tables and figures.

203. Information about the extent of drug abuse among young people in the world is sporadic. The most common information on drug abuse among young people often relates to specific populations, namely, students. Such information, though valuable for the identification of trends and attitudes, does not cover the extent of drug abuse among those who have left school or among drop-outs and truants. Household surveys also have their limitations since youth may be reluctant to admit using drugs in the presence of their families. Therefore, household surveys tend to report a lower prevalence than school surveys, at least if the school surveys guarantee anonymity.

204. In addition to the above, there are considerable problems with respect to the age groups to be considered. The data presented in this report refer to the age range 15-24 years, but other age ranges have also been taken into consideration. This is because the drug abuse problem in many instances affects people younger than 15 and also because the information available from studies and research carried out at the national level is presented in age ranges that are not always comparable. Additionally, the gender factor is not always considered in the collection of data on drug abuse among young people.

205. A basic difficulty when presenting data from different countries is the limited comparability. Different countries collect different data, carry out studies in different years, use different sampling and data collection methods, and have different definitions of various drugs and of what constitutes drug abuse. Cultural factors may also influence responses to survey questions, resulting in under-reporting and in some cases even over-reporting of illicit drug consumption. It is therefore very seldom possible - sometimes even misleading - to compare data across countries.

## VII. Global trends

### A. Overview

206. The identification of global drug abuse trends based on systematically undertaken nationwide epidemiological surveys is, for the time being not possible. As noted in the introduction, many countries do not have comprehensive monitoring systems in place. Existing national monitoring systems are not directly comparable as they are frequently based on different indicators whose definition, in addition, may vary from country to country (e.g. definitions of drug related deaths and treatment cases, types of drug-use: annual, life-time, monthly drug use, frequent drug use, problem drug use etc.), or results may be strongly influenced by particular national decisions concerning provision of treatment places, or enforcement policy. All of this makes direct comparisons based on changes in quantitative indicators difficult and easily misleading.

207. In the ARQ, however, member states do report observed and/or perceived trends in drug abuse. Countries report to UNDCP whether abuse of a specific drug has been characterized by a “large increase”, “some increase”, a “stable” development, “some decline” or a “strong decline”. On average about 70 countries have reported drug abuse trends in recent years (1995-1997). This information constitutes the basis for the subsequent discussion of global trends. In order to further wider coverage, trends reported by other institutions such as the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the International Epidemiology Work Group, the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group) and results provided by the United States Department of State in its annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Reports, have been used for the graphic presentations of changes in drug abuse over the 1995-1997 period.

208. Reported trends are based on a multitude of indicators ranging from results of nationwide or locally undertaken epidemiological research, data from various drug registries, including from treatment services, emergency rooms, ambulance services, to morbidity, mortality and arrest data. It goes without saying that in the process of combining results of various indicators, there is an important element of subjectivity, requiring a fair amount of judgment. Nonetheless, as such judgments are usually made by experts or agencies dealing with drug abuse, the results obtained should - at least in the aggregate - be a reasonable reflection of reality.

209. In order to speak of what could be called “global trends”, trends observed in one country have to be noted in other countries as well. One simple indicator for the determination of such global trends is to calculate the “net-increase/decrease” of changes in drug abuse reported by countries, i.e. to add up the number of countries reporting an increase and to deduct from that figure the number of countries reporting declines in abuse of specific drugs.<sup>h</sup> The resulting “net-increase” figure, if positive, suggests a (net-)spread of drug abuse across countries. A rise in the “net increase” figure suggests a further acceleration of the drug abuse problem at the global level over time. A decline in the “net-increase” figure indicates a deceleration of growth, but not yet a decline. Only a negative figure (“net-decrease”) is an indication for an actual reduction of drug abuse at the global level. (See figure 129)

210. On the basis of this indicator (“net increase”), the overall strongest increase of drug abuse at the global level over the last few years concerned cannabis. In 1996, thirty eight countries reported an increase in cannabis consumption to UNDCP, 7 countries reported a decline and 17

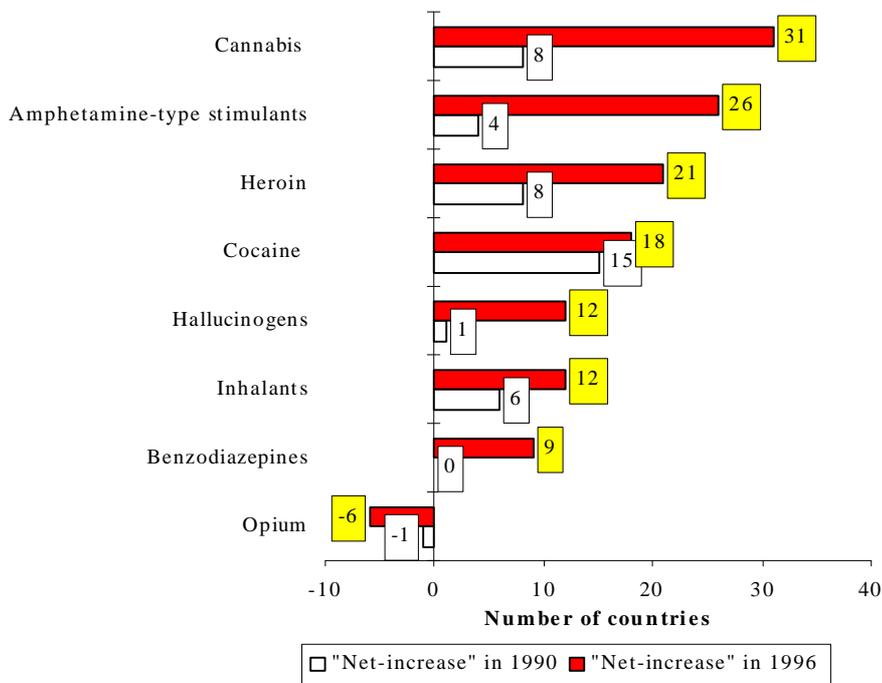
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<sup>h</sup> It may be noted that a similar approach is frequently taken in other areas of social and economic research, including by economic research institutes trying to obtain early indications of new economic trends in the business sector.

reported a stabilization, leaving a “net increase” of 31 countries. This was a significantly higher number than the “net increase” of 8 countries in 1990. Data for 1997 show a further spread of growing cannabis consumption at the global level. According to preliminary data for 1997, 44 countries reported an increase in cannabis consumption. There was a “net-increase” in 36 countries, signaling once again a far stronger spread of the increase in cannabis consumption than for any other illegal substance.

211. In 1996, the latest year for which a geographically balanced and relatively large data set is available (68 countries reported on drug abuse trends), rise in cannabis consumption (“net increase” in 31 countries) was followed by increases in amphetamine-type stimulants (“net increase” in 26 countries), heroin (21 countries), cocaine (18 countries), hallucinogens (12 countries), inhalants (12 countries) and benzodiazepines (9 countries). In the case of opium, by contrast, more countries reported declines than increases, reflecting a shift in a number of Asian countries from traditional opium consumption to more “modern” heroin abuse.

**Figure 129. Number of countries reporting “increase” less number of countries reporting “decrease” in drug abuse**

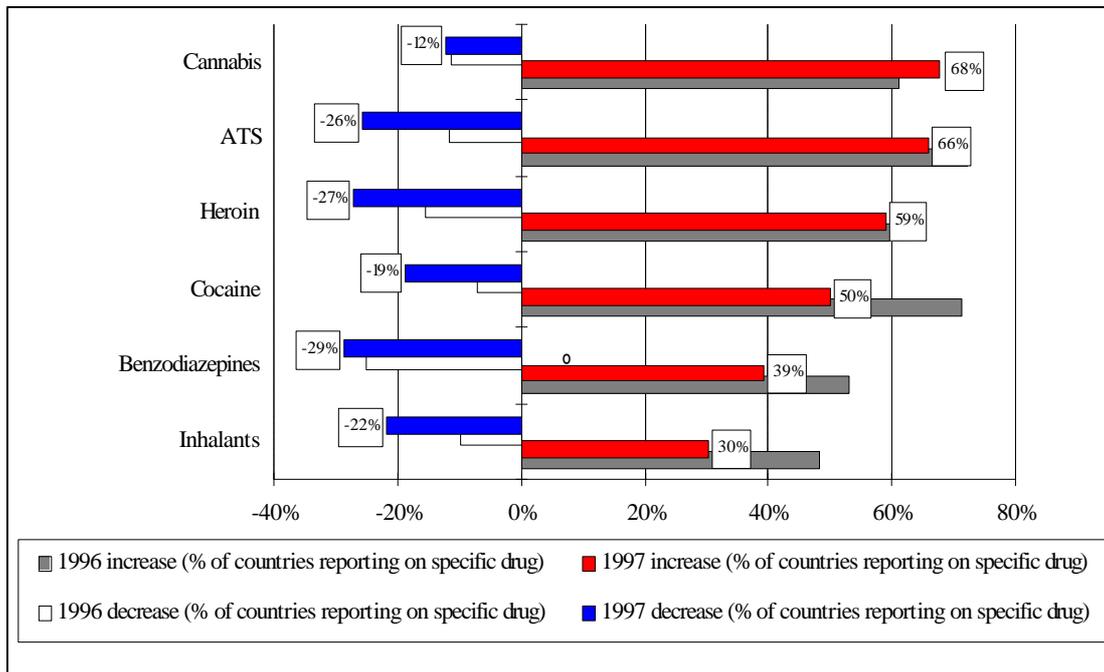


212. While growth at the global level has been strongest in cannabis, the most dynamic increase in the 1990s has been in amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS). There were four times more countries in 1996 reporting an increase in amphetamine-type stimulants abuse than in 1990. This compares to a two-fold increase in the case of cannabis, an increase by half in the case of heroin and an almost unchanged number of countries reporting an increase in the case of cocaine over the same period. In terms of calculated “net-increases”, the rise for ATS was six-fold over the 1990-96 period compared to a four-fold increase for cannabis, a tripling in the case of heroin and an increase by a fifth in the case of cocaine.

213. Data thus suggest (i) that abuse of heroin and cocaine continued to grow in the 1990s, mainly by shifting to countries that had not been affected hitherto, but (ii) that the spread of abuse in these plant-based drugs was far less dynamic than for the amphetamine-type stimulants.

214. Preliminary data for 1997 show a further increase in the spread of cannabis. 68% of all countries reporting to UNDCP on cannabis in 1997 reported an increase, up from 61% of the countries a year earlier. Growth in the abuse of other drugs, by contrast, seems to have lost momentum as compared to 1996. Nonetheless, 66% of all the countries which provided UNDCP with their views on trends in amphetamine-type stimulants, reported an increase in 1997, which is still a higher percentage than for heroin (59%) or cocaine (50%). (See figure 130)

**Figure 130. Drug abuse trends in 1996/97  
(countries reporting increases or decreases in % of all countries reporting)**



215. In terms of regional patterns, drug abuse seems to have increased particularly strongly in Europe in recent years. For ATS, cannabis, opiates and cocaine, Europe consistently leads the list of countries reporting increases. The relative “position” of the other regions is dependent upon the specific drugs under investigation.

216. In economic terms the largest markets are still North America and Western Europe. A general pattern regarding heroin and cocaine abuse trends over the 1995-1997 period has been a stagnation in those consumer markets that have had already high levels of abuse (cocaine in the case of North America and heroin in the case of Western Europe), while abuse of the same substances in the other respective regions continued to spread (heroin in North America, cocaine in Western Europe). Abuse of ATS and cannabis grew in both regions.

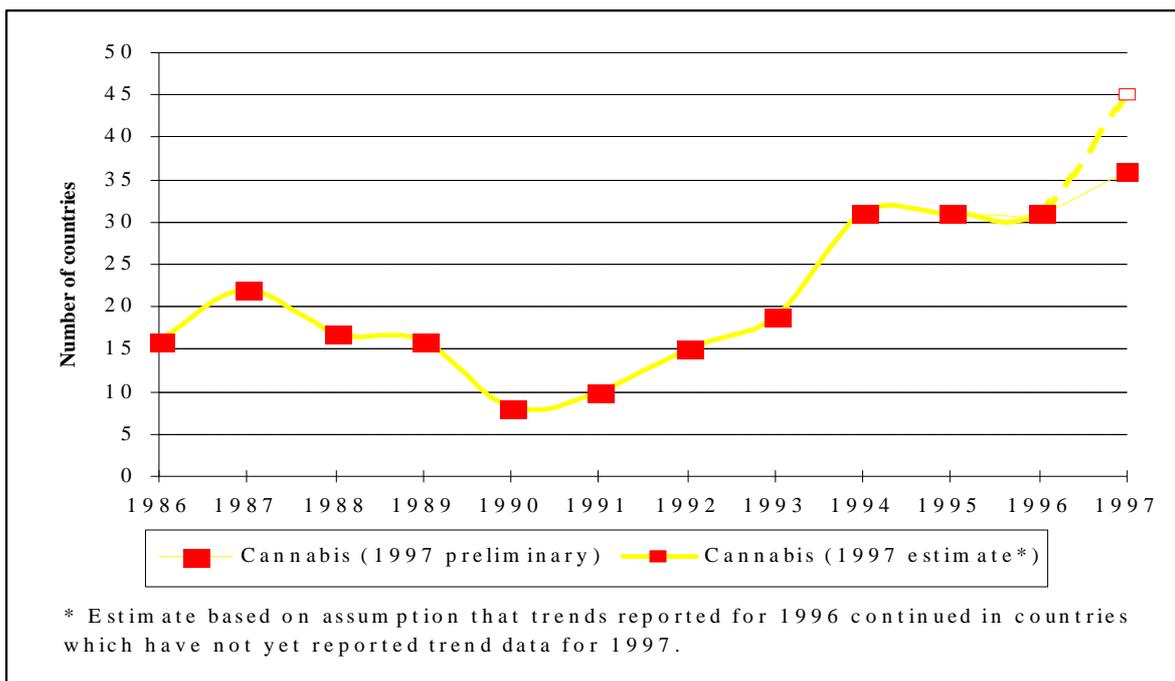
## B. Cannabis

217. Cannabis, the most widely consumed illegal drug worldwide, has also shown the most consistently rapid growth across all continents in recent years. Following a deceleration in growth over the 1987-1990 period after successful prevention campaigns and large-scale eradications of the cannabis plant, notably in Latin America, use of cannabis started spreading again in the 1990s.

218. Changing attitudes, particularly among the younger generations, the perception of low risk and the growing use of cannabis along with synthetic drugs in rave parties and similar youth events have contributed to the growing popularity of that drug. The rapid growth in supply from a number of traditional producer countries of Africa and Asia as well as increased supply of domestically grown (high-tech) cannabis in many industrialized countries (mainly North America, Europe and Australia) guaranteed sufficient supply to meet growing levels of demand.

219. Preliminary figures for 1997 show that the upward trend continued. Assuming that trends in countries which reported on cannabis in 1996 but have not yet reported for the subsequent year, continued, the overall upward trend of the 1990s could have accelerated even further in 1997.

**Figure 131. Number of countries reporting increase in cannabis abuse less number of countries reporting decrease**

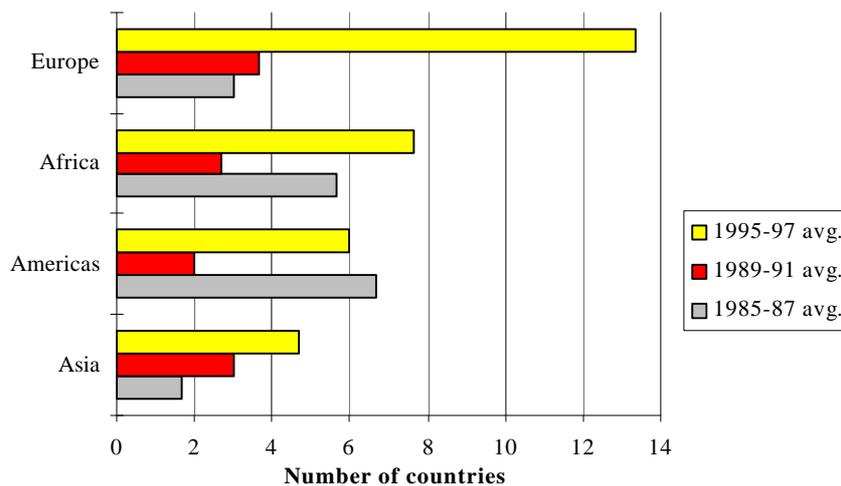


220. Compared to a decade ago, there has been a clear growth of cannabis use, particularly in Europe but also in Africa and Asia.(See figure 131)

221. Consumption of cannabis increased across all regions, except Oceania (Australia) which according to available prevalence data, however, already has high prevalence rates (13% of those 14 years and above in 1995).

222. The strongest increase in cannabis abuse over the 1995-97 period was reported from Europe, followed by countries in Africa, the Americas and in Asia. Nonetheless, cannabis prevalence rates in Europe are still significantly lower than in the Americas and cannabis prevalence rates in Western Europe are still far lower than in North America. Annual prevalence rates of, on average 5.5% for those 15 years and older in the European Union (1994/1995) compare with rates of 8.5% in 1995, and 9% in 1997 in the United States (12 years and above).

**Figure 132. Cannabis trends (“net increase”)**



223. In the Americas, the number of countries reporting increases has fallen slightly compared to a decade ago, reflecting the large-scale eradications of the late 1980s and falling abuse levels in the 1980s. However, there are no indications of a continuation of the downward trend in the 1990s. Compared to the early 1990s there are significantly more countries in the Americas which report increases in cannabis. As reporting gaps the ARQ have been filled by additional information from other sources (INCB, International Epidemiology Network, United States Department of State and United States Drug Enforcement Agency), almost the whole of the Americas seem to be characterized by a growing cannabis problem with only a few countries reporting a stabilization. Growth in cannabis use seems to have been particularly pronounced in the Andean countries, but also Brazil and in 1997 Argentina and Chile as well as a number of central American countries reported rising levels of cannabis use. In addition, in the main cannabis market, the United States, where the number of cannabis consumers (annual prevalence) had fallen strongly in the 1980s, from 30 million people in 1982 (15.9% of those 12 years and above) to 16 million people in 1992 (7.9%), cannabis use has increased again in subsequent years. By 1997, almost 20 million people (9.0%) consumed cannabis, almost a quarter more than in 1992.(See figure 132)

224. The rise in Western Europe has been even stronger. The number of 18-39 year olds in Germany using cannabis (annual prevalence), for instance, rose by almost 75%, from 4.1% in 1990 to 7.2% by 1997, equivalent to a rate of 4.1% in the general population (18 to 59 year olds)<sup>32</sup>. In the United Kingdom, the number of cannabis users (annual prevalence) rose by almost 80%, from 5% in 1991 to 9% in 1996 of those 16 to 59 year olds according to data of the British Crime Survey<sup>33</sup>; most of the increase, however, took place in the first half of the 1990s. Similarly

large growth rates can be also found in a number of other countries. By 1996/97, a number of Western European countries, including the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, started reporting a stabilization of abuse while cannabis use continued to grow in most other European countries.

225. The main exceptions to the upward trend in Central and Eastern Europe were the Russian Federation and Belarus. In both countries, authorities reported some decline in cannabis consumption in 1996/1997, apparently reflecting a shift from cannabis to synthetic drugs. But within the Russian Federation, the situation differs strongly from region to region and the apparent decline in the number of cannabis users has to be seen against the background of strong growth experienced in previous years. In most Central Asian States, which have become important suppliers of cannabis for other CIS countries, a strong upward trend in domestic consumption continued while in neighboring China cannabis abuse is still rather small and seems to have stabilized.

226. Pakistan reported a strong decline in cannabis use in 1997. This is basically in line with reports of law enforcement agencies in several Western European countries which saw a loss in market share of hashish from Afghanistan/Pakistan in recent years, possibly reflecting smaller amounts produced in that region. The reported stabilization of cannabis use in the Islamic Republic of Iran and States of the Arabian Peninsula would also fit this picture.

227. By contrast, cannabis use in South and South-East Asia (notably India, Myanmar, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines) is apparently on the rise. This is again in line with information provided by law enforcement agencies in Europe who have reported on increases in cannabis originating in South-East Asia (notably Cambodia) in recent years.

228. As far as information from African countries is available, the overall trend of cannabis consumption is clearly going upwards, including in Morocco in North Africa, South Africa in the Southern African subregion, Kenya in East Africa, the Congo and the Democratic Republic of the Congo in Central Africa as well as Ghana, Benin and Sierra Leone in West Africa. Most of the cannabis is from domestic sources and/or from neighboring countries. Only a few countries reported a stabilization and only one country in Africa, Nigeria, reported some decline in the level of cannabis use in 1997 following a massive crackdown on the local drug scene over the last few years after already having reached epidemic proportions.(See map 6)

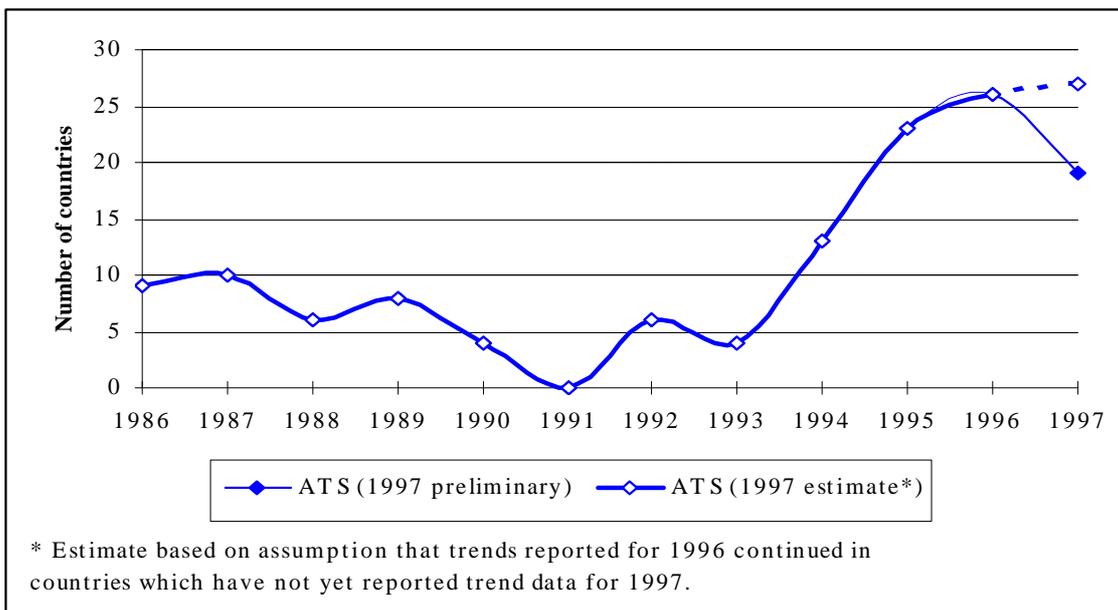


### C. Amphetamine-type stimulants

229. The most dynamic growth in abuse in recent years concerned the ATS. Having spread relatively slowly in the 1980s, use of ATS increased rapidly in a large number of countries in the 1990s. In many countries, notably in Europe but also in developing countries, the spread of ATS was recreational, linked to youth culture, techno music and rave parties. In more recent years, ATS use in a number of countries also spread to more traditional dance events and the club scene. In contrast to heroin or crack cocaine, which are the preferred drug of marginalized groups, the latest wave of ATS use seems to cover all social classes. In parallel, ATS use continued to be “functional”, in a number of developing countries used by lorry drivers, fishermen or sex workers to fight fatigue and/or improve communication skills.

230. According to preliminary figures for 1997, the massive upward trend of the 1991-1996 period, however, does not seem to have continued. But, this deceleration of growth could be a statistical artifact. A number of countries reporting rising levels of ATS in 1996 have not as yet reported trend data for 1997. Assuming that trends in those countries remained unchanged on a year earlier, overall data would suggest a further acceleration in the spread of ATS abuse. Nonetheless, the increase in the spread seems to be still less marked than over the 1993-1995 period.

**Figure 133. Number of countries reporting increase in abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants less number of countries reporting decrease**

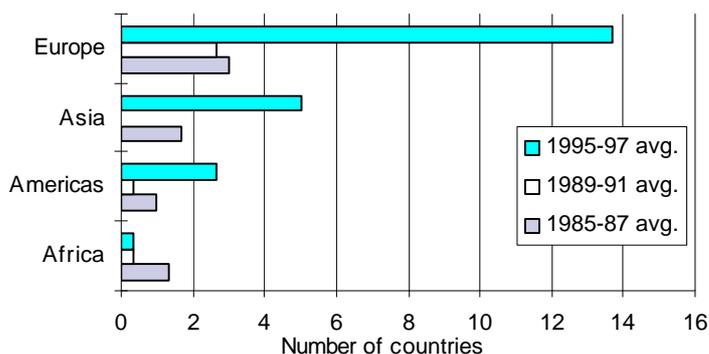


231. The number of countries reporting increases in ATS was in all regions, except Africa, larger over the 1995-1997 period compared to a decade ago or compared to the beginning of the 1990s. The largest “net increase” over the 1995-1997 period was reported from Europe, followed by countries in Asia and the Americas. (See figure 133)

232. By contrast, in Africa, the number of countries reporting increases in ATS declined over the last decade. This is largely linked to progress made at the international level in preventing diversions of ATS from licit sources. Diversion cases of ATS in other regions were also reduced over the last decade. However, that progress was offset by increases in clandestine manufacture.

233. Over the 1995-1997 period, the strongest increases in ATS abuse was reported from Europe which is also an important production site for ATS. A large majority of countries in both Western Europe, including France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Spain and the Nordic countries, as well as a majority of countries in Eastern Europe, saw rising levels of ATS abuse. The rise was for both amphetamine and Ecstasy. Only Turkey, Greece and Latvia reported a decline in ATS abuse.(See Figure 134)

**Figure 134. Amphetamine-type stimulants trends (“net increase”)**

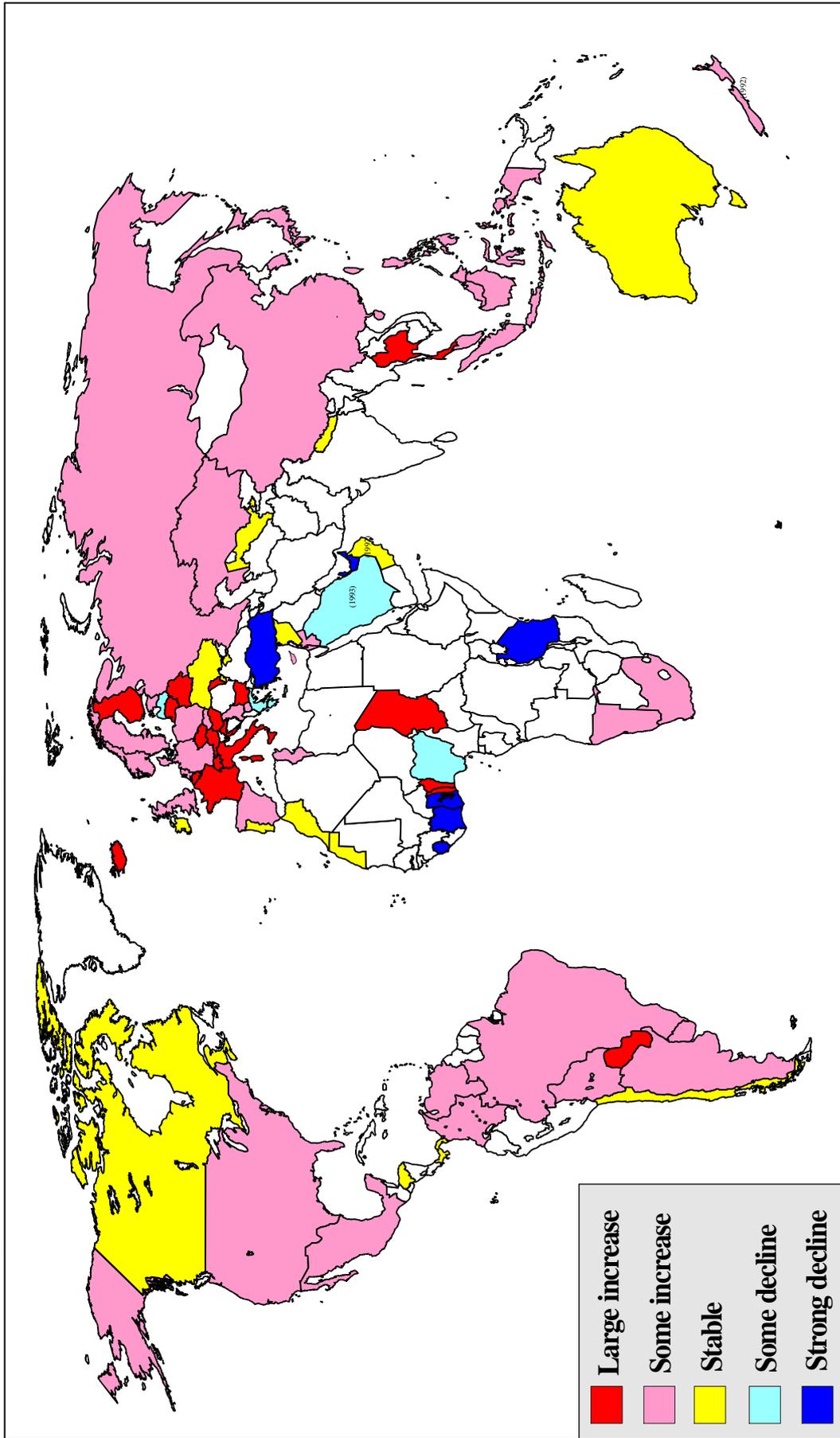


234. In most European countries, the rise in ATS was more pronounced than the rise in other substances, including cannabis. Thus ATS emerged in Europe as the second most widely used illicit drugs after cannabis, ahead of cocaine and heroin. In the Netherlands, for instance, monthly prevalence of cannabis among those 12-18 year olds increased by 40% over the 1992-1996 period, while monthly prevalence of Ecstasy more than doubled over the same period (from 1.0% to 2.2%)<sup>34</sup>. Available data for the western “Länder” of Germany (known as West-Germany prior to reunification) show that while the number of cannabis users (annual prevalence) rose by 60% among the 18-39 year olds over the 1991-1997 period, the number of ATS users more than doubled over the same period to a rate of 1.7% for Ecstasy and 0.9% for amphetamine in 1997 (18-39 year olds), representing in total a higher prevalence rate among the 18-39 year olds than cocaine (1.2%) and heroin (0.3%) combined<sup>32</sup>. The same is also true for the United Kingdom. According to data of the 1996 British Crime survey<sup>33</sup>, use of cannabis rose by about 75% among those 16-29 year olds over the 1991-1996 period while the prevalence of amphetamine use doubled from 4% of the 16-29 year olds in 1991 to 8% in 1996 (in addition to a rise in Ecstasy use to 4% by 1996); the level of cocaine use, by contrast, remained at about 1% over the same period among the 16-29 year olds while the level of heroin abuse continued to remain below the 0.5% benchmark.

235. In the Far-East/South-East Asia region, all countries/territories from which information was obtained, saw an increase in ATS abuse including Thailand, China, *Taiwan Province of China*, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea and Japan. In most countries in that region, rising levels of ATS abuse refer to methamphetamine, though in a number of countries of South-East Asia, Ecstasy consumption was reported rising as well. In a number of countries/territories in the South-East Asia/Far-East region, including Japan, Republic of Korea, *China (Taiwan Province)*, the Philippines and, in recent years, Thailand, the number of abusers of methamphetamine already exceeds the number of heroin abusers.

236. Growth in ATS abuse was also reported from the United States and Mexico as well as from a large number of countries in South America. While growth in North America was largely related to methamphetamine, growing levels of ATS use in Latin America were mainly related to various ATS anorectics and - to a lesser degree - growth in Ecstasy.(See map 7)

**Map 7. Changes in abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants (1995-1997)**

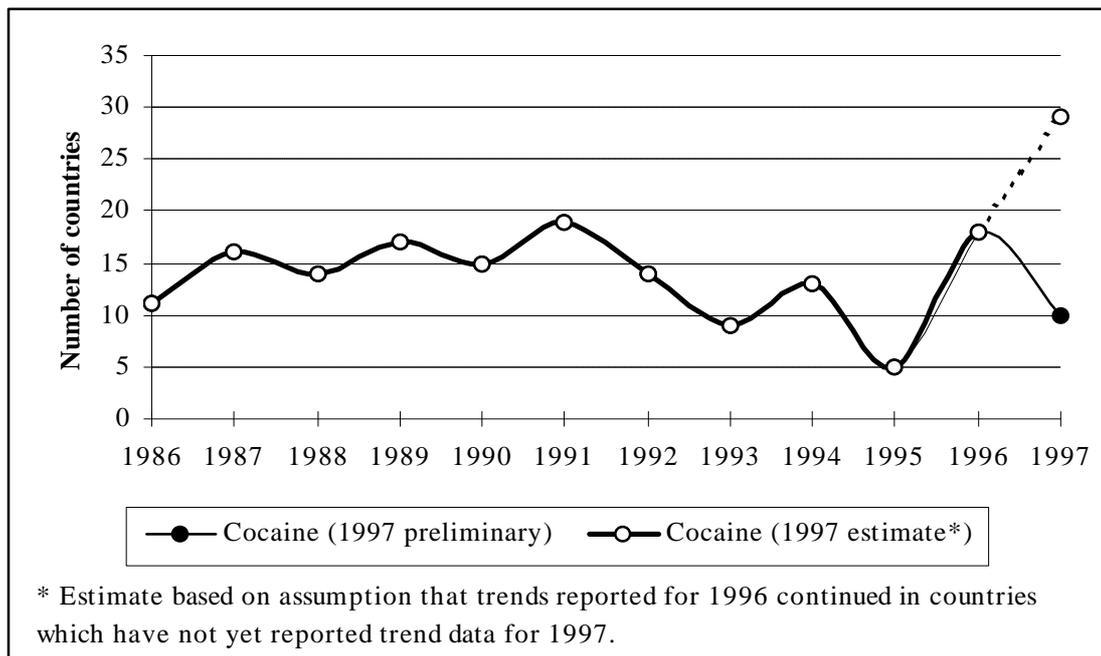


Sources: Council of Europe, Recent trends in drug use and supply and in policies for drugs and drug addiction, *Synthes* of the 1996 national reports, Paris 1998; National Institute on Drug Abuse, International Epidemiology Work Group on Drug Abuse, 1997; United States Department of State (Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1997 and 1998; International Narcotics Control Board, Report 1998; Interpol, Weekly Intelligence Message 47/97.

## D. Cocaine

237. Cocaine consumption increased throughout the 1980s. The picture is, however, more complex for the 1990s. Over the 1991-1995 period, growth in cocaine abuse decelerated before accelerating again in 1996. Data for 1997 do not as yet give any clear picture. Preliminary figures (“net-increase”) for 1997 show a deceleration in growth at the global level. However, if it is assumed that the trends of countries that reported in 1996 but have not yet done so a year later remained unchanged, there would be a significant acceleration in the spread of cocaine use in 1997. (See figure 135)

**Figure 135. Cocaine abuse trends (“net increase”)**  
Number of countries reporting “increase” less number of countries reporting “decrease”



238. In terms of regional patterns, trend data suggest that the spread of cocaine was strong in the Americas in the mid 1980s, lost momentum in the early 1990s but has started to rise again as of the mid 1990s, notably in the producer countries of coca leaf and in neighboring countries.

239. The strongest spread of cocaine abuse over the last decade, however, was to be observed in Europe. Except for the Nordic countries where availability of and growth in amphetamine use seems to have prevented it, a large majority of countries in Western and Eastern Europe, have consistently reported minor increases in cocaine use. There are now more countries in Europe than in the Americas reporting an increase in cocaine use. However, the reported increases in Europe have been, in general, less significant than for the ATS, and cocaine use in Eastern Europe is still comparatively small.

240. There is also an ongoing spread of cocaine use in Africa and Asia though the abuse levels, in most of these countries are still relatively modest. Government reports suggest that after a strong boost up to the mid 1990s, the spread of cocaine use may have lost momentum in 1997 in the larger countries of West Africa (Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire) which were first exploited by trafficking groups, shifting to smaller countries in the region instead (notably Togo and Benin but also Ghana). In Southern Africa, notably South Africa (and to a lesser degree neighboring countries), seem to be affected by rapidly growing levels of cocaine abuse. Shifts in trafficking

routes from Latin America (notably Brazil) to countries in Southern Africa for further shipments of cocaine to Europe, seem to have been at the origin of the spread of cocaine abuse in that region which in the meantime has created a momentum of its own.(See figure 136)

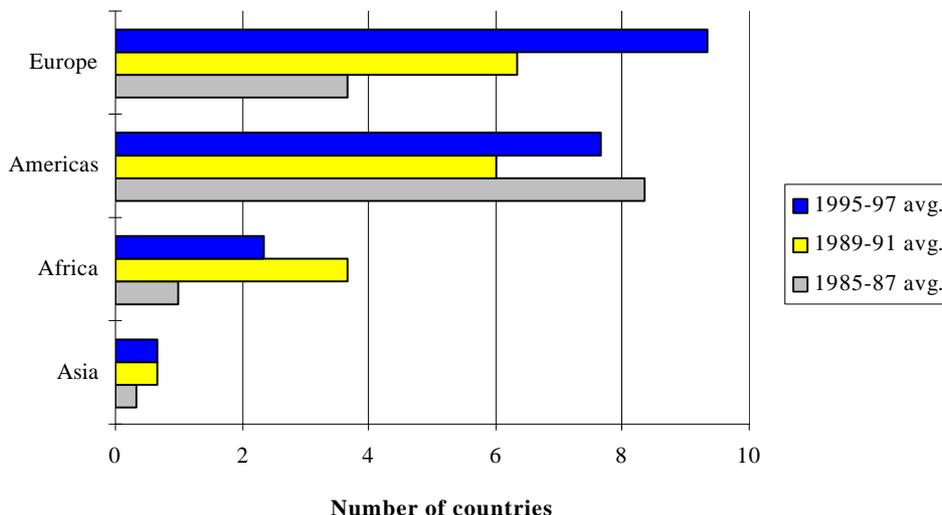
241. The main trends over the 1995-1997 period have been a stabilization of cocaine abuse in the main markets of North America (United States, Canada) - which still represent the world's largest markets for cocaine - going hand in hand with strongly increased levels of cocaine abuse in the Andean countries as well as in neighboring countries (Brazil, Paraguay and Venezuela) and along the trafficking routes from the producer countries to the markets in North America, affecting most of the countries of Central America, Mexico and some Caribbean countries.

242. There have been also a number of countries in Africa, mostly in Southern and in West Africa, which have been exploited by drug trafficking organizations to become transshipment destinations for cocaine from Latin America to Europe. Now, they also report rising levels of cocaine abuse. By contrast, authorities in Kenya, located in East Africa which is outside the main trafficking routes of cocaine networks, have reported cocaine abuse to be falling.

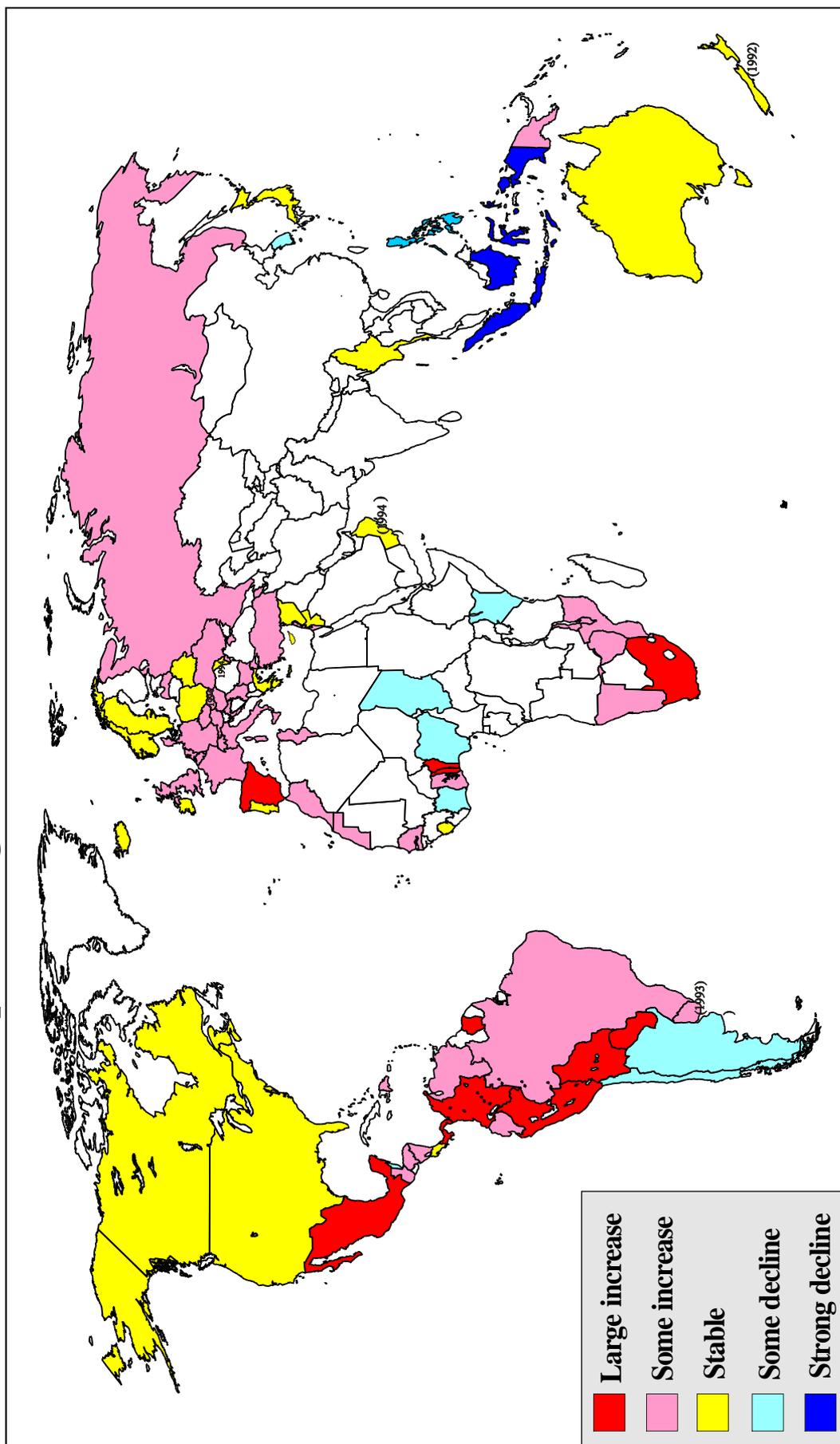
243. Most of the countries in Western Europe, including Spain, France, the United Kingdom and Germany, reported increases in cocaine consumption over the 1995-1997 period, reflecting the ongoing diversification of cocaine sales which are shifting to Europe where the cocaine market is still far less developed than in North America. Annual prevalence rates of cocaine are, on average, still less than half as high in Western Europe (0.7% of the population above 15 in 1995/1996) than in the United States (1.9% of the population above the age of 12 in 1997), and cocaine is still far less of a "problem drug" in Europe than in the United States. Over the 1982-1992 period, the number of cocaine users (annual prevalence) in the United States fell from 10.5 million people to 4.3 million people and the number remained at that level up until 1997 (4.2 million people in 1997).

244. There were also some more recent cases of declining levels of cocaine use. In a number of countries of East Asia, which in any case have very low levels of cocaine consumption, rising levels of methamphetamine abuse have apparently led to a further decline in cocaine use. In Latin America, both Chile and Argentina saw a decline.(See map 8)

**Figure 136. Cocaine abuse trends ("net increase")**  
Number of countries reporting "increase" less number of countries reporting "decrease"



Map 8. Changes in abuse of cocaine (1995-1997)



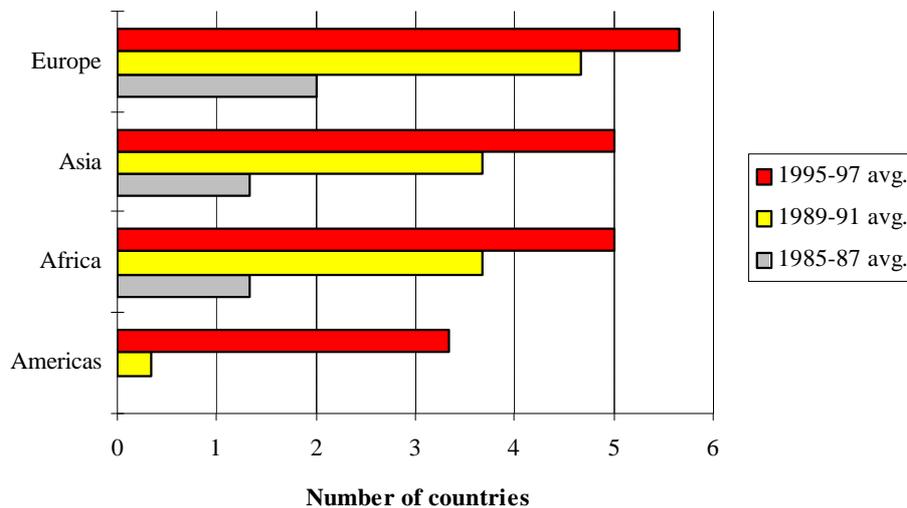
Sources: Council of Europe, Recent trends in drug use and supply and in policies for drugs and drug addiction, Synthes is of the 1996 national reports, Paris 1998; National Institute on Drug Abuse, International Epidemiology Work Group on Drug Abuse, 1997; United States Department of State (Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs) International Narcotics Control Strategy Report, 1997 and 1998; United States Drug Enforcement Agency.

## E. Opiates

245. The most critical “problem drugs” at the global level are still the opiates, notably heroin. Data suggest that heroin consumption has gradually spread across the globe over the last decade. Growth in heroin abuse was particularly strong in the late 1980s, in the early 1990s as well as over the 1994-96 period.

246. Preliminary figures (“net-increase”) for 1997, by contrast, show a deceleration in growth at the global level. Some of this deceleration may be due to purely statistical reasons as a number of countries reporting increases in heroin abuse in 1996, have not yet reported trends in 1997. If one assumes that the trends of all those countries remained unchanged, the downward trend becomes less marked, suggesting that the previous acceleration of heroin abuse did not continue in 1997. Nonetheless, there are still clearly more countries reporting increases than decreases. (See figure 137)

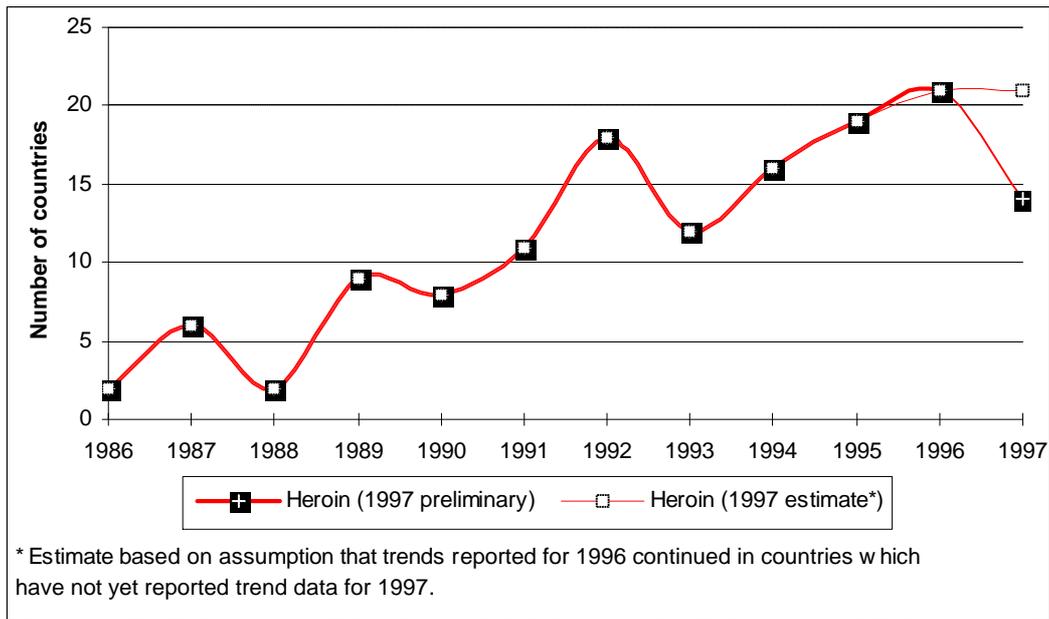
**Figure 137. Heroin abuse trends (“net increase”)**  
Number of countries reporting “increase” less number of countries reporting “decrease”



247. Compared to a decade ago, heroin consumption is now far more widespread (See figure 138). The strongest growth throughout the last decade was observed in Europe though heroin abuse has been also growing in Asia and Africa. The most dynamic growth of heroin abuse in the 1990s was in the Americas, reflecting increased levels of domestic production in Latin America which were not only produced for overseas exports but for consumption within the region as well.

**Figure 138. Heroin abuse trends ("net increase")**

Number of countries reporting "increase" less number of countries reporting "decrease"



248. While heroin consumption in Western Europe, which is estimated to affect about 1 million people, stabilized over the 1995-1997 period (except for the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Nordic countries), strong increases were reported from most of the CIS member States as well as from the countries in Eastern Europe, particularly from countries located along the Balkan route.

249. Increases in abuse were also reported from the main immediate "transit countries" of the opiates originating in Afghanistan, i.e. the Islamic Republic of Iran, Turkey and a number of countries in Central Asia. While authorities in the Islamic Republic of Iran estimated the number of opiate addicts in the early 1990s at around 500,000 people (of which 150,000 heroin addicts) some estimates for 1998 see the number of opiate addicts to have risen to some 1.2 million people.

250. An even stronger growth in heroin addiction over the last decade was seen in Pakistan which for years was the main outlet of opiates produced in Afghanistan. The level of heroin abuse, according to Government estimates in Pakistan rose from negligible levels in the early 1980s to about 1.5 to 2 million people in the second half of the 1990s. However, for 1997, Pakistan reported, for the first time in years, some decline in heroin abuse. The decline in 1997 may be a reflection of first positive results of demand reduction measures that were initiated in the early 1990s, lower levels of domestic opium and heroin production as well as lower levels of transit trafficking as trafficking groups from Afghanistan started to look for alternative outlets through countries in Central Asia in order to circumvent the now better controlled border between Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Changes in transit trafficking patterns also seem to have had a positive impact on India which - with an heroin addict population of around 1 million people in addition to a few million opium consumers, ranging from one to five million according to unofficial estimates<sup>35</sup> - has been supplied with illegal heroin that mainly originated in South-West Asia. In line with falling levels of abuse reported by neighboring Pakistan, authorities in India also saw, for the first time in years, some decline in heroin abuse in 1997.

251. China emerged in recent years as an important drug transit country for heroin originating in the Golden Triangle, notably Myanmar, the world's second largest source of opiates. Like many other transit countries, China has experienced important spill-over effects and is increasingly suffering from abuse problems as well. The number of registered drug users (mostly opiates) rose from less than 150,000 in 1991 to 540,000 by 1998. In Viet Nam, where opium rather than heroin

is still the predominant substance of abuse (this is also the case in other countries of Indochina), rising levels of abuse have been reported in recent years. Indonesia, another new market outlet of heroin from the Golden Triangle, has also suffered from growing levels of abuse in recent years.

252. By contrast, a number of official reports suggest that opiate abuse in Thailand - affecting some 300,000 people (of which some 75% are heroin abusers) - declined slightly over the 1995-1997 period, reflecting a shift towards methamphetamine abuse, lower levels of domestic opium production as well as a trend of trafficking groups to exploit other countries in the region for transiting heroin to overseas markets. However, there are reasons to fear that the observed decline may have been of only temporary nature. Preliminary reports obtained by UNDCP's field office in Thailand for 1998 suggest that the downward trend in the consumption of opiates has given way to increased levels of abuse in 1998 as consumers reacted to falling heroin prices in line with economic theory. This went hand in hand with reports that more stringent enforcement efforts by authorities in China may have prompted some trafficking groups to again start using Thailand to ship heroin to overseas markets.

253. Shifts in trafficking patterns have also affected countries that are much further away from the areas of production. Growing levels of heroin abuse were reported from countries in East Africa which in recent years have been exploited by drug trafficking networks to ship Asian heroin from Pakistan or Thailand via Africa to Europe.

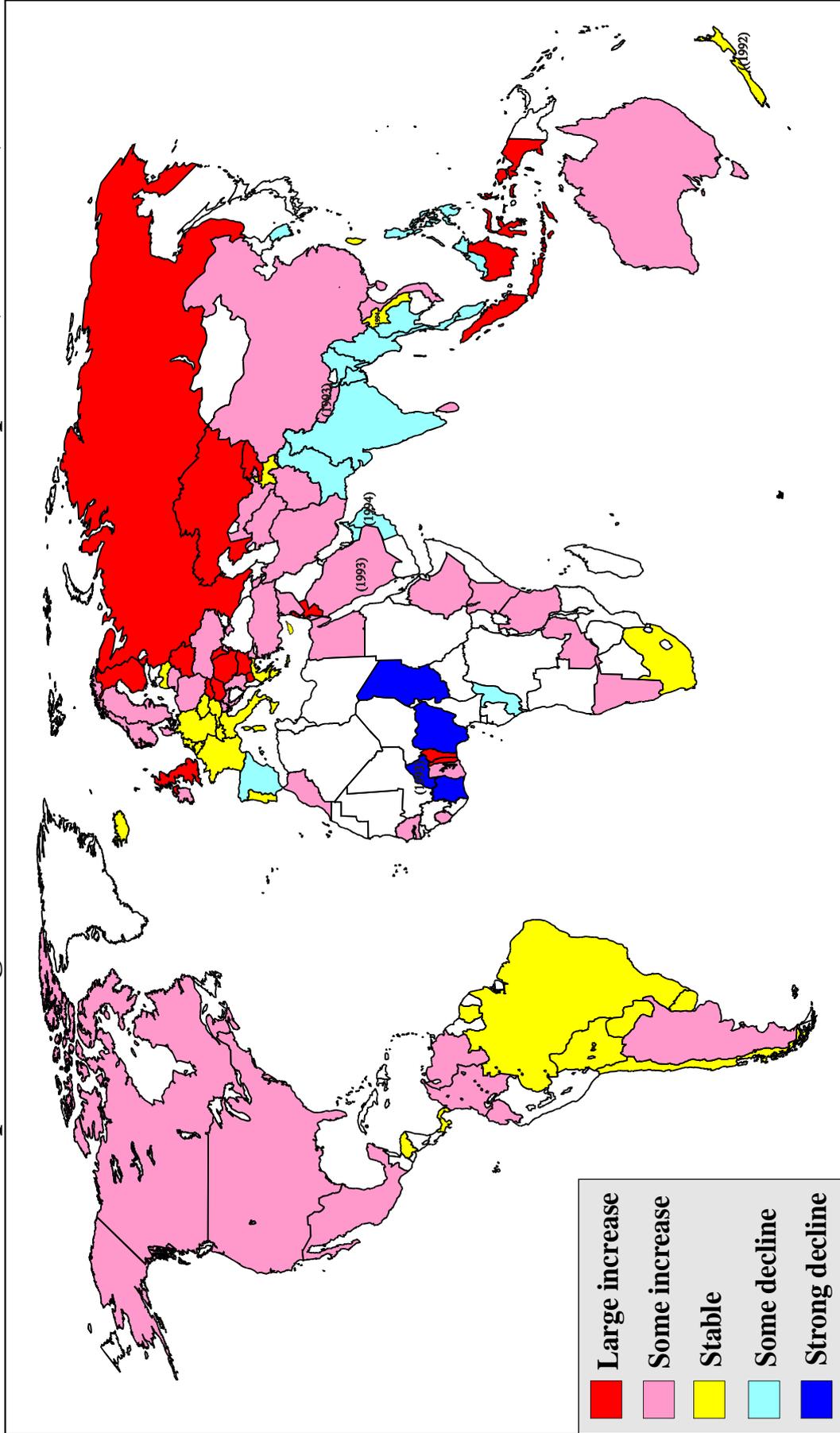
254. In the Americas, rising levels of abuse over the 1995-1997 period were reported from all countries in North America (United States, Canada and Mexico) as well as from a number of South American countries, including Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, reflecting the emergence of a domestic production of opium in the region in the 1990s (notably in Colombia).

255. In line with increasing levels of heroin consumption in the United States - the number of heroin abusers rose according to the United States national household survey (annual prevalence) from 360,000 in 1991 to 600,000 people in 1997 - Canada, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Australia also reported rising levels of heroin abuse over the 1995-1997 period.

256. By contrast, in much of South-East, South and partly South-West Asia, countries reported declining levels of abuse of opiates in 1997. This followed years of strongly growing heroin abuse in much of the 1980s and 1990s. Shifts from heroin to methamphetamine abuse in South-East Asia (notably Thailand) and falling levels of opium consumption, that have not been matched by proportionately rising levels of heroin abuse, are part of the explanation. In addition, in Myanmar, Thailand, Bangladesh and eastern India, the explanation may be also found in a reduced availability of opiates due to bad opium harvests, rising price levels (up until 1996/1997) and changes in the transit routes. (See map 9)

257. Lower levels of heroin abuse over the 1995-1997 period have been also reported from some countries in West Africa, notably Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, reversing the upward trend of the early 1990s. At the same time, however, countries such as Ghana, Benin, Togo or Sierra Leone, which until recently have had less of a heroin problem, are now reporting rising levels of heroin abuse. The authorities in South Africa, which reported significant growth in heroin abuse in recent years up until 1996, saw the levels of heroin abuse stabilize in 1997.

Map 9. Changes in abuse of heroin and other opiates (1995-1997)



Sources: Council of Europe, Recent trends in drug use and supply and in policies for drugs and drug addiction, Synthes is of the 1996 national reports, Paris, 1998; National Institute on Drug Abuse, International Epidemiology Work Group on Drug Abuse, 1997, United States Drug Enforcement Agency International Narcotics Control Board, Report 1998, Interpol, Weekly Intelligence Message No. 29/97.

## VIII. Extent of drug abuse

### A. Overview

258. The exact number of drug users worldwide is unknown. What does exist, however, are basic orders of magnitude - which are 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. On this basis - and taking various other epidemiological studies, including ethnographic research and estimates of law enforcement agencies into account - the *World Drug Report* estimated that the likely annual global prevalence rate of illicit drug use was in the range of 3.3%-4.1% of the total world's total population during the 1990s. This indicates that regular drug use - at the global level - is still rather uncommon, in contrast to the consumption of the main licit psychoactive substances such as alcohol and tobacco.

259. According the WHO estimates, there were about 1100 million tobacco smokers worldwide in the early 1990s, representing about one-third of the population 15 years and above. Two-thirds of them were men<sup>36</sup> (daily prevalence of 47% as compared to 12 % among women). It is estimated that smoking and other forms of tobacco use resulted in a loss of at least 3.5 million lives in 1998 and that the escalation in tobacco use is expected to cause at least ten million deaths a year by the year 2030<sup>37</sup>.

260. While many countries collect information about the per capita consumption of alcohol, little information is available on the number of people who consumed alcoholic beverages during the past year (annual prevalence). From what is known, however, prevalence of alcohol use seems to be comparatively high in several countries. For example, in Canada about 80% of the population aged 15 years or older use alcohol to some extent.<sup>38</sup> In Italy, lifetime prevalence has been estimated at 81% and in Germany (west) at 91%. In the Nordic countries life time prevalence has been reported to range from 82 to 96% as compared to 79 to 95% annual prevalence.<sup>39</sup>

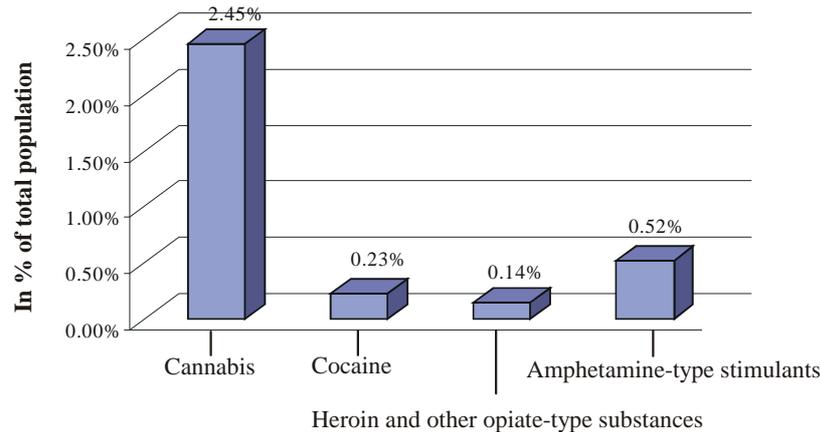
261. The estimates presented in the 1997 *World Drug Report* showed that of the plant-based drugs, the illicit consumption of cannabis products (mostly marijuana and hashish), was the most widespread, with an estimated 141 million people consuming cannabis worldwide. This represented about 2.5% of the world population (annual prevalence) during the 1990s. In particular, large numbers of young people experimented with cannabis.

262. Less prevalent, but with far more serious health effects in terms of substance abuse related mortality, emergency room visits and treatment cases is the abuse of cocaine and opiates. Estimates suggest that some 13 million people (annual prevalence of 0.2%) may abuse cocaine worldwide. It is also estimated that about 8 million people (0.1% of the world population) may be abusing heroin and other opiate-type drugs.

263. The abuse of synthetic drugs, particularly of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), has increased rapidly in recent years with some 30 million people worldwide (annual prevalence of 0.5%) consuming ATS. Increasingly, synthetic drugs have gained in popularity, especially among young people as their recreational drug of choice, often in combination with cannabis.

264. It goes without saying that all of these figures have to be interpreted with caution. It is very difficult, if not impossible, at this stage to put precise figures on the actual extent of illicit drug abuse at the global level, mainly because there are still significant gaps in the data and because the data provided by the contributing countries are often of unknown quality.

**Figure 139. Annual prevalence of drug abuse among the general population in the 1990s.**



Source: UNDCP, *World Drug Report 1997*.

265. The most widely used indicator in this context at the global level is the “annual prevalence” rate. This looks at the number of people who have consumed an illicit drug at least once over the last twelve months prior to the survey. This number is then frequently shown as a percentage of those who are 15 years old and above, or those 12 years old and above, though a number of other age groupings are used as well. The *World Drug Report* figures were presented as a percentage of the total population (See figure 139). However, as most countries do not report prevalence as a percentage of their total population, the following graphs - unless otherwise indicated - show the prevalence figures as a percentage of the population above the age of 15. In cases where studies were based on significantly different age groups, the data were adjusted to take into account the fact that drug abuse is usually significantly stronger among younger-age cohorts. In cases where the authorities provided UNDCP only with estimates on the total number of drug abusers, this number has been expressed as a percentage of the population above the age of 15.

266. 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. But for most drugs, except a few major drug categories such as cannabis, data on monthly prevalence need rather large samples to arrive at statistically relevant results, requiring larger resources than most countries can afford.

267. One key problem in currently available prevalence estimates is still the level of quality 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 covers only a tiny fraction of the total drug abusing population in a country.

268. Currently available results presented in the next few graphs must be interpreted with a large degree of caution. They can provide the reader with an idea of the likely magnitudes of drug abuse in the different countries. Nevertheless, results do not always accurately reflect reality. They can only be an approximation of reality. The underlying methodological approaches used for collecting data on an illicit activity vary a great deal from culture to culture and country to country. In some cases, strongly differing results for one and the same country were obtained. This required a fair degree of judgment based on plausibility considerations of which results to select. Moreover, in order to arrive at basically comparable results, it was 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. It goes without saying that all of these operations can potentially lead to over-estimates or under-estimates. Nonetheless, the potential errors, in general, should be less than had unadjusted figures been used.

269. While some country results may be questioned, the overall emerging picture is basically in line with the pattern shown in the *World Drug Report* as well as other research (ethnographic, rapid assessments, analysis of arrest data, analysis of treatment demand data, etc.) conducted in this field.

270. The data clearly show that cannabis is the most widely consumed illicit drug worldwide, in the Americas, in Europe, in Africa and in Asia. The position of the second most widely consumed substance, by contrast, differs from region to region, and partly from country to country. Still, in most cases, the second position is held by one of the three types of substances: cocaine, opiates or amphetamine-type stimulants.

271. The data show that in general, cocaine together with various other "cocaine-type" substances (crack-cocaine, basuco) is the second most widely abused substance in the Americas. The abuse of cocaine type substance is significantly ahead of opiates which, except for North America, are hardly mentioned in surveys. In some Latin American countries, inhalants and benzodiazepines also play an important role as substance of abuse. Abuse of cocaine still seems to be the highest in the United States though a large number of Latin American countries now also show substantial levels of abuse of cocaine and of basuco.

272. In Australia and in Europe, notably in most Western European countries, amphetamine-type stimulants are the second most widely abused category of drugs after cannabis. The level of cocaine use has been rising in both Eastern and Western Europe in recent years. The level of cocaine abuse in Eastern Europe, however, is still very small by international standards. Though cocaine use in Western Europe has risen to substantial levels, it still falls far short of the levels of cocaine abuse experienced in the United States. On average, prevalence rates of cocaine in Western Europe are only about a third of those in the United States. According to available prevalence data, however, cocaine use now seems to be about twice as widespread in Western Europe as heroin. Nonetheless, the main problem drug in treatment clinics in Europe - as will be discussed later - are still the opiates. ATS and cocaine abuse (though rising) still represent a small proportion for which drug addicts require treatment.

273. In much of Asia, the opiates, either in the form of opium and increasingly in the form of morphine and heroin, are the main substances of abuse. In some countries they seem to be even more widely spread than cannabis. However, the situation in Asia is far from uniform. Though epidemiological research in the East Asian region is still at its initial stage - and thus not many reliable epidemiological data are available - other indicators such as the arrest rates for drug abuse and reports from treatment institutions and locally conducted ethnographic research clearly point to the fact that methamphetamine, far more than heroin, is the main drug of concern. One major epidemiological study undertaken in Thailand (South-East Asia) in 1993 indicated that the abuse

of methamphetamine in that country is already more widespread than abuse of heroin, though still slightly less than that of all of the opiates combined (heroin and opium). The importance of cocaine, by contrast still appears to be of a negligible quantity in most of Asia.

## **B. Cannabis**

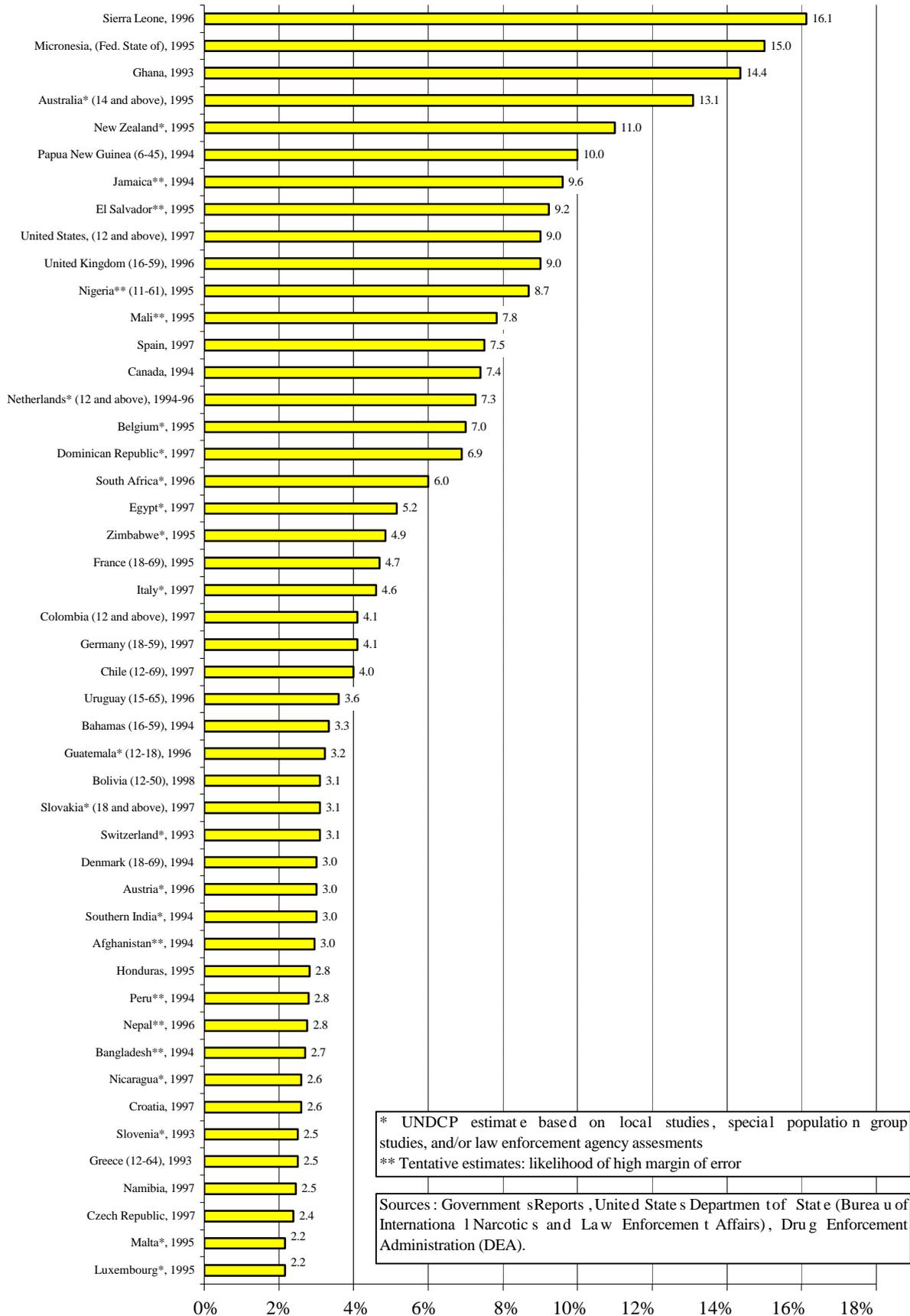
274. The large number of estimates made available to UNDCP underlines the global nature of cannabis abuse, not only in the industrialized countries but also in most developing countries. In figure 140, the large number of countries which reported annual prevalence of less than 2% have been omitted for reasons of brevity.

275. Prevalence data/estimates suggest that the use of cannabis is particularly high in the following regions: West Africa (e.g. Sierra Leone, Ghana, Nigeria); Oceania (Micronesia, Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea); Central America/Caribbean (notably Jamaica); North America (United States, Canada); and in a number of European countries such as the United Kingdom, Spain, the Netherlands and Belgium. In general, cannabis use is higher in Western Europe than in Eastern Europe. Even for a large number of developing countries, notably in Africa, for which no or only very unreliable quantitative prevalence estimates are available, it is widely acknowledged that cannabis is by far the most widely abused illegal substance.

276. There are only a few countries in the world where cannabis ranks second or third. But even in some of these cases it is not clear how far the results reflect reality. The fact that cannabis is not found on the top list in a drug registry, in treatment centres or among people arrested, is no proof that the spread of cannabis use among the general population is less than that of other drugs. In many countries where epidemiological research has been undertaken, it is shown that the cannabis is the most widely consumed substance even though it does not show up prominently in various drug registries.

277. In most countries, cannabis is consumed in the form of cannabis herb (known as marijuana in the Americas). However, in most of Europe, South-West Asia (notably Pakistan), North Africa (notably Morocco) as well as in much of the Middle East (particularly Lebanon), there is a preference for cannabis resin (hashish).

**Figure 140. Annual prevalence of Cannabis abuse as a percentage of population aged 15 and above (unless otherwise indicated)**



### **C. Amphetamine-type stimulants**

278. Data/estimates for amphetamine-type stimulants (see figure 141) show high prevalence rates for countries in Western Europe, notably for the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain, for the Oceania region (notably Australia), as well as for a number of Latin American countries. High prevalence rates for Ecstasy abuse are still restricted to the countries in Western Europe and Australia. Abuse of Ecstasy in the United States is apparently less widespread.

279. Prevalence estimates obtained from a number of Central American countries vary strongly with regard to the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants. In the figure, the more conservative estimates are presented. If other estimates had been used, several Central American countries would have been significantly higher.

280. The situation is similar in the Far-East Asian region. It is generally acknowledged, that countries in that region have a severe problem of methamphetamine abuse. Nonetheless, estimates for the extent of ATS abuse are comparatively low. This could be a statistical artifact. Few serious studies establishing the magnitude of ATS abuse have taken place in the region. In some cases available estimates vary strongly, by a factor of seven or more. Law enforcement agency estimates are often substantially higher than estimates based on general population surveys. This may be explained by the fact that there is a reluctance of those interviewed to openly admit to drug-taking habits in societies where drug abuse constitutes a major crime.

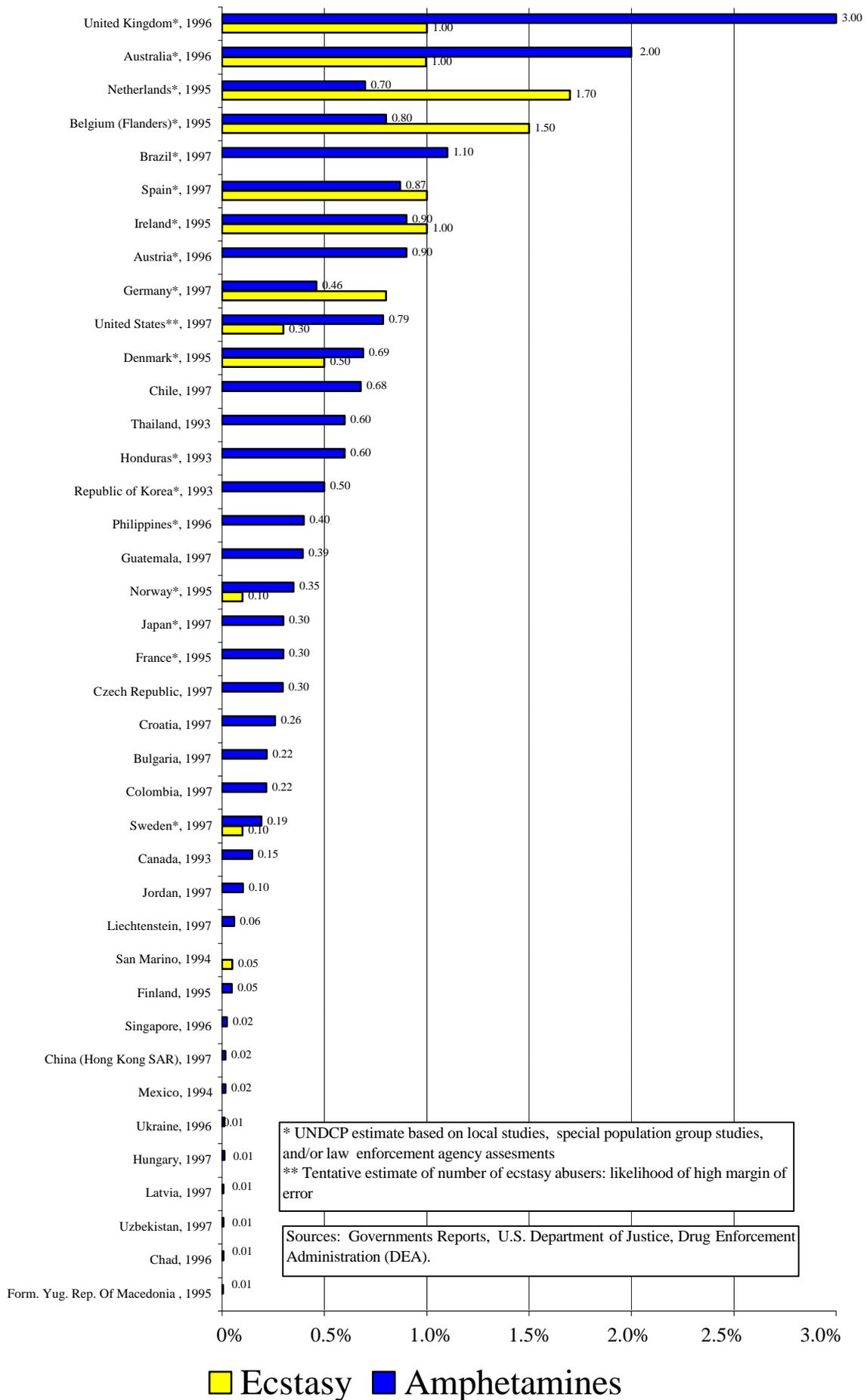
### **D. Cocaine**

281. Available prevalence data shows that cocaine abuse is still very much concentrated in North America, notably the United States, though a number of Latin American countries have also started to report substantial levels of cocaine abuse in recent years. The same is true for a number of Western European countries and Australia, even though cocaine still trails the amphetamine-type stimulants in these regions.(See figure 142)

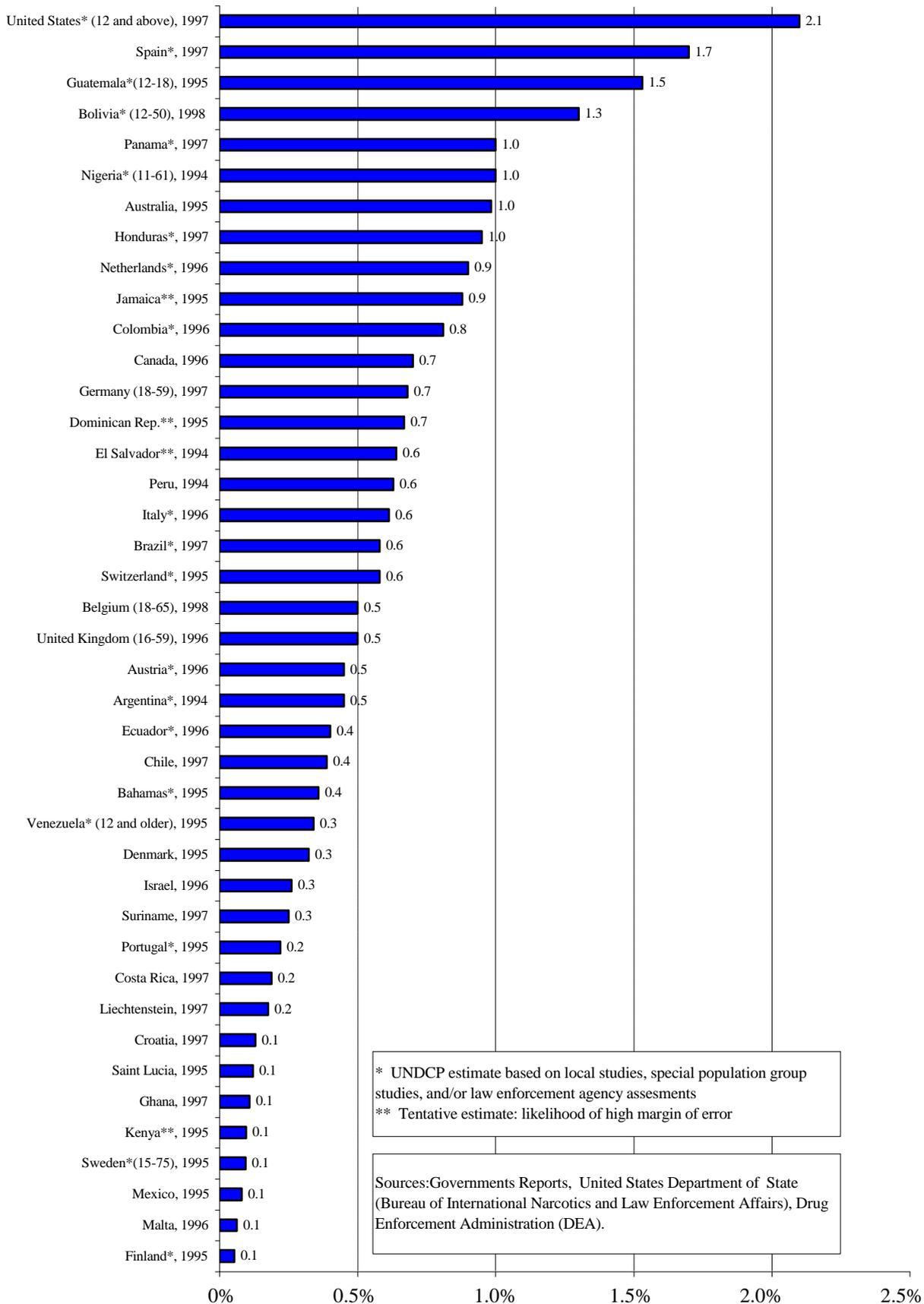
282. Though cocaine abuse in the United States is significantly lower compared to a decade ago (the number of annual cocaine users fell over the 1985-1997 period by almost 60%) data suggests that the United States still has the highest level of cocaine abuse worldwide. According to the data in the United States Household survey<sup>40</sup>, 1.9% of the United States population above the age of 12 used cocaine while 0.6% used crack-cocaine in the twelve months prior to the 1997 survey. This means that when taking the overlap into consideration (as revealed in the United States Monitoring the Future Study<sup>41</sup>), the total figure of those abusing cocaine is about 2.1% of the population of the United States above the age of 12.

283. A number of Latin American countries reported even higher prevalence rates. Such high estimates, however, resulted from one to one extrapolations from school surveys, surveys among people in treatment, surveys among people in prisons or resulted from national surveys investigating only the level of life-time prevalence. Using adjustment ratios, the estimates are below the level of abuse in the United States. The obtained results can, of course, only be considered as rough approximations.

**Figure 141. Annual prevalence of Amphetamine-type stimulant (ATS) as a percentage of population aged 15 and above**



**Figure 142. Annual prevalence of Cocaine-type substance abuse as a percentage of population aged 15 and above (unless otherwise indicated)**



284. In contrast to the high levels of abuse in North America, Latin America and Western Europe, the levels of cocaine abuse in much of the rest of the world seem to be small. This is definitely the case for countries in Eastern Europe and in Asia where cocaine abuse is still restricted to a few pockets in society. The same, however, is not necessarily the case in Africa. UNDCP has received a number of reports suggesting the widespread abuse of cocaine in African countries, notably in South Africa and Nigeria but also in some other West African countries. A few studies among secondary school students, undertaken in Nigeria in the early 1990s suggest, that the abuse of cocaine may have reached proportions that are far from negligible, and not much lower than those found in Western countries. However, the extent to which such school surveys reflect the situation in the general population is still subject to debate.

## **E. Opiates**

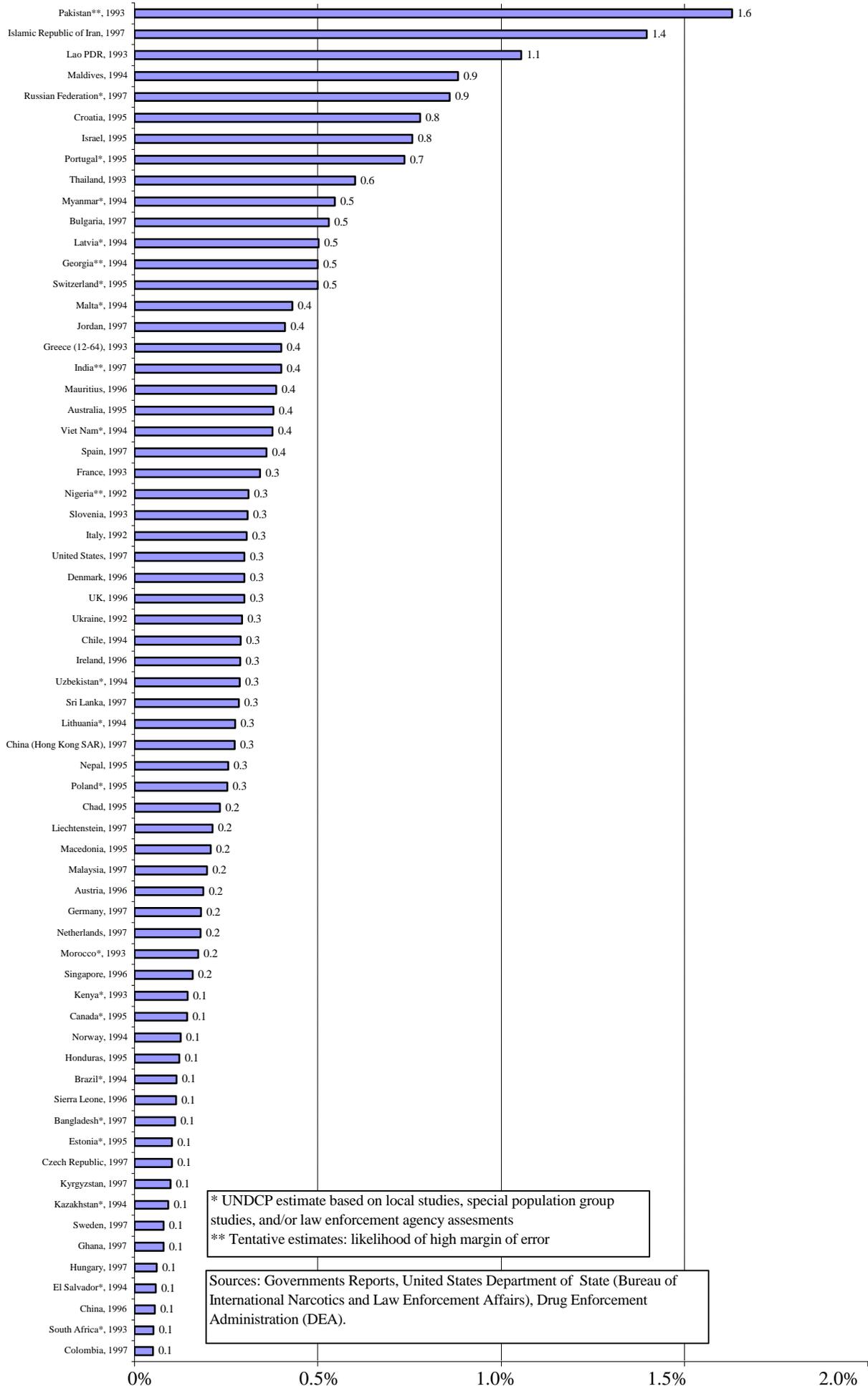
285. Compared to other drugs, the prevalence data for opiates still seems to be relatively small. Available data for the use of opiates suggest that abuse is particularly strong in South-West and in South-East Asia, often in countries neighboring major production centers which are exploited for drug trafficking purposes. Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have the highest levels (see figure 143). In general, consumption affects less than 2% of the population. However, consumption is large in some of the opium producing areas. A UNDCP study, undertaken in the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 1998, showed that the prevalence of regular opium use in the opium producing regions of the country ranged from 4%-6%. Other countries in the region including Thailand, Myanmar, India, Maldives, also show rather high levels of abuse. While heroin is increasingly emerging as the main type of opiate in the urban centres, opium is still used in traditional opium poppy cultivation areas.

286. The next highest levels of abuse are reported from both Western and Eastern Europe. In contrast to other drugs, prevalence data, however, do not indicate major differences between countries. In several countries the abuse problem seems to be relatively similar, ranging from 0.2%-0.4% of the population above the age of 15. Though Europe is, in economic terms, the world's largest market for illegal opiates, prevalence rates of opiates are, in general, lower than the prevalence rates of amphetamine-type stimulants or cocaine.

287. Heroin abuse is still a comparatively minor problem in the Americas. This is not the case in the United States, which, following the recent increase in heroin abuse, has now reached levels close to the European average.

288. The situation with regard to Africa is more difficult to judge. As far as estimates are available, data suggests that heroin abuse has begun to appear in a number of African countries, although it has not yet reached epidemic proportions.

**Figure 143. Annual prevalence of Opiates abuse as a percentage of population aged 15 and above (unless otherwise indicated)**



## IX. Drug abuse among youth<sup>i</sup>

### A. Overview

289. Drug abuse continues to emerge as a strategy among youth to cope with the problems of unemployment, neglect, violence and sexual abuse. At the same time, there is considerable abuse of drugs among socially integrated young people, in particular in the industrialized world. This may be attributed in part to the fact that significant portions of the world's youth population are exposed to a culture that appears to be more tolerant towards the use of drugs.

290. The data available present a situation of concern in terms of the abuse of drugs among young people in almost every region of the world. Lifetime prevalence of cannabis abuse is high in many regions (the unweighted average is 13.5%) and its abuse is spreading. ATS abuse is diffused and Ecstasy abuse, while stabilizing at a high level in some Western European countries, is increasing in others and is also spreading to other regions. The unweighted average for Ecstasy is 2.6%. There are high variations in cocaine prevalence, but it is reported to be increasing again among youth in the United States. Injection of heroin is increasing among youth in Eastern Europe, while there are signs of a rise in abuse of heroin by smoking (United States and Western Europe). However, cocaine and heroin, with unweighted averages of 1.9% and 1.0% respectively, are not the main drugs of choice of youth. Inhalant abuse is common (unweighted average 7.8%) and remains a serious problem for many young people.

291. The abuse of illicit drugs by youth seems to be part of a broader pattern of consumption of various psychoactive substances which includes tobacco and alcohol that are most accessible to everyone, including young people. Patterns of use of these substances are often established during the adolescence. The 1995 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD), covering 26 countries of Western and Eastern Europe, found that the majority of the youth aged 15 to 16 years old had already tried tobacco once in their life: over 75% of the students in most of these countries had tried tobacco and in no country was the proportion lower than 50%. The prevalence of tobacco smoking is similar in other industrialized countries. In developing countries tobacco use may be lower among youth but it is expected to rise rapidly as there is evidence that the advertising strategies of major tobacco companies target young people in these countries.

292. Although moderate use of alcohol by adults and older teenagers is socially acceptable in many countries, use among younger people, and excessive use at any age is considered to be a problem with serious health and social consequences. The use of alcohol is widespread among youth. Prevalence rate of alcohol consumption are high in most countries. In 1996, about 80% of young people aged 16 to 17 years old in the United States had tried alcohol once in their life. In the United States, the most common substance related to the death of young people is alcohol. There is evidence that alcohol misuse is a growing problem also in developing countries. Studies of high school students in Ghana, Kenya and Zambia have shown that 70-80% of students use alcohol, while 10-14% (mostly boys) could be classified as abusing it.

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<sup>i</sup> "Youth" is defined by the United Nations as reflecting the age group 15-24 years. The World Health Organization (WHO) considers adolescence the period between 10 and 19 years and the term "young people" refers to the composite age group 10-24 years. These definitions are based on a certain consensus about the factors (biological, social and cultural) that define youth worldwide. However, it should be noted that the notion of youth may vary considerably across countries in accordance to the socio-economic-cultural context. The social and cultural entry into adult life may correspond to the economic autonomy of the person, the establishment of a family or participation in a certain ritual.

293. Data from various types of studies have been collected and are presented to give an idea of the drug abuse situation among youth. In some countries, the reported prevalence may appear high in comparison with other countries. In such cases, it is advisable to check the age range, since one or two years of difference may influence the prevalence significantly. A low age range (14-17, for example) is likely to register a lower prevalence rate as compared with a higher age range (20-24, for example). In addition, household surveys tend to report a lower prevalence than school surveys. School surveys usually promote anonymity and are thus more likely to produce more reliable answers.

294. Given the limitations of the information provided through the ARQ, it has been necessary to supplement the existing information with data from regional or national school surveys (such as the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs and the Monitoring the Future Study carried out in the United States), household or population surveys and other published research available to UNDCP.

295. Throughout this chapter the reference is to lifetime prevalence of the abuse of the various drugs. This choice is determined by the fact that lifetime prevalence data are available for a large number of countries and that this indicator, while less significant when applied to the general population, is more relevant when applied to youth. In fact, to know that a 65-year-old person has tried cannabis once in his life is not valuable information, but it is for someone in his or her teens. Data on the abuse of drugs in the previous year (annual prevalence) and in the previous month or week (frequent use) were more sketchy and therefore have not been considered in the report.

296. The data reported are for the most recent year available. It is important to note that they refer to different age ranges. In most cases the data presented have been collected through school surveys and in other cases through surveys of the general population from which data referring to youth have been extracted. Differences can also be found between these two kinds of survey because anonymous self-reporting questionnaires, which are usually used for school surveys, may draw more information from young people than the questionnaires generally used for general population surveys or household surveys (it is more difficult for a young person to admit to abusing drugs in the context of a household interview). The data, though not comparable for the reasons explained above, are presented together in the figures below to give an idea of the magnitude of the problem.

## **B. Cannabis**

297. Figure 144 shows lifetime prevalence for cannabis for the 1990-1997 period in countries with data available for youth. The proportion of school children and young adults who admit to having used cannabis is as high as 37% in some countries, while the proportion for past-month use can be as high as 10-25%. Such high figures indicate that in certain parts of the world cannabis use is becoming normalized and is not confined to small marginal groups.

298. The countries reporting the highest lifetime prevalence rates (25% and above) of cannabis abuse among young people are Australia, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. In Western Europe cannabis abuse remains high, with most of the countries above 10% and only a few (Austria, Finland, Portugal and Sweden) below that threshold.

299. In several countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the lifetime prevalence rates are lower than for Western Europe, but cannabis abuse has been increasing constantly during the 1990s, especially among youth.

300. While it is often difficult to obtain reliable prevalence data on youth from Africa, most studies report that use of cannabis is increasing and that it is the most widely abused drug, apart from inhalants, among young people in Africa. Lifetime prevalence rates are lower than in industrialized countries, but there is anecdotal evidence of a gradual increase in recent years.

301. In Latin America and the Caribbean the highest lifetime prevalence is registered in Chile, with 22.7% (age range 12-25). In Jamaica (age range 13-19) and the Bahamas (with a rather broad age range 16-29), around 17% of youth indicated having tried cannabis once. Data from Brazil indicate a 7.6% lifetime prevalence, but it must be pointed out that the school surveys here included a population from 10 to 19 years of age. The other countries in the region all report a lifetime prevalence of below 5%.

302. In Asia data on drug abuse among youth are available only for *Hong Kong SAR of China* (1992), where the reported lifetime prevalence among students was 0.7%. However, anecdotal information indicates that there are higher cannabis prevalence rates across the region.

### **C. Ecstasy**

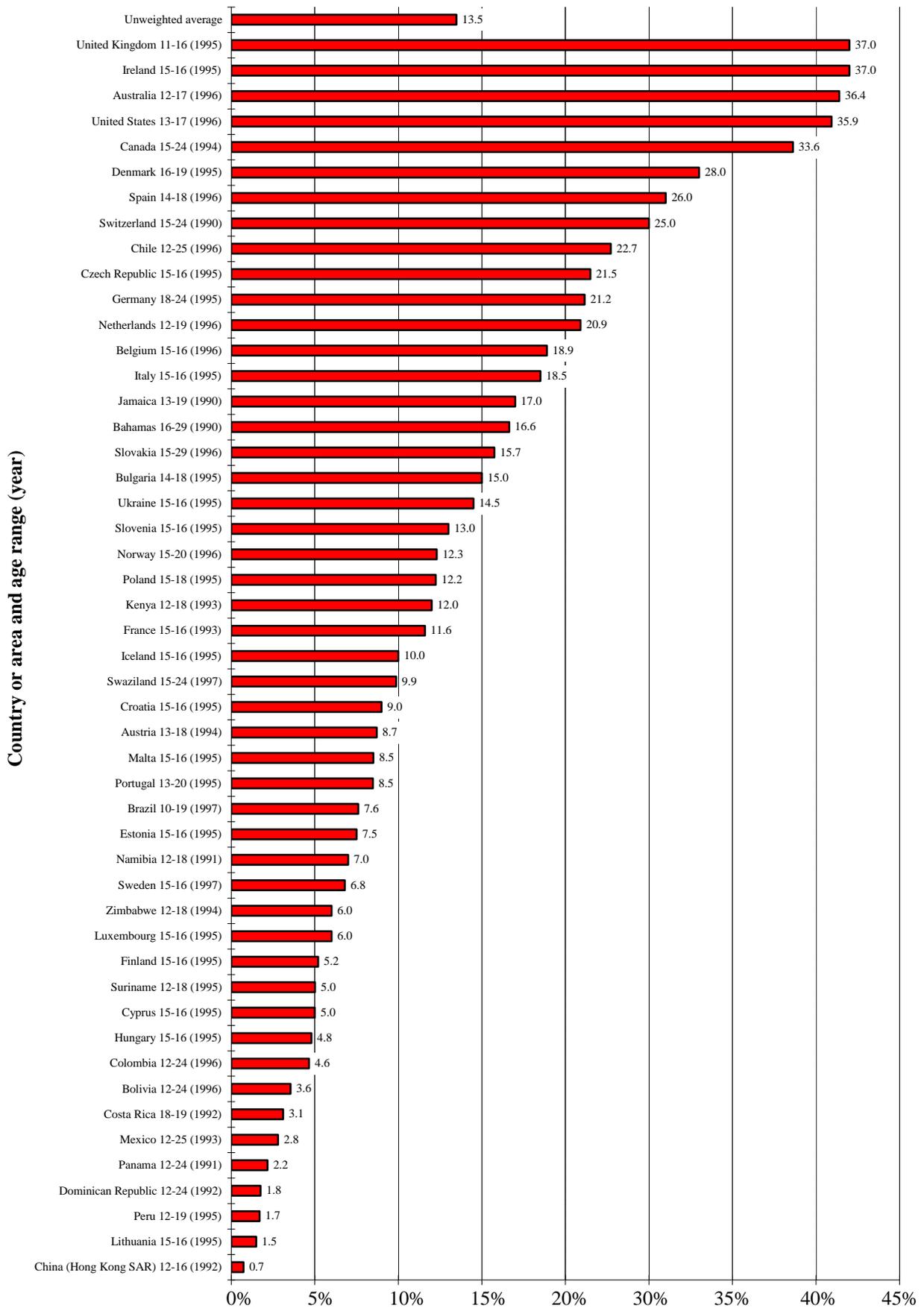
303. In recent years, the most pronounced increase in drug abuse has been reported for synthetic drugs, including ATS. In the *World Drug Report* it is estimated that some 30 million people (0.5% of the global population) consume ATS worldwide. The most widespread ATS is methamphetamine, with high levels reported from North America, as well as from a number of countries in the Far East and the South-East Asian region. In many Asian countries, methamphetamine is the most, or second most, abused substance after cannabis.

304. Within the large group of ATS there has been a particular focus on the abuse of Ecstasy. Though Ecstasy is a substance popular in the industrialized world (especially in Europe), there are indications that its abuse is spreading to other regions (figure 145). In Western Europe lifetime prevalence data reported for Ecstasy range from 9% (Ireland) to 0.2% (Finland). However, in several countries (Austria, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom) lifetime prevalence among youth is above 3%.

305. The abuse of Ecstasy in the United States (3.1%) and Australia (3.6%) is below the levels of a number of Western European countries. Some local studies and anecdotal evidence indicate that Ecstasy abuse has also surfaced in Southern Africa (South Africa and Swaziland) and South-East Asia (Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand). Central and Eastern Europe have registered an increase in the abuse of Ecstasy during the 1990s as the dance scene associated with Ecstasy abuse spread across the continent.

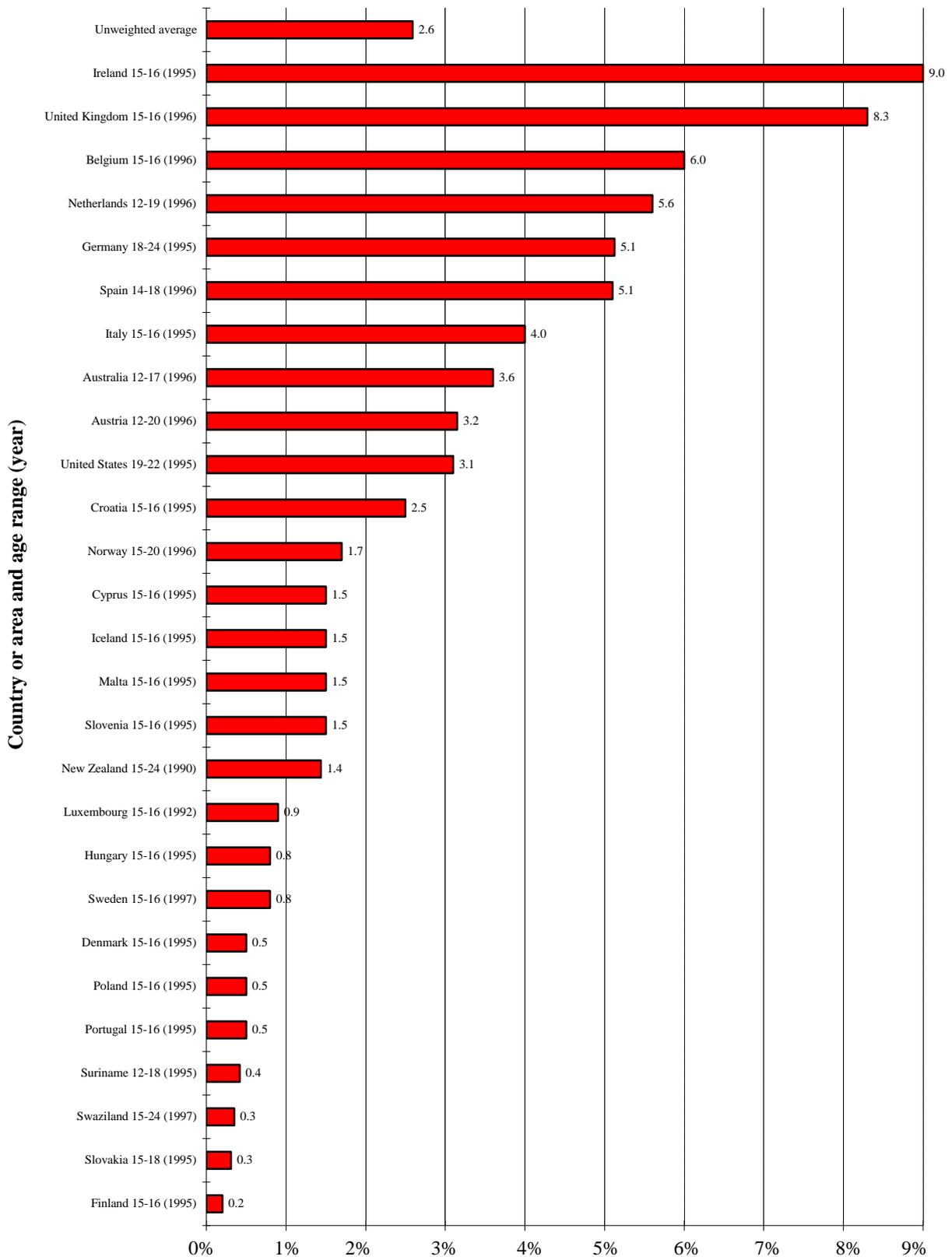
306. In Latin America natural plant-based stimulants are available in abundance. Nonetheless, ATS have a significant share in illicit drug markets. Information on significant levels of Ecstasy abuse among youth is not available, however.

**Figure 144. Lifetime prevalence rates of cannabis abuse among youth, 1990-1997\***  
**Percentage of youth who have tried cannabis at least once in their life**



\*These data are not directly comparable

**Figure 145. Lifetime prevalence rates of "ecstasy" abuse among youth, 1990-1997\***  
**Percentage of youth who have tried "ecstasy" at least once in their life**



\*These data are not directly comparable

## **D. Cocaine**

307. Cocaine abuse among youth varies from a lifetime prevalence of 6.3% in the Bahamas (it should be noted that the wide age range considered is 16-29) to 0.2% in Finland (figure 146). The group of countries with the highest lifetime prevalence is similar to that for cannabis with Australia, the United States and some, but not all, Western European countries accounting for the highest prevalence rates. Kenya (4.5%) and Chile (3.4%) also report high rates.

## **E. Heroin**

308. Heroin, like cocaine, is not the main drug of abuse among young people. The average age of heroin abusers is increasing in most countries of the world and injecting drug use, given the risk of HIV/AIDS infection, is not popular among youth. Nevertheless, there are some signs that point to the need for continuing the monitoring of heroin demand.

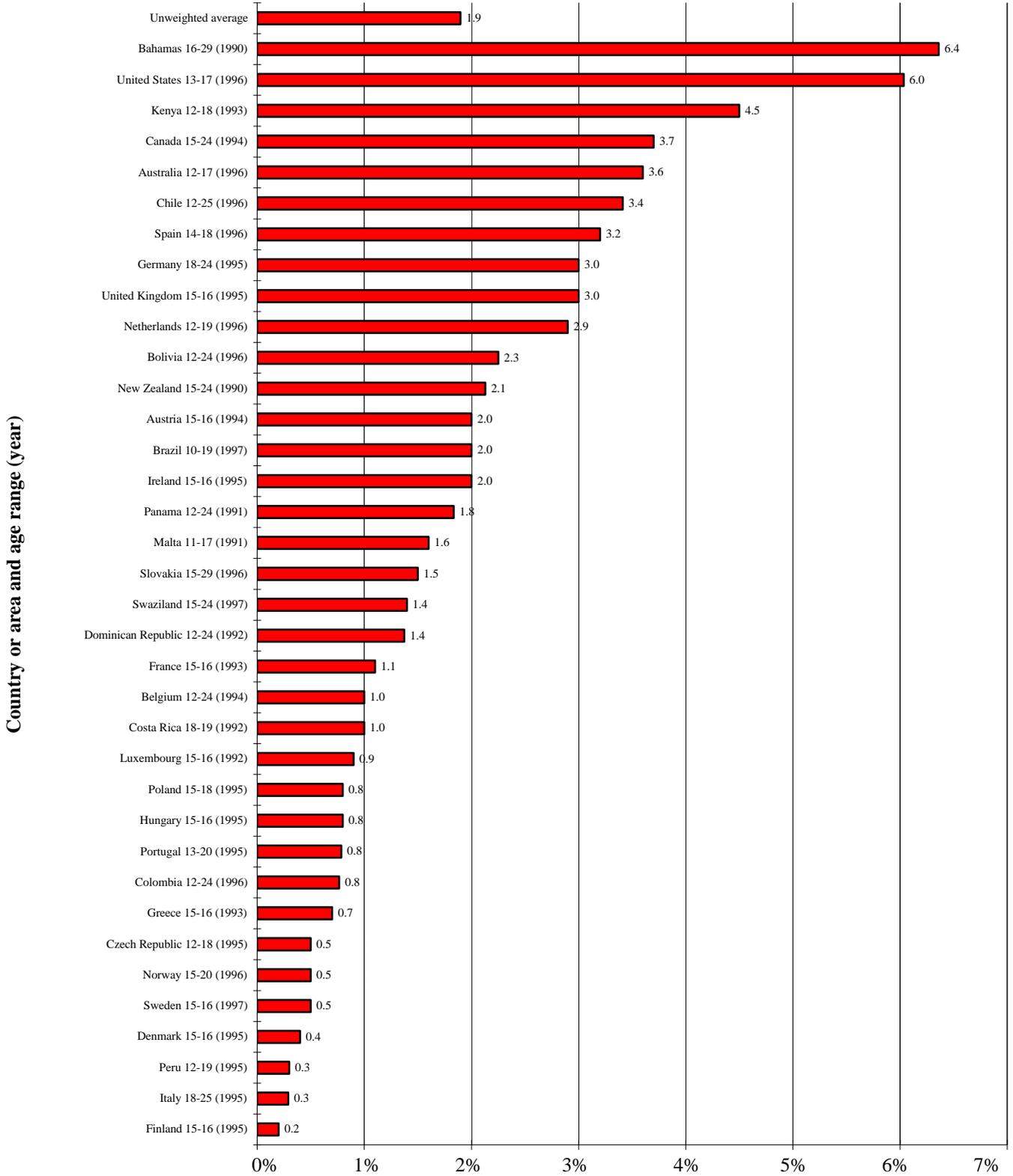
309. The highest lifetime prevalence rates are registered in Europe (in Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Italy the reported lifetime prevalence rate among 15 and 16 years old is 2%) (figure 147). There are some indications of an increase in heroin smoking in some countries of Western Europe. Heroin injection has increased during the 1990s in Eastern Europe and this trend has also touched youth. In particular, lifetime prevalence in Slovakia among 15 and 16 years old was reported to be 1.9%, thus almost reaching the highest levels found in Western Europe. In the United States, the rise in the abuse of heroin among youth, which began in the 1990s, was reported to have come to a halt in 1998. There is an increase in heroin smoking among youth, however, who mistakenly believe the practice to be less addictive than injecting.

## **F. Inhalants**

310. Although volatile substances that can be abused by inhalation are not subject to international control, their abuse is widespread among youth and is reported from every region of the world. The abuse of volatile solvents is closely linked to the abuse of illicit drugs in many ways. Given their easy availability and low price, such substances are often the first drug of choice for many young people who later move on to other drugs.

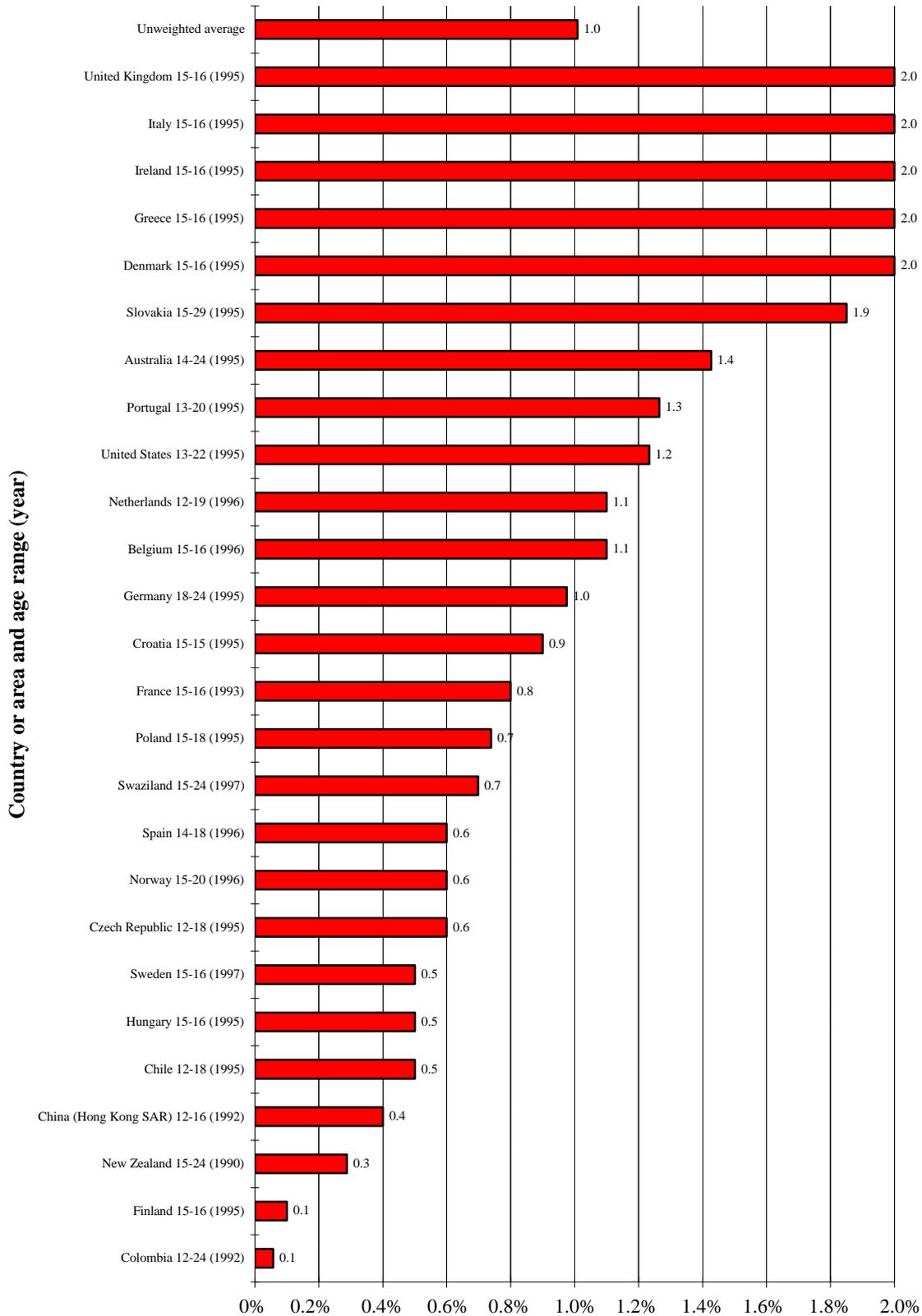
311. After cannabis, solvents are the most common substance abused by young people in several countries, with lifetime prevalence rates over 10% in many of those countries (figure 148). Australia reports the highest lifetime prevalence rate, 25.5%. Brazil, Croatia, Kenya, Lithuania, Malta, Swaziland, the United Kingdom, the United States and Zimbabwe report rates of between 10% and 20%. No particular regional pattern seems to emerge. Only Asian countries do not indicate prevalence of volatile substance abuse, but this may be due more to the lack of data for the age range concerned rather than the absence of volatile solvent abuse in that region.

**Figure 146. Lifetime prevalence rates of cocaine abuse among youth, 1990-1997\***  
**Percentage of youth who have tried cocaine at least once in their life**



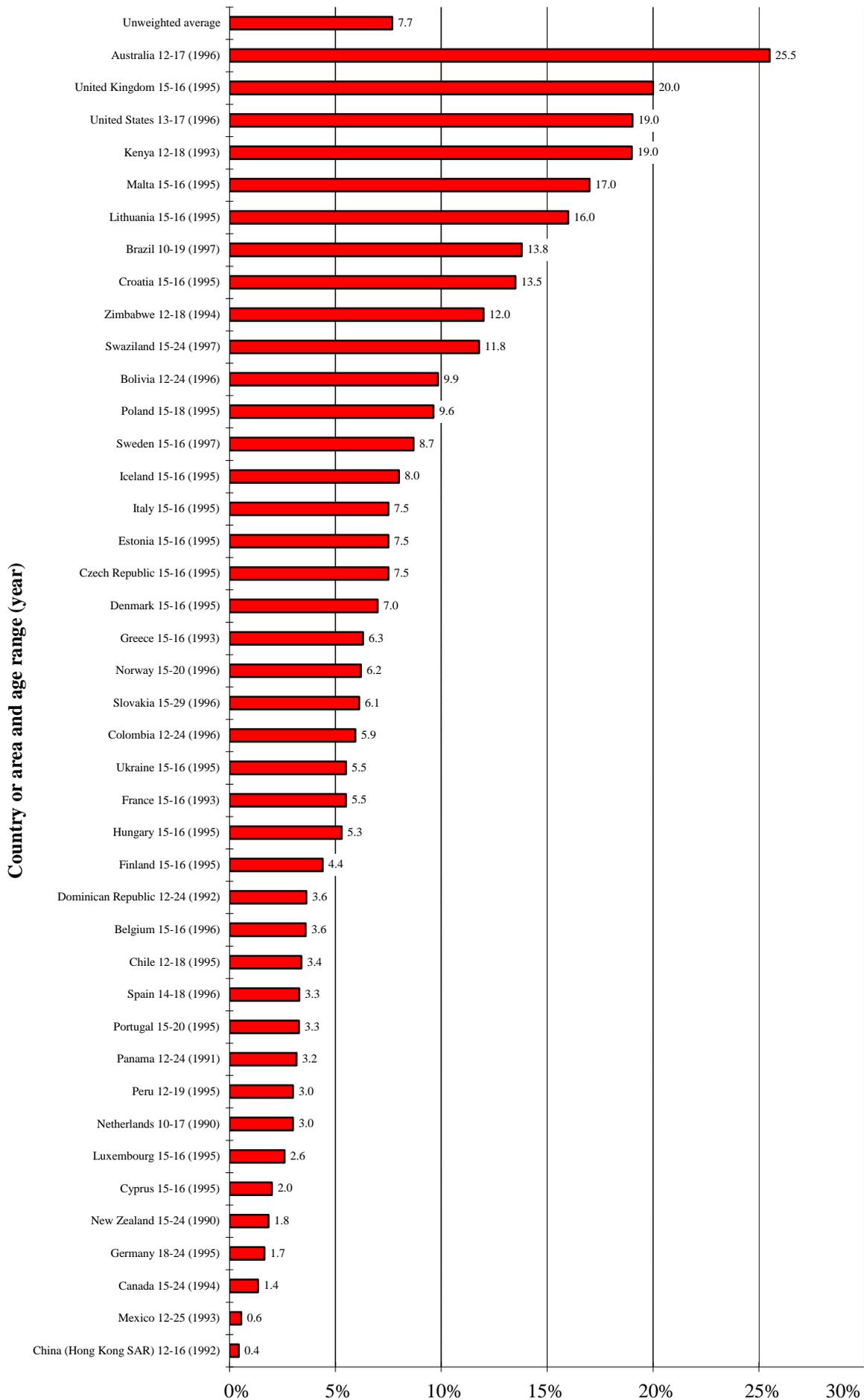
\*These data are not directly comparable

**Figure 147. Lifetime prevalence rates of heroin abuse among youth, 1990-1997\***  
**Percentage of youth who have tried heroin at least once in their life**



\*These data are not directly comparable

**Figure 148. Lifetime prevalence rates of inhalant abuse among youth, 1990-1997\***  
**Percentage of youth who have tried inhalant at least once in their life**



\*These data are not directly comparable

## X. Drug abuse among prison populations

312. During the period 1992-1997, several Members States provided information on drug abuse among prison populations. The way this information is obtained varies greatly from country to country according to the different methods of recording data on people imprisoned. In some cases it includes people imprisoned for drug offences. In other cases it refers to drug abusers identified at entry into prisons or through random testing of body fluids. Analysis of this information gives some idea of the magnitude of the problem and its trend. This knowledge, though limited and with several gaps, could be of assistance in the identification of priority areas of intervention at national, regional and international level.

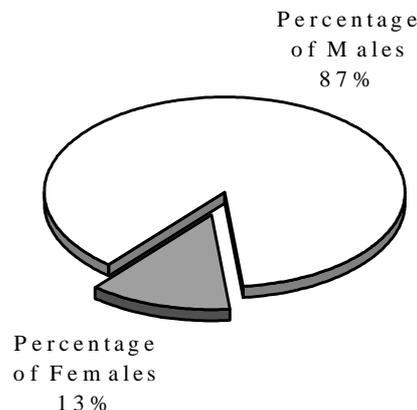
### A. Extent of drug abuse in prison

313. The ARQ (part II, section 3) asks what proportion of the prison population are drug abusers. During the period under consideration (1992-1997), seventy-two countries provided such information (figure 149). The extent of drug abuse varies considerably from 90% (Namibia, 1996) to 1% (Belarus, 1996). However, the unweighted average of 27.9% shows that drug abusers constitute a significant proportion of the prison population. No particular regional patterns seem to emerge from the available data.

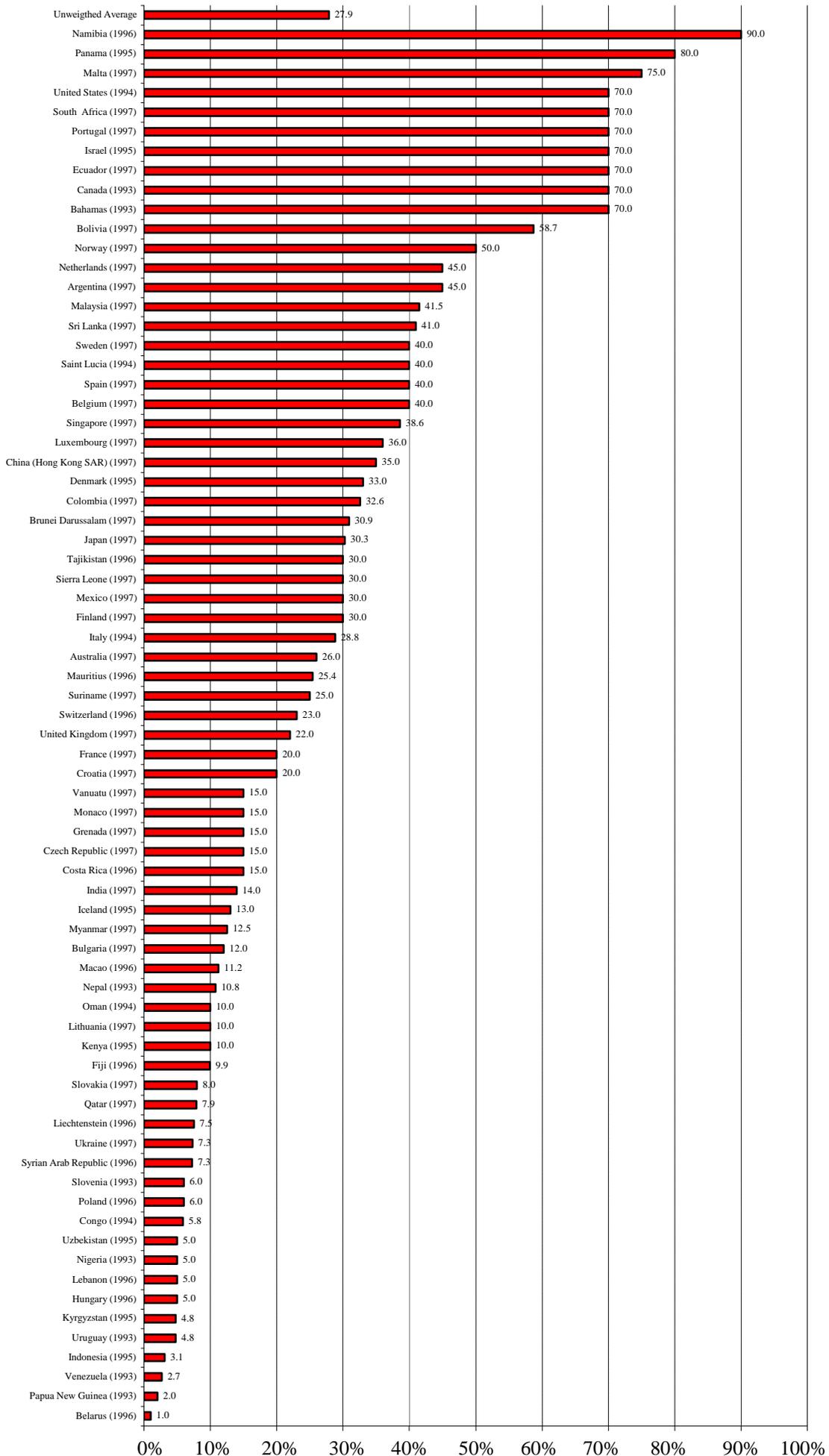
### B. Gender distribution

314. The ARQ also asks what proportion of the drug abusers in the prison population are males and what proportion females (figure 150 and 151). The gender distribution shows that the large majority (87%) of the drug abusers are males. However, this information is biased by the fact that in most countries the majority of the prison population is constituted by men. The data available do not allow for establishing the proportion of drug abusers among the female prison population or the male prison population separately. This information would give a better idea of drug abuse prevalence in the two different populations.

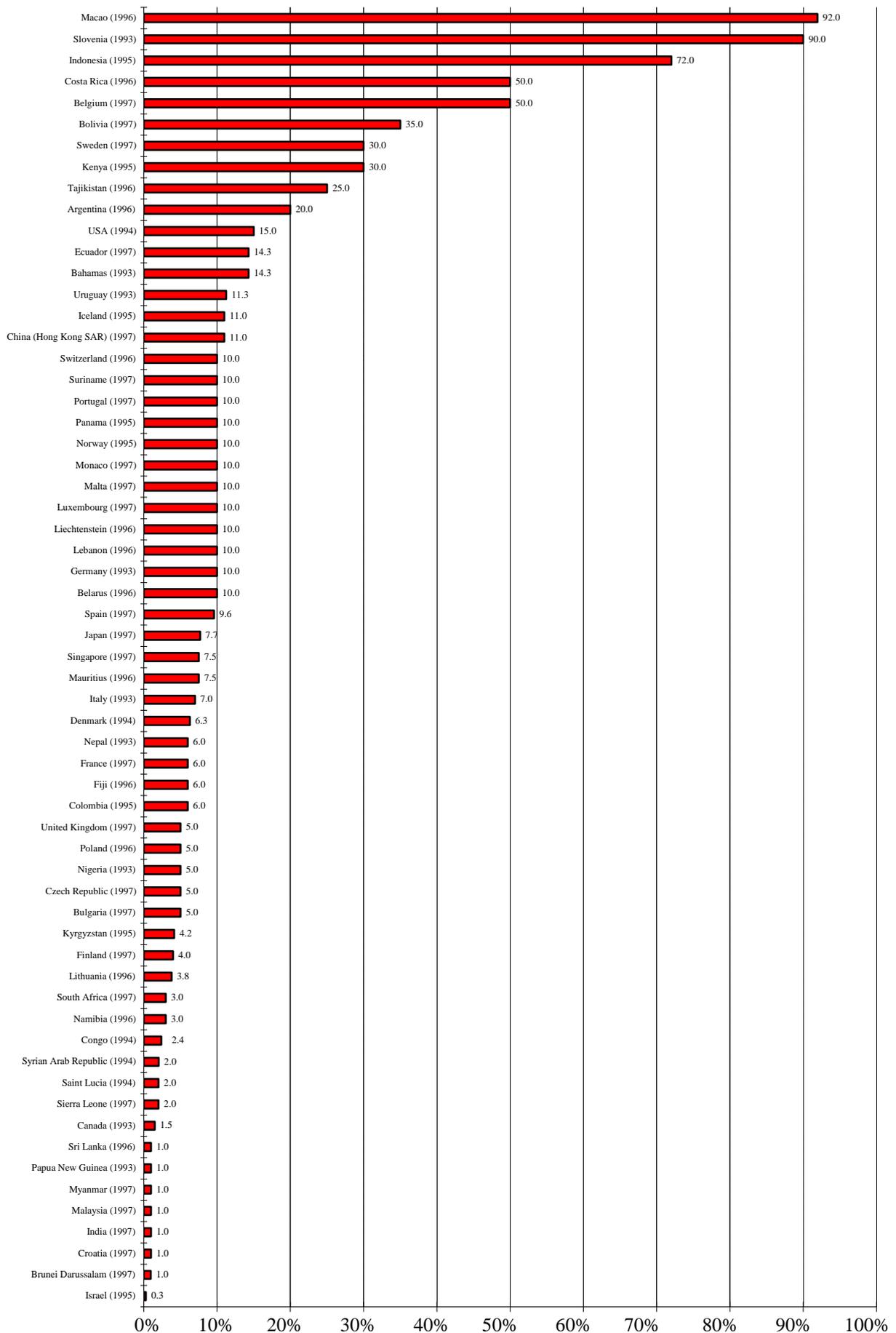
**Figure 149. Gender distribution of drug abusers in prison population, 1992-1997 (unweighted average)**



**Figure 150. Percentage drug abusers among prison populations**



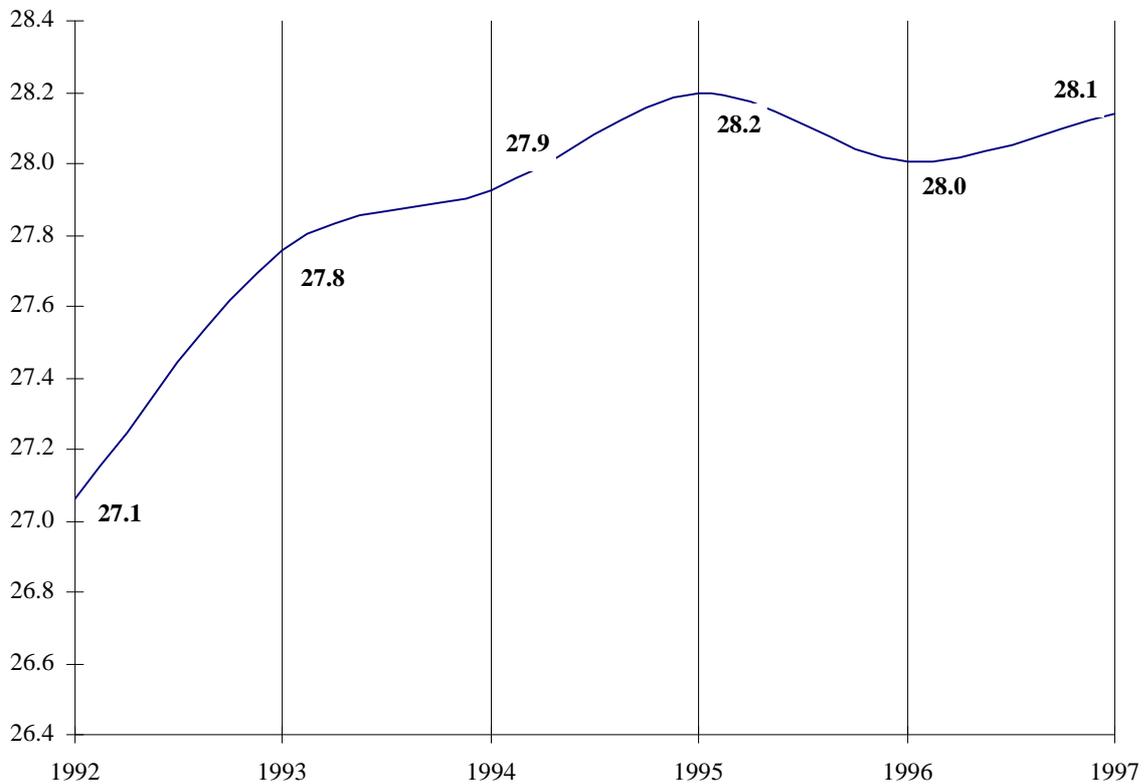
**Figure 151. Proportion of females among drug abusers in prison populations, 1992-1997**



### C. Trends

315. The information available during the period under consideration has several gaps (see annex II/2). Nevertheless, an attempt has been made to present a global trend on the basis of the data available for the various years. Gaps in the information have been filled by taking the two extremes and assuming a regular trend over the years. For example, if one country reported 10% in 1994 and 20% in 1996, an assumption was made that in the year 1995 the value would have been 15%. Also, when only one value was reported under the period considered, it was assumed that the value would have remained constant. Though this extrapolation does not reflect the exact picture, it indicates that the proportion of drug abusers in the prison population has been slowly growing (from 27.1% to 28.1%) between 1992 and 1997 (See figure 152).

**Figure 152 . Percentage of drug abusers among prison population in the world, 1992-1997 (unweighted average)**



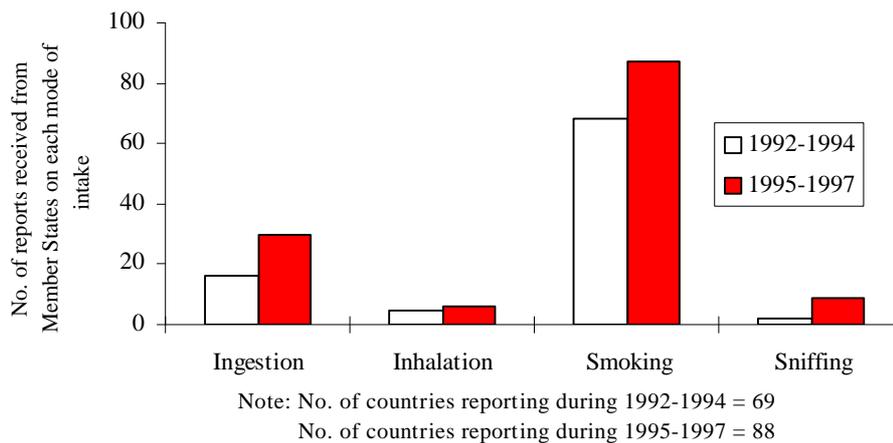
## IX. Modes of intake

316. One of the questions in the ARQ refers to modes of intake for various drugs. Not all countries that submitted ARQ responses over the periods 1992-1994 and 1995-1997, however, provided information on modes of intake. Therefore, the data presented below on trends in modes of intake of various drugs over the periods 1992-1994 and 1995-1997 may not necessarily be a complete and accurate reflection of the situation, worldwide or regionally. It may however be assumed that the available data do provide a broad indication of current and emerging trends in regard to modes of intake of various drugs.

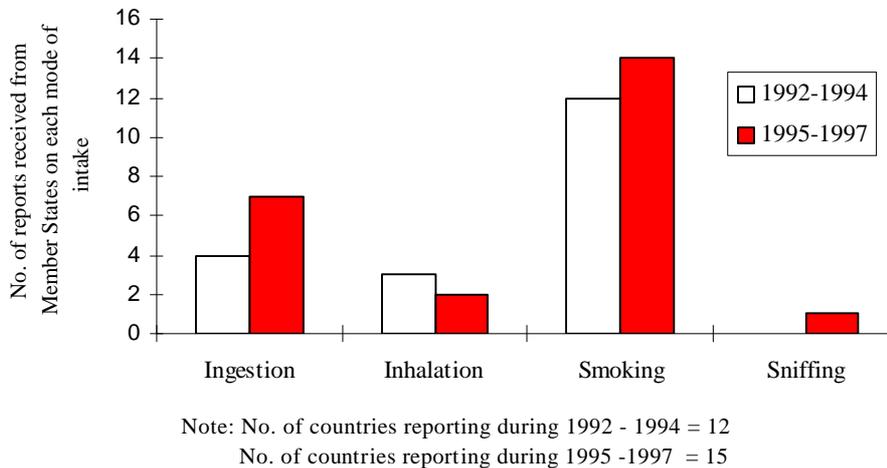
### A. Cannabis

317. Over the period 1992-1997, smoking has remained the preferred mode of intake of cannabis, worldwide and regionally (Figures 153 - 158). Ingestion of cannabis however appears to have increased in popularity during 1995-1997 in Africa (Figure 154), Asia (Figure 156), Europe (Figure 157) and Oceania (Figure 158).

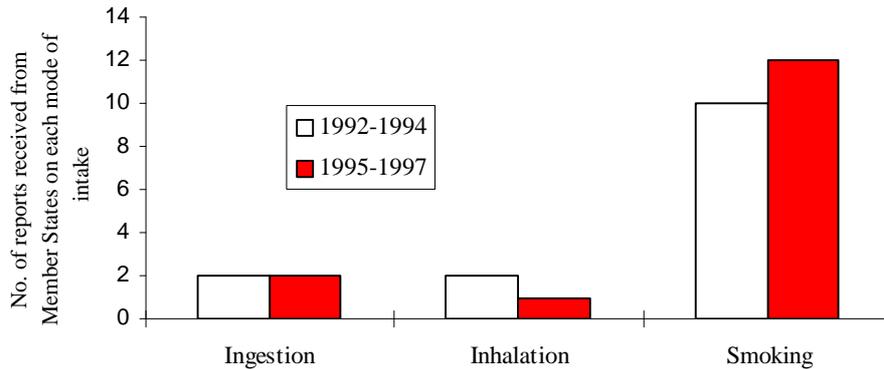
**Figure 153. Variations in mode of intake of cannabis in the world, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



**Figure 154. Variations in mode of intake of cannabis in Africa, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**

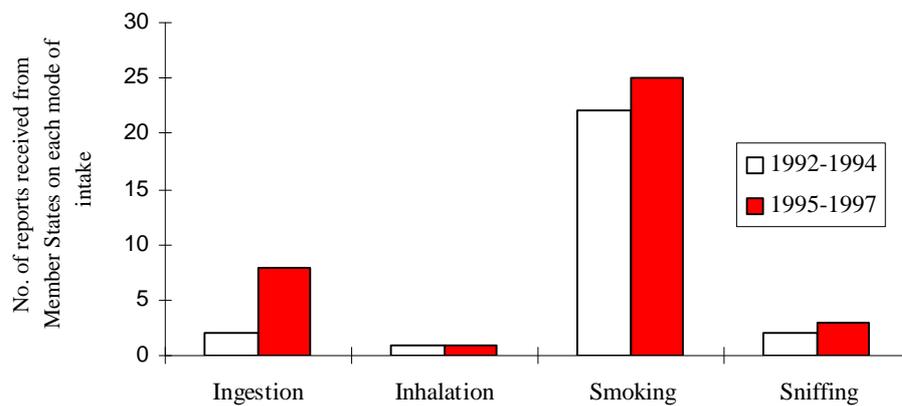


**Figure 155. Variations in mode of intake of cannabis in the Americas, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



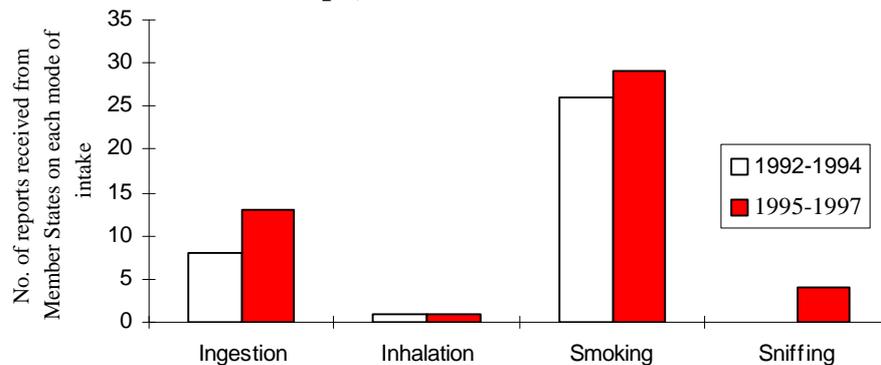
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992-1994 = 11  
No. of countries reporting during 1995-1997 = 14

**Figure 156. Variations in mode of intake of cannabis in Asia, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



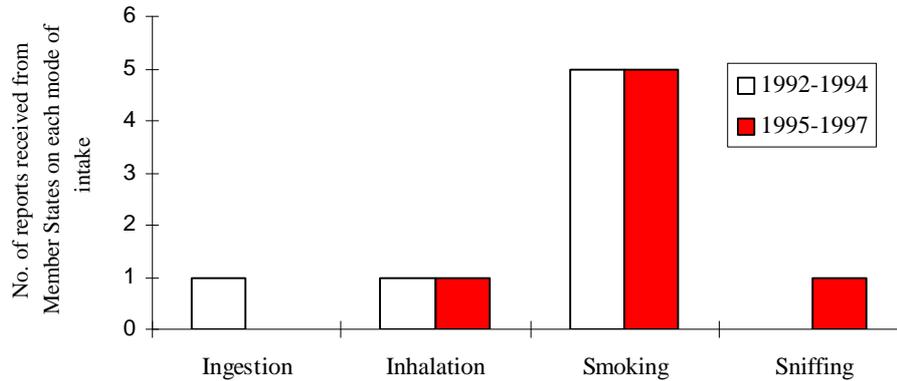
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992-1994 = 22  
No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 25

**Figure 157. Variations in mode of intake of cannabis in Europe, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992-1994 = 26  
No. of countries reporting during 1995-1997 = 29

**Figure 158. Variations in mode of intake of cannabis in Oceania, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**

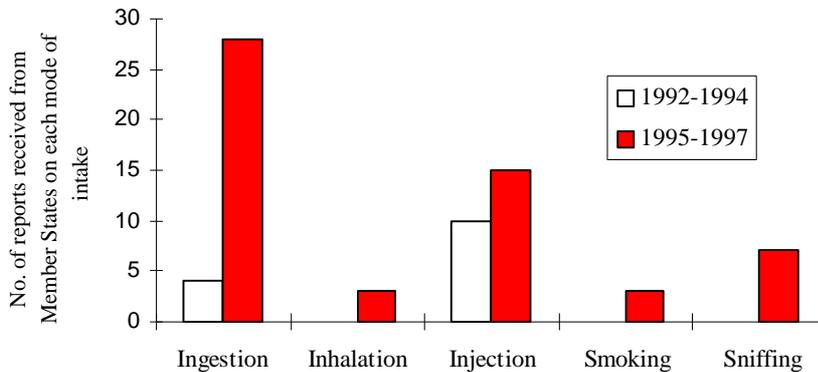


Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992-1994 = 5  
No. of countries reporting during 1995-1997 = 5

## B. Amphetamine-type stimulants

318. During the period 1992-1994, the main modes of intake of ATS worldwide were reported to be by injection and ingestion. This trend was reversed during the period 1995-1997 with especially ingestion of ATS showing a marked increase as preferred mode of intake (Figure 159). This emerging trend possibly reflects the popularity of ATS as recreational drugs.

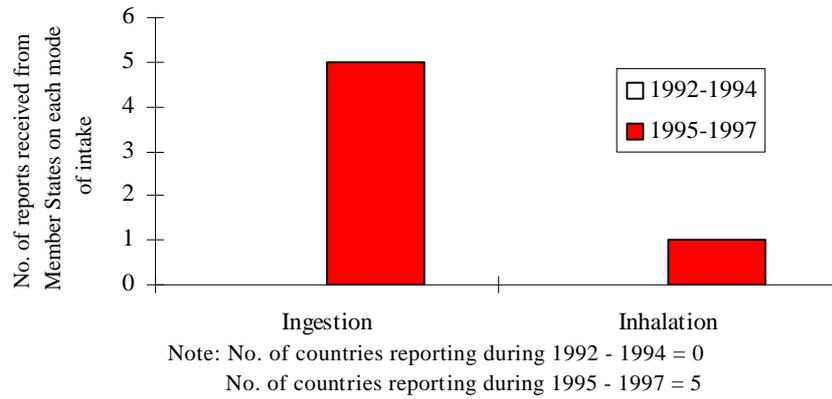
**Figure 159. Variations in mode of intake of ATS in the world, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



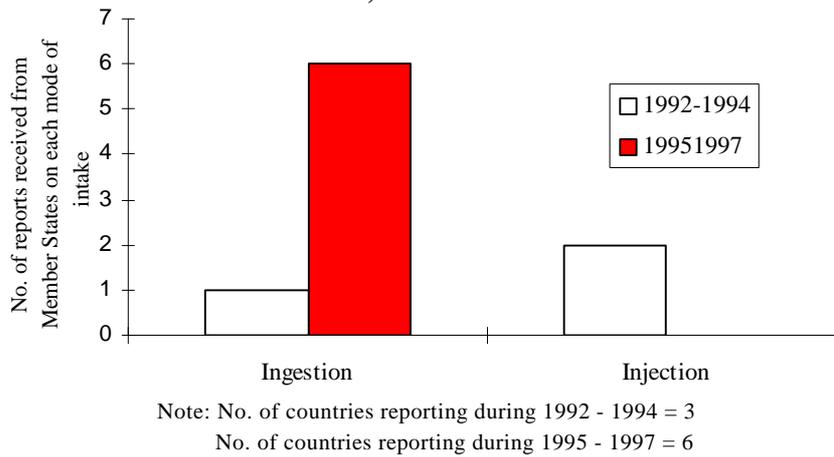
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 14  
No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 22

319. Ingestion of ATS was also the preferred mode of intake in Africa and the Americas during 1995-1997 (Figures 160 and 161). While this trend was also evident in Asia and Europe (Figures 162 and 163), ATS injecting has been reported to be on the increase in Asia. In Europe the wide diversity reported in modes of intake other than by ingestion may be reflecting the growing recreational use of ATS.

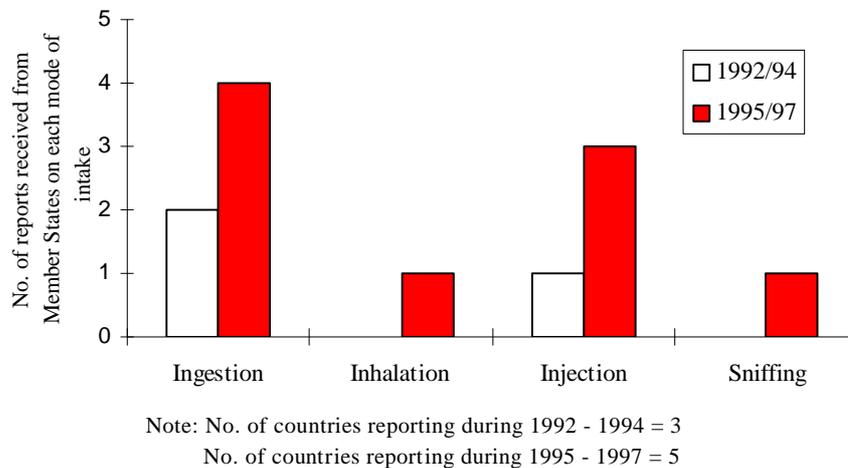
**Figure 160. Variations in mode of intake of ATS in Africa, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



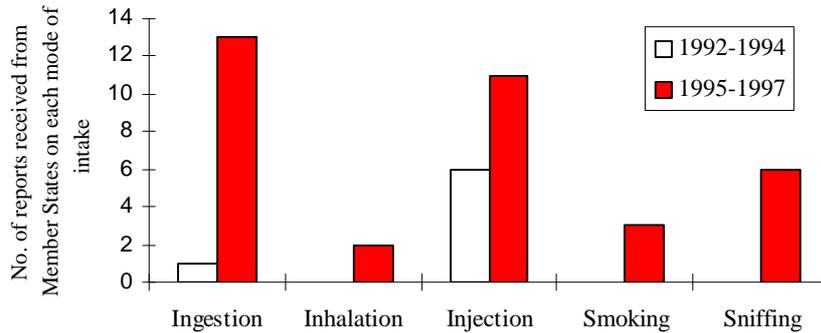
**Figure 161. Variations in mode of intake of ATS in the Americas, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



**Figure 162. Variations in mode of intake of ATS in Asia, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



**Figure 163. Variations in mode of intake of ATS in Europe, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



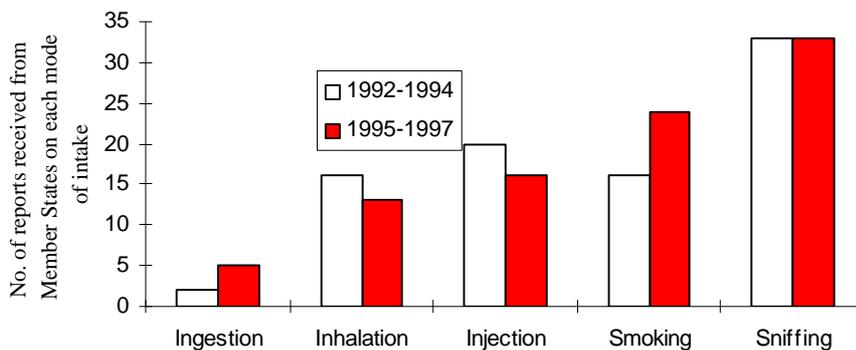
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 7  
No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 13

320. Due to a lack of information in regard to modes of intake of ATS in Oceania, it is not possible to provide any indication of current or emerging trends in this region.

### C. Cocaine

321. Worldwide, the preferred modes of intake of cocaine during the period 1992-1994 were reported to be by sniffing, injection, smoking and inhalation (Figure 164). For the period 1995-1997, cocaine continued to be mainly sniffed although smoking of cocaine was reported to be gaining in popularity.

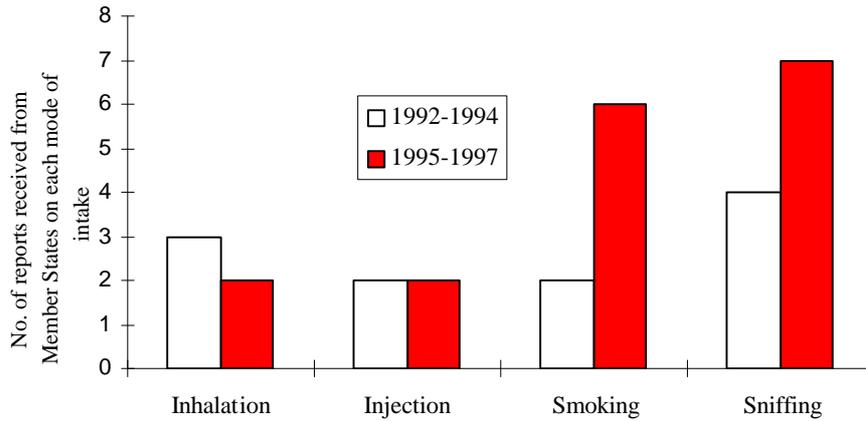
**Figure 164. Variations in mode of intake of cocaine in the world, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 44  
No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 39

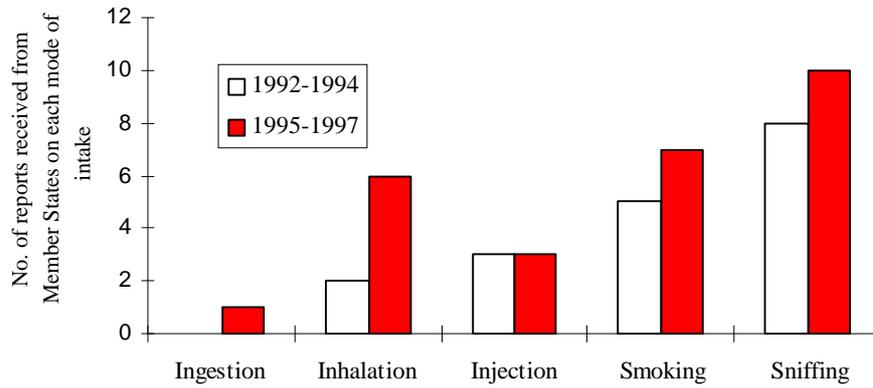
322. During both 1992-1994 and 1995-1997, sniffing was also reported to be the preferred mode of intake in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe (Figures 165- 168). However, smoking of cocaine was reported to be gaining in popularity as a mode of intake particularly in Africa, the Americas and Europe during the period 1995-1997, as was also inhalation in the Americas. Inhalation and injection of cocaine appeared to be on the decline as preferred modes of intake in Asia and Europe during the same period. It has not been possible to identify any trends for Oceania due to insufficient data on modes of intake.

**Figure 165. Variations in mode of intake of cocaine in Africa, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



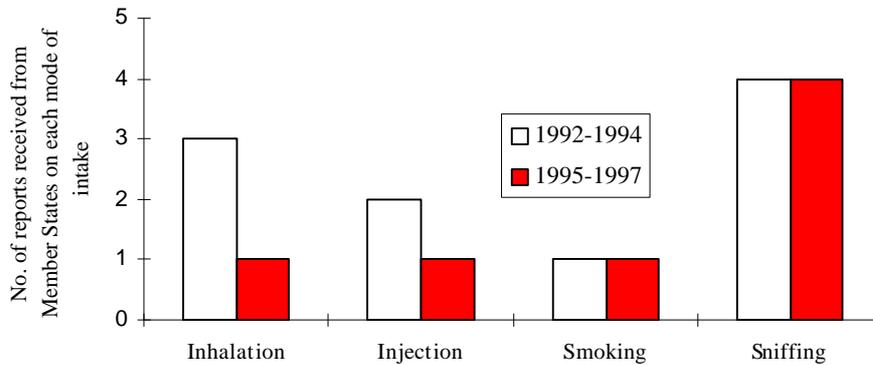
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 6  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 10

**Figure 166. Variations in mode of intake of cocaine in the Americas, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



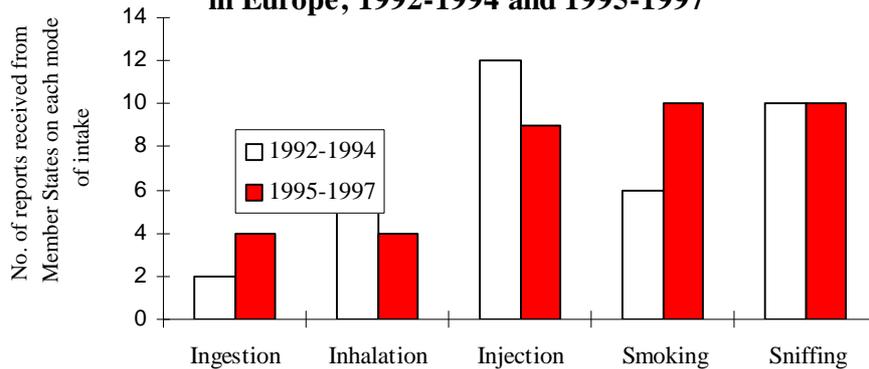
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 9  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 11

**Figure 167. Variations in mode of intake of cocaine in Asia, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 6  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 4

**Figure 168. Variations in mode of intake of cocaine in Europe, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**

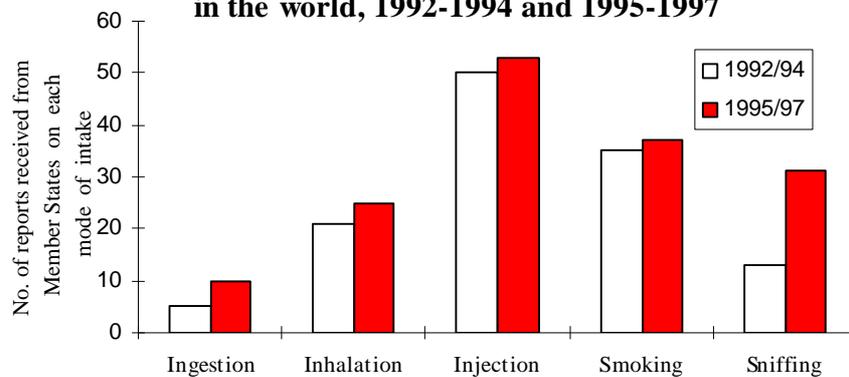


Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992-1994 = 20  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995-1997 = 12

## D. Heroin

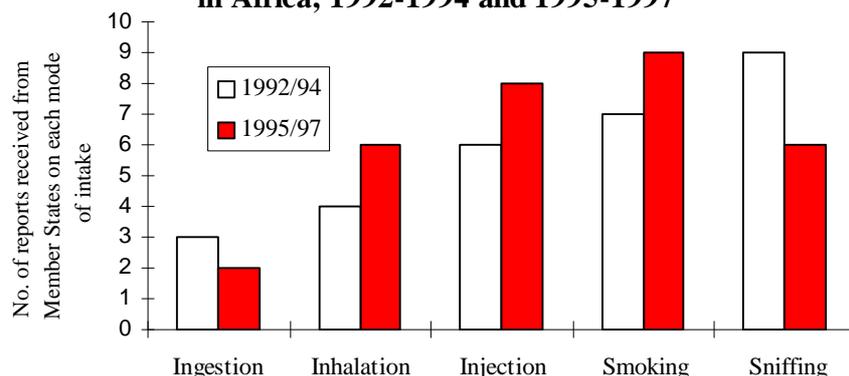
323. The injection of heroin has over the periods 1992-1994 and 1995-1997 remained the preferred mode of intake worldwide and regionally (Figures 169 - 173) and is even reported to have increased in popularity in some regions, such as Africa and Asia. In addition, smoking of heroin in Africa and sniffing of heroin in Asia and Europe have also surfaced as popular modes of intake. It has not been possible to identify any trends for Oceania due to insufficient data on modes of intake.

**Figure 169. Variations in mode of intake of heroin in the world, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



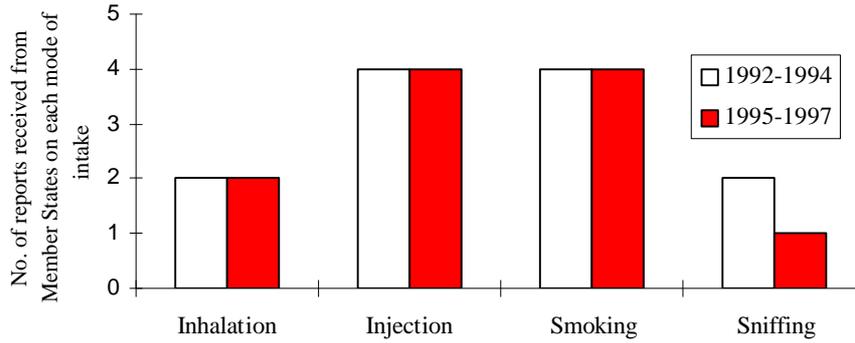
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 60  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 60

**Figure 170. Variations in mode of intake of heroin in Africa, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



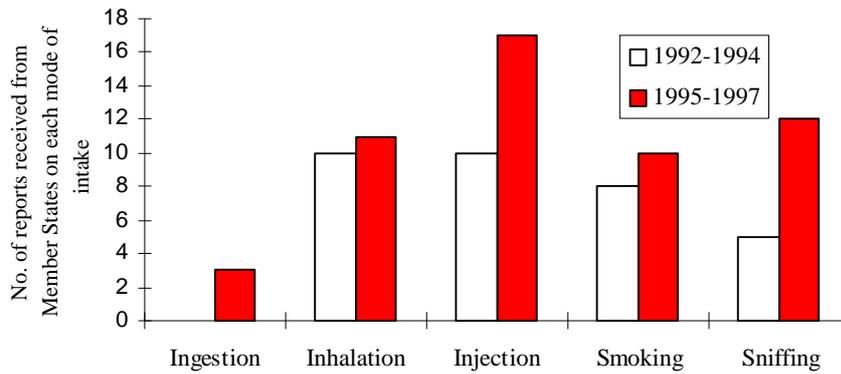
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 9  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 12

**Figure 171. Variations in mode of intake of heroin in the Americas, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



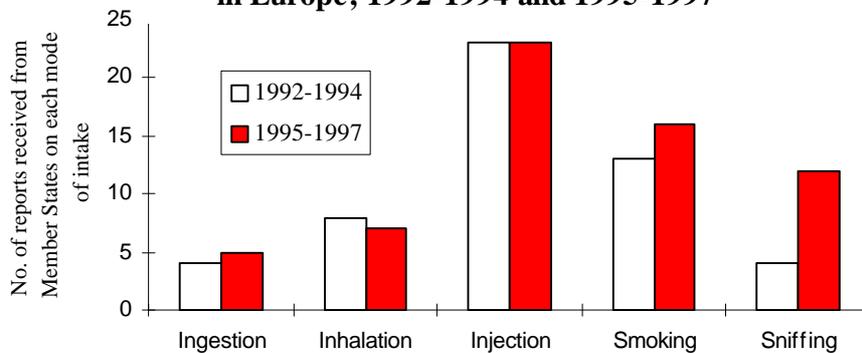
Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 5  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 5

**Figure 172. Variations in mode of intake of heroin in Asia, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 20  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 21

**Figure 173. Variations in mode of intake of heroin in Europe, 1992-1994 and 1995-1997**



Note: No. of countries reporting during 1992 - 1994 = 24  
 No. of countries reporting during 1995 - 1997 = 23

## XII. Costs and consequences of drug abuse

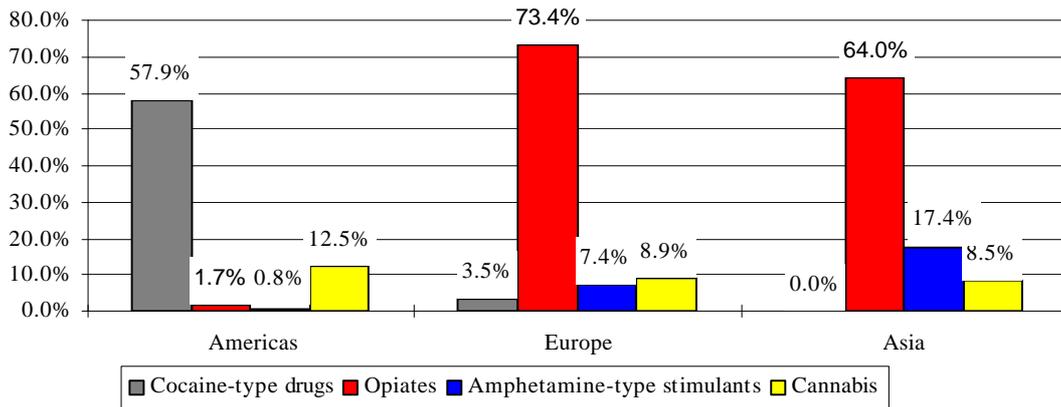
### A. Demand for treatment

324. One of the main sources of drug abuse information can be found in treatment statistics. In contrast to prevalence estimates, which usually contain a large element of uncertainty and judgment, treatment data are readily available in many countries. Nonetheless, direct comparisons of treatment data may be misleading as treatment systems tend to differ strongly from country to country. Moreover, the availability of treatment facilities may be as much a reflection of government priorities as a consequence of the extent of the drug abuse problem in a country.

325. However, if looked at in relative terms (proportion of people treated for a specific substance) treatment data can provide interesting insights as to what the predominant problem drugs are. The subsequent graphs, organized by regions, show the importance of different drugs in various regions. Data are primarily based on research undertaken by the various regional epidemiological networks which form a part of the International Epidemiology Work Group. In some investigations alcohol was included but not in others; the data represented in the following graphs were recalculated, excluding all treatment cases for alcohol abuse.

326. Data for cities in Europe, Asia and on countries in the Americas are shown in the next few pages. Figure 174 provides an overview based on the unweighted averages of the proportions of individual drugs in treatment statistics as reported by cities/countries. Though the situation differs significantly from country to country, one can nonetheless identify clear regional patterns. While cocaine-type substances dominate in the Americas, opiates are the main problem drugs in Europe and in Asia. In the Americas and in Europe cannabis is the second largest substance creating treatment demand. In Asia, cannabis is the third largest problem drug after amphetamine-type stimulants, notably methamphetamine, though this is still restricted to the Far-East Asian region.

**Figure 174. Primary drugs of abuse in treatment statistics as a percentage of drug treatment cases\*, 1995-98**



\* unweighted averages based on city/country reports.

327. The graph on European cities clearly shows that in most parts of Europe the main problem drugs - despite comparatively low prevalence rates - are the opiates (of which an overwhelming proportion is due to heroin abuse). On average more than 70% of treatment demand in Europe is linked to opiates (unweighted average of results from 29 city studies); 9% is linked to cannabis, 7% to ATS (mostly amphetamine) and 3% to cocaine. (See figure 175)

328. If the average is calculated on the basis of the total number of people treated in European cities (“weighted average”), the share of opiates rises to more than 80%. Even higher proportions for opiates have been reported from Madrid, Rome, as well as a number of Eastern European cities such as Sofia, Bratislava, and St. Petersburg. Relatively low proportions for abuse of opiates are found in Cyprus, where cannabis abuse constitutes the main drug problem. In the Czech Republic, the only European country which has a sizeable methamphetamine problem (more than 50% of all treatment demand is located in Prague), the abuse of opiate is relatively low. In other Eastern European cities such as Budapest and Bucharest, benzodiazepines and barbiturates, rather than opiates still cause significant problems. In the Nordic countries (Finland, Sweden) amphetamine abuse is widespread with 20% of treatment needs in Sweden and almost 40% of treatment needs in Finland being related to amphetamine abuse in 1996.

329. Relatively lower demand for treatment of opiates has also been recorded in Amsterdam (less than 50%). This is due to high levels of treatment demand for cocaine abuse (more than 30%), the highest of any European city, and relatively high levels for cannabis (more than 15%). Netherlands as a whole, however, shows results that are close to the European average. 66% of treatment demand in 1997 was related to the abuse of opiates, 16% to the abuse of cocaine and 11% related to the abuse of cannabis. Nonetheless, the Netherlands is currently the country in Europe with the highest need for treatment for cocaine abuse. The need for treatment for amphetamine-type stimulants are in line with the European average (5%). This is in contrast to neighboring Flanders (Belgium), where 24% of all patients in 1996 had to be treated for the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants.

330. Similar to the situation in Europe, demand for treatment in the Asian region is still dominated by opiates. The unweighted average for 15 Asian cities shows that almost two thirds of treatment demand is related to the abuse of opiates, with heroin being responsible for more than 80% of all problems related to opiates. The relatively low share of opium in this context (on average 4%) may be explained by the fact that the use of opium is traditionally widespread in the countryside, while drug consumers in the cities increasingly turn to the more “modern” heroin.

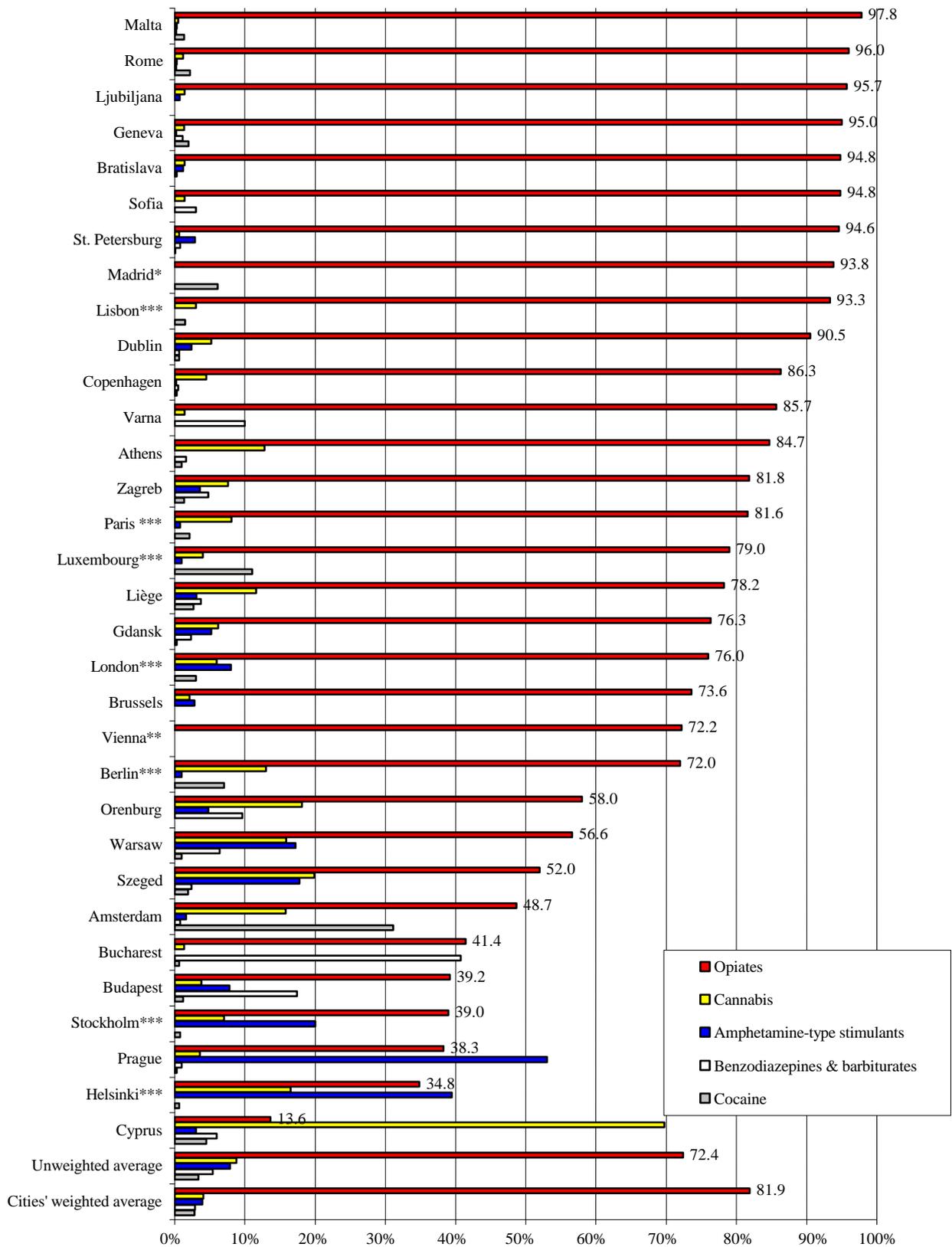
331. If the analysis is restricted to cities in South and South-East Asia, the share of opiates in total treatment demand rises to 80%. Heroin alone would then be responsible for about 70% of total treatment demand. Cannabis would be responsible for close to 15%.

332. Thus, data reveals the fundamental differences between the Far-East Asian region and the rest of Asia. In the Far-East Asian region, almost two thirds of treatment demand is already related to the abuse of methamphetamine, while the abuse of opiates plays only a secondary role.

333. For all 15 Asian cities together, the average share of methamphetamine in treatment amounts to 17%, almost twice as high as cannabis (9%). These percentages may seem rather arbitrary as far as methamphetamine is concerned. Abuse of methamphetamine is concentrated in the Far-East Asian region and almost nonexistent in South Asia. But in recent years, it has started spreading across South-East Asia. In Thailand it has already started to show up in treatment statistics. In 1996, about 4% of all treatment cases were related to methamphetamine abuse, but by 1997 the proportion had risen to 14% in Thailand.

334. In addition, there are a number of substances which pose problems to individual countries (such as opium in Viet Nam, volatile substances in Lao People’s Democratic Republic, cough syrups in the Philippines or buprenorphine in India). By contrast, it may be worth noting that cocaine does not show up at all in treatment statistics in Asia. (See figure 176).

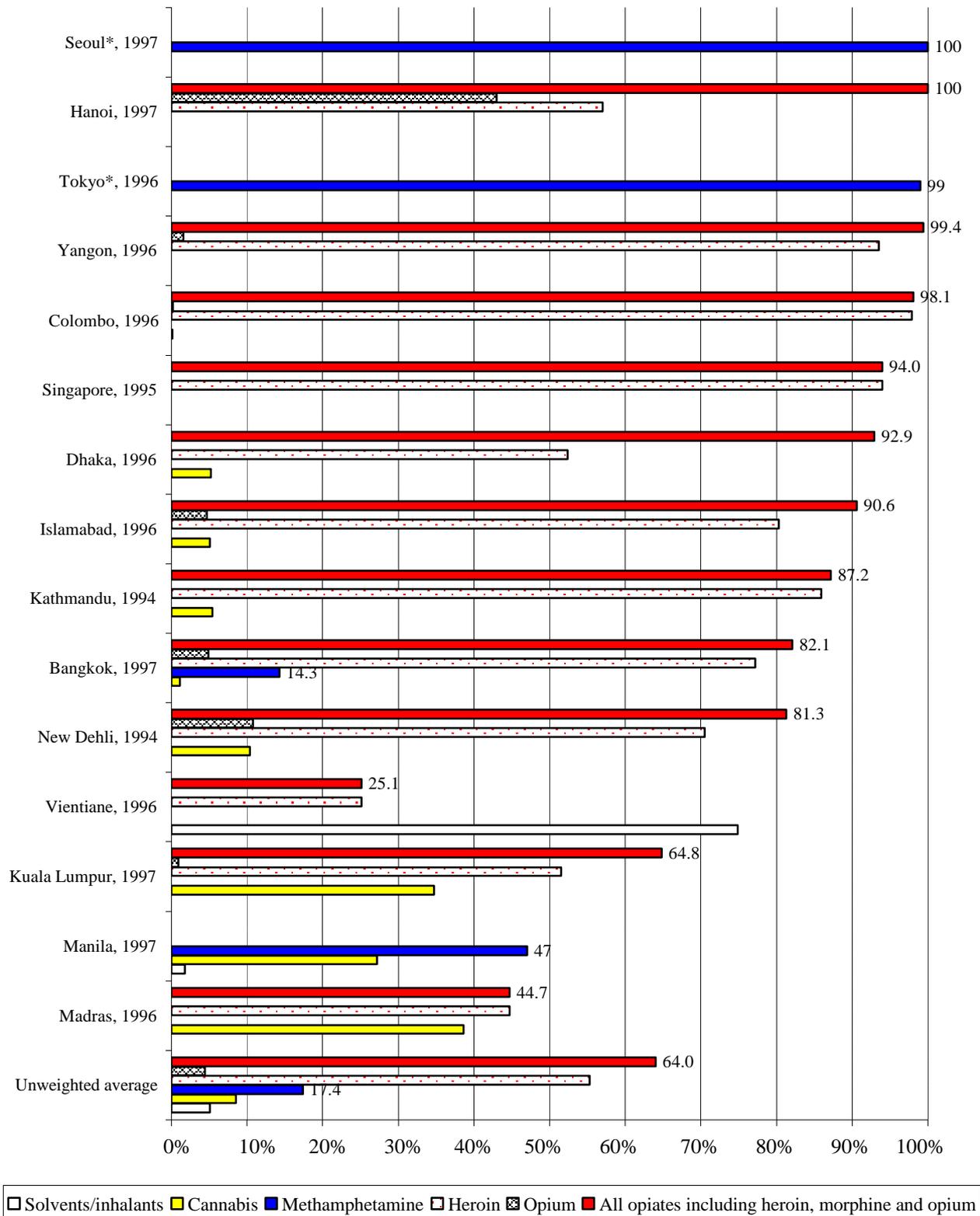
**Figure 175. Primary drug of abuse in treatment centres in European cities, 1996**



\* Data for 1995; \*\* Data based on clients in out-patient treatment facilities; not included in weighted average; \*\*\* Data for country as a whole; data are not included in weighted average.

Sources: Council of Europe, Pompidou Group on Treatment Demands: Treated drug users in 22 European cities, Strasbourg 1998; City of Vienna, Wiener Drogenbericht, Update for 1997; Ministry of Interior (Spain), 1995 Report, Plan Nacional Sobre Drogas, EMCDDA, Annual Report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union, Lisbon, 1998.

**Figure 176. Primary drug of abuse in treatment centers in Asian cities**



Sources: Centre for Drug Research, Report of the Asian Multicity Epidemiology Work Group 1996 and 1997; Japan, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Brief Account of Drug Abuse and Countermeasures in Japan, 1997; UNDCP, Annual Reports Questionnaire Data.

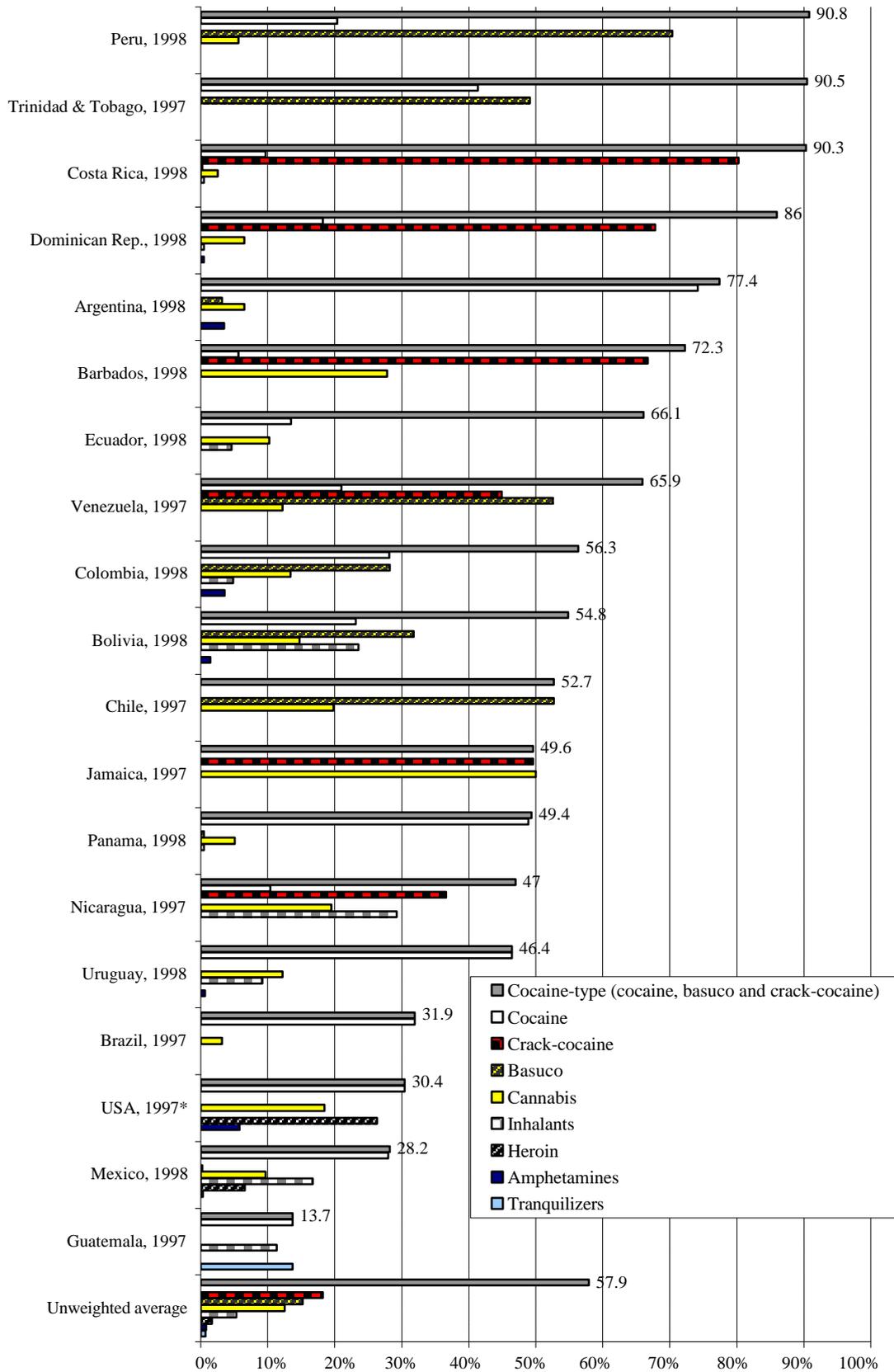
335. In contrast to Europe and Asia, the main problem drug in the Americas is cocaine. Cocaine-type substances (cocaine, crack-cocaine and basuco) are predominant in all countries in the Americas. On average, cocaine-type substances are responsible for close to 60% of all treatment cases (unweighted average) in the Americas (19 countries). The next most widely quoted substance in treatment facilities is cannabis (13%), followed by inhalants (5%). Heroin accounts for less than 2%, and amphetamine-type stimulants for less than 1%.

336. The relative importance of cocaine is less dominant in the larger countries (United States, Mexico, Brazil - about 30%) which apparently have a "more diversified" drug problem as well as distinct regional patterns within each country. Thus, 58% of all new treatment admissions in Atlanta, 47% of all new treatment admissions in Miami and close to 40% of all new treatment admissions in St. Louis, Detroit, Washington D.C., Texas, Illinois, New York City, and Philadelphia were related to cocaine abuse in 1997. In other areas such as Los Angeles where heroin abuse has become rampant in recent years (60% of all treatment admissions in 1997) or San Diego where methamphetamine abuse is strong (43% of all treatment admissions), the share of cocaine was relatively small (14%). The United States and Mexico are the only two countries in the Americas reporting sizeable problems of heroin abuse (26% and 7%, respectively, of all treatment cases). The United States is also the country with the largest problem of abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants in the region (6% of all treatment cases of which a large proportion - about two thirds - is related to methamphetamine abuse). Other countries with a problem of amphetamine-type stimulants (though not methamphetamine) are Argentina (4%) and Colombia (3%).(See figure 177)

337. In general, cocaine-type substances, as compared to other drugs, play a stronger role in the Andean countries (on average 64%) and in the smaller countries of Central America and the Caribbean that are located along the main trafficking routes (on average 64%). In the coca-leaf-producing countries, however, basuco (coca paste) rather than cocaine is the main problem. In Peru, for instance, 70% of all treatment demand (excluding alcohol) stems from basuco abuse. Important proportions of treatment needs due to abuse of basuco have been also reported from Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Trinidad and Tobago, and in smaller proportions from Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico and Argentina. By contrast, in several of the smaller countries along the trafficking routes to North America and Europe, crack-cocaine has been reported as the main problem drug. Excluding alcohol, the ratio of crack-cocaine comes to 80% in Costa Rica, 68% in the Dominican Republic, 67% in Barbados and 50% in Jamaica. Other important substances of abuse, creating substantial treatment demand in some countries are inhalants (29% in Nicaragua, 24% in Bolivia, 11% in Guatemala) and tranquilizers (14% in Guatemala).

338. Cannabis plays an important role all across the Americas. Particularly high ratios for cannabis treatment demand have been reported from a number of Caribbean and Central American countries (Jamaica 50%; Barbados 28%, Nicaragua 20%), but also from Chile (20%) and the United States (19%).

**Figure 177. Primary drug of abuse ("drug of impact") in treatment centers in the Americas**



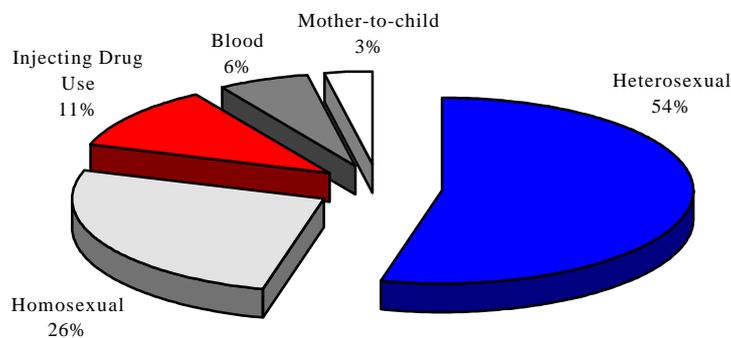
\* Primary drug of abuse quoted in treatment admissions in 1997 (average proportion of 20 metropolitan areas in the USA)

Sources: CICAD, Sistema Interamericano de Datos Uniformes sobre Consumo de Drogas (SIDUC), 1997 and 1998; NIDA, Community Work Group, Epidemiologic Trends in Drug Abuse, June 1998.

## B. HIV/AIDS and injecting drug use<sup>j</sup>

339. The first case of HIV infection among injecting drug users was diagnosed in New York late in 1981. Since then, the cumulative number of HIV infection among injecting drug users could have risen to a figure as high as 3.3 million. This is an estimate based on the assumption that the proportion of HIV infections due to injecting drug use (IDU) would be about the same as the proportion of AIDS cases (11%) related to IDU. (See figure 178)

**Figure 178. Modes of transmission of AIDS  
(period of reporting, 1980-1997)**



340. Since the start of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, 194,997 cases of AIDS related to IDU have been reported. Map 10 shows the distribution of countries and areas that have reported IDU and also indicates those countries or territories that have reported HIV infection among injecting drug users. As shown by the map, IDU was reported by all regions and almost all countries in the world.

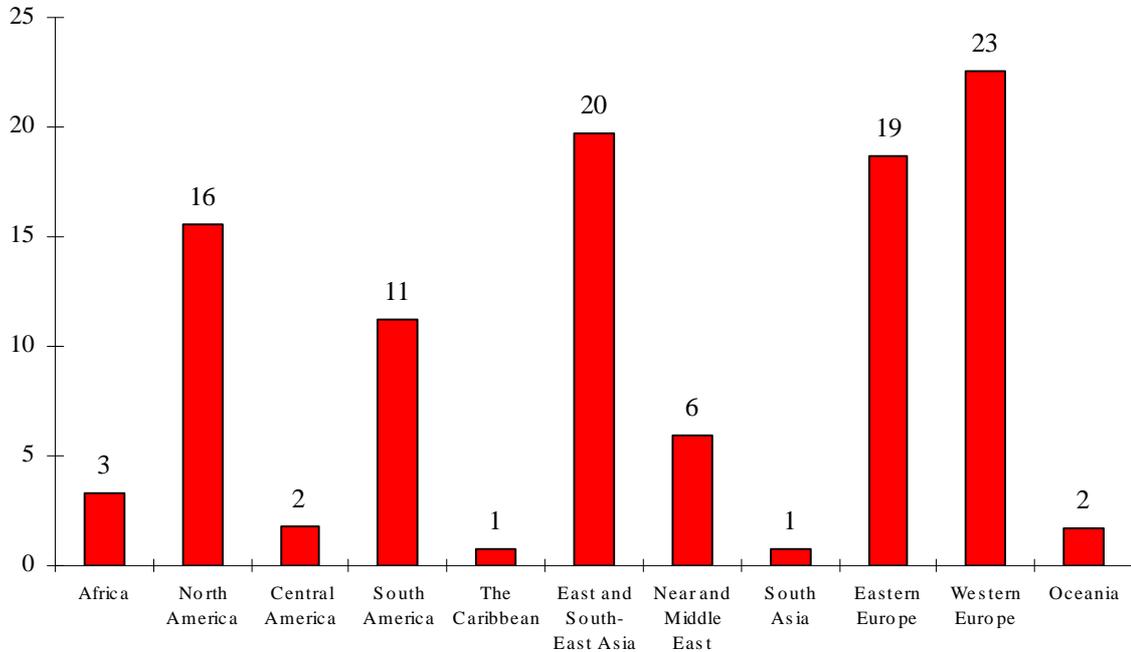
341. Based on information available to UNDCP in 1996 and 1998, respectively, the number of countries reporting injecting drug use increased by 9% over the two years, while the number of countries reporting HIV infection among injecting drug users increased by 36.6%. Research has indicated that once HIV has been introduced into a local community of injecting drug users, there is a possibility of extremely rapid spread of the virus. It is thus crucial not only to prevent the spread of the virus among drug abusers but also to reduce the number of injecting drug users. However, as indicated in Chapter IV, injection remains the preferred mode of intake of heroin worldwide and is even reported to have increased in popularity in some regions, such as Africa and Asia. Amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS) and cocaine are also reported to be injected in several countries across the world, with an increase in ATS injection reported in Asia.

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<sup>j</sup> Injecting drug use practice is not limited to intravenous injecting but also includes intramuscular or subcutaneous injecting. The generic term “injecting drug use” is therefore considered to reflect the actual practice and behaviour more accurately.

342. In terms of spread of HIV among drug abusers, Western Europe and North America (with the exception of Mexico), where the epidemic started, are still the most affected regions with an average proportion of 23% of AIDS cases related to IDU. In East and South-East Asia the share of IDU in AIDS cases is 20%, in Eastern Europe 19%, in South America 11% and in the Near and Middle East 6% (See figure 179).

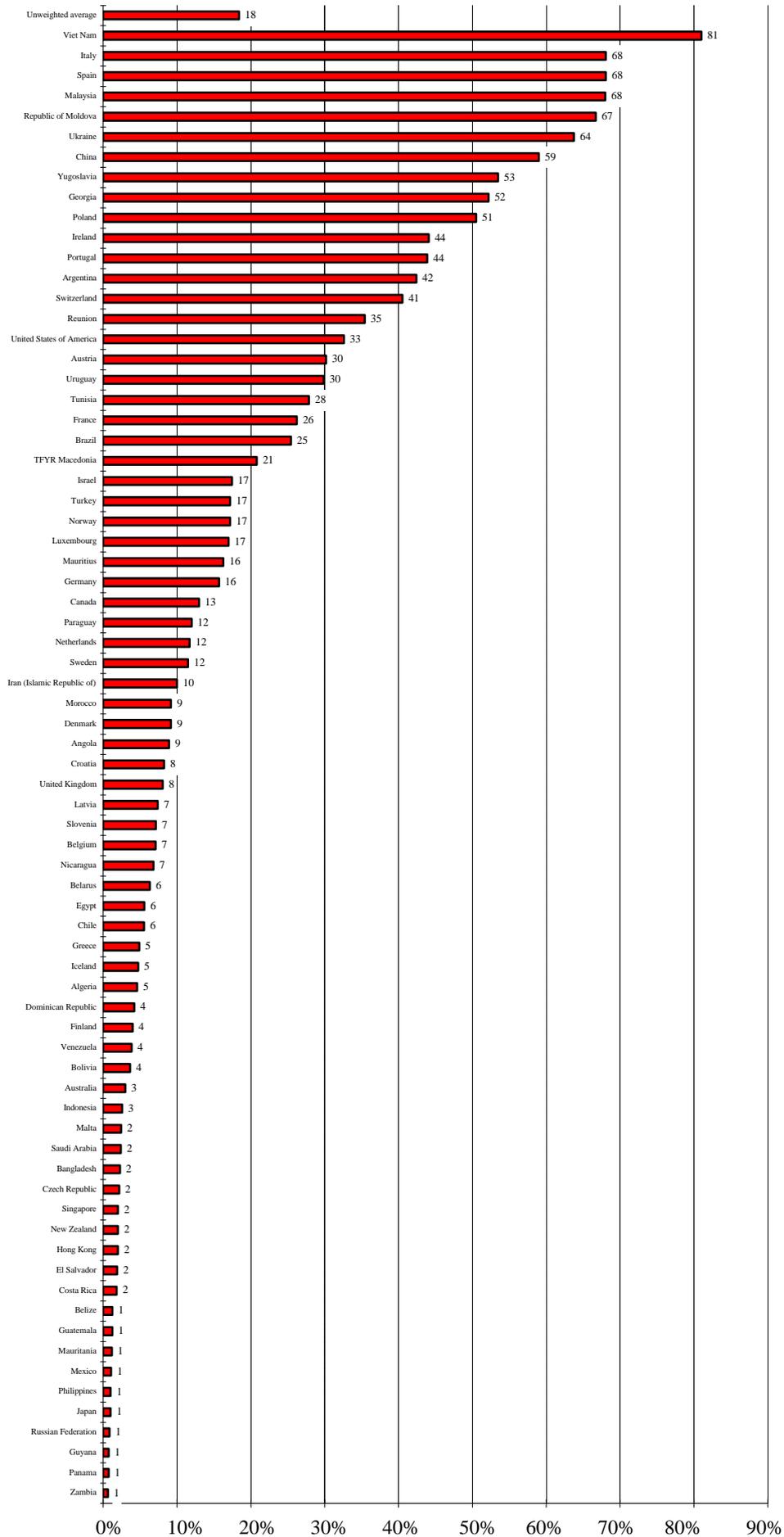
**Figure 179. Proportion of AIDS cases due to IDU by Region, 1980-1997**



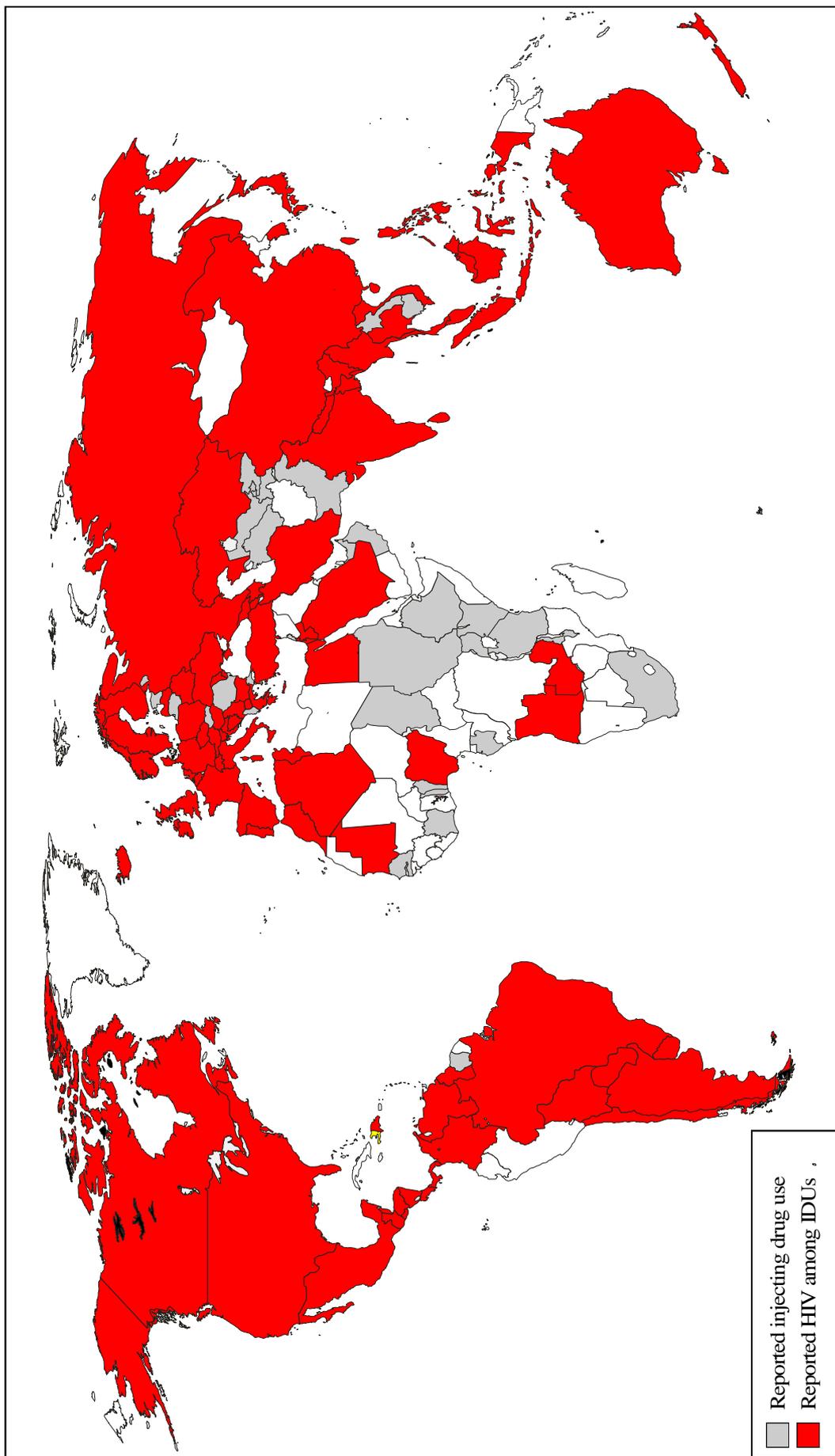
343. While sustained prevention efforts to a large extent have been able to contain the HIV/AIDS epidemic among injecting drug abusers in Western Europe and North America - although in some cases at a high level - the epidemic is now beginning to take a heavy toll on injecting drug users in Latin America. In China the epidemic continues to spread among injecting drug abusers in the south-west of the country. In Myanmar, two-thirds of the injecting drug abusers are infected.

344. Among countries reporting AIDS related to injecting drug use, 18% of the number of cases reported since the start of the epidemic are attributed to injecting drug use (unweighted average). In Ukraine 64 % of the 25,000 cases of HIV infection reported so far are drug abusers. Likewise China, Georgia, Italy, Malaysia, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Spain, Viet Nam, and Yugoslavia report injecting drug use as a major mode of transmission of HIV infection. In all these countries, over 50% of the diagnosed cases of AIDS are related to drug injection. Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay as well as the United States are also reporting a relatively high proportion, ranging from 25 to 42%, of AIDS cases related to injecting drug abuse. (See figure 180)

**Figure 180. Percentage of total number of AIDS cases reported from the start of the epidemic due to injecting drug use (IDU) (period of reporting 1980-1997)**



Map 10. Countries and territories reporting injecting drug use and HIV infection among IDUs



Sources : HIV/AIDS Surveillance in Europe 1997/4; WHO Euro, AIDS 94, vol 8;UNAIDS/WHO Global HIV/AIDS and sexually transmit

ted diseases (STD) Surveillance.

The following countries and territories reported injecting drug use, with those reporting human immunodeficiency virus among injecting users drug in **bold**.

<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>Republic</b>	<b>San Marino</b>
<b>Angola</b>	<b>Panama</b>	Tajikistan	Slovakia
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>	<b>Thailand</b>	<b>Slovenia</b>
Chad	<b>Puerto Rico</b>	Turkmenistan	<b>Spain</b>
Côte d'Ivoire	Suriname	<b>Viet Nam</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Uruguay</b>	United Arab	<b>Switzerland</b>
Ethiopia	<b>United States of</b>	Emirates	<b>The former</b>
Gabon	<b>America</b>	Uzbekistan	<b>Yugoslav</b>
Kenya	<b>Venezuela</b>		<b>Republic of</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>		<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>Macedonia</b>
<b>Mauritania</b>	<b>ASIA</b>	Albania	<b>Turkey</b>
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>Austria</b>	<b>Ukraine</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>Azerbaijan</b>	<b>United</b>
<b>Réunion</b>	<b>China</b>	<b>Belarus</b>	<b>Kingdom</b>
Senegal	<b>Hong Kong SAR</b>	<b>Belgium</b>	Uzbekistan
South Africa	<b>of China</b>	<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>Yugoslavia</b>
Sudan	<b>Taiwan Province</b>	<b>Croatia</b>	
Togo	<b>of China</b>	<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>OCEANIA</b>
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>India</b>	<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>Australia</b>
Uganda	<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>Denmark</b>	Fiji
United Republic	<b>Iran (Islamic</b>	Estonia	Guam
of Tanzania	<b>Republic of)</b>	<b>Finland</b>	<b>Micronesia</b>
<b>Zambia</b>	Iraq	<b>France</b>	<b>(Fed. States</b>
	<b>Israel</b>	<b>Germany</b>	<b>of)</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>	<b>Japan</b>	<b>Georgia</b>	New Caledonia
<b>Argentina</b>	<b>Jordan</b>	<b>Greece</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>
<b>Belize</b>	<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>Hungary</b>	
<b>Bahamas</b>	Kuwait	<b>Iceland</b>	
Bermuda	Kyrgyzstan	<b>Ireland</b>	
<b>Bolivia</b>	Lao People's	<b>Italy</b>	
<b>Brazil</b>	Democratic	<b>Latvia</b>	
<b>Canada</b>	Republic	Liechtenstein	
<b>Chile</b>	<i>Macao</i>	<b>Lithuania</b>	
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>	
<b>Costa Rica</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>	<b>Malta</b>	
<b>Dominican</b>	Nepal	<b>Monaco</b>	
<b>Republic</b>	Oman	<b>Netherlands</b>	
<b>Ecuador</b>	Pakistan	<b>Norway</b>	
<b>El Salvador</b>	<b>Philippines</b>	<b>Poland</b>	
<b>Guyana</b>	Qatar	<b>Portugal</b>	
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>Republic of</b>		
Haiti	<b>Korea</b>	<b>Republic of</b>	
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>Moldova</b>	
Jamaica	<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Romania</b>	
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>Russian</b>	
	<b>Syrian Arab</b>	<b>Federation</b>	

Notes

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# ANNEX I. Supply Statistics

## A. PRICES AND LEVELS OF PURITY

### 1. Retail and wholesale prices and purity levels:

#### breakdown by drug, region and country or territory

(prices expressed per gramme or dose in US\$ or converted equivalent and purity levels in percentage)

### Heroin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
<b>Africa</b>								
<u>East Africa</u>								
Kenya	30 - 35	32.5	75-90	1991	25,000	25,000		1994
Mauritius	113 - 169.5	141.2		1995				
Uganda	17 - 25	21	80	1992	12,000	12,000		1992
United Republic of Tanzania	15	15		1997	10,000	10,000		1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>52.4</b>				<b>24,000</b>		
<u>North Africa</u>								
Egypt	59.3	59.3		1997	29,670-44,500	37,090		1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>59.3</b>				<b>37,090</b>		
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
South Africa	67 - 68	78		1997	44,700-55,900	50,300		1997
<u>West and Central Africa</u>								
Burkina Faso	34.4 - 41.3	37.8		1993				
Chad	10.4	10.4		1994	12,130	12,132		1994
Côte d'Ivoire	90	90	60	1991	28,850	28,850		1996
Ghana	20	20	18	1997	36,000	36,000	90	1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>39.6</b>				<b>25,660</b>		
<b>Americas</b>								
<u>Central America</u>								
Guatemala	24.4	24.4	10	1996				
Honduras					16,230	16,230	95	1996
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	50.8 - 166	108.4	60-80	1997	65,220-11,5940	83,300	60-80	1997
Mexico	50.3 - 377.4	213.8		1994	126,000-180,000	153,000		1992
United States	70.5 - 450.0	214.1		1997	112,500 - 150,000	129,380		1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>182.4</b>				<b>121,900</b>		
<u>South America</u>								
Colombia	5.7	5.7		1997	7,560	7,560		1997
Venezuela					25,000-30,000	27,500	95	1994
<i>Average</i>					<b>25,000-30,000</b>	<b>17,530</b>		
<u>Caribbean</u>								
Bahamas					120,000	120,000	85	1994

## Heroin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
<b>Asia</b>								
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>								
Kyrgyzstan					8,000 - 20,000	14,000		1997
Uzbekistan					40,000	40,000		1996
<i>Average</i>						<b>27,000</b>		
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
Brunei Darussalam					30,000 - 60,000	45,000		1994
China (Hong Kong SAR)	48.6 - 59.9	54.3	44	1997	466,480	466,480		1998
Democratic People's Republic of Korea					600,000	600,000		1998
Indonesia	109.4 - 131.3	120.4		1996	109,400 - 131,300	120,350		1998
Japan	1,000	1,000		1996	100,000	100,000		1998
Lao People's Democratic Republic					4,000 - 5,000	4,500	100	1994
Macao	22.0	22.0		1996	22,405	22,405		1998
Malaysia					2,100 - 18,800	9,575		1998
Myanmar	114.3	114.3		1996	171 - 429	300		1998
Philippines	119.4 - 139.3	129.3		1994	100,000	100,000	90-95	1990
Republic of Korea	928.5	928.5	90	1997	432,000	432,000		1997
Singapore	70 - 100	85		1996				
Thailand	0.35 - 5	3.1		1996	356 - 6700	3,108		1998
Viet Nam					13,000 - 16,000	14,500		1998
<i>Average</i>		<b>253.3</b>				<b>183,900</b>		
<u>Near and Middle East/ South-West Asia</u>								
Afghanistan	2.8	2.8		1996	2,730	2,730		1996
Bahrain	37.6	37.6		1995				
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	12.5 - 17.0	14.8		1994	5,480	5,480		1997
Israel	60 - 90	75		1996	34,300 - 45,000	39,650		1996
Jordan	28.9 - 72.4	50.7		1995	31,000	31,000		1997
Kuwait	333.3 - 500	416.7		1994	150,000	150,000		1994
Lebanon	20	20	40	1997	15,000	15,000		1997
Oman	117	117		1989				
Pakistan	1.3 - 4	1.81	60-100	1996	1,330 - 4,000	2,665		1998
Qatar	137.0 - 164.0	150.6		1996	54,945 - 82420	68,680		1996
Saudi Arabia	226.7	226.7	80	1995	213,330 - 266,660	240,000	100	1995
Syrian Arab Republic	48.2	48.2		1997	34,640	34,640		1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>96.8</b>				<b>53,370</b>		
<u>South Asia</u>								
Bangladesh	8.2	8.2		1996	8,200	8,200		1998
India	4.5	4.5		1996	27,900-50,200	39,050		1998
Nepal	14.3 - 26.9	20.6		1996	7,170-17,900	12,550		1996
Sri Lanka	31.4	31.4		1997	10,500	10,500		1998
<i>Average</i>		<b>16.1</b>				<b>17,575</b>		
<b>Europe</b>								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Bulgaria	11.8 - 14.1	13	10	1997	10,000	10,000	40-60	1997
Croatia	58.8	58.8	6-.8.	1997	23,550	23,550		1997

## Heroin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Czech Rep.	14.7 - 29.5	22.1		1997	12,100 - 24,200	18,150	70	1997
Hungary	19.6 - 41.7	26.1	1.-60.	1996	98,000	98,000	60-65	1996
Romania	25 - 30	27.5		1993	10,000 - 20,000	15,000		1995
Slovakia	36.7	36.7	13-60	1994				
The former Yug. Rep. of Macedonia	61.2 - 107.1	84.1		1995	33,660 - 38,250	359,550		1995
<i>Average</i>		<b>38.3</b>				<b>87,400</b>		
<b>Western Europe</b>								
Austria	75.6 - 117.7	117.7		1997	42,000 - 67,200	54,600	50-60	1997
Belgium	79.5	79.5		1995	17,241 - 20,115	18,678	70	1997
Cyprus	140	140		1995	40,000	40,000	90	1995
Denmark	50.9 - 290.9	140.8		1998	9,274 - 10,819	10,046		1997
Finland	156.6 - 489.2	308.2		1997	353,780	353,780		1995
France	43.6 - 209.0	126.3		1996	12,195 - 52,265	32,230		1997
Germany	8.8 - 129.4	51.5		1997	11,764 - 58,823	28,385		1997
<i>Gibraltar</i>					117,000	117,000		1997
Greece	65.7 - 73	73	10.- 20.	1997	14,600 - 36,500	25,547	15-40	1997
Iceland	372	372		1997				
Ireland	228	228	15-20	1997	45,593	45,593	60-70	1997
Italy	90.9 - 99.4	95.1		1997	34,660 - 37,500	36,080		1997
Liechtenstein	35.5 - 63.8	49.7		1997	28,370	28,370		1997
Luxembourg	114.9 - 143.7	129.31		1997	57,470 - 86,200	71,840	39	1997
Malta	138.5	138.5	5.-10	1997	83,100	83,100		1997
Monaco	204.5 - 409	306.8		1995	87,100	87,100	65	1997
Netherlands	29.8 - 71.4	50.39		1996	21,200 - 26,500	23,850	42	1993
Norway	113 - 282.5	197.8	20-80	1997	53,670 - 84,750	69,209	20-80	1997
Portugal	44.6 - 174.0	109.4		1997	27,590 - 44,830	36,207		1995
Spain	87.6 - 89.2	88.4	27	1997	53,824 - 102,818	78,314	47-62	1997
Sweden	117 - 326	182.3	17	1997	39,000 - 104,000	68,250		1997
Switzerland	20.9 - 138.9	79.9		1997	17,361 - 56,738	36,846		1997
Turkey	30 - 40	35			7,194-10,791	8,992		1995
United Kingdom	111.5 - 199.7	114.1		1998	33,277 - 49,916	41,597		1998
<i>Average</i>		<b>135.8</b>				<b>60,680</b>		
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	107.9 - 143.8	125.8		1996				

## Cocaine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
<b>Africa</b>								
<u>East Africa</u>								
Kenya	60	60		1994				
Uganda	150	150		1996	150,000	150,000		1996
<i>Average</i>		<b>105</b>						
<u>North Africa</u>								
Egypt	118.7 - 148	133.4		1997	118,700 - 148,360	133,530		1997
<u>Southern Africa</u>								
South Africa	44.7 - 55.9	50.3		1997	26,800 - 33,500	30,150		1997
<u>West and Central Africa</u>								
Burkina Faso	20.7 - 24	22.3		1993				
Chad	40	40		1992				
Côte d'Ivoire					96,150	96,150		1996
Ghana	24	24	50	1997				
Nigeria	11.9	11.9		1997				
<i>Average</i>		<b>24.6</b>						
<b>Americas</b>								
<u>Central America</u>								
Belize	16.7	16.7	38	1994	8,000	8,000		1994
Costa Rica	43.9 - 58.9	51.1		1996	3,480 - 3,980	3,730		1996
Guatemala	12.9	12.9	10	1996	8,120	8,120		1996
Honduras	15 - 50	35.3	30 - 45	1995	4,690	4,690		1997
Panama	3	3	100	1995	2,500 - 2,800	2,650	100	1995
<i>Average</i>		<b>28.2</b>				<b>9,530</b>		
<u>North America</u>								
Canada	43.5 - 145	94.3	75	1997	25,360 - 38,400	31,880		1997
Mexico	15.7 - 47.2	31.4		1994	10,000 - 15,000	12,500		1993
United States	22.1 - 120.6	68.6		1997	16,000 - 39,300	22,740	30 - 90	1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>64.8</b>				<b>22,370</b>		
<u>South America</u>								
Argentina	10 - 15	12.5		1997		5,000		1997
Bolivia	1	1	60	1997		500		1997
Brazil	4.9	4.9		1997		2,500		1996
Chile	2.4	2.4		1997		4,000		1995
Colombia	1	1	95	1997		59,460		1997
Ecuador	5.9	5.9	50	1995		4,800	89	1994
Guyana	6 - 10	8		1996	4,500 - 6,200	5,360		1996
Peru	0.7	0.7		1997		500		1997
Suriname						4,500	97-100	1996
Uruguay	10 - 12	11	70	1996	5,000 - 7,000	6,000	100	1996
Venezuela	10	10	15 - 20	1996		3,160	96	1996
<i>Average</i>		<b>6.0</b>				<b>8,710</b>		
<u>Caribbean</u>								
Antigua and Barbuda						14,000		1994
Bahamas	35 - 45	40	100	1994	5,000 - 10,000	7,500	100	1994
Barbados						10,000		1994
Bermuda	150	150		1997	70,550 - 141,100	105,825	70-99	1997
Cayman Islands	150 - 200	175	90	1996	12,000 - 15,000	13,500	90	1996
Cuba	100	100		1996	5,000 - 10,000	7,500	70-90	1996
Dominican Republic	150	150	55	1995		7,142	90-98	1997

## Cocaine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Grenada						7,000		1990
Saint Lucia	10	10		1997		8,000		1997
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines						2,774	75	1990
Trinidad and Tobago	70 - 350	210		1994	25,000 - 30,000	27,500		1994
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>	100	100		1997		11,000	70	1997
<b>Average</b>		<b>95.3</b>				<b>17,915</b>		
<b>Asia</b>								
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>								
<i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i>	90.6 - 161.7	126.2		1997	141,000	141,000		1998
Indonesia		208.5		1997	35,000	35,000		1998
Japan	778	778		1996	778,000	778,000		1998
Philippines	135	135.01		1996				
Republic of Korea	928.5	928.5		1997	559,000	559,000		1997
<b>Average</b>		<b>435.0</b>				<b>378,250</b>		
<u>Near and Middle East/ South-West Asia</u>								
Israel	119.3 - 159.2	139.3		1996	42,000 - 51,000	46,500		1996
Lebanon	40 - 50	45	30	1997	100,000	100,000	70	1997
Syrian Arab Republic	80 - 120	100		1992	45,000	45,000		1991
<b>Average</b>		<b>94.8</b>				<b>63,830</b>		
<b>Europe</b>								
<u>Eastern Europe</u>								
Bulgaria	53 - 64.7	58.9		1997	82,350	82,350		1997
Croatia	117.6 - 147	132.3	40	1997	35,300 - 47,100	41,180	97	1997
Czech Republic	47.3 - 94.6	71.7	80	1997	24,170 - 36,250	30,210		1997
Hungary	44 - 65.9	55	52.-91	1997				
Lithuania					60,000	60,000		1997
Romania	35 - 40	37.5		1993	20,000-30,000	25,000		1995
<b>Average</b>		<b>71.1</b>				<b>47,750</b>		
<u>Western Europe</u>								
Austria	67.2 - 168.1	168.1		1997	29,410 - 84,000	56,705		1997
Belgium	97.1	97.1		1995	31,800	31,800	60-90	1997
Cyprus	129 - 193	161.2		1996	50,000	50,000		
Denmark	87.3 - 145.5	110.9		1998	30,580 - 38640	34,610	80	1997
France	69.7 - 104.5	157.1		1997	34,840 - 52,260	43,550		1997
Germany	11.8 - 147.1	73.6		1997	17,650 - 88,230	44,230	30-90	1997
<i>Gibraltar</i>					117,000	117,000	90	1997
Greece	73.0 - 101.5	101.5	20 - 30	1997	36,500 - 51,100	43,800	70-80	1997
Iceland	238.1	238.1		1997				
Italy	45.5 - 110.8	108.9		1998	44,890 - 52,270	48,580		1998
Liechtenstein	70.9 - 106.3	88.6	30-40	1997	35,460 - 49,650	42,550	70-80	1997
Luxembourg	86.2 - 143.7	114.9	30	1997	28,740 - 57,470	43,100	83-87	1997
Malta		157.9		1993	120,000	120,000	90	1995
Monaco	163.6 - 306.8	235.17		1995	174,200	174,200		1997
Netherlands	35.7 - 74.4	55.0		1996	26,500	26,500	76	1993
Norway	141.2 - 218.8	176.5	70	1997	49,430 - 70,620	60,030	70-90	1997
Portugal		115.5		1997	27,590 - 41,380	34,480	90	1995
Spain	67.6 - 68.4	68.1	44-47	1997	36,800	36,800	72	1997
Sweden	78 - 117	97.5	30-40	1997	39,000 - 52,000	45,500	70-90	1997
Switzerland	55.6 - 250	115.8		1997	24,300 - 80,000	40,500		1997

## Cocaine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)				WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)			
	Range	Average	Purity	Year	Range	Average	Purity	Year
Turkey					56,000	56,000		1992
United Kingdom	28 - 291.2	140.1		1998	36,600 - 58,240	47,420		1998
<i>Average</i>		<i>126.8</i>				<i>58,825</i>		
<b>Oceania</b>								
Australia	129.4 - 172.6	151		1996				
New Zealand	170 - 250	210		1996				
<i>Average</i>		<i>180.5</i>						

## Herbal cannabis

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
<b>Africa</b>						
<u>East Africa</u>						
Kenya	0.1	0.09	1996	54.2 - 85.6	59.9	1996
Mauritius				12,690	12,690	1996
<u>North Africa</u>						
Egypt	5.1	5.07	1996	2,990 - 3,580	3,285	1996
Morocco				426	426	1997
<u>Southern Africa</u>						
Namibia	0.3	0.29	1996	45	45	1997
South Africa	0.2 - 0.3	0.25	1997			
<u>West and Central Africa</u>						
Côte d'Ivoire	1.7	1.7	1997	190	190	1996
Ghana		0.01	1995			
Nigeria				17.8	17.8	1997
<b>Americas</b>						
<u>Central America</u>						
Costa Rica	0.12 - 0.15	0.13	1995	200 - 220	210	1996
Guatemala				135.2	135.2	1996
Honduras	0.5 - 2	1.25	1995	39	39	1997
Panama				176	176	1995
<u>North America</u>						
Canada	14.6	14.6	1996	3,196 - 4,793	3,994	1997
United States	1.7 - 18.5	7.3	1997	770 - 19,840	4,230	1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>11.0</b>			<b>4,112</b>	
<u>South America</u>						
Brazil	0.9	0.9	1997			
Chile	1	1	1996			
Colombia				14 - 15	14.5	1995
Guyana	0.16	0.16	1996	50 - 80	65	1996
Uruguay	1.5 - 2	1.75	1996	200 - 300	250	1996
<u>Caribbean</u>						
<i>Bermuda</i>				4,410 - 11,000	7,705	1996
<i>Cayman Islands</i>	8	8	1996	2,000	2,000	1996
<i>Turks and Caicos Islands</i>				1,000 - 1,500	1,250	1997
Grenada	0.74	0.74	1995			
<b>Asia</b>						
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>						
Armenia				1,000	1,000	1996
Kyrgyzstan				1,000 - 1,500	1,250	1997
Tajikistan				20 - 100	60	1996
Uzbekistan				100 - 300	200	1996
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>						
Brunei Darussalam	11.3 - 18.8	15.03	1995	7,530 - 9,370	8,450	1995
<i>China (Hong Kong SAR)</i>	5.2 - 7.8	6.5	1997	6,090	6,090	1998
Indonesia	1	1	1997	875	875	1998
Japan	8.6 - 102	55.3	1997	56,000	56,000	1998
Malaysia	0.5 - 0.6	0.54	1997	308 - 717	513	1998

## Herbal cannabis

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
Myanmar	1	1	1996	1143	1143	1998
Philippines				45 - 91	68	1998
Republic of Korea	5	5	1997	3,200	3,200	1997
Singapore	4.6	4.6	1997	10,500	10,500	1998
Thailand	0.06 - 0.07	0.06	1996	59 - 70	64.5	1998
<b><u>Near and Middle East/ South-West Asia</u></b>						
Israel	15	15	1996	450 - 600	525	1996
Lebanon	3	3	1996			
<b><u>South Asia</u></b>						
Bangladesh	0.04	0.04	1998	40 - 52	47	1998
India	0.1	0.05	1996	42 - 50	46	1998
Nepal				36	36	1996
<b>Europe</b>						
<b><u>Eastern Europe</u></b>						
Croatia				5,036	5,036	1995
Czech Republic	0.6 - 0.9	0.75	1996			
Lithuania	7	7	1995	5,000	5,000	1995
Republic of Moldova				1,957	1,957	1997
Slovenia				1,176 - 2,941	2,058	1997
The former Yug.Rep.of Macedonia	3.4 - 5.1	4.3	1995	1,224 - 1,377	1,300	1995
Ukraine				1,000- 2,000	1,500	1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>4.0</b>			<b>2,808</b>	
<b><u>Western Europe</u></b>						
Austria	6.4 - 9.2	7.8	1996	3,670 - 5,500	4,585	1996
Belgium	2.9 - 5.8	4.35	1997	1,437 - 1,724	1,580	1997
Denmark	6.1 - 10.7	8.79	1997			
France	1.7 - 8.7	5.2	1997	697 - 1,742	1,220	1997
Germany	4.0 - 10	6.78	1997	2,110 - 3,882	2,928	1997
Greece	2.2 - 3.6	2.9	1997			
Italy	5.7	5.7	1998	2550	2,550	1998
Luxembourg	2.6	2.6	1997	1,724 - 2,299	2,011	1997
Norway	7 - 14.1	10.55	1997	4,944 - 6,356	5,650	1997
Spain	3	2.95	1997	1536	1,536	1997
Switzerland	2.8-7.1	4.95	1997	625 - 3,546	2,070	1997
United Kingdom	3.5 - 8.2	5.51	1998	4,159 - 5,990	5,074	1998
<i>Average</i>		<b>5.7</b>			<b>2,921</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	3 - 8.7	5.81	1996			
New Zealand				5,600	5,600	1998

## Cannabis resin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
<b>Africa</b>						
<u>North Africa</u>						
Egypt	7.1	7.1	1997	3,561 - 4,748	4,154.0	1997
Morocco	0.83 - 1.06	0.9	1995	295 - 413	354.0	1995
Tunisia	7.2	7.2	1995	2,400	2,400.0	1995
<i>Average</i>		<b>5.1</b>			<b>2,303.0</b>	
<u>Southern Africa</u>						
South Africa	18.4 - 23	20.7	1996	9,220 - 13,820	11,520.0	1996
<i>Average</i>						
<b>Americas</b>						
<u>North America</u>						
Canada	18.1	18.1	1997	5,070 - 7,246	6,158.0	1997
United States	3.5 - 42.3	22.9	1996	2,205 - 7,720	4,963.0	1996
<i>Average</i>		<b>20.5</b>			<b>5,560.0</b>	
<b>Asia</b>						
<u>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</u>						
Uzbekistan				500 - 800	650.0	1996
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>						
Brunei Darussalam						
China (Hong Kong SAR)	7.8 - 10.3	9.1	1997	7,692.3	7,692.3	1998
Japan	89	89.0	1996	89,000	89,000.0	1998
Philippines	0.5	0.5	1998			
Republic of Korea				40,000	40,000.0	1996
<i>Average</i>		<b>32.8</b>			<b>48,346.2</b>	
<u>Near and Middle East/ South-West Asia</u>						
Israel	3.75 - 7.5	5.7	1996	2,700 - 4,800	1,996.0	1996
Jordan	2.8 - 4.2	3.5	1996	706	706.0	1997
Lebanon	5	5.0	1997	3,000	3,000.0	1997
Pakistan	0.02 - 0.07	0.04	1996	20 - 67	44.0	1998
Qatar	6.9 - 8.2	7.6	1996	5,995 - 6,870	6,433.0	1996
Syrian Arab Republic	1.2	1.2	1997	692	692.0	1997
<i>Average</i>		<b>3.8</b>			<b>2,145.2</b>	
<u>South Asia</u>						
Bangladesh	0.03	0.03	1996	27.3	27.3	1998
India				223 - 419	321.0	1998
Nepal				90 - 108	99.0	1996
Sri Lanka	0.4	0.4	1997	280	280.0	1998
<i>Average</i>		<b>0.2</b>			<b>181.8</b>	

## Cannabis resin

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
<b>Europe</b>						
<u>Eastern Europe</u>						
Czech Republic	3.2-6.3	4.8	1997			
Lithuania	15	15.0	1995	9,000	9,000.0	1995
<i>Average</i>	<b>3.2-6.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>			<b>9,000.0</b>	
<u>Western Europe</u>						
Belgium	2.9 - 4	3.5	1997	2,012 - 2,300	2,160.0	1997
Cyprus	19.9	19.9	1997	3,976	3,976.0	1997
Denmark	3.6 - 8.7	6.3	1998	1,818 - 3,636	2,890.0	1998
Finland	9.8 - 17.6	13.7	1997	6,850 - 8,800	7,828.0	1997
France	5.2	5.2	1997	1,394 - 2,962	2,178.0	1997
Germany	4.1 - 20	6.8	1997	1,765 - 4,706	2,760.0	1997
Greece	5.5	5.5	1997	1,825 - 3,102	2,464.0	1997
Iceland	22.32	22.3	1998			
Ireland	15.2	15.2	1997	3,039	3,039.0	1997
Italy	6.41	6.4	1996	1,920 - 3,210	2,565.0	1996
Liechtenstein	8.77	8.8	1995	3,947	3,947.0	1995
Luxembourg	4.8	4.8	1997	2,299 - 2,784	2,587.0	1997
Malta				2,000	2,000.0	1995
Monaco	20.44	20.4	1995	5807	5,807.0	1997
Norway	15.3 - 30.5	22.9	1996	7,630 - 9,160	8,395.0	1996
Portugal	2.6	2.6	1997	1,034 - 2,207	1,621.0	1995
Spain	3.7 - 4.1	4.0	1997	1684	1,684.0	1997
Sweden	10.4	10.4	1997	6510	6,510.0	1997
Switzerland	4.8 - 10.4	7.3	1997	2,128 - 4,965	3,547.0	1997
United Kingdom	15.6	15.6	1996	2,496. - 3993	3,245.0	1998
<i>Average</i>		<b>10.5</b>			<b>3,709.8</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	5.8 - 9.7	7.7	1996	3,800 - 7,600	5,700.0	1998
New Zealand				2,260	2,260.0	1998
<i>Average</i>					<b>3,980.0</b>	

## Cannabis oil

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
<b>Americas</b>						
<u>North America</u>						
Canada	18.1	18.1	1997	2,900	2,900	1997
United States	35 - 55	45	1996	3,510 - 8,820	6,165	1996
<i>Average</i>		<b>31.6</b>			<b>4,530</b>	
<b>Asia</b>						
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>						
Philippines		1.77	1996	151	151	1998
<b>Europe</b>						
<u>Western Europe</u>						
Iceland	89.3	89.3	1998			
Spain	9.7	9.7	1997	3,380	3,380	1997
Switzerland	20.8 - 31.9	26.3	1997			
United Kingdom	25. - 33.3	27	1998			
<i>Average</i>		<b>38.1</b>				

**LSD**

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per dose)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per thousand doses)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
<b>Africa</b>						
<u>Southern Africa</u>						
South Africa	6.81 - 17.7	11.8	1995	5,593 - 8,949	7,271	1997
<b>Americas</b>						
<u>North America</u>						
Canada				3,600 - 7,250	5,425	1997
United States	1 - 10	5.5	1996	400 - 5,000	2,700	1996
<i>Average</i>		<b>5.5</b>			<b>4,060</b>	
<b>Asia</b>						
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>						
Indonesia	26 - 35	30.5	1998	44,400	44,400	1998
Japan	44	44	1996			
<i>Average</i>	<b>26-35</b>	<b>37.3</b>				
<u>Near and Middle East/ South-West Asia</u>						
Israel	15 - 21	18	1996			
<b>Europe</b>						
<u>Eastern Europe</u>						
Czech Republic	4.7-9.5	7.1	1997			
Hungary	6	6	1997			
<u>Western Europe</u>						
Austria	1.7	1.7	1997			
Denmark	7.3	7.27	1998			
France	9.6 - 19.2	14.4	1996			
Germany	2.9 - 23.5	9.93	1997	882 - 4,706	2,574	1997
Greece	20.6	20.6	1996	12,350	12,350	1996
Iceland	17.9	17.9	1998			
Italy	11.4 - 17.0	14.2	1998	2,840 - 4,545	3,690	1998
Luxembourg		14.4	1997			
Netherlands	8.9 - 14.9	11.9	1996			
Portugal	0.9	0.93	1997			
Spain	6.9 - 8.28	7.6	1997			
Switzerland	5.6 - 35.5	20.6	1997			
United Kingdom	3.3 - 8.3	6.3	1998	1,248 - 1663	1,455	1998
<i>Average</i>		<b>12.2</b>			<b>5,017</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	19	19	1998			
New Zealand	23	23	1998			
<i>Average</i>		<b>21</b>				

## Ecstasy

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per dose)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per thousand doses)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
<b>Africa</b>						
<u>Southern Africa</u>						
South Africa	17.9 - 26.8	22.4	1997	5,592 - 8,948	7,270.0	1997
<b>Asia</b>						
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>						
Indonesia	43 - 109	76.0	1998	10,730.0	10,730.0	1996
Malaysia	45 - 60	52.5	1998			
Singapore	26.0	26.0	1998			
<i>Average</i>		<b>51.5</b>		<b>10,730.0</b>	<b>10,730.0</b>	
<u>Near and Middle East/ South-West Asia</u>						
Israel	14.9 - 30	22.5	1996			
<b>Europe</b>						
<u>Eastern Europe</u>						
Czech Republic	9.5 - 15.8	12.7	1997			
Hungary	5.5 - 8.2	6.9	1997			
<i>Average</i>		<b>9.8</b>				
<u>Western Europe</u>						
Austria	12.6 - 33.6	23.1	1997	4,240.0	4,240.0	1995
Belgium	17.7	17.7	1995			
Denmark	10.18 - 29.09	21.0	1998			
France	8.7 - 26	17.4	1997	1,840 - 10,220	6,030.0	1995
Germany	6.5 - 47.0	19.2	1997	1,470 - 8,823	3,914.0	1997
Greece	18.2 - 29.2	23.7	1997			
Iceland	44.6	44.6	1998			
Ireland	15.2	15.2	1997		3,000.0	1997
Italy	31.3 - 39.8	35.5	1998	8,523 - 10,227	9,375.0	1998
Luxembourg	14.4	14.4	1997			
Netherlands	8.9 - 14.9	11.9	1996			
Portugal	10.5	10.5	1997			
Spain	15.9 - 16.9	16.4	1997			
Switzerland	6.9 - 41.7	24.3	1997			
United Kingdom	9.15 - 33.3	18.0	1998			
<i>Average</i>		<b>20.9</b>			<b>6,187.5</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	51.3	51.3	1998			
New Zealand	23 - 40	31.5	1998			
<i>Average</i>		<b>41.4</b>				

## Amphetamine

Region / country or territory	RETAIL PRICE (per gramme*)			WHOLESALE PRICE (per kilogramme*)		
	Range	Average	Year	Range	Average	Year
<b>Asia</b>						
<u>East and South-East Asia</u>						
Philippines	8.3	8.3	1996		6,371.0	1998
Viet Nam	2.5-3	2.8	1996	2,500 - 3,000	2,750.0	1998
<i>Average</i>	<b>2.5-3</b>	<b>5.5</b>			<b>4,560.0</b>	
<b>Europe</b>						
<u>Western Europe</u>						
Denmark	10.2 - 87.3	34.1	1998	6,926 - 17,793	11,870.0	1996
Finland	41.3 - 82.6	62.0	1995			
France*	8.7 - 17.4	13.1	1997			
Germany	3.5 - 41.2	19.6	1997	1,764 - 29,411	9,026.0	1997
Greece*	8.9	8.9	1995	6,640.0	6,640.0	1995
Iceland	59.5	59.5	1998			
Italy*	22.7 - 28.4	25.6	1998	4,545-5,681	5,113.0	1998
Luxembourg	14.4	14.4	1997			
Netherlands	4.8 - 14.9	9.8	1996			
Spain*	2.4 - 3.6	3.1	1997			
Sweden	20.8-48.6	34.7	1995	8,330 - 11,100	9,722.0	1995
United Kingdom	8.32-29.95	16.5	1998	1,660 - 4990	3,327.0	1998
<i>Average (per gramme)</i>		<b>25.1</b>		<i>(per kilogramme)</i>	<b>6,525.0</b>	
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	17.97-25.16	21.6	1996			

\* per gramme except where otherwise indicated by (\*), which are given in dose

## 2. Retail price and wholesale prices and purity levels in the United States, 1997

(in US\$ per gramme or ounce)

### Heroin

#### Retail price

City	Origin	Purity	Price	Minimum	Maximum	Average
			reported in			
Atlanta	South Asia	60%	oz	126.99	176.37	151.68
Atlanta	South Asia	60%	gr.	180.00	200.00	190.00
Atlanta	Mexican brown	15%	oz	211.65	282.20	246.93
Atlanta	South-East Asia	50%	oz	211.65	317.47	264.56
Chicago	South-East Asia		gr		175.00	175.00
Denver	Mexican black tar	32%	oz	52.91	88.19	70.55
Denver	Mexican black tar	32%	gr	120.00	140.00	130.00
Hawaii (Hilo, Kona)	Mexican black tar	67%	oz	105.82	352.75	229.29
Hawaii (Hilo, Kona)	Mexican black tar	67%	gr	200.00	500.00	350.00
Minneapolis/St. Paul	Mexican (black tar, brown), white powder		oz	105.82	141.10	123.46
Minneapolis/St. Paul	Mexican (black tar, brown), white powder		gr	350.00	500.00	425.00
New Orleans	South-East Asia, South Asia	14 to 27%	oz	141.10	317.47	229.29
New Orleans	South-East Asia, South Asia	15 to 27%	gr	300.00	600.00	450.00
Phoenix	Mexican (black tar, brown)		oz	44.09	105.82	74.96
Phoenix	Mexican (black tar, brown)		gr	100.00	120.00	110.00
San Diego	Mexican black tar		oz	35.27	105.82	70.55
San Diego	Mexican black tar		gr	50.00	200.00	125.00
St. Louis	Mexican		gr	250.00	600.00	425.00
Texas		30 - 90%	oz	67.02	158.74	112.88
Texas		30 - 90%	gr	250.00	400.00	325.00
Washington, DC	Mexican, South-East Asia, South Asia			123.46	246.92	185.19
Washington, DC	Mexican, South-East Asia, South Asia			90.00	400.00	245.00
				Minimum		70.55
				Maximum		450.00
				Average		214.06

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services

#### Wholesale price

Origin		Minimum	Maximum	Average
Mexico	kg	50.0	175.0	112.5
South Asia	kg	60.0	180.0	120.0
South-East Asia	kg	50.0	250.0	150.0
South-West Asia	kg	70.0	200.0	135.0
		Minimum		112.50
		Maximum		150.00
		Average		129.38

Source: DEA

## Cocaine

CITY	Price reported in	Retail price			Wholesale price		
		minimum	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Atlanta	gram	90.0	100.0	95.0	22.0	28.0	25.0
	oz	31.8	42.3	37.0			
	<b>average</b>			<b>84.5</b>			
Boston	gram	80.0	100.0	90.0	22.0	30.0	26.0
	oz	28.2	38.8	33.5			
	<b>average</b>			<b>78.5</b>			
Chicago	gram	50.0	150.0	100.0	13.3	20.0	16.6
	oz		70.6	70.6			
	<b>average</b>			<b>120.6</b>			
Denver	gram	80.0	100.0	90.0			
	oz	28.2	49.4	38.8			
	<b>average</b>			<b>83.8</b>			
Honolulu	gram	100.0	120.0	110.0	26.5	52.0	39.3
	oz	38.8	52.9	45.9			
	<b>average</b>			<b>100.9</b>			
Miami	gram	40.0	60.0	50.0	16.0	20.0	18.0
	oz	24.7	42.3	33.5			
	<b>average</b>			<b>58.5</b>			
Minneapolis/ St. Paul	gram		100.0	100.0	18.0	24.0	21.0
	oz	35.3	42.3	38.8			
	<b>average</b>			<b>88.8</b>			
New Orleans	gram	80.0	150.0	115.0	18.0	25.0	21.5
	oz	28.2	42.3	35.3			
	<b>average</b>			<b>92.8</b>			
New York City	gram	25.0	30.0	27.5	14.0	21.0	17.5
Phoenix	gram	80.0	100.0	90.0			
	oz	17.6	26.5	22.1			
	<b>average</b>			<b>67.1</b>			
San Diego	gram	60.0	90.0	75.0			
	oz	21.2	35.3	28.2			
	<b>average</b>			<b>65.7</b>			
St. Louis	gram	38.0	100.0	69.0	10.0	22.0	16.0
Texas	gram	20.0	100.0	60.0			
	oz	14.1	42.3	28.2			
	<b>average</b>			<b>58.2</b>			
Washington, DC	gram	80.0	150.0	115.0	20.0	30.0	25.0
	oz	26.5	52.9	39.7			
	<b>average</b>			<b>97.2</b>			
	Minimum			22.1			16.0
	Maximum			120.6			39.3
	Average			68.6			22.6

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services

### Herbal cannabis\*

Quality	City	Minimum	Maximum	average
<b>Commercial grade</b>	Boston	2.65	10.58	6.62
	Chicago	2.12	2.47	2.30
	San Francisco	1.41	3.53	2.47
	Washington	5.29	8.82	7.06
<b>Domestic (higher THC)</b>	Dallas	1.76	2.82	2.29
<b>Domestic sinsemilla</b>	Miami	8.82	21.16	14.99
	Seattle	7.05	12.35	9.70
<b>High quality</b>	Chicago	3.88	7.05	5.47
	Honolulu	12.35	24.69	18.52
<b>Home-grown/commercial</b>	Atlanta	3.53	4.41	3.97
<b>Imported commercial</b>	Miami	2.29	6.35	4.32
<b>Locally grown (elevated THC)</b>	Minneapolis/St. P	7.05	10.58	8.82
<b>Low quality</b>	Honolulu	8.82	17.64	13.23
<b>Mexican</b>	Dallas	1.76	2.82	2.29
<b>Poor quality</b>	Baltimore	3.35	3.35	1.68
<b>Premium grade</b>	Phoenix	2.65	3.53	3.09
<b>Sinsemilla</b>	Atlanta	7.05	8.82	7.94
	Boston	7.05	10.58	8.82
	San Diego	7.05	14.11	10.58
	San Francisco	7.05	21.16	14.11
	Washington	5.29	17.64	11.47
	Denver	3.53	21.16	12.35
	New Orleans	4.41	5.64	5.03
<b>Marihuana</b>	New York City	2.47	2.82	2.65
	San Diego	1.76	2.65	2.21
	Minimum			1.68
	Maximum			18.52
	Average			7.28

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services

\* Prices originally reported in ounce have been converted into gramme

## B. SEIZURES

### 1. Statistics on drug seizure volumes breakdown by drug, region and country or territory, 1995-1997

#### Narcotic drugs Cannabis (liquid)

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Morocco	7.050 kg	4.300 kg	1.060 kg Govt
Sub-total North Africa	7.050 kg	4.300 kg	1.060 kg
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Zimbabwe	No report	2.000 kg	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa		2.000 kg	
Total Africa	7.050 kg	6.300 kg	1.060 kg
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Azerbaijan	No report	3.380 kg	1.790 kg ICPO
Georgia	No report	0.000 kg	No report
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	603.550 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia		3.380 kg	605.350 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Jordan	-	-	0.150 kg
Lebanon	-	6.000 kg	58.000 kg
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia		6.000 kg	58.150 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
Maldives	0.020 kg	No report	No report
Nepal	2.000 kg	-	1,342.490 kg ICPO
Sub-total South Asia	2.020 kg		1,342.490 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Indonesia	0.550 kg	0.550 kg	4.020 kg
Japan	0.900 kg	0.080 lt.	0.140 lt.
Republic of Korea	-	-	0.030 kg
Thailand	No report	32.770 kg	45.170 kg ICPO
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	1.450 kg	33.310 kg 0.080 lt.	49.210 kg 0.140 lt.
Total Asia	3.460 kg	42.690 kg 0.080 lt.	2,055.200 kg 0.140 lt.

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	589.280 kg 21.830 lt.	802.120 kg 114.670 lt.	824.000 kg -
United States	779.530 kg	248.290 kg	-
Sub-total North America	1,368.800 kg 21.830 lt.	1,050.400 kg 114.670 lt.	824.000 kg
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Bahamas	No report	No report	0.020 kg ICPO
Barbados	0.170 kg	No report	No report
Cayman Islands	No report	-	46.040 kg 2 u .
Cuba	No report	38.720 kg	No report
Jamaica	No report	263.420 kg	383.820 kg ICPO
Trinidad Tobago	No report	No report	1,430.000 kg CICAD
Sub-total Caribbean	0.170 kg	302.140 kg	1,859.880 kg 2 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Colombia	30.210 lt.	199.250 lt.	8.000 lt.
Paraguay	-	-	17,218.110 kg
Uruguay	-	-	26.000 kg CICAD
Venezuela	-	-	8,003.000 kg CICAD
Sub-total South America	30.210 lt.	199.250 lt.	25,247.110 kg 8.000 lt.
Total Americas	1,368.970 kg 52.040 lt.	1,352.550 kg 313.920 lt.	27,930.980 kg 8.000 lt. 2 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	0.300 kg	-	No report
Romania	36.180 kg	-	No report
Russian Federation	45.200 kg	42.200 kg	-
Ukraine	0.020 kg	-	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe	81.700 kg	42.200 kg	
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Austria	0.170 kg	0.230 kg	3.160 kg
Denmark	0.200 kg	2.420 kg	0.120 kg
France	10.800 kg	5.240 kg	5.440 kg
Germany	2.830 kg	1.790 kg	3.510 kg
Greece	0.090 kg	-	-
Italy	1.330 kg 9 u .	0.220 kg -	6.260 kg 6 u .
Monaco	-	-	0.030 lt.
Norway	0.000 kg	0.050 kg	0.310 kg
Spain	-	962 u .	0.710 lt.

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sweden	-	0.090 kg	0.020 kg
Switzerland	1.910 kg	1.710 kg	8.610 kg
Turkey	292.000 kg	-	-
United Kingdom	5.600 kg	17.780 kg	24.810 kg
	-	28 u .	-
Sub-total Western Europe	314.940 kg	29.520 kg	52.240 kg
	9 u .	990 u .	0.730 lt.
			6 u .
Total Europe	396.630 kg	71.720 kg	52.240 kg
	9 u .	990 u .	0.730 lt.
			6 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.890 kg	1.100 kg	4.950 kg
	0.000 lt.	40 u .	-
New Zealand	3.400 kg Govt	No report	No report
Total Oceania	4.290 kg	1.100 kg	4.950 kg
	0.000 lt.	40 u .	
TOTAL CANNABIS (LIQUID)	1,780.410 kg	1,474.350 kg	30,044.420 kg
	52.040 lt.	314.000 lt.	8.880 lt.
	9 u .	1,030 u .	8 u .

**Cannabis herb**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Algeria	1,475.250 kg	0.040 kg	No report
Egypt	-	6,608.690 kg	10,185.540 kg
Morocco	35,807.870 kg	38,521.140 kg	27,955.980 kg
Sudan	No report	1,202.810 kg	No report
Tunisia	3.870 kg	0.070 kg	18.160 kg ICPO
Sub-total North Africa	37,286.990 kg	46,332.740 kg	38,159.680 kg
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Benin	42.700 kg	312.830 kg Govt	26.860 kg Govt
Burkina Faso	No report	140.000 kg Govt	2,402.730 kg Govt
Cameroon	9.680 kg	581.870 kg	No report
Central African Republic	100.000 kg Govt	No report	No report
Chad	No report	435.200 kg Govt	No report
Côte d'Ivoire	535.680 kg	1,482.550 kg	853.870 kg
Equatorial Guinea	1.500 kg	No report	3.500 kg INCB
Gabon	90.840 kg	160.190 kg	24.260 kg ICPO
Gambia	286.590 kg	11.160 kg	566.970 kg ICPO
Ghana	209,506.860 kg	902.650 kg *	126.470 kg
Mali	94.260 kg	80.000 kg Govt	404.270 kg ICPO
Mauritania	No report	6.750 kg Govt	No report
Niger	690.930 kg	777.380 kg	499.890 kg ICPO
Nigeria	15,258.000 kg Govt	18,604.000 kg	15,904.720 kg
Saint Helena	No report	No report	3.010 kg
Sao Tome and Principe	No report	No report	0.200 kg
Senegal	79,774.880 kg	212.160 kg	No report
Sierra Leone	No report	118 u .	No report
Sierra Leone	397.560 kg Govt	-	No report
Togo	No report	156.850 kg	1,066.190 kg Govt
Sub-total West and Central Africa	306,789.480 kg	23,863.590 kg 118 u .	21,882.940 kg
<b>East Africa</b>			
Djibouti	105.510 kg	No report	No report
Ethiopia	312.240 kg	2.120 kg	135.350 kg
Kenya	2,547.670 kg	8,238.000 kg	11,250.000 kg
Madagascar	2,452.000 kg	3,320.000 kg	510.460 kg INCB
Mauritius	4.090 kg	8.790 kg	18,435.000 kg ICPO
Seychelles	0.810 kg	0.160 kg	No report
Uganda	No report	258.810 kg	No report
United Republic of Tanzania	4,011.650 kg	No report	82,539.540 kg
Sub-total East Africa	9,433.970 kg	11,827.880 kg	112,870.340 kg
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Angola	2,223.230 kg	63.850 kg Govt	518.010 kg ICPO
Botswana	1,349.000 kg	1,588.200 kg	1,446.150 kg ICPO
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No report	1.070 kg Govt	No report
Lesotho	No report	15,390.090 kg Govt	10,472.070 kg ICPO
Malawi	39,911.250 kg	8,453.500 kg	10,320.110 kg

. (\*) Includes other cannabis

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Mozambique	No report	No report	184.020 kg ICPO
Namibia	-	-	298.830 kg INCB
South Africa	238,813.210 kg	203,353.950 kg	171,929.320 kg
Swaziland	No report	440.490 kg	11,302.510 kg ICPO
Zambia	4,291.500 kg	7,794.400 kg	11,176.310 kg ICPO
Zimbabwe	3,934.590 kg	2,428.650 kg	4,667.320 kg ICPO
Sub-total Southern Africa	290,522.780 kg	239,514.190 kg	222,314.650 kg
Total Africa	644,033.220 kg	321,538.400 kg	395,227.610 kg
		118 u .	

## ASIA

### Central Asia and Transcaucasia

Armenia	33.410 kg	90.250 kg	-
Azerbaijan	203.210 kg Govt	10.950 kg	37.480 kg ICPO
Georgia	No report	642.090 kg	No report
Kazakhstan	-	6,800.000 kg Govt	11,800.000 kg Govt
Kyrgyzstan	-	560.070 kg	110.190 kg
Tajikistan	No report	88.000 kg *	No report
Uzbekistan	862.630 kg	512.910 kg	374.500 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	1,099.250 kg	8,704.260 kg	12,322.160 kg

### Near and Middle East /South-West Asia

Bahrain	0.680 kg	6.530 kg	7.380 kg
Israel	3,207.090 kg	1,075.180 kg	10,635.000 kg
Jordan	-	1.040 kg	0.110 kg
Kuwait	0.400 kg	124.620 kg	28.580 kg ICPO
Oman	-	No report	1,979.000 kg INCB
Qatar	0.040 kg	0.030 kg	No report
Saudi Arabia	1,809.700 kg	3,531.230 kg	1,321.290 kg ICPO
Syrian Arab Republic	1,662.880 kg	-	1,714.640 kg
United Arab Emirates	2,545.060 kg	1,377.590 kg	3,505.590 kg
Yemen	No report	No report	0.570 kg ICPO
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	9,225.870 kg	6,116.220 kg	19,192.140 kg

### South Asia

Bangladesh	No report	121.940 kg	No report
India	121,873.000 kg	62,992.000 kg Govt	80,866.000 kg
Nepal	5,521.150 kg	2,271.920 kg	2,040.890 kg ICPO
Sri Lanka	7,997.900 kg	20,332.380 kg	63,338.730 kg
Sub-total South Asia	135,392.050 kg	85,718.250 kg	146,245.630 kg

### East and South-East Asia

Brunei Darussalam	0.500 kg	1.130 kg	0.140 kg
Cambodia	1,085.000 kg Govt	No report	53,751.000 kg ICPO
China	466.000 kg	4,876.000 kg	2,300.000 kg ICPO
China (Hong Kong SAR)	1,052.400 kg Govt	8,822.700 kg	1,002.100 kg
Indonesia	443.860 kg	443.860 kg	715.740 kg
Japan	208.050 kg	172.660 kg	155.250 kg

. (\*) Includes other cannabis

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	5,197.000 kg Govt	1,896.300 kg Govt	7,026.000 kg Govt
Macao	0.920 kg	21.690 kg	5.520 kg ICPO
Malaysia	15.990 kg	1,425.730 kg Govt	3,889.130 kg
Myanmar	245.770 kg	263.790 kg	288.030 kg
Philippines	2,212.710 kg	2,044.570 kg	2,226.890 kg ICPO
Republic of Korea	164.520 kg	44.430 kg	59.550 kg
Singapore	54.220 kg *	70.870 kg	4,363.450 kg
Thailand	45,205.020 kg	40,997.630 kg	28,862.620 kg ICPO
Viet Nam	578.700 kg	581.100 kg	7,986.000 kg ICPO
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	56,930.650 kg	61,662.450 kg	112,631.420 kg
Total Asia	202,647.810 kg	162,201.170 kg	290,391.350 kg
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	149,265.430 kg	176,673.000 kg	50,624.000 kg
Mexico	780,169.600 kg	1,015,755.540 kg	1,038,470.040 kg
United States	627,945.700 kg	638,661.300 kg	684,745.400 kg
Sub-total North America	1,557,380.730 kg	1,831,089.840 kg	1,773,839.440 kg
<b>Central America</b>			
Belize	No report	184.000 kg	263.000 kg CICAD
Costa Rica	63.120 kg	387.050 kg	No report
	263 u .	-	No report
El Salvador	133.000 kg	650.000 kg	971.250 kg ICPO
Guatemala	No report	16,388.290 kg	256.220 kg Govt
Honduras	489.650 kg	472.000 kg	2.150 kg
Nicaragua	459.480 kg	853.960 kg	285.200 kg
Panama	316.910 kg	18,125.550 kg	14,102.060 kg
Sub-total Central America	1,462.160 kg	37,060.860 kg	15,879.870 kg
	263 u .		
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Anguilla	90.000 kg	-	0.640 kg
Antigua and Barbuda	219.570 kg	1,210.000 kg	No report
Aruba	215.790 kg	No report	12,850.000 kg INCB
Bahamas	No report	No report	3,759.010 kg ICPO
Barbados	73.480 kg	3,118.000 kg	1,132.030 kg INCB
	No report	118 u .	No report
Bermuda	79.480 kg	107.050 kg	91.800 kg
British Virgin Islands	235.530 kg	-	No report
Cayman Islands	No report	3,188.020 kg	3,422.070 kg
	No report	-	427 u .
Cuba	4,482.140 kg	3,931.680 kg	7,625.280 kg ICPO
Dominica	No report	136.250 kg	407.550 kg ICPO
Dominican Republic	1,055.700 kg	245.900 kg	800.660 kg
Grenada	1,167 u .	-	123.200 kg INCB
Jamaica	54,697.830 kg	41,262.700 kg	24,728.730 kg ICPO
Montserrat	2.000 kg	No report	3.290 kg
	No report	No report	14,090 u .

. (\*) Includes other cannabis

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Netherlands Antilles	No report	No report	1,553.310 kg INCB
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.190 kg	5.000 kg	61.700 kg INCB
Saint Lucia	102.330 kg	326.050 kg	621.680 kg
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No report	1,227.000 kg	495.240 kg INCB
Trinidad Tobago	No report	11,408.530 kg	No report
Turks and Caicos Islands	9.700 kg	25.000 kg	22.000 kg
Sub-total Caribbean	61,266.740 kg 1,167 u .	66,191.170 kg 118 u .	57,698.200 kg 14,517 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	5,149.620 kg	8,893.190 kg Govt	13,709.620 kg
Bolivia	12.940 kg	175.000 kg	-
Brazil	11,730.800 kg	22,430.590 kg	31,828.430 kg
Chile	3,788.310 kg	912.630 kg	784.430 kg
Colombia	206,260.000 kg	238,943.000 kg	136,250.000 kg
Ecuador	13,946.000 kg	175.240 kg	224.210 kg
Guyana	1,007.120 kg	196.230 kg	186.160 kg ICPO
Paraguay	97,566.280 kg	43,325.410 kg	1.780 kg
Peru	6,442.810 kg	-	20,910.330 kg
Suriname	41.730 kg	42.920 kg	-
Uruguay	97.010 kg	258.540 kg	No report
Venezuela	13,684.610 kg	2,983.940 kg	No report
Sub-total South America	359,727.220 kg	318,336.680 kg	203,894.950 kg
Total Americas	1,979,836.850 kg 1,430 u .	2,252,678.560 kg 118 u .	2,051,312.460 kg 14,517 u .

## EUROPE

### Eastern Europe

Belarus	112.000 kg	56.000 kg	90.800 kg INCB
Bulgaria	93.900 kg	5,475.650 kg	227.440 kg
Croatia	35.010 kg	40.650 kg	135.870 kg
Czech Republic	-	-	5.400 kg
Estonia	No report	1.240 kg	3.440 kg
Hungary	88.180 kg	3.080 kg	2,140.000 kg Govt
Latvia	11.000 kg 24,200 u .	793.000 kg -	22.000 kg -
Lithuania	1.440 kg	0.830 kg	8.060 kg
Poland	2,086.570 kg	2,631.160 kg	62.480 kg
Republic of Moldova	229.690 kg	906.510 kg	435.500 kg
Romania	4.590 kg	1,737.210 kg	40.190 kg ICPO
Russian Federation	20,141.900 kg	18,967.800 kg	602.960 kg
Slovakia	10.400 kg	24.000 kg	865.620 kg
Slovenia	29.910 kg	34.600 kg	47.560 kg
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia	10.110 kg	130.620 kg	No report
Ukraine	3,141.000 kg	1,279.200 kg	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe	25,995.700 kg 24,200 u .	32,081.540 kg	4,687.300 kg

### Western Europe

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Andorra	1.120 kg	2.000 kg	1.890 kg ICPO
Austria	458.780 kg	270.660 kg	668.070 kg
Belgium	38,103.510 kg	56,791.000 kg	39,072.000 kg
Cyprus	13.100 kg	5.920 kg	17.580 kg
Finland	-	3.150 kg	12.150 kg
France	3,055.960 kg	31,279.680 kg	3,452.210 kg
Germany	10,436.230 kg	6,108.580 kg	4,167.280 kg
Gibraltar	No report	0.030 kg	- *
Greece	931.590 kg	2,565.960 kg	12,409.780 kg
	-	542 u .	482 u .
Iceland	10.930 kg	49.000 kg	No report
Ireland	77.500 kg	2.400 kg	34.820 kg
Italy	473.250 kg	5,722.200 kg	45,011.040 kg
	999 u .	-	2,675 u .
Liechtenstein	0.020 kg	25.920 kg	1.530 kg
Luxembourg	0.960 kg	16.460 kg	34.390 kg
Malta	0.220 kg	7,217.050 kg	0.160 kg
Monaco	0.010 kg	0.010 kg	0.030 kg
Netherlands	275,035.000 kg	82,232.000 kg	-
Norway	19,444.570 kg	70.000 kg	44.100 kg
Portugal	159.890 kg	35.970 kg	72.240 kg
Spain	16.720 kg	13,267.760 kg	24,890.310 kg
Sweden	26.110 kg	148.420 kg	30.710 kg
Switzerland	221.820 kg	3,559.770 kg	6,634.840 kg
Turkey	-	-	5,186.740 kg
United Kingdom	13,871.500 kg	34,382.520 kg	26,647.000 kg
	-	45 u .	-
Sub-total Western Europe	362,338.780 kg	243,756.440 kg	168,388.860 kg
	999 u .	587 u .	3,157 u .
Total Europe	388,334.490 kg	275,837.980 kg	173,076.160 kg
	25,199 u .	587 u .	3,157 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	1,393.270 kg	1,747.720 kg	4,398.990 kg *
	117 u .	1,922 u .	-
Fiji	16.990 kg	6.990 kg	No report
New Caledonia	No report	138.000 kg	133.610 kg INCB
New Zealand	700.000 kg Govt	455.000 kg	No report
Tonga	No report	150.000 kg Govt	0.300 kg INCB
Total Oceania	2,110.260 kg	2,497.710 kg	4,817.910 kg
	117 u .	1,922 u .	
TOTAL CANNABIS HERB	3,216,962.620 kg	3,014,753.820 kg	2,914,825.490 kg
	26,746 u .	2,745 u .	17,674 u .

. (\*) Includes other cannabis

**Cannabis plant**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	51,153,274 u .	231,482,728 u .	63,542,819 u .
Sub-total North Africa	51,153,274 u .	231,482,728 u .	63,542,819 u .
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Congo	36.740 kg	-	3,435.000 kg
Côte d'Ivoire	-	502 u .	-
Gabon	37 u .	No report	No report
Nigeria	137.960 kg	No report	-
Saint Helena	No report	No report	18 u .
Sub-total West and Central Africa	174.700 kg 37 u .	502 u .	3,435.000 kg 18 u .
<b>East Africa</b>			
Ethiopia	40.760 kg	No report	-
Kenya	-	-	5.570 kg
	-	-	2,226 u .
Mauritius	36,417 u .	22,066 u .	No report
Uganda	No report	4,000 u .	No report
Sub-total East Africa	40.760 kg 36,417 u .	26,066 u .	5.570 kg 2,226 u .
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Angola	200.000 kg 2,000 u .	No report No report	No report No report
Lesotho	2,001 u .	2,625 u . Govt	No report
Malawi	31,364.080 kg 731,580 u .	22,959 u . -	1,116.730 kg 8,313 u .
South Africa	1,188,018.000 kg	69,450.970 kg	243,565.690 kg
Swaziland	4,195.610 kg	No report	No report
Zimbabwe	26.470 kg	No report	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa	1,223,804.170 kg 735,581 u .	69,450.970 kg 25,584 u .	244,682.410 kg 8,313 u .
Total Africa	1,224,019.630 kg 51,925,309 u .	69,450.970 kg 231,534,880 u .	248,122.980 kg 63,553,376 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	15,000.000 kg	-	-
Azerbaijan	255,000.000 kg Govt	No report	507,380.000 kg ICPO
Kazakhstan	8,329.000 kg	No report	No report
Kyrgyzstan	525.720 kg	-	-
Uzbekistan	30 u .	-	18.930 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	278,854.720 kg 30 u .		507,398.930 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Bahrain	1 u .	0.160 kg	-

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Iraq	0.170 kg	5.310 kg	34.810 kg
Kuwait	6 u .	No report	No report
Oman	0.510 kg	No report	No report
Qatar	35.960 kg	220.900 kg	No report
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	36.640 kg 7 u .	226.370 kg	34.810 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	No report	25,307 u .	No report
India	694,617.000 kg	No report	-
Sri Lanka	51,451.000 kg	65,010.000 kg	49,900.000 kg
Sub-total South Asia	746,068.000 kg	65,010.000 kg 25,307 u .	49,900.000 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Brunei Darussalam	-	-	1 u .
Indonesia	80,823 u .	80,823 u .	200,000.000 kg
	-	-	132,748 u .
Japan	18.190 kg	7.250 kg	36.920 kg
	828 u .	3,301 u .	2,232 u .
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	86,424.000 kg Govt	104,595.000 kg Govt	No report
Philippines	29,655,644 u .	12,161,117 u .	No report
Republic of Korea	12,976 u .	47,465 u .	31,501 u .
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	86,442.190 kg 29,750,271 u .	104,602.250 kg 12,292,706 u .	200,036.920 kg 166,482 u .
Total Asia	1,111,401.540 kg 29,750,308 u .	169,838.620 kg 12,318,013 u .	757,370.660 kg 166,482 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	274,150 u .	-	776,288 u .
United States	24,562.630 kg	676,866.400 kg Govt	-
Sub-total North America	24,562.630 kg 274,150 u .	676,866.400 kg	776,288 u .
<b>Central America</b>			
Belize	No report	87,546.000 kg	294,712.000 kg CICAD
Costa Rica	389,222 u .	110,002 u .	No report
Guatemala	No report	1,052,845 u .	587,096 u . Govt
Honduras	2,729,915 u .	2,309.000 kg	337,322 u .
Nicaragua	No report	53,528.000 kg	24,239.000 kg
Sub-total Central America	3,119,137 u .	143,383.000 kg 1,162,847 u .	318,951.000 kg 924,418 u .
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Anguilla	No report	-	48 u .
Bermuda	No report	53 u .	871 u .
Cuba	No report	3,517 u .	No report
Dominica	No report	176,713 u .	No report

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Dominican Republic	29 u .	110 u .	116 u .
Grenada	1,804.150 kg	-	No report
Jamaica	No report	No report	6,858.300 kg ICPO
Saint Lucia	259,456 u .	163,893 u .	26,037 u .
Sub-total Caribbean	1,804.150 kg 259,485 u .	344,286 u .	6,858.300 kg 27,072 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	-	2,152 u . Govt	458 u .
Bolivia	No report	No report	3,450.000 kg
Brazil	2,532,461 u .	1,523.200 kg	2,884,811 u .
Chile	72,787 u .	94,481 u .	34,263 u .
Colombia	280,000 u .	37.000 kg	-
Ecuador	-	336 u .	1 u .
Guyana	9,988.000 kg	52,181.000 kg	18,993.000 kg ICPO
Paraguay	2,106,125.000 kg	749,412.500 kg	167.550 kg
Peru	-	150,481.230 kg	140,700.000 kg
Suriname	35.000 kg	35.000 kg	65.840 kg
Uruguay	17 u .	6 u .	No report
Venezuela	94 u .	-	No report
Sub-total South America	2,116,148.000 kg 2,885,359 u .	953,669.930 kg 96,975 u .	163,376.390 kg 2,919,533 u .
Total Americas	2,142,514.780 kg 6,538,131 u .	1,773,919.330 kg 1,604,108 u .	489,185.690 kg 4,647,311 u .

## EUROPE

### Eastern Europe

Belarus	16.000 kg	-	No report
Bulgaria	2,828 u .	50,000.000 kg	127,000.000 kg
Croatia	6,902 u .	4,602 u .	31,710 u .
Czech Republic	-	11,866.130 kg	-
Estonia	No report	No report	72 u .
Hungary	500.000 kg 650 u .	140 u . -	No report No report
Poland	8,000.000 kg	200.000 kg	12,105.080 kg
Romania	9 u .	-	No report
Slovenia	No report	5,019 u .	44,944 u .
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia	107 u .	No report	No report
Ukraine	1,547 u .	2,159.000 kg	6,091.000 kg
Sub-total Eastern Europe	8,516.000 kg 12,043 u .	64,225.130 kg 9,761 u .	145,196.080 kg 76,726 u .

### Western Europe

Belgium	2,784 u .	-	653.000 kg
Cyprus	847 u .	260 u .	787 u .
Denmark	3,012.300 kg	2,177.600 kg	2,692.300 kg
Finland	2,054 u .	2,065 u .	82.520 kg
	-	-	2,328 u .
France	21,888 u .	38,341 u .	38,115 u .

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Germany	11,151 u . -	53,179 u . -	5,000.000 kg 67,065 u .
Gibraltar	No report	1 u .	-
Greece	30,499 u .	15,192 u .	11,010 u .
Iceland	221 u .	No report	No report
Ireland	No report	542 u .	753 u .
Italy	411,432 u .	491,390 u .	379,851 u .
Malta	24 u .	100 u .	153 u .
Netherlands	No report	No report	1,479,821 u .
Norway	11.610 kg	7.300 kg	23.330 kg
Portugal	145 u .	1,646 u .	7,982 u .
Spain	1,188.080 kg	14,001.400 kg	1,734.000 kg
Sweden	6.920 kg -	4.170 kg -	2.430 kg 269 u .
Switzerland	8,867 u .	32,488 u .	313,258 u .
Turkey	75.820 kg 1,989,215 u .	- -	52,100,621 u . -
United Kingdom	94,202 u .	126,191 u .	-
Sub-total Western Europe	4,294.720 kg 2,573,329 u .	16,190.460 kg 761,395 u .	10,187.580 kg 54,402,013 u .
Total Europe	12,810.720 kg 2,585,372 u .	80,415.600 kg 771,156 u .	155,383.650 kg 54,478,739 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	367,709 u . -	2,745.060 kg 187,837 u .	4,445.340 kg -
Cook Islands	No report	2 u .	No report
Fiji	2,239.000 kg	5,388 u .	No report
New Zealand	291,000 u . Govt	No report	No report
Vanuatu	0.800 kg 2 u . .	No report No report	No report No report
Total Oceania	2,239.800 kg 658,711 u .	2,745.060 kg 193,227 u .	4,445.340 kg 266,867 u .
TOTAL CANNABIS PLANT	4,492,986.480 kg 91,457,831 u .	2,096,369.570 kg 246,421,384 u .	1,654,508.310 kg 123,112,775 u .

**Cannabis resin**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Algeria	1,920.610 kg	712.160 kg	No report
Egypt	1,026.860 kg Govt	-	441.590 kg
Morocco	110,245.330 kg	64,769.100 kg	71,887.470 kg
Tunisia	170.200 kg	555.160 kg	201.070 kg ICPO
Sub-total North Africa	113,363.000 kg	66,036.420 kg	72,530.130 kg
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Burkina Faso	No report	No report	4,647.000 kg Govt
Gambia	0.010 kg	No report	0.050 kg ICPO
Sao Tome and Principe	No report	No report	4.000 kg
Sierra Leone	No report	987.000 kg	No report
Sub-total West and Central Africa	0.010 kg	987.000 kg	4,651.050 kg
<b>East Africa</b>			
Kenya	5,707.000 kg	19,633.000 kg	7.010 kg
Seychelles	4.450 kg	6.600 kg	No report
Sub-total East Africa	5,711.450 kg	19,639.600 kg	7.010 kg
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Lesotho	2,979.000 kg	No report	3.940 kg ICPO
Mozambique	No report	No report	12,000.000 kg ICPO
South Africa	7.860 kg	1.070 kg	2.150 kg
Zambia	258.220 kg	15.720 kg	40.270 kg ICPO
Sub-total Southern Africa	3,245.080 kg	16.790 kg	12,046.360 kg
Total Africa	122,319.540 kg	86,679.810 kg	89,234.550 kg
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	8.540 kg	0.520 kg	-
Georgia	No report	8.570 kg	No report
Kazakhstan	1,555.000 kg	1,500.000 kg Govt	4,100.000 kg Govt
Kyrgyzstan	86.430 kg	-	-
Uzbekistan	394.250 kg	144.500 kg	316.060 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	2,044.220 kg	1,653.590 kg	4,416.060 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Bahrain	-	-	0.010 kg
Iran ( Islamic Republic of)	15,854.000 kg	13,063.000 kg	11,095.790 kg
Israel	206.120 kg	83.580 kg	133.000 kg
Jordan	2,910.920 kg	-	-
Kuwait	631.570 kg	3.670 kg	0.530 kg ICPO
Lebanon	3,760.150 kg	4,908.760 kg	1,876.280 kg
Oman	308.950 kg	1,500.000 kg	No report
Pakistan	357,690.530 kg	192,837.460 kg	107,000.000 kg ICPO
Qatar	-	-	361.690 kg ICPO
Syrian Arab Republic	-	1,569.290 kg	-

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	381,362.240 kg	213,965.760 kg	120,467.300 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	No report	7.210 kg	No report
India	3,629.000 kg	6,520.000 kg Govt	3,285.000 kg
Nepal	2,133.430 kg	1,917.370 kg	No report
Sri Lanka	1.400 kg	11,027.420 kg	17.760 kg
Sub-total South Asia	5,763.830 kg	19,472.000 kg	3,302.760 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China	-	-	98.000 kg ICPO
China (Hong Kong SAR)	20.100 kg Govt	27.900 kg	38.900 kg
Indonesia	0.550 kg	2.050 kg	-
Japan	130.670 kg	145.140 kg	107.420 kg
Macao	No report	4.240 kg	No report
Malaysia	965.030 kg	No report	-
Philippines	5.790 kg	0.030 kg	0.280 kg ICPO
Republic of Korea	-	-	0.640 kg
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	1,122.130 kg	179.360 kg	245.240 kg
Total Asia	390,292.410 kg	235,270.700 kg	128,431.350 kg
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	40,369.470 kg	24,655.000 kg	6,178.000 kg
Mexico	13,477.190 kg	8.800 kg	115.020 kg
United States	14,636.800 kg	38,205.000 kg	1,072.600 kg
Sub-total North America	68,483.460 kg	62,868.800 kg	7,365.620 kg
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Antigua and Barbuda	1.850 kg	33.000 kg	1,944.900 kg ICPO
Aruba	No report	No report	0.000 kg INCB
Bahamas	No report	No report	5.030 kg ICPO
Barbados	992.250 kg	No report	No report
Bermuda	0.430 kg	0.980 kg	0.610 kg
Cayman Islands	No report	0.100 kg	-
Cuba	No report	35.500 kg	No report
Dominican Republic	0.040 kg	0.000 kg	-
Jamaica	No report	172.680 kg	67.590 kg ICPO
Netherlands Antilles	No report	No report	0.350 kg INCB
Saint Lucia	0.030 kg	-	- *
Sub-total Caribbean	994.610 kg	242.270 kg	2,018.490 kg
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	-	6.720 kg Govt	0.060 kg
Brazil	6.340 kg	8.510 kg	12.160 kg
Colombia	12,510.000 kg	-	7.000 kg
Falkland Islands	No report	No report	0.120 kg
Guyana	0.000 kg	-	No report
Paraguay	0.480 kg	0.880 kg	2,009,500 u .

. (\*) Includes other cannabis

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sub-total South America	12,516.820 kg	16.110 kg	19.340 kg 2,009,500 u .
Total Americas	81,994.880 kg	63,127.170 kg	9,403.450 kg 2,009,500 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	0.290 kg	14.520 kg	5.380 kg INCB
Bulgaria	-	8,995.840 kg	533.570 kg
Croatia	3.280 kg	3.100 kg	3.260 kg
Czech Republic	5.000 kg	2.810 kg	0.320 kg
Estonia	No report	4.460 kg	0.320 kg
Hungary	0.620 kg	816.220 kg	21.740 kg Govt
Latvia	1.500 kg 1,500 u .	1.500 kg -	0.650 kg -
Lithuania	6.470 kg	0.250 kg	0.080 kg
Poland	10,001.340 kg	5.250 kg	628.000 kg
Republic of Moldova	0.830 kg	0.210 kg	-
Romania	36.460 kg	4,851.530 kg	1,309.790 kg ICPO
Russian Federation	458.100 kg	650.500 kg	104.090 kg
Slovakia	No report	No report	0.040 kg
Slovenia	No report	5.440 kg	0.940 kg
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia	-	2.530 kg	No report
Ukraine	51.010 kg	20.820 kg	9.500 kg
Sub-total Eastern Europe	10,564.900 kg 1,500 u .	15,374.970 kg	2,617.670 kg
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	2.080 kg	No report	No report
Austria	238.280 kg	247.040 kg	243.910 kg
Belgium	32,582.150 kg	49,899.000 kg	-
Cyprus	33.200 kg	29.910 kg	3.410 kg
Denmark	2,414.100 kg	1,772.400 kg	467.100 kg
Finland	147.510 kg	99.440 kg	197.660 kg
France	39,203.450 kg	35,575.820 kg	51,664.370 kg
Germany	3,809.260 kg	3,246.540 kg	7,327.560 kg
Gibraltar	No report	481.430 kg	655.880 kg
Greece	287.730 kg	830.320 kg	6,825.730 kg
Iceland	0.310 kg	No report	No report
Ireland	15,529.000 kg	1,933.000 kg	1,247.240 kg
Italy	14,921.710 kg 1,376 u .	5,939.920 kg -	14,740.520 kg 1,954 u .
Liechtenstein	0.160 kg	0.080 kg	0.010 kg
Luxembourg	11.280 kg	14.420 kg	0.870 kg
Malta	0.940 kg	1.070 kg	1.790 kg
Monaco	0.080 kg	0.650 kg	0.170 kg
Netherlands	79,985.000 kg	11,378.000 kg	31,513.200 kg
Norway	501.170 kg	641.000 kg	904.060 kg
Portugal	6,334.290 kg	5,324.090 kg	9,621.180 kg

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Spain	197,024.050 kg	247,745.100 kg	315,328.000 kg ICPO
Sweden	494.300 kg	304.110 kg	627.990 kg
Switzerland	585.500 kg	676.740 kg	653.470 kg
Turkey	17,359.650 kg	12,294.000 kg	0.010 kg
United Kingdom	44,607.000 kg	66,941.160 kg	74,828.000 kg
	-	493 u .	-
Sub-total Western Europe	456,072.180 kg	445,375.220 kg	516,852.120 kg
	1,376 u .	493 u .	1,954 u .
Total Europe	466,637.080 kg	460,750.190 kg	519,469.790 kg
	2,876 u .	493 u .	1,954 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	17.280 kg	9.200 kg	537.290 kg
	30 u .	246 u .	-
New Caledonia	No report	No report	0.000 kg INCB
New Zealand	0.710 kg Govt	No report	2.200 kg INCB
Total Oceania	17.990 kg	9.200 kg	539.490 kg
	30 u .	246 u .	
TOTAL CANNABIS RESIN	1,061,261.890 kg	845,837.070 kg	747,078.630 kg
	2,906 u .	739 u .	2,011,454 u .

## Cannabis seed

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	-	-	33.420 kg
Tunisia	0.100 kg	No report	No report
Sub-total North Africa	0.100 kg		33.420 kg
<b>East Africa</b>			
Mauritius	0.050 kg	167 u .	No report
Uganda	No report	10.350 kg	No report
Sub-total East Africa	0.050 kg	10.350 kg 167 u .	
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Malawi	0.700 kg	-	-
Namibia	625.860 kg	278.300 kg	No report
Zambia	191.940 kg	0.040 kg	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa	818.500 kg	278.340 kg	
Total Africa	818.640 kg	288.690 kg 167 u .	33.420 kg
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Iraq	0.000 kg	-	-
Jordan	0.000 kg	26.320 kg	0.770 kg
Lebanon	-	-	20.000 kg
Qatar	31 u .	-	No report
United Arab Emirates	0.300 kg	4.880 kg	-
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	0.300 kg 31 u .	31.190 kg	20.770 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Brunei Darussalam	-	0.010 kg	-
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No report	-	8.200 kg
Indonesia	0.390 kg	0.390 kg	1.220 kg
Philippines	230.810 kg	267.800 kg	No report
Republic of Korea	-	13.870 kg	58.790 kg
Thailand	4.460 kg	3.010 kg	No report
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	235.660 kg	285.070 kg	68.210 kg
Total Asia	235.970 kg 31 u .	316.270 kg	88.980 kg
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Mexico	7,421.860 kg	5,098.840 kg	3,968.040 kg
United States	-	229,291.740 kg	-
Sub-total North America	7,421.860 kg	234,390.580 kg	3,968.040 kg
<b>Central America</b>			
Guatemala	No report	427.610 kg	1.840 kg Govt

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Honduras	73.480 kg	No report	3.400 kg
Nicaragua	No report	5.180 kg	2.060 kg
Sub-total Central America	73.480 kg	432.790 kg	7.300 kg
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Bermuda	No report	0.010 kg	-
Cuba	No report	2,836 u .	No report
Dominica	No report	4.250 kg	No report
Dominican Republic	134 u .	200 u .	72 u .
Sub-total Caribbean	134 u .	4.260 kg 3,036 u .	72 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	6,045 u .	10.970 kg Govt	39.440 kg
Brazil	56.830 kg	84.620 kg	68.310 kg
Chile	-	0.600 kg	-
Colombia	177.500 kg	49.000 kg	-
Guyana	-	6.770 kg	No report
Paraguay	646.360 kg	207.550 kg	-
Peru	36.180 kg	1.920 kg	9.380 kg
Suriname	7.000 kg	6.000 kg	-
Sub-total South America	923.870 kg 6,045 u .	367.440 kg	117.130 kg
Total Americas	8,419.210 kg 6,179 u .	235,195.070 kg 3,036 u .	4,092.470 kg 72 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Bulgaria	-	5.990 kg	1.250 kg
Croatia	88,820 u .	13.060 kg	38,037 u .
Poland	200.000 kg	150.000 kg	300.000 kg
Russian Federation	-	-	0.020 kg
Sub-total Eastern Europe	200.000 kg 88,820 u .	169.050 kg	301.270 kg 38,037 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Belgium	0.470 kg	-	75 u .
Finland	9 u .	0.920 kg	0.360 kg
	-	1,108 u .	369 u .
Greece	0.030 kg	-	-
Iceland	0.490 kg	No report	No report
Italy	-	45,227 u .	220.120 kg
	-	-	47,646 u .
Malta	129 u .	4.010 kg	0.050 kg
Portugal	6 u .	0.460 kg	53 u .
Spain	-	-	1.380 kg
Turkey	9,462.070 kg	-	-
Sub-total Western Europe	9,463.070 kg 144 u .	5.390 kg 46,335 u .	221.910 kg 48,143 u .

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Total Europe	9,663.070 kg 88,964 u .	174.440 kg 46,335 u .	523.180 kg 86,180 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	237.260 kg 1,558 u .	304.090 kg * 39,567 u . *	- -
New Zealand	1,545.390 kg	No report	No report
Total Oceania	1,782.650 kg 1,558 u .	304.090 kg 39,567 u .	
TOTAL CANNABIS SEED	20,919.540 kg 96,732 u .	236,278.560 kg 89,105 u .	4,738.050 kg 86,252 u .

. (\*) Includes other cannabis

**Coca bush**

<b>Region /country or territory</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Philippines	-	2 u .	No report
Sub-total East and South-East Asia		2 u .	
Total Asia		2 u .	
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>Caribbean</b>			
British Virgin Islands	1,960 u .	-	No report
Sub-total Caribbean	1,960 u .		
Total Americas	1,960 u .		
<b>TOTAL COCA BUSH</b>	<b>1,960 u .</b>	<b>2 u .</b>	

**Coca leaf**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Bahrain	-	0.010 kg	-
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia		0.010 kg	
Total Asia		0.010 kg	
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	-	-	0.190 kg
Sub-total North America			0.190 kg
<b>Central America</b>			
Guatemala	No report	28,903 u .	-
Panama	60.570 kg	-	-
Sub-total Central America	60.570 kg		
		28,903 u .	
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	54,749.930 kg	56,853.820 kg Govt	49,754.100 kg
Bolivia	76,710.000 kg	No report	-
Brazil	0.030 kg	-	0.040 kg
Chile	21.720 kg	4.870 kg	-
Colombia	394,216.000 kg	686,018.000 kg	117,817.000 kg
Peru	40,092.950 kg	99,104.240 kg	146,824.950 kg
Sub-total South America	565,790.630 kg	841,980.930 kg	314,396.090 kg
Total Americas	565,851.200 kg	841,980.930 kg	314,396.280 kg
		28,903 u .	
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Western Europe</b>			
France	0.510 kg	0.010 kg	-
Greece	0.150 kg	-	-
Italy	0.390 kg	1.660 kg	-
	73 u .	-	-
Portugal	-	-	0.040 kg
Sweden	0.270 kg	1.050 kg	-
Sub-total Western Europe	1.320 kg	2.720 kg	0.040 kg
	73 u .		
Total Europe	1.320 kg	2.720 kg	0.040 kg
	73 u .		
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.050 kg	0.020 kg	0.590 kg
Total Oceania	0.050 kg	0.020 kg	0.590 kg
<b>TOTAL COCA LEAF</b>	565,852.570 kg	841,983.680 kg	314,396.910 kg
	73 u .	28,903 u .	

**Cocaine (base and salts)**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Algeria	0.000 kg	No report	No report
Egypt	0.220 kg	0.930 kg	0.910 kg
Morocco	6.290 kg	91.200 kg	6,055.550 kg
Tunisia	-	0.000 kg	0.050 kg ICPO
Sub-total North Africa	6.520 kg	92.130 kg	6,056.510 kg
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Benin	6.960 kg	40.370 kg Govt	15.160 kg Govt
Burkina Faso	No report	4.830 kg Govt	278.000 kg Govt
Cameroon	0.230 kg	No report	No report
Congo	0.010 kg	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2.860 kg	33.150 kg	22.030 kg
Gabon	0.090 kg	0.020 kg	No report
Gambia	0.070 kg	0.880 kg	0.060 kg ICPO
Ghana	18.450 kg	0.790 kg	0.220 kg
Mali	No report	4.300 kg Govt	No report
Mauritania	No report	0.330 kg Govt	No report
Niger	No report	0.020 kg	28.870 kg ICPO
Nigeria	15.910 kg Govt	6.160 kg	0.390 kg
Sao Tome and Principe	No report	No report	0.100 kg
Senegal	2.160 kg	1.900 kg	No report
Sierra Leone	4.000 kg Govt	0.000 kg	No report
Togo	No report	1.080 kg	13.870 kg Govt
Sub-total West and Central Africa	50.730 kg	93.830 kg	358.690 kg
<b>East Africa</b>			
Burundi	No report	3.820 kg Govt	No report
Kenya	0.420 kg	3.440 kg	0.410 kg
Uganda	No report	4.000 kg	No report
United Republic of Tanzania	-	No report	0.200 kg
Sub-total East Africa	0.420 kg	11.260 kg	0.610 kg
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Angola	8.900 kg	64.360 kg Govt	536.000 kg ICPO
Botswana	0.410 kg	3.000 kg	0.980 kg ICPO
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No report	1.100 kg Govt	No report
Lesotho	No report	No report	2.350 kg ICPO
Namibia	0.600 kg	5.950 kg	23.930 kg INCB
South Africa	187.770 kg	106.630 kg	151.520 kg
Swaziland	2.770 kg	6.750 kg	9.650 kg ICPO
Zambia	1.760 kg	4.440 kg	6.500 kg ICPO
Zimbabwe	0.090 kg	0.600 kg	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa	202.280 kg	192.830 kg	730.930 kg
Total Africa	259.960 kg	390.050 kg	7,146.740 kg
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Armenia	No report	0.000 kg	-
Georgia	No report	0.000 kg	No report
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia		0.010 kg	
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Iran ( Islamic Republic of)	-	-	1.700 kg
Israel	14.090 kg	73.340 kg	43.700 kg
Jordan	0.020 kg	1.100 kg	-
Kuwait	0.050 kg	0.020 kg	0.010 kg ICPO
Lebanon	12.740 kg	166.690 kg	4.800 kg
Saudi Arabia	4.310 kg	11.810 kg	0.350 kg ICPO
Syrian Arab Republic	5.140 kg	1.670 kg	0.240 kg
United Arab Emirates	0.000 kg	40.010 kg	-
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	36.340 kg	294.640 kg	50.800 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
India	40.000 kg	3.000 kg Govt	24.000 kg
Nepal	-	-	24.000 kg ICPO
Sri Lanka	-	0.050 kg	-
Sub-total South Asia	40.000 kg	3.050 kg	48.000 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Cambodia	11.000 kg	No report	No report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	1.800 kg Govt	13.900 kg	31.300 kg
Indonesia	0.110 kg	0.390 kg	3.300 kg
Japan	36.620 kg	37.110 kg	25.460 kg
Philippines	1.420 kg	1.590 kg	1.000 kg ICPO
Republic of Korea	-	0.770 kg	11.220 kg
Viet Nam	2.000 kg	No report	No report
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	52.960 kg	53.760 kg	72.270 kg
Total Asia	129.300 kg	351.450 kg	171.080 kg
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	3,597.730 kg	3,123.470 kg	2,090.000 kg
	-	-	312 u .
Mexico	22,708.230 kg	23,835.200 kg	34,952.070 kg
United States	110,842.200 kg	128,725.100 kg Govt	95,019.700 kg
Sub-total North America	137,148.160 kg	155,683.770 kg	132,061.770 kg
			312 u .
<b>Central America</b>			
Belize	No report	720.000 kg	2,691.000 kg CICAD
Costa Rica	1,170.240 kg	1,872.720 kg	7,857.000 kg ICPO
	14,825 u .	11,391 u .	No report
El Salvador	65.000 kg	99.000 kg	234.430 kg ICPO
Guatemala	No report	3,950.870 kg	5,098.470 kg Govt
	No report	-	17 u . Govt
Honduras	408.850 kg	3,275.000 kg	2,187.670 kg

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Nicaragua	32 u . 1,506.890 kg	No report 398.440 kg	209 u . 2,790.200 kg
Panama	No report 7,168.560 kg	3,531 u . 8,617.620 kg	7,109 u . 15,177.250 kg
Sub-total Central America	10,319.540 kg 14,857 u .	18,933.650 kg 14,922 u .	36,036.020 kg 7,335 u .
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Anguilla	75.000 kg No report	- -	0.000 kg 8 u .
Antigua and Barbuda	115.310 kg	5.000 kg	156.600 kg ICPO
Aruba	151.300 kg	No report	408.310 kg INCB
Bahamas	No report	No report	2,579.040 kg ICPO
Barbados	247.000 kg	37.000 kg	88.050 kg INCB
Bermuda	40.190 kg	24.660 kg	4.520 kg
British Virgin Islands	1,194.020 kg	-	No report
Cayman Islands	No report	2,219.090 kg	1,054.000 kg
Cuba	No report 371.500 kg	- 7,923.370 kg	319 u . 1,443.800 kg ICPO
Dominica	No report	2.950 kg	101.490 kg ICPO
Dominican Republic	4,391.090 kg	1,341.300 kg	1,234.210 kg
Grenada	3.530 kg 611 u .	- -	7.000 kg INCB No report
Jamaica	570.010 kg No report	253.530 kg 2,321 u .	414.680 kg ICPO 6,296 u . ICPO
Montserrat	0.060 kg No report	No report No report	0.130 kg 1 u .
Netherlands Antilles	No report	No report	850.340 kg INCB
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5.810 kg	No report	150.000 kg INCB
Saint Lucia	27.250 kg	19.800 kg	7.780 kg
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	No report	2.000 kg	0.350 kg INCB
Trinidad Tobago	No report	179.380 kg	71.000 kg CICAD
Turks and Caicos Islands	20.000 kg	400.000 kg	1.500 kg
Sub-total Caribbean	7,212.060 kg 611 u .	12,408.080 kg 2,321 u .	8,572.790 kg 6,624 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	3,416.080 kg	2,451.250 kg Govt	5,192.570 kg
Bolivia	8,496.640 kg	8,305.000 kg	13,688.940 kg
Brazil	5,814.860 kg	4,070.500 kg	4,309.380 kg
Chile	2,900.360 kg	2,962.100 kg	2,660.720 kg
Colombia	59,030.000 kg Govt	45,779.000 kg Govt	42,044.000 kg
Ecuador	4,284.400 kg	9,533.970 kg	3,697.160 kg
Guyana	51.120 kg	91.500 kg	66.010 kg ICPO
Paraguay	58.630 kg	47.490 kg	77.080 kg
Peru	22,660.850 kg	19,694.670 kg	8,795.620 kg
Suriname	63.620 kg	1,412.690 kg	116.100 kg
Uruguay	231.720 kg	84.790 kg	28.000 kg CICAD
Venezuela	6,650.190 kg	5,906.450 kg	16,741.000 kg CICAD

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sub-total South America	113,658.450 kg	100,339.420 kg	97,416.570 kg
Total Americas	268,338.210 kg 15,468 u .	287,364.920 kg 17,243 u .	274,087.150 kg 14,271 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	-	-	2.070 kg INCB
Bulgaria	7.610 kg	21.520 kg	2.010 kg
Croatia	0.060 kg	1.530 kg	563.010 kg
Czech Republic	51.720 kg	23.360 kg	66.830 kg
Estonia	No report	No report	0.010 kg
Hungary	18.680 kg	4.990 kg	7.000 kg Govt
Latvia	0.010 kg	0.010 kg	0.020 kg
	-	-	0.900 lt.
	24 u .	-	-
Lithuania	1.720 kg	1.060 kg	2.050 kg
Poland	383.230 kg	31.380 kg	15.500 kg
Romania	16.090 kg	712.610 kg	69.560 kg ICPO
Russian Federation	44.800 kg	73.800 kg	70.830 kg
Slovakia	25.710 kg	No report	9.580 kg ICPO
Slovenia	3.240 kg	0.830 kg	3.570 kg
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia	-	13.740 kg	No report
Ukraine	No report	-	625.010 kg
Sub-total Eastern Europe	552.870 kg 24 u .	884.810 kg	1,437.040 kg 0.900 lt.
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	0.030 kg	No report	0.110 kg ICPO
Austria	55.260 kg	72.790 kg	86.900 kg
Belgium	576.180 kg	838.000 kg	3,329.000 kg
Cyprus	2.500 kg	0.000 kg	0.020 kg
Denmark	110.100 kg	32.000 kg	58.000 kg
Finland	0.040 kg	0.070 kg	0.120 kg
France	873.580 kg	1,752.700 kg	860.600 kg
Germany	1,846.020 kg	1,378.440 kg	1,721.190 kg
Gibraltar	No report	0.040 kg	0.100 kg
Greece	8.980 kg	155.250 kg	16.730 kg
Iceland	0.140 kg	No report	No report
Ireland	21.800 kg	642.000 kg	11.040 kg
Italy	2,556.580 kg 364 u .	2,147.350 kg -	1,639.540 kg 887 u .
Liechtenstein	0.500 kg	0.010 kg	1.070 kg
Luxembourg	0.530 kg	12.890 kg	8.980 kg
Malta	0.160 kg	0.170 kg	0.300 kg
Monaco	0.020 kg	0.000 kg	0.000 kg
Netherlands	4,896.000 kg	8,067.000 kg	6,743.600 kg
Norway	3.800 kg	24.140 kg	4.630 kg
Portugal	2,115.840 kg	811.570 kg	3,162.640 kg

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Spain	6,897.020 kg	13,742.900 kg	18,418.760 kg
Sweden	4.040 kg	28.700 kg	33.920 kg
Switzerland	262.090 kg	255.680 kg	349.440 kg
Turkey	75.670 kg	13.000 kg	-
United Kingdom	672.100 kg	1,218.840 kg	2,135.000 kg
	-	13 u .	-
Sub-total Western Europe	20,978.970 kg	31,193.540 kg	38,581.700 kg
	364 u .	13 u .	887 u .
Total Europe	21,531.830 kg	32,078.360 kg	40,018.740 kg
	388 u .	13 u .	0.900 lt. 887 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	348.040 kg	1.760 kg	81.940 kg
	-	24 u .	-
New Zealand	0.080 kg Govt	No report	0.040 kg INCB
Tonga	No report	No report	0.000 kg INCB
Total Oceania	348.120 kg	1.760 kg	81.980 kg
		24 u .	
TOTAL COCAINE (BASE AND SALTS)	290,607.410 kg	320,186.540 kg	321,505.680 kg
	15,856 u .	17,280 u .	0.900 lt. 15,158 u .

**Heroin**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Algeria	0.110 kg	0.220 kg	No report
Egypt	48.200 kg	48.260 kg	51.220 kg
	-	-	224.500 lt.
Morocco	7.150 kg	0.360 kg	0.320 kg Govt
	-	6 u .	-
Tunisia	5.000 kg	4.580 kg	0.310 kg ICPO
Sub-total North Africa	60.450 kg	53.420 kg	51.850 kg
			224.500 lt.
		6 u .	
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Benin	5.160 kg	30.350 kg Govt	142.820 kg Govt
Burkina Faso	No report	1.140 kg Govt	222.000 kg Govt
Chad	No report	0.500 kg Govt	No report
Congo	-	-	0.070 kg
Côte d'Ivoire	5.420 kg	4.530 kg	0.540 kg
Gabon	No report	0.010 kg	No report
Gambia	No report	0.080 kg	0.090 kg ICPO
Ghana	5.570 kg	0.450 kg	0.010 kg
Mali	0.250 kg	2.710 kg Govt	No report
Mauritania	No report	0.170 kg Govt	No report
Niger	0.030 kg	0.100 kg	0.100 kg ICPO
Nigeria	30.270 kg Govt	19.380 kg	10.490 kg
Senegal	15.090 kg	0.250 kg	No report
	No report	18 u .	No report
Sierra Leone	0.000 kg Govt	0.000 kg	No report
Togo	No report	0.030 kg	81.600 kg Govt
Sub-total West and Central Africa	61.790 kg	59.700 kg	457.710 kg
		18 u .	
<b>East Africa</b>			
Burundi	No report	0.800 kg Govt	No report
Ethiopia	3.620 kg	27.470 kg	36.110 kg
Kenya	29.030 kg	15.490 kg	7.790 kg
Madagascar	0.860 kg	No report	No report
Mauritius	0.790 kg	5.240 kg	6.920 kg ICPO
Rwanda	No report	2.520 kg Govt	No report
Uganda	1.520 kg Govt	2.720 kg	No report
United Republic of Tanzania	2.830 kg	No report	4.850 kg
Sub-total East Africa	38.650 kg	54.240 kg	55.670 kg
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Angola	0.020 kg	No report	0.010 kg ICPO
Botswana	0.470 kg	No report	0.230 kg ICPO
Democratic Republic of the Congo	No report	2.650 kg Govt	No report
South Africa	5.940 kg	0.810 kg	1.550 kg
Swaziland	0.450 kg	0.000 kg	1.040 kg ICPO
Zambia	152.620 kg	0.940 kg	No report

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Zimbabwe	0.290 kg	0.030 kg	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa	159.790 kg	4.440 kg	2.830 kg
Total Africa	320.680 kg	171.790 kg	568.060 kg 224.500 lt.
		24 u .	
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	No report	0.170 kg	0.430 kg
Azerbaijan	0.120 kg Govt	0.100 kg	0.170 kg ICPO
Georgia	No report	0.310 kg	No report
Kazakhstan	-	No report	40.000 kg Govt
Kyrgyzstan	0.200 kg	30.000 kg Govt	4.400 kg
Tajikistan	No report	6.350 kg	No report
Uzbekistan	10.060 kg	18.000 kg Govt	70.270 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	10.380 kg	54.930 kg	115.270 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Bahrain	2.130 kg	12.700 kg	4.170 kg
Iran ( Islamic Republic of)	2,075.000 kg	804.500 kg	1,986.040 kg
Israel	94.450 kg	80.400 kg	75.100 kg
Jordan	5.650 kg	67.390 kg	82.450 kg
Kuwait	7.290 kg	47.530 kg	23.590 kg ICPO
Lebanon	20.720 kg	50.770 kg	2.360 kg
Oman	6.270 kg	8.000 kg	0.760 kg INCB
Pakistan	10,760.100 kg	5,872.110 kg	6,156.000 kg ICPO
Qatar	0.190 kg	0.340 kg	No report
Saudi Arabia	324.150 kg	483.420 kg	115.670 kg ICPO
Syrian Arab Republic	16.560 kg	9.780 kg	12.260 kg
United Arab Emirates	76.480 kg	21.640 kg	35.770 kg
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	13,388.970 kg	7,458.570 kg	8,494.160 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	No report	16.800 kg	No report
India	1,678.000 kg	1,257.000 kg Govt	1,332.000 kg
Maldives	0.020 kg	No report	No report
Nepal	7.320 kg	9.990 kg	No report
Sri Lanka	40.330 kg	39.820 kg	55.020 kg
Sub-total South Asia	1,725.680 kg	1,323.600 kg	1,387.020 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Brunei Darussalam	0.010 kg	0.030 kg	0.000 kg
Cambodia	80.000 kg Govt	No report	16.000 kg ICPO
China	2,375.000 kg	4,347.000 kg	5,400.000 kg ICPO
China (Hong Kong SAR)	411.000 kg Govt	309.100 kg	202.200 kg
Indonesia	1.710 kg	1.710 kg	20.430 kg
	20 u .	20 u .	-
Japan	7.740 kg	3.970 kg	5.990 kg

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	49.650 kg Govt	16.200 kg Govt	72.300 kg Govt
Macao	0.370 kg	0.350 kg	0.230 kg ICPO
Malaysia	119.260 kg	240.730 kg Govt	276.150 kg
Myanmar	72.610 kg	504.600 kg	1,401.080 kg
Philippines	-	1.530 kg	3.010 kg ICPO
Republic of Korea	3.630 kg	1.790 kg	0.600 kg
Singapore	50.230 kg	121.290 kg	82.610 kg
Thailand	517.790 kg Govt	597.650 kg	385.690 kg ICPO
Viet Nam	20.500 kg	54.750 kg	24.300 kg ICPO
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	3,709.500 kg 20 u .	6,200.720 kg 20 u .	7,890.600 kg
Total Asia	18,834.530 kg 20 u .	15,037.820 kg 20 u .	17,887.050 kg
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	106.440 kg	83.000 kg	95.000 kg
Mexico	203.180 kg	363.460 kg	114.090 kg
United States	1,337.100 kg	1,366.300 kg	1,542.000 kg
Sub-total North America	1,646.720 kg	1,812.760 kg	1,751.090 kg
<b>Central America</b>			
Costa Rica	9.730 kg	-	No report
El Salvador	No report	No report	2.150 kg ICPO
Guatemala	No report	13.480 kg	17.420 kg Govt
Nicaragua	1.000 kg	1.000 kg	2.000 kg
Panama	29.610 kg	10.050 kg	33.310 kg
Sub-total Central America	40.340 kg	24.530 kg	54.880 kg
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Aruba	4.590 kg	No report	3.300 kg INCB
Bermuda	0.110 kg	0.100 kg	0.400 kg
Cuba	No report	1.630 kg	0.700 kg ICPO
Dominican Republic	2.910 kg	12.160 kg	11.330 kg
Jamaica	0.230 kg	0.600 kg	No report
Trinidad Tobago	No report	0.720 kg	No report
Sub-total Caribbean	7.840 kg	15.210 kg	15.720 kg
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	-	No report	38.580 kg
Brazil	0.010 kg	-	-
Colombia	145.020 kg	80.770 kg	129.740 kg
Ecuador	34.950 kg	80.980 kg	53.100 kg
Uruguay	1.600 kg	-	No report
Venezuela	80.950 kg	56.000 kg	16.090 kg CICAD
Sub-total South America	262.530 kg	217.750 kg	237.500 kg
Total Americas	1,957.430 kg	2,070.240 kg	2,059.190 kg
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Belarus	1.700 kg	-	0.640 kg INCB
Bulgaria	199.380 kg	248.270 kg	322.690 kg
Croatia	38.290 kg	2.270 kg	3.040 kg
Czech Republic	5.000 kg	20.130 kg	21.440 kg
Hungary	568.080 kg	319.210 kg	206.160 kg Govt
Latvia	-	-	0.010 kg
Lithuania	0.030 kg	-	0.090 kg
Poland	66.350 kg	43.190 kg	142.810 kg
Republic of Moldova	0.010 kg	-	10.000 kg
Romania	54.480 kg	103.350 kg	117.920 kg ICPO
Russian Federation	6.500 kg	18.100 kg	24.030 kg
Slovakia	120.950 kg	11.000 kg	90.450 kg
Slovenia	18.150 kg	24.570 kg	29.830 kg
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia	110.340 kg	29.340 kg	No report
Ukraine	9.500 kg	4.030 kg	3.730 kg
Yugoslavia	No report	No report	15.430 kg ICPO
<b>Sub-total Eastern Europe</b>	<b>1,198.760 kg</b>	<b>823.440 kg</b>	<b>988.260 kg</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	0.010 kg	No report	0.010 kg ICPO
Austria	47.020 kg	81.330 kg	102.140 kg
Belgium	129.400 kg	133.000 kg	55.000 kg
Cyprus	-	0.000 kg	-
Denmark	37.400 kg	61.400 kg	37.900 kg
Finland	16.120 kg	6.450 kg	2.530 kg
France	498.630 kg	617.240 kg	415.450 kg
Germany	933.380 kg	898.190 kg	722.210 kg
Gibraltar	No report	0.000 kg	-
Greece	172.810 kg	193.660 kg	146.310 kg
	20 u .	38 u .	38 u .
Ireland	6.400 kg	10.800 kg	8.180 kg
Italy	939.520 kg	1,251.430 kg	470.340 kg
	6,144 u .	-	5,360 u .
Liechtenstein	0.010 kg	9.300 kg	18.680 kg
Luxembourg	13.250 kg	2.930 kg	2.530 kg
Malta	2.130 kg	2.660 kg	4.540 kg
Monaco	0.000 kg	0.000 kg	0.010 kg
Netherlands	351.000 kg	361.000 kg	190.400 kg
Norway	48.390 kg	74.080 kg	55.510 kg
Portugal	65.510 kg	46.700 kg	57.390 kg
Spain	546.010 kg	537.220 kg	479.450 kg
Sweden	31.880 kg	39.620 kg	11.510 kg
	0.000 lt.	-	-
Switzerland	212.690 kg	405.730 kg	209.260 kg
Turkey	3,456.460 kg	4,422.000 kg	1,388.650 kg
United Kingdom	1,394.600 kg	1,071.690 kg	2,077.000 kg
	-	8,730 u .	-

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sub-total Western Europe	8,902.610 kg 0.000 lt. 6,164 u .	10,226.430 kg  8,768 u .	6,454.990 kg  5,398 u .
Total Europe	10,101.370 kg 0.000 lt. 6,164 u .	11,049.870 kg  8,768 u .	7,443.250 kg  5,398 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	49.430 kg 0.110 lt. 8 u .	46.600 kg 278 u . -	365.370 kg - -
New Zealand	0.080 kg Govt	1.000 kg	0.170 kg INCB
Total Oceania	49.510 kg 0.110 lt. 8 u .	47.600 kg  278 u .	365.540 kg
TOTAL HEROIN	31,263.510 kg 0.110 lt. 6,192 u .	28,377.330 kg  9,090 u .	28,323.080 kg 224.500 lt. 5,398 u .

**Morphine**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	0.010 lt.	0.020 lt.	0.000 kg
Morocco	-	0.110 kg	0.320 kg
Sub-total North Africa	0.010 lt.	0.110 kg	0.320 kg
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Nigeria	No report	0.020 kg	0.130 kg
Sub-total West and Central Africa		0.020 kg	0.130 kg
<b>East Africa</b>			
Ethiopia	0.010 lt.	No report	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	No report	0.280 kg
Sub-total East Africa	0.010 lt.		0.280 kg
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Swaziland	0.000 kg	No report	No report
Zambia	0.500 kg	No report	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa	0.500 kg		
Total Africa	0.500 kg 0.020 lt.	0.130 kg 0.020 lt.	0.730 kg
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	1.180 kg	12 u .	3 u .
Georgia	No report	0.020 kg	No report
	No report	0.060 lt.	No report
	No report	1,659 u .	No report
Kyrgyzstan	7.840 kg	21 u .	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	8 u .
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	9.020 kg	0.020 kg 0.060 lt. 1,692 u .	11 u .
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Iran ( Islamic Republic of)	11,046.000 kg	10,430.000 kg	18,949.750 kg
Israel	0.040 kg	0.010 kg	-
	-	25 u .	-
Kuwait	No report	0.010 kg	No report
Lebanon	317.080 kg	-	-
Qatar	-	-	0.130 kg ICPO
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	11,363.120 kg	10,430.010 kg 25 u .	18,949.890 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
India	4.000 kg	4.000 kg Govt	76.000 kg
Nepal	-	-	11.130 kg ICPO

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sub-total South Asia	4.000 kg	4.000 kg	87.130 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China	113.000 kg	178.000 kg	No report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No report	17.300 kg	-
Indonesia	0.000 kg	0.000 kg	0.320 kg
Japan	-	0.840 kg	0.010 kg
	-	-	1.110 lt.
	-	-	229 u .
Macao	0.270 kg	No report	No report
Malaysia	0.010 kg	No report	-
Myanmar	-	-	45.730 kg
	-	-	200 u .
Thailand	0.630 kg Govt	No report	0.010 kg ICPO
Viet Nam	3.000 kg	12,937 u .	No report
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	116.910 kg	196.140 kg	46.070 kg
			1.110 lt.
		12,937 u .	429 u .
Total Asia	11,493.050 kg	10,630.170 kg	19,083.080 kg
		0.060 lt.	1.110 lt.
		14,654 u .	440 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	0.040 kg	0.100 kg	1.080 kg
	0.530 lt.	0.170 lt.	2,468 u .
	-	329 u .	-
Mexico	3.020 kg	-	2.010 kg
United States	0.120 kg	0.080 kg	0.010 lt.
	-	482 u .	-
	-	-	560 u .
Sub-total North America	3.190 kg	0.180 kg	3.080 kg
	0.530 lt.	0.170 lt.	0.010 lt.
		811 u .	3,028 u .
<b>Central America</b>			
Guatemala	No report	-	0.720 kg Govt
Sub-total Central America			0.720 kg
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Cuba	No report	23 u .	No report
Sub-total Caribbean		23 u .	
<b>South America</b>			
Chile	80 u .	-	-
Colombia	290.240 kg	94.120 kg	87.120 kg
Peru	0.000 kg	0.000 kg	-
Sub-total South America	290.240 kg	94.120 kg	87.120 kg
	80 u .		

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Total Americas	293.430 kg 0.530 lt. 80 u .	94.300 kg 0.170 lt. 834 u .	90.920 kg 0.010 lt. 3,028 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	3.620 kg	-	0.000 kg INCB
Bulgaria	4.900 kg	-	4.000 kg
Croatia	103 u .	17 u .	-
Estonia	No report	0.510 lt.	- *
Hungary	6.400 kg	0.210 kg	0.690 kg Govt
Latvia	0.030 kg 30 u .	-	-
Lithuania	0.250 kg	0.370 lt.	-
Republic of Moldova	No report	-	31 u .
Romania	51 u .	74 u .	71 u . ICPO
Russian Federation	3.500 kg -	45.140 kg -	6.040 kg 8 u .
Sub-total Eastern Europe	18.690 kg 184 u .	45.350 kg 0.870 lt. 91 u .	10.720 kg 110 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Austria	0.430 kg	0.820 kg	0.330 kg
Belgium	19.080 kg	-	10.000 kg
Denmark	1.060 kg	0.980 kg	1.560 lt.
Finland	0.000 kg -	0.070 kg 2,422 u .	0.010 kg -
France	0.100 kg	0.080 kg	0.020 kg
Greece	0.010 kg	0.000 kg	-
Ireland	979 u . -	1,261 u . -	0.000 kg 528 u .
Italy	0.020 kg 1 u .	0.040 kg -	0.100 kg 9 u .
Norway	0.260 kg 1,149 u .	- -	0.010 kg -
Portugal	-	11 u .	-
Spain	-	74 u .	8 u .
Sweden	0.010 kg 0.330 lt.	0.170 kg -	0.000 kg 104 u .
Switzerland	0.100 kg	0.040 kg	-
Turkey	939.270 kg	1,157.000 kg	267.640 kg
United Kingdom	2.000 kg	1.600 kg	-
Sub-total Western Europe	962.330 kg 0.330 lt. 2,129 u .	1,160.800 kg 3,768 u .	278.110 kg 1.560 lt. 649 u .

. (\*) Includes other

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Total Europe	981.020 kg 0.330 lt. 2,313 u .	1,206.150 kg 0.870 lt. 3,859 u .	288.830 kg 1.560 lt. 759 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.010 kg 61 u .	1.090 kg 56 u .	2.050 kg -
New Zealand	0.000 kg 0.000 lt.	No report No report	1.420 kg INCB No report
Total Oceania	0.020 kg 0.000 lt. 61 u .	1.090 kg 56 u .	3.470 kg
TOTAL MORPHINE	12,768.010 kg 0.880 lt. 2,454 u .	11,931.840 kg 1.130 lt. 19,403 u .	19,467.040 kg 2.670 lt. 4,227 u .

**Other opiates**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	30.900 lt.	- +	-
Sub-total North Africa	30.900 lt.		
<b>East Africa</b>			
Mauritius	0.230 kg	-	26 u . ICPO
Sub-total East Africa	0.230 kg		26 u .
Total Africa	0.230 kg 30.900 lt.		26 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	No report	50 u .	-
Georgia	No report	30.150 kg	No report
	No report	3,980 u .	No report
Kazakhstan	416.000 kg	No report	No report
Kyrgyzstan	1.640 kg	7.480 kg	-
Tajikistan	No report	66.000 kg	No report
Uzbekistan	7.230 kg	0.170 kg	0.020 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	424.870 kg	103.800 kg 4,030 u .	0.020 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Iran ( Islamic Republic of)	-	-	255.070 kg
Jordan	-	1,349.460 kg	894.740 kg
Kuwait	0.050 kg	No report	No report
Qatar	-	0.020 kg	No report
	-	42 u .	No report
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	0.050 kg	1,349.480 kg 42 u .	1,149.800 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	No report	85,903 u .	No report
Nepal	-	-	4,971 u . ICPO
Sub-total South Asia		85,903 u .	4,971 u .
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Brunei Darussalam	488.240 lt.	309.270 lt.	85.170 kg
	-	-	554 u .
	-	3,714 u .	-
China (Hong Kong SAR)	0.150 kg	-	-
Indonesia	138 u .	-	-
Japan	0.030 kg	0.000 kg	0.140 kg
	177 u .	88 u .	1,809 u .
Macao	No report	159 u .	64 u . ICPO

. (+ ) Small quantity

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Myanmar	-	-	194.380 kg
Singapore	163 u .	525 u .	136 u .
Viet Nam	No report	1.400 kg	No report
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	0.180 kg 488.240 lt. 478 u .	1.400 kg 309.270 lt. 4,486 u .	279.690 kg  2,563 u .
Total Asia	425.100 kg 488.240 lt. 478 u .	1,454.690 kg 309.270 lt. 94,461 u .	1,429.510 kg  7,534 u .

## AMERICAS

### North America

Canada	0.140 kg - 3,055 u .	1.360 kg 2,524 u . -	0.910 kg 0.300 lt. 4,826 u .
United States	0.070 kg 19,431 u .	6.110 kg 72,075 u .	- -
Sub-total North America	0.210 kg  22,486 u .	7.470 kg  74,599 u .	0.910 kg 0.300 lt. 4,826 u .
Total Americas	0.210 kg  22,486 u .	7.470 kg  74,599 u .	0.910 kg 0.300 lt. 4,826 u .

## EUROPE

### Eastern Europe

Bulgaria	4.330 kg	-	-
Estonia	No report	73.530 lt.	23.330 lt.
Latvia	-	-	0.130 kg
Lithuania	-	0.000 kg	-
Poland	76.000 kg	2,801.000 kg	1,004.000 lt.
Republic of Moldova	No report	-	1,000 u .
Russian Federation	- -	106.400 kg -	4.930 kg 11 u .
Ukraine	No report	486.500 kg	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe	80.330 kg	3,393.900 kg 73.530 lt.	5.060 kg 1,027.330 lt. 1,011 u .

### Western Europe

Andorra	2 u .	No report	No report
Austria	0.040 kg	0.480 kg	0.080 kg
Belgium	0.020 kg	-	-
	1,092 u .	-	-
Denmark	338 u .	-	-
Greece	0.040 kg 4,672 u .	0.280 kg 5,089 u .	2.310 kg 15,322 u .
Italy	0.100 kg 1 u .	0.170 kg -	0.000 kg 7 u .

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Monaco	0.000 kg	-	-
Norway	6,454 u .	-	-
Portugal	-	-	21 u .
Spain	-	373 u .	1,159 u .
Switzerland	-	4,305 u .	0.010 kg
United Kingdom	50.700 kg	-	-
Sub-total Western Europe	50.890 kg 12,559 u .	0.930 kg 9,767 u .	2.400 kg 16,509 u .
Total Europe	131.220 kg 12,559 u .	3,394.830 kg 73,530 lt. 9,767 u .	7.460 kg 1,027.330 lt. 17,520 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.000 kg 4 u .	0.120 kg -	- + -
New Zealand	207 u .	No report	No report
Total Oceania	0.000 kg 211 u .	0.120 kg	
TOTAL OTHER OPIATES	556.760 kg 519.140 lt. 35,734 u .	4,857.100 kg 382.800 lt. 178,827 u .	1,437.890 kg 1,027.630 lt. 29,906 u .

**Opium (liquid)**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	1.020 lt.	0.020 lt.	0.010 lt.
Sub-total North Africa	1.020 lt.	0.020 lt.	0.010 lt.
Total Africa	1.020 lt.	0.020 lt.	0.010 lt.
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	15,000 u .
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia			15,000 u .
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Japan	-	5.910 lt.	-
Myanmar	5.130 kg	-	1,027.690 kg
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	5.130 kg		1,027.690 kg
		5.910 lt.	
Total Asia	5.130 kg		1,027.690 kg
		5.910 lt.	
			15,000 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>South America</b>			
Peru	-	36.920 kg	-
Sub-total South America		36.920 kg	
Total Americas		36.920 kg	
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	-	82.200 kg	No report
Croatia	-	-	2.000 lt.
Estonia	No report	20.700 lt.	-
Latvia	43.000 kg	-	-
	-	89.000 lt.	0.130 lt.
	22,000 u .	-	-
Lithuania	53.220 lt.	96.090 lt.	86.000 lt.
Republic of Moldova	No report	27.100 kg	-
Ukraine	No report	-	171.200 kg
Sub-total Eastern Europe	43.000 kg	109.300 kg	171.200 kg
	53.220 lt.	205.790 lt.	88.130 lt.
	22,000 u .		
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Denmark	0.060 kg	0.010 kg	0.030 kg
Norway	0.030 kg	-	-
	1 u .	-	-
Spain	0.050 kg	-	-

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sub-total Western Europe	0.140 kg 1 u .	0.010 kg	0.030 kg
Total Europe	43.140 kg 53.220 lt. 22,001 u .	109.310 kg 205.790 lt.	171.230 kg 88.130 lt.
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.080 kg 2.000 lt.	0.080 kg -	1.630 kg -
Total Oceania	0.080 kg 2.000 lt.	0.080 kg	1.630 kg
TOTAL OPIUM (LIQUID)	48.350 kg 56.240 lt. 22,001 u .	146.310 kg 211.720 lt.	1,200.550 kg 88.140 lt. 15,000 u .

**Opium (raw and prepared)**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Algeria	0.010 kg	No report	No report
Egypt	16.960 kg	16.270 kg	31.160 kg
Tunisia	13.000 kg	No report	No report
Sub-total North Africa	29.960 kg	16.270 kg	31.160 kg
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Gabon	No report	0.000 kg	No report
Sub-total West and Central Africa		0.000 kg	
<b>East Africa</b>			
United Republic of Tanzania	0.130 kg	No report	-
Sub-total East Africa	0.130 kg		
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Zambia	0.200 kg	2.340 kg	0.100 kg ICPO
Sub-total Southern Africa	0.200 kg	2.340 kg	0.100 kg
Total Africa	30.290 kg	18.620 kg	31.260 kg
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	9.130 kg	1.910 kg	2.050 kg
Azerbaijan	254.900 kg Govt	39.040 kg	83.330 kg ICPO
Georgia	No report	17.590 kg	No report
Kazakhstan	245.000 kg	500.000 kg Govt	1,000.000 kg Govt
Kyrgyzstan	726.890 kg	1,489.680 kg	1,639.480 kg
Tajikistan	No report	3,405.000 kg	No report
Uzbekistan	834.790 kg	1,865.000 kg Govt	2,364.170 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	2,070.710 kg	7,318.220 kg	5,089.030 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Bahrain	-	-	0.010 kg
Iran ( Islamic Republic of)	126,554.000 kg	149,577.000 kg	162,413.950 kg
Iraq	-	1.000 kg	4.820 kg
Israel	- +	0.000 kg	5.100 kg
Jordan	0.020 kg	43.350 kg	22.670 kg
Kuwait	30.380 kg	40.800 kg	11.710 kg ICPO
Lebanon	7.000 kg	3.000 kg	7.630 kg
Oman	0.880 kg	12.000 kg	0.060 kg INCB
Pakistan	109,420.400 kg	7,422.770 kg	2,737.000 kg ICPO
Qatar	2.270 kg	0.340 kg	0.960 kg ICPO
Saudi Arabia	155.770 kg	23.040 kg	16.130 kg ICPO
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	6.000 kg
United Arab Emirates	61.610 kg	16.270 kg	3.820 kg
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	236,232.320 kg	157,139.580 kg	165,229.850 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	No report	0.070 kg	No report

. (+ ) Small quantity

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
India	1,339.000 kg	2,875.000 kg Govt	3,221.000 kg
Nepal	0.210 kg	0.440 kg	No report
Sri Lanka	0.080 kg	0.150 kg	1,571 u .
Sub-total South Asia	1,339.290 kg	2,875.660 kg	3,221.000 kg 1,571 u .
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Cambodia	19.000 kg Govt	No report	15.010 kg ICPO
China	1,110.000 kg	1,745.000 kg	1,900.000 kg ICPO
China (Hong Kong SAR)	8.000 kg Govt	12.800 kg	3.400 kg
Indonesia	0.030 kg	0.030 kg	-
Japan	32.820 kg	31.110 kg	39.060 kg
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	695.500 kg Govt	199.000 kg Govt	200.100 kg Govt
Malaysia	155.090 kg	2.640 kg Govt	150.310 kg
Myanmar	1,060.720 kg	1,300.000 kg	8,078.350 kg
Republic of Korea	7.140 kg	0.570 kg	6.810 kg
Singapore	80.490 kg	28.460 kg	1.550 kg
Thailand	927.460 kg	381.320 kg	1,550.060 kg ICPO
Viet Nam	No report	839.850 kg	No report
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	4,096.250 kg	4,540.780 kg	11,944.640 kg
Total Asia	243,738.570 kg	171,874.240 kg	185,484.510 kg 1,571 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	1.430 kg	1.150 kg	11.930 kg
Mexico	222.910 kg	196.420 kg	342.080 kg
United States	42.080 kg	61.930 kg	39.010 kg
Sub-total North America	266.420 kg	259.500 kg	393.020 kg
<b>Central America</b>			
Panama	5.730 kg	-	-
Sub-total Central America	5.730 kg		
<b>South America</b>			
Colombia	144.160 kg	102.770 kg	121.550 kg
Peru	23.810 kg	-	-
Sub-total South America	167.970 kg	102.770 kg	121.550 kg
Total Americas	440.120 kg	362.270 kg	514.570 kg
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	88.540 kg	-	1.120 kg INCB
Bulgaria	0.370 kg	0.080 kg	8.240 kg
Croatia	0.010 kg	- +	0.000 kg
Czech Republic	-	1.000 kg	-
Estonia	No report	0.000 kg	-
Hungary	0.080 kg	-	No report
Latvia	-	0.000 kg	0.230 kg
Lithuania	3.110 kg	0.280 kg	0.240 kg

. (+) Small quantity

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Republic of Moldova	1.380 kg	-	20.000 kg
Romania	1.000 kg	1.440 kg	2.490 kg ICPO
Russian Federation	1,156.900 kg	1,400.500 kg	222.710 kg
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia	9.960 kg	2.000 kg	No report
Ukraine	23.000 kg	194.530 kg	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe	1,284.360 kg	1,599.830 kg	255.030 kg
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Austria	1.770 kg	17.670 kg	9.040 kg
Belgium	0.020 kg	-	-
Cyprus	0.030 kg	0.650 kg	1.910 kg
Denmark	-	0.050 kg	0.110 kg
Finland	0.080 kg	0.250 kg	-
France	1.010 kg	4.330 kg	2.700 kg
Germany	14.530 kg	45.390 kg	41.660 kg
Greece	0.410 kg	0.240 kg	2.560 kg
Italy	0.100 kg	0.620 kg	9.820 kg
	-	-	54 u .
Netherlands	6.000 kg	No report	-
Norway	0.020 kg	1.290 kg	0.020 kg
Portugal	-	-	0.010 kg
Spain	0.010 kg	2.860 kg	26.290 kg
Sweden	7.730 kg	30.680 kg	7.710 kg
	-	-	139 u .
Switzerland	0.130 kg	0.170 kg	0.040 kg
Turkey	121.550 kg	233.000 kg	38.680 kg
United Kingdom	5.500 kg	11.400 kg	17.780 kg
Sub-total Western Europe	158.880 kg	348.580 kg	158.320 kg
			193 u .
Total Europe	1,443.240 kg	1,948.420 kg	413.350 kg
			193 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.120 kg	8.070 kg	2.100 kg
	687 u .	-	-
New Zealand	0.190 kg	No report	0.020 kg INCB
Total Oceania	0.310 kg	8.070 kg	2.110 kg
	687 u .		
TOTAL OPIUM (RAW AND PREPARED)	245,652.530 kg	174,211.610 kg	186,445.790 kg
	687 u .		1,764 u .

**Opium (plant,capsule)**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	17,621,797 u .	3,639,320,927 u .	-
Tunisia	13.000 kg	No report	No report
Sub-total North Africa	13.000 kg		
	17,621,797 u .	3,639,320,927 u .	
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Sao Tome and Principe	No report	No report	0.300 kg
Sub-total West and Central Africa			0.300 kg
Total Africa	13.000 kg		0.300 kg
	17,621,797 u .	3,639,320,927 u .	
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	7.740 kg	76.830 kg	4.460 kg
Azerbaijan	95,000.000 kg Govt	No report	38,750.000 kg ICPO
Georgia	No report	19.170 kg	No report
Kazakhstan	-	335.720 kg	No report
Kyrgyzstan	1.370 kg	-	-
Uzbekistan	936.380 kg	863.770 kg	118.290 kg
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	95,945.490 kg	1,295.480 kg	38,872.750 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Kuwait	23.510 kg	No report	No report
Saudi Arabia	-	0.040 kg	No report
United Arab Emirates	-	-	129 u .
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	23.510 kg	0.040 kg	129 u .
<b>South Asia</b>			
India	10.000 kg	No report	-
Nepal	-	-	0.690 kg ICPO
Sub-total South Asia	10.000 kg		0.690 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China	21,313.000 kg	-	No report
Indonesia	-	-	1,620 u .
Japan	8,240 u .	-	6,803 u .
Malaysia	-	No report	321 u .
Republic of Korea	235,896 u .	72,645 u .	24,301 u .
Thailand	115.880 kg Govt	No report	202.080 kg ICPO
Viet Nam	1,418.000 kg	No report	919.000 kg ICPO
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	22,846.880 kg		1,121.080 kg
	244,136 u .	72,645 u .	33,045 u .
Total Asia	118,825.880 kg	1,295.520 kg	39,994.520 kg
	244,136 u .	72,645 u .	33,174 u .

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	0.480 kg	4.760 kg	18 u .
United States	-	-	50.690 kg
	-	-	0.110 lt.
Sub-total North America	0.480 kg	4.760 kg	50.690 kg 0.110 lt. 18 u .
<b>Central America</b>			
Guatemala	No report	-	2.600 kg Govt
	No report	-	69,119 u . Govt
Sub-total Central America			2.600 kg 69,119 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	-	301 u . Govt	2.470 kg
Colombia	76,117,500 u .	75,000 u .	104,818,500 u .
Peru	0.440 kg	534.250 kg	1,754 u .
Sub-total South America	0.440 kg 76,117,500 u .	534.250 kg 75,301 u .	2.470 kg 104,820,254 u .
Total Americas	0.920 kg 76,117,500 u .	539.010 kg 75,301 u .	55.760 kg 0.110 lt. 104,889,391 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	1,470.000 kg	1,792.000 kg	327.740 kg INCB
Bulgaria	18.560 kg	48.500 kg	-
Croatia	0.010 kg	-	769 u .
	1,500 u .	-	-
Estonia	No report	135.430 kg	165.800 kg
Latvia	216.000 kg	0.180 kg	218.000 kg
	432,000 u .	-	-
Lithuania	976.000 kg	1,652.000 kg	1,291.000 kg
Poland	1,100.000 kg	1,000.000 kg	8,500.000 kg
Republic of Moldova	4,397.590 kg	-	597.000 kg
Russian Federation	22,864.600 kg	19,469.800 kg	853.020 kg
Ukraine	199.200 kg	-	34,003.260 kg
	36,797 u .	-	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe	31,241.950 kg 470,297 u .	24,097.910 kg	45,955.830 kg 769 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Austria	8.560 kg	1,103.860 kg	1.190 kg
Greece	106 u .	130 u .	640 u .
Italy	5,034 u .	-	1,448 u .
Norway	252.790 kg	-	0.120 kg
Portugal	-	150 u .	-

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Spain	75,867.000 kg	11,186.000 kg	862.110 kg
Sweden	0.780 kg	-	- *
Turkey	1,508 u .	-	389,372 u .
Sub-total Western Europe	76,129.130 kg 6,648 u .	12,289.860 kg 280 u .	863.420 kg 391,460 u .
Total Europe	107,371.090 kg 476,945 u .	36,387.770 kg 280 u .	46,819.250 kg 392,229 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.040 kg 105 u .	0.000 kg -	0.100 kg -
New Zealand	2,715 u . Govt	No report	No report
Total Oceania	0.040 kg 2,820 u .	0.000 kg	0.100 kg
TOTAL OPIUM (PLANT,CAPSULE)	226,210.930 kg 94,463,198 u .	38,222.290 kg 3,639,469,153 u .	86,869.910 kg 0.110 lt. 105,314,794 u .

. (\*) Includes other opium

## Opium (poppy seed)

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	2,655.580 kg	-	-
Sub-total North Africa	2,655.580 kg		
Total Africa	2,655.580 kg		
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	No report	-	2.330 kg
Kyrgyzstan	-	32,392 u .	-
Uzbekistan	0.200 kg	-	-
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	0.200 kg	32,392 u .	2.330 kg
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Bahrain	0.000 kg	0.020 kg	-
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	0.000 kg	0.020 kg	
<b>South Asia</b>			
Sri Lanka	17.900 kg	58.250 kg	-
Sub-total South Asia	17.900 kg	58.250 kg	
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China	-	29,754.000 kg	No report
Japan	-	12,425 u .	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	0.040 kg
Sub-total East and South-East Asia		29,754.000 kg 12,425 u .	0.040 kg
Total Asia	18.100 kg	29,812.270 kg 44,817 u .	2.370 kg
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	0.000 kg	0.050 kg	0.010 kg
Mexico	2,134.420 kg	1,155.150 kg	587.030 kg
Sub-total North America	2,134.430 kg	1,155.200 kg	587.040 kg
<b>Central America</b>			
Guatemala	No report	-	0.010 kg Govt
Sub-total Central America			0.010 kg
<b>South America</b>			
Colombia	208.910 kg	-	411.200 kg
Peru	0.150 kg	-	-
Sub-total South America	209.060 kg		411.200 kg
Total Americas	2,343.490 kg	1,155.200 kg	998.260 kg

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Croatia	-	14.000 kg	-
Republic of Moldova	No report	2,264.000 kg	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe		2,278.000 kg	
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Finland	-	-	6.520 kg
Italy	-	15,919 u .	-
Norway	-	41.100 kg	-
Portugal	-	0.040 kg	-
Sub-total Western Europe		41.140 kg 15,919 u .	6.520 kg
Total Europe		2,319.140 kg 15,919 u .	6.520 kg
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	-	-	1.410 kg
Total Oceania			1.410 kg
<b>TOTAL OPIUM (POPPY SEED)</b>	5,017.170 kg	33,286.600 kg 60,736 u .	1,008.550 kg

## Synthetic narcotics

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Tunisia	13,656 u .	No report	No report
Sub-total North Africa	13,656 u .		
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Côte d'Ivoire	216,434 u .	-	-
Gambia	No report	No report	1,750 u . ICPO
Mali	No report	No report	1.100 kg ICPO
	No report	No report	3,336 u . ICPO
Niger	No report	No report	752,718 u . ICPO
Nigeria	56 u .	No report	760.750 kg ICPO
Senegal	1,264 u .	No report	No report
Sub-total West and Central Africa			761.850 kg
	217,754 u .		757,804 u .
<b>East Africa</b>			
Mauritius	-	-	784 u . ICPO
Sub-total East Africa			784 u .
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Zambia	No report	No report	0.880 kg ICPO
	No report	No report	383 u . ICPO
Sub-total Southern Africa			0.880 kg
			383 u .
Total Africa			762.730 kg
	231,410 u .		758,971 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	No report	1.020 kg	-
	No report	1,550 u .	-
Georgia	No report	0.000 kg	No report
Kyrgyzstan	0.320 kg	13.990 kg	0.020 kg
Uzbekistan	-	-	287 u .
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	0.320 kg	15.010 kg	0.020 kg
		1,550 u .	287 u .
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Kuwait	129,832 u .	No report	No report
Qatar	-	-	2,503 u . ICPO
Yemen	No report	No report	60 u . ICPO
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	129,832 u .		2,563 u .
<b>South Asia</b>			
Bangladesh	No report	16,075 u .	No report
Nepal	-	-	6,439 u . ICPO
Sub-total South Asia		16,075 u .	6,439 u .

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Brunei Darussalam	145 u .	-	-
China	240,212 u .	79,373 u .	No report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	212.000 kg	-	-
Indonesia	-	138 u .	863 u .
Japan	3.010 kg	0.030 kg	0.010 kg
	7,411 u .	15,098 u .	8,240 u .
Macao	No report	No report	8,968 u . ICPO
Malaysia	59,541 u .	No report	-
Philippines	-	-	93 u . ICPO
Republic of Korea	-	200 u .	-
Singapore	233 u .	69,631 u .	7,670 u .
Thailand	No report	No report	86 u . ICPO
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	215.010 kg	0.030 kg	0.010 kg
	307,542 u .	164,440 u .	25,920 u .
Total Asia	215.330 kg	15.040 kg	0.030 kg
	437,374 u .	182,065 u .	35,209 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	0.170 kg	0.400 kg	154.120 kg
	0.030 lt.	1.960 lt.	0.290 lt.
	-	827 u .	2,645 u .
United States	0.030 kg	767.100 kg	-
	1,652 u .	6,646 u .	-
Sub-total North America	0.200 kg	767.500 kg	154.120 kg
	0.030 lt.	1.960 lt.	0.290 lt.
	1,652 u .	7,473 u .	2,645 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	0.360 kg	No report	-
	8,406 u .	No report	-
Sub-total South America	0.360 kg		
	8,406 u .		
Total Americas	0.560 kg	767.500 kg	154.120 kg
	0.030 lt.	1.960 lt.	0.290 lt.
	10,058 u .	7,473 u .	2,645 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Bulgaria	0.340 kg	-	-
Croatia	3,685 u .	4,438 u .	3,554 u .
Hungary	6.400 kg	-	No report
Latvia	-	0.020 kg	-
Lithuania	-	0.020 kg	0.000 lt. *
	-	0.020 lt.	-
	-	92 u .	252 u . *
Russian Federation	-	-	287 u .

. (\*) Includes other

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Slovenia	No report	186 u .	81 u .
Ukraine	No report	9.780 kg	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe	6.740 kg	9.820 kg	
		0.020 lt.	0.000 lt.
	3,685 u .	4,716 u .	4,174 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	31 u .	No report	No report
Austria	0.110 kg	-	-
Belgium	549 u .	-	1,100 u .
Denmark	2,273 u .	-	-
France	1,164 u .	630 u .	854 u .
Germany	0.560 kg	-	0.180 kg
	-	4,443 u .	0.990 lt.
	1,932 u .	-	3,482 u .
Greece	0.010 kg	-	-
	19 u .	-	-
Ireland	No report	-	34.000 lt.
	No report	-	408 u .
Italy	3.120 kg	1.900 kg	0.080 kg
	156 u .	-	5,080 u .
Luxembourg	5 u .	-	-
Malta	0.120 lt.	-	0.010 kg
	-	94 u .	-
Netherlands	1.000 kg	No report	-
	2,946 u .	No report	-
Norway	5,877 u .	14,431 u .	16,076 u .
Portugal	0.200 kg	-	0.000 kg
	-	-	7 u .
Switzerland	2,857 u .	-	5.230 kg
Turkey	135,629 u .	259,097 u .	-
United Kingdom	-	87.530 kg	-
	-	175 u .	-
Sub-total Western Europe	4.990 kg	89.430 kg	5.490 kg
	0.120 lt.		34.990 lt.
	153,438 u .	278,870 u .	27,007 u .
Total Europe	11.730 kg	99.250 kg	5.490 kg
	0.120 lt.	0.020 lt.	35.000 lt.
	157,123 u .	283,586 u .	31,181 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	2.170 kg	2.560 kg	2.260 kg
	0.140 lt.	0.250 lt.	-
	2 u .	3 u .	-
New Zealand	2,148 u .	No report	No report
Total Oceania	2.170 kg	2.560 kg	2.260 kg
	0.140 lt.	0.250 lt.	
	2,150 u .	3 u .	

<b>Region /country or territory</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
TOTAL SYNTHETIC NARCOTICS	229.800 kg	884.350 kg	924.640 kg
	0.290 lt.	2.230 lt.	35.280 lt.
	838,115 u .	473,127 u .	828,006 u .

**Psychotropic substances**  
**Depressants (Excluding Methaqualone)**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	10.280 kg 178,815 u .	- -	- -
Morocco	523,317 u . Govt	28,988 u . Govt	36,236 u . Govt
Sudan	No report	14,345 u .	No report
Tunisia	13,664 u .	4,330 u .	No report
Sub-total North Africa	10.280 kg 715,796 u .	47,663 u .	36,236 u .
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Benin	No report	No report	24 u . Govt
Cameroon	255 u .	222 u .	No report
Côte d'Ivoire	22,696 u .	8,290 u .	71.500 kg
	-	-	44,699 u .
Gabon	No report	100 u .	No report
Gambia	1,171 u .	18,650 u .	No report
Ghana	0.140 kg 16,000 u .	- -	- -
Mali	3.500 kg 6,138 u .	No report No report	No report No report
Niger	No report	591,703 u .	No report
Nigeria	91.000 kg	1,183.250 kg	1,426.490 kg
Togo	No report	9.280 kg	No report
Sub-total West and Central Africa	94.640 kg 46,260 u .	1,192.530 kg 618,965 u .	1,497.990 kg 44,723 u .
<b>East Africa</b>			
Mauritius	4,064 u .	1,886 u .	No report
Sub-total East Africa	4,064 u .	1,886 u .	
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Zambia	0.480 kg 20,715 u .	0.830 kg No report	No report No report
Sub-total Southern Africa	0.480 kg 20,715 u .	0.830 kg	
Total Africa	105.390 kg 786,835 u .	1,193.350 kg 668,514 u .	1,497.990 kg 80,959 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Georgia	No report	0.220 lt.	No report
	No report	4,956 u .	No report
Kyrgyzstan	2,400 u .	-	-
Uzbekistan	88 u .	40 u .	970 u .
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia	2,488 u .	0.220 lt. 4,996 u .	970 u .
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Jordan	24.120 kg	-	2,794 u .
Lebanon	-	14,510 u .	490 u .
Qatar	-	12 u .	No report
Saudi Arabia	30,946 u .	23,594 u .	No report
Syrian Arab Republic	16 u .	17,921 u .	-
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	24.120 kg 30,962 u .	56,037 u .	3,284 u .
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Brunei Darussalam	18,186 u .	-	3,227 u .
China	231,419 u .	-	No report
China (Hong Kong SAR)	318,142 u . Govt	-	512,832 u .
Indonesia	48,294 u .	0.100 kg	-
	-	48,294 u .	-
Japan	0.470 kg	109,778 u .	56,895 u .
	79,468 u .	-	-
Macao	23,287 u .	5,942 u .	No report
Philippines	1,131 u .	-	No report
Republic of Korea	-	130,000 u .	681,233 u .
Singapore	48,117 u .	273 u .	582 u .
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	0.470 kg 768,044 u .	0.100 kg 294,287 u .	1,254,769 u .
Total Asia	24.590 kg 801,494 u .	0.100 kg 0.220 lt. 355,320 u .	1,259,023 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	0.470 kg	0.270 kg	0.880 kg
	-	25,183 u .	0.120 lt.
	42,386 u .	-	122,359 u .
Mexico	-	1,108,863 u .	117,104 u .
United States	0.070 kg	0.330 kg	0.030 kg
	-	442,712 u .	0.870 lt.
	300,331 u .	-	709,685 u .
Sub-total North America	0.550 kg 342,717 u .	0.590 kg 1,576,758 u .	0.910 kg 0.990 lt. 949,148 u .
<b>Central America</b>			
Honduras	106 u .	No report	1 u .
Sub-total Central America	106 u .		1 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	-	No report	5,759 u .
Chile	-	48,392 u .	-
Uruguay	-	2 u .	No report
Sub-total South America		48,394 u .	5,759 u .

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Total Americas	0.550 kg	0.590 kg	0.910 kg
	342,823 u .	1,625,152 u .	0.990 lt. 954,908 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Bulgaria	-	-	0.630 kg
Croatia	-	-	4,915 u .
Estonia	No report	0.020 lt.	9.140 kg
	No report	-	908 u .
	No report	120 u .	-
Latvia	0.100 kg	0.980 kg	20,830 u .
	100 u .	1,731 u .	-
Russian Federation	16.800 kg	91.000 kg	975 u .
Slovakia	No report	No report	10,642 u .
Slovenia	No report	1,138 u .	-
Ukraine	No report	36.870 kg	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe	16.900 kg	128.840 kg	9.770 kg
	100 u .	0.020 lt. 2,989 u .	38,270 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	201 u .	No report	No report
Belgium	1,284 u .	-	-
Cyprus	123 u .	-	-
Denmark	8,053 u .	-	-
Finland	16,841 u .	74,997 u .	48,395 u .
Germany	0.100 kg	4,195 u .	6,035 u .
	2,345 u .	-	-
Gibraltar	No report	569 u .	1,058 u .
Greece	3.940 kg	6.100 kg	10.400 kg
	9,359 u .	41,520 u .	26,403 u .
Ireland	No report	-	0.250 kg
	No report	-	4,935 u .
Italy	0.230 kg	2,599 u .	14,437 u .
	4,081 u .	-	-
Malta	395 u .	14 u .	212 u .
Norway	34,079 u .	53,908 u .	130,000 u .
Portugal	736 u .	1,544 u .	1,945 u .
Spain	127,128 u .	63,543 u .	59,352 u .
United Kingdom	6.600 kg	7.700 kg	-
Sub-total Western Europe	10.870 kg	13.800 kg	10.650 kg
	204,625 u .	242,889 u .	292,772 u .
Total Europe	27.770 kg	142.640 kg	20.410 kg
	204,725 u .	0.020 lt. 245,878 u .	331,042 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	258 u .	1.820 kg	0.380 kg

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
	-	336 u .	-
New Zealand	402 u .	No report	No report
Total Oceania	660 u .	1.820 kg 336 u .	0.380 kg
TOTAL DEPRESSANTS (EXCLUDING METHAQUALONE)	158.290 kg	1,338.510 kg 0.230 lt.	1,519.690 kg 0.990 lt.
	2,136,537 u .	2,895,200 u .	2,625,932 u .

### Hallucinogens (Excluding LSD but including Ecstasy)

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	-	19.450 lt.	46.570 lt.
Morocco	28,267 u .	-	-
Sub-total North Africa		19.450 lt.	46.570 lt.
	28,267 u .		
<b>East Africa</b>			
Mauritius	2 u .	-	No report
Sub-total East Africa	2 u .		
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
South Africa	2,135 u .	-	118,784 u .
Sub-total Southern Africa	2,135 u .		118,784 u .
Total Africa		19.450 lt.	46.570 lt.
	30,404 u .		118,784 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Jordan	-	-	10,178 u .
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia			10,178 u .
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China (Hong Kong SAR)	20 u . Govt	-	49,613 u .
Indonesia	0.330 kg	0.440 kg	5.200 kg
	303 u .	300,052 u .	89,413 u .
Japan	0.010 kg	298 u .	56 u .
Macao	No report	1,452 u .	No report
Malaysia	-	No report	1,397,979 u .
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	0.350 kg	0.440 kg	5.200 kg
	323 u .	301,802 u .	1,537,061 u .
Total Asia	0.350 kg	0.440 kg	5.200 kg
	323 u .	301,802 u .	1,547,239 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	159.830 kg	50.260 kg	47.700 kg
	-	719 u .	9,288 u .
Mexico	-	-	611.040 kg
United States	43.280 kg	8,383.410 kg	44.590 kg
	-	53,598 u .	59.970 lt.
	236 u .	-	151,934 u .
Sub-total North America	203.100 kg	8,433.670 kg	703.330 kg
			59.970 lt.
	236 u .	54,317 u .	161,222 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Uruguay	18 u .	-	No report

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sub-total South America	18 u .		
Total Americas	203.100 kg	8,433.670 kg	703.330 kg 59.970 lt.
	254 u .	54,317 u .	161,222 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	-	0.310 kg	No report
Croatia	-	-	0.000 kg
Czech Republic	-	-	0.000 kg
	-	-	4 u .
Estonia	No report	2,058 u .	-
Latvia	0.260 kg	-	0.010 kg
	2,080 u .	-	23 u .
Lithuania	-	56 u .	0.000 kg
	-	-	1,641 u .
Russian Federation	1.000 kg	0.800 kg	-
Slovenia	7,354 u .	-	7,440 u .
Sub-total Eastern Europe	1.260 kg 9,434 u .	1.110 kg 2,114 u .	0.010 kg 9,108 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	201 u .	No report	No report
Austria	31,338 u .	25,118 u .	23,522 u .
Belgium	12.770 kg 320,441 u .	-	132.000 kg 125,718 u .
Cyprus	-	-	3 u .
Denmark	2,115 u .	15,262 u .	0.100 kg
	-	-	5,802 u .
Finland	-	-	0.200 kg
	-	-	3,147 u .
France	5.520 kg	1.520 kg	1.610 kg
Germany	380,858 u .	692,397 u .	694,281 u .
Gibraltar	No report	300 u .	-
Greece	1,554 u .	-	0.010 kg
	-	-	136 u .
Iceland	1,820 u .	No report	No report
Ireland	3.700 kg 123,699 u .	-	9 u . -
Italy	0.140 kg 160,185 u .	22,958 u . -	0.030 kg 161,044 u .
Liechtenstein	18 u .	-	565 u .
Luxembourg	784 u .	545 u .	367 u .
Malta	519 u .	-	247 u .
Monaco	15 u .	-	-
Netherlands	391.000 kg 40,418 u .	No report No report	1,054,918 u . -
Norway	10,103 u .	12,852 u .	13,182 u .
Portugal	77 u .	-	-

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Spain	739,511 u .	340,444 u .	184,950 u .
Sweden	0.070 kg	0.120 kg	0.140 kg
	-	-	1,540 u .
Switzerland	46,467 u .	81,917 u .	86,676 u .
United Kingdom	554,000 u .	0.100 kg	394.130 kg
	-	5,797,729 u .	-
Sub-total Western Europe	413.200 kg	1.740 kg	528.220 kg
	2,414,123 u .	6,989,522 u .	2,356,107 u .
Total Europe	414.460 kg	2.850 kg	528.230 kg
	2,423,557 u .	6,991,636 u .	2,365,215 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	6.450 kg	2.110 kg	1.390 kg
	476 u .	56,128 u .	-
New Zealand	3.400 kg	No report	No report
	269 u .	No report	No report
Total Oceania	9.850 kg	2.110 kg	1.390 kg
	745 u .	56,128 u .	
TOTAL HALLUCINOGENS (EXCLUDING LSD BUT INCLUDING ECSTASY)	627.760 kg	8,439.070 kg	1,238.150 kg
		19.450 lt.	106.530 lt.
	2,455,283 u .	7,403,883 u .	4,192,460 u .

## LSD

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	406 u .	669 u .	15 u .
Sub-total North Africa	406 u .	669 u .	15 u .
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
South Africa	3,107 u .	11,804 u .	2,730 u .
Zambia	No report	No report	0.080 kg ICPO
Zimbabwe	2 u .	No report	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa			0.080 kg
	3,109 u .	11,804 u .	2,730 u .
Total Africa			0.080 kg
	3,515 u .	12,473 u .	2,745 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Israel	-	-	0.040 lt.
	-	16,660 u .	-
	5,796 u .	-	7,342 u .
Kuwait	No report	No report	No report
Saudi Arabia	-	3,882,730 u .	No report
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia			0.040 lt.
	5,796 u .	3,899,390 u .	20,587 u .
<b>South Asia</b>			
India	113 u .	1,285 u . Govt	-
Nepal	18 u .	-	No report
Sub-total South Asia	131 u .	1,285 u .	
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No report	46 u .	52 u .
Indonesia	3,328 u .	3,328 u .	-
Japan	2,261,423 u .	3,668,201 u .	3,471 u .
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	2,264,751 u .	3,671,575 u .	3,523 u .
Total Asia			0.040 lt.
	2,270,678 u .	7,572,250 u .	24,110 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	73,523 u .	0.260 kg	22,519 u .
	-	17,613 u .	-
United States	0.010 kg	0.100 kg	1.490 kg
	-	74,396 u .	0.450 lt.
	-	-	79,073 u .
Sub-total North America	0.010 kg	0.360 kg	1.490 kg
			0.450 lt.
	73,523 u .	92,009 u .	101,592 u .
<b>Caribbean</b>			

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Bermuda	No report	-	18 u .
Sub-total Caribbean			18 u .
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	49,105 u .	1,291 u . Govt	563 u .
Brazil	0.000 kg	-	3 u .
Chile	34 u .	1,205 u .	1,764 u .
Uruguay	28 u .	12 u .	No report
Sub-total South America	0.000 kg		
	49,167 u .	2,508 u .	2,330 u .
Total Americas	0.010 kg	0.360 kg	1.490 kg
			0.450 lt.
	122,690 u .	94,517 u .	103,940 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Croatia	387 u .	172 u .	114 u .
Czech Republic	500 u .	-	-
Estonia	No report	4 u .	-
Hungary	266 u .	1,079 u .	1,450 u . Govt
Latvia	-	16 u .	205 u .
Lithuania	-	-	2 u .
Poland	-	-	542 u .
Romania	13 u .	-	No report
Slovakia	No report	No report	2 u .
Slovenia	No report	947 u .	156 u .
Ukraine	No report	-	14 u .
Sub-total Eastern Europe	1,166 u .	2,218 u .	2,485 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	148 u .	No report	No report
Austria	2,602 u .	4,166 u .	5,243 u .
Belgium	5,458 u .	13,704 u .	621 u .
Cyprus	-	1 u .	-
Denmark	1,282 u .	262 u .	381 u .
Finland	500 u .	41 u .	323 u .
France	70,217 u .	74,780 u .	5,983 u .
Germany	71,069 u .	67,082 u .	78,430 u .
Gibraltar	No report	3 u .	- *
Greece	426 u .	1,106 u .	166 u .
Iceland	11 u .	No report	No report
Ireland	819 u .	5,901 u .	1,851 u .
Italy	35,499 u .	14,191 u .	8,140 u .
Luxembourg	100 u .	122 u .	4 u .
Malta	9 u .	45 u .	19 u .
Netherlands	305 u .	No report	137,218 u .
Norway	1,321 u .	551 u .	6,888 u .
Portugal	11 u .	705 u .	84 u .
Spain	15,437 u .	13,373 u .	25,368 u .

. (\*) Includes other psy. substances

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Sweden	373 u .	2,459 u .	1,541 u .
Switzerland	5,098 u .	9,010 u .	9,424 u .
United Kingdom	381,800 u .	216,697 u .	1,860 u .
Sub-total Western Europe	592,485 u .	424,199 u .	283,544 u .
Total Europe	593,651 u .	426,417 u .	286,029 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	0.040 kg 1,364 u .	0.650 kg 6,180 u .	- -
New Zealand	18,426 u . Govt	No report	No report
Total Oceania	0.040 kg 19,790 u .	0.650 kg 6,180 u .	
TOTAL LSD	0.050 kg	1.010 kg	1.570 kg 0.490 lt.
	3,010,324 u .	8,111,837 u .	416,824 u .

. (\*) Includes other psy. substances

**Methaqualone**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>East Africa</b>			
Kenya	537,000 u .	- +	5,000 u .
Uganda	No report	78.350 kg	No report
United Republic of Tanzania	14 u .	No report	57 u .
Sub-total East Africa		78.350 kg	
	537,014 u .		5,057 u .
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Botswana	970 u .	No report	No report
Malawi	1,986 u .	1,000 u .	185.650 kg
	-	-	200,307 u .
Namibia	3,719 u .	4,846 u .	No report
South Africa	30.010 kg	34.200 kg	50.560 kg
	886,846 u .	432,807 u .	1,629,531 u .
Swaziland	26,830 u .	7,408 u .	15,245 u . ICPO
Zambia	19,550.490 kg	2.780 kg	0.000 kg ICPO
	No report	No report	611 u . ICPO
Zimbabwe	459 u .	No report	No report
Sub-total Southern Africa	19,580.500 kg	36.980 kg	236.220 kg
	920,810 u .	446,061 u .	1,845,694 u .
Total Africa	19,580.500 kg	115.340 kg	236.220 kg
	1,457,824 u .	446,061 u .	1,850,751 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
United Arab Emirates	-	-	6,000.820 kg
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia			6,000.820 kg
<b>South Asia</b>			
India	20,485.000 kg	2,212.000 kg Govt	1,740.000 kg
Sub-total South Asia	20,485.000 kg	2,212.000 kg	1,740.000 kg
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China (Hong Kong SAR)	No report	25 u .	4 u .
Indonesia	48,294 u .	53,290 u .	-
Myanmar	1,002 u .	-	-
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	49,296 u .	53,315 u .	4 u .
Total Asia	20,485.000 kg	2,212.000 kg	7,740.820 kg
	49,296 u .	53,315 u .	4 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	4 u .	0.000 kg	-
	-	78 u .	-
United States	12,972 u .	80,585 u .	1,330 u .
Sub-total North America		0.000 kg	
	12,976 u .	80,663 u .	1,330 u .

. (+) Small quantity

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Total Americas	12,976 u .	0.000 kg 80,663 u .	1,330 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Cyprus	123 u .	-	-
Greece	-	-	41 u .
Sub-total Western Europe	123 u .		41 u .
Total Europe	123 u .		41 u .
TOTAL METHAQUALONE	40,065.500 kg 1,520,219 u .	2,327.340 kg 580,039 u .	7,977.030 kg 1,852,126 u .

### Stimulants

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Algeria	No report	43,211 u .	No report
Egypt	4,088,525 u .	415,237 u .	94,881 u .
Tunisia	-	3 u .	No report
Sub-total North Africa	4,088,525 u .	458,451 u .	94,881 u .
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Burkina Faso	No report	No report	40,750 u . ICPO
Côte d'Ivoire	8,463 u .	1,809 u .	-
Gabon	25.000 kg	No report	No report
Mali	1,207 u .	No report	No report
Niger	No report	220,368 u .	186,574 u . ICPO
Nigeria	45.000 kg	10.650 kg	309.530 kg
Senegal	No report	17 u .	No report
Sub-total West and Central Africa	70.000 kg 9,670 u .	10.650 kg 222,194 u .	309.530 kg 227,324 u .
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
South Africa	14 u .	3,266 u .	0.280 kg
Zambia	282.290 kg	0.090 kg	0.050 kg ICPO
Sub-total Southern Africa	282.290 kg 14 u .	0.090 kg 3,266 u .	0.330 kg
Total Africa	352.290 kg 4,098,209 u .	10.740 kg 683,911 u .	309.860 kg 322,205 u .
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	No report	-	0.040 lt. ICPO
Georgia	No report	0.050 kg	No report
	No report	4.370 lt.	No report
	No report	224,461 u .	No report
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	0.020 kg
Uzbekistan	-	0.360 kg	0.430 kg ICPO
Sub-total Central Asia and Transcaucasia		0.410 kg 4.370 lt. 224,461 u .	0.450 kg 0.040 lt.
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Israel	7,583 u .	50,784 u .	30,807 u .
Jordan	-	2,586,467 u .	0.290 kg ICPO
	-	-	2,794,059 u . ICPO
Kuwait	No report	3.410 kg	No report
Lebanon	30,700 u .	-	-
Qatar	4 u .	27 u .	1,026 u . ICPO
Saudi Arabia	6,571,645 u .	4,016,752 u .	10,852,279 u . ICPO
Syrian Arab Republic	65,000 u .	1,484,690 u .	2,463,977 u .
United Arab Emirates	-	8,563 u .	-

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Yemen	No report	No report	3,704 u . ICPO
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	6,674,932 u .	8,147,283 u .	16,145,852 u .
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Brunei Darussalam	-	0.100 kg	0.120 kg
	-	6,479 u .	-
Cambodia	5.000 kg Govt	No report	13,928 u . ICPO
China	1,303.000 kg	1,599.000 kg	1,330.000 kg ICPO
China (Hong Kong SAR)	15.400 kg Govt	46.800 kg	73.600 kg
	No report	14,295 u .	3,461 u .
Indonesia	-	0.330 kg	5.620 kg
	-	303 u .	-
Japan	89.190 kg	652.190 kg	173.530 kg
	-	-	2.200 lt.
	135 u .	-	1,415 u .
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	No report	9.700 kg Govt	774,714 u . Govt
Macao	0.130 kg	0.250 kg	No report
Malaysia	-	No report	2.000 kg
Myanmar	-	5,906,555 u .	5,028,600 u .
Philippines	207.590 kg	1,394.460 kg	694.480 kg ICPO
	-	-	2.000 lt. ICPO
Republic of Korea	12.980 kg	33.250 kg	24.870 kg
Singapore	0.010 kg	252 u .	0.090 kg
	-	-	8,141 u .
Thailand	561.000 kg Govt	442.000 kg Govt	2,167.000 kg Govt
Viet Nam	234.000 kg	No report	No report
Sub-total East and South-East Asia	2,428.300 kg	4,178.080 kg	4,471.310 kg
	135 u .	5,927,884 u .	4.200 lt.
			5,830,259 u .
Total Asia	2,428.300 kg	4,181.910 kg	4,472.050 kg
		4.370 lt.	4.240 lt.
	6,675,067 u .	14,299,628 u .	21,976,111 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	-	0.560 kg	2.260 kg
	-	1,572 u .	0.230 lt.
Mexico	-	-	38.090 kg
United States	997.900 kg	1,469.160 kg	1,428.800 kg
	-	25,890 u .	84.940 lt.
	-	-	3,747,486 u .
Sub-total North America	997.900 kg	1,469.730 kg	1,469.150 kg
		27,462 u .	85.170 lt.
			3,747,486 u .
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Bahamas	No report	No report	0.200 kg ICPO

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Cayman Islands	No report	0.260 kg	-
Sub-total Caribbean		0.260 kg	0.200 kg
<b>South America</b>			
Argentina	13,744 u .	480 u . Govt	504 u .
Brazil	-	0.030 kg	-
Chile	27,044 u .	17,463 u .	55,686 u .
Uruguay	-	37 u .	No report
Sub-total South America		0.030 kg	
	40,788 u .	17,980 u .	56,190 u .
Total Americas	997.900 kg	1,470.010 kg	1,469.350 kg
			85.170 lt.
	40,788 u .	45,442 u .	3,803,676 u .
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	0.410 kg	-	No report
Bulgaria	-	-	134.290 kg
Croatia	1,739 u .	2,075 u .	1.260 kg
	-	-	1,596 u .
Czech Republic	0.170 kg	21.760 kg	0.620 kg
	-	-	56 u .
Estonia	No report	0.020 kg	0.730 kg
	No report	No report	0.080 lt.
Hungary	3,797 u .	2.470 kg	12.330 kg Govt
	-	5,818 u .	No report
Latvia	1.000 kg	1.340 kg	0.370 kg
	500 u .	-	-
Lithuania	0.340 lt.	0.050 kg	0.210 kg
	-	1.040 lt.	1.350 lt.
	-	-	5,641 u .
Poland	18.870 kg	15.250 kg	27.150 kg
Republic of Moldova	0.010 kg	-	20.610 kg
	No report	-	1,034 u .
Romania	14 u .	11,420 u .	3,289 u . ICPO
Russian Federation	4.700 kg	21.800 kg	-
Slovakia	0.000 kg	No report	0.090 kg
Slovenia	No report	18,748 u .	1.410 kg
The former Yug.Rep of Macedonia	-	42 u .	No report
Ukraine	No report	7.100 kg	39.500 kg
Sub-total Eastern Europe	25.150 kg	69.800 kg	238.550 kg
	0.340 lt.	1.040 lt.	1.430 lt.
	6,050 u .	38,103 u .	11,616 u .
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Andorra	4 u .	No report	No report
Austria	1,562 u .	3,767 u .	7,895 u .
Belgium	77.030 kg	24.000 kg	77.000 kg
	504 u .	184,413 u .	511 u .

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
Cyprus	0.050 kg 120 u .	0.000 kg 18 u .	0.050 kg ICPO -
Denmark	40.000 kg	26.700 kg	119.400 kg
Finland	20.120 kg 3,752 u .	22.410 kg 1,011 u .	22.190 kg 1,101 u .
France	103.660 kg 273,779 u .	127.970 kg 349,210 u .	194.050 kg 198,941 u .
Germany	137.850 kg	159.770 kg	233.630 kg
Gibraltar	No report	-	0.030 kg
Greece	0.110 kg 1,725 u .	0.010 kg 2,104 u .	0.030 kg 958 u .
Iceland	5.150 kg	No report	No report
Ireland	1.500 kg No report	19,244 u . -	102.590 kg 22,191 u .
Italy	1.100 kg 9,071 u .	154,503 u . -	0.380 kg 10,950 u .
Liechtenstein	0.020 kg	122 u .	-
Luxembourg	91 u .	-	0.010 kg ICPO
Malta	-	686 u .	0.060 kg 100 u .
Monaco	0.020 kg 15 u .	1 u . -	- -
Netherlands	46.000 kg 850 u .	No report No report	- -
Norway	52.770 kg	30.290 kg	93.240 kg
Portugal	695 u . -	4,093 u . -	0.020 kg 549 u .
Spain	35.040 kg	53.410 kg	119.580 kg
Sweden	277.380 kg -	163.780 kg -	187.370 kg 16,057 u .
Switzerland	2.150 kg	4.520 kg	7.980 kg
Turkey	-	-	460,020 u .
United Kingdom	813.000 kg -	2,623.240 kg 1,956 u .	2,718.000 kg -
Sub-total Western Europe	1,612.930 kg 292,168 u .	3,236.090 kg 721,128 u .	3,875.620 kg 719,273 u .
Total Europe	1,638.080 kg 0.340 lt. 298,218 u .	3,305.890 kg 1.040 lt. 759,231 u .	4,114.170 kg 1.430 lt. 730,889 u .
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
Australia	618.480 kg 0.070 lt. 546 u .	339.960 kg 0.100 lt. 13,742 u .	202.810 kg - -
New Zealand	0.250 kg Govt	No report	No report
Total Oceania	618.730 kg 0.070 lt. 546 u .	339.960 kg 0.100 lt. 13,742 u .	202.810 kg

<b>Region /country or territory</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
TOTAL STIMULANTS	6,035.310 kg	9,308.510 kg	10,568.240 kg
	0.410 lt.	5.510 lt.	90.840 lt.
	11,112,828 u .	15,801,954 u .	26,832,881 u .

**Other drugs****Khat**

Region /country or territory	1995	1996	1997
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	28.000 kg	4.200 kg	1.770 kg
Sub-total North Africa	28.000 kg	4.200 kg	1.770 kg
<b>East Africa</b>			
United Republic of Tanzania	367.800 kg	No report	592.130 kg
Sub-total East Africa	367.800 kg		592.130 kg
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
Zambia	39,888.790 kg	No report	40.120 kg ICPO
Sub-total Southern Africa	39,888.790 kg		40.120 kg
Total Africa	40,284.590 kg	4.200 kg	634.020 kg
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Bahrain	0.090 kg	0.160 kg	-
Jordan	-	-	1.000 kg
	-	-	245 u .
Kuwait	No report	0.020 kg	No report
Qatar	1.160 kg	-	No report
Saudi Arabia	80,693.060 kg	No report	No report
Syrian Arab Republic	-	1.890 kg	-
United Arab Emirates	1.820 kg	1.500 kg	0.890 kg
Sub-total Near and Middle East /South-West Asia	80,696.120 kg	3.560 kg	1.890 kg 245 u .
Total Asia	80,696.120 kg	3.560 kg	1.890 kg 245 u .
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	-	-	2,492.910 kg
United States	-	-	27.940 kg
Sub-total North America			2,520.850 kg
Total Americas			2,520.850 kg
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Czech Republic	-	3.100 kg	-
Sub-total Eastern Europe		3.100 kg	
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Denmark	2,270.500 kg	4,534.630 kg	4,050.800 kg
Finland	68.110 kg	264.460 kg	249.010 kg
France	209.330 kg	36.860 kg	779.030 kg
Italy	213.890 kg	61.210 kg	180.400 kg
	1,930 u .	-	-
Norway	1,333.630 kg	1,544.300 kg	1,725.450 kg

<b>Region /country or territory</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>
Sweden	1,955.000 kg	1,955.330 kg	2,691.000 kg
Switzerland	432.420 kg	-	-
Sub-total Western Europe	6,482.890 kg 1,930 u .	8,396.790 kg	9,675.680 kg
Total Europe	6,482.890 kg 1,930 u .	8,399.890 kg	9,675.680 kg
TOTAL KHAT	127,463.600 kg 1,930 u .	8,407.660 kg	12,832.440 kg 245 u .

Overview of total quantities of drugs reported seized worldwide(\*), 1987-1997

Year	unit **	Cannabis herb	Cannabis plant	Cannabis resin	Cannabis seed	Coca leaf	Coca bush	Cocaine (base and salts)	Heroin	Morphine	Other opiates	Opium (liquid)	Opium (raw and prepared)	Opium (plant,capsule)	Synthetic narcotics	Depressants (excluding methaqualone)	Hallucinogens (Excl. LSD but incl. Ecstasy)	LSD	Methaqualone	Stimulants	Khat
1987	mt.	0.6	4,212.2	453.2	5.6	577.2	-	151.8	17.0	0.7	-	-	56.9	39.3	0.4	-	0.3	-	1.6	5.3	-
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	u.	0.7	7.5	1.8	2.1	0.8	5,330.4	0.6	4.5	28.4	12.7	-	-	829.3	123.0	940.7	3,793.3	16,153.4	33,051.1	-	
1988	mt.	0.6	2,232.4	477.2	11.8	280.3	-	213.1	21.9	1.0	-	30.7	61.6	101.2	-	-	0.1	-	1.7	1.9	-
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	u.	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.3	-	7,983.5	0.9	5.0	201.3	12.8	-	-	3,015.6	16.5	2,702.1	1,298.8	1,686.8	116,444.3	1.8	
1989	mt.	0.7	3,844.7	2,777.8	453.8	7.7	1.3	263.1	24.1	1.0	-	41.9	-	122.0	-	0.7	-	1.1	1.5	1.5	
	lt.	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	
	u.	3.7	84,536.3	6.0	1,493.6	-	-	1.1	4.4	206.3	66.5	-	-	3,457.5	55.8	4,121.9	875.8	1,315.2	211,744.9	1.6	
1990	mt.	1.0	2,421.6	640.9	9.1	631.9	-	288.9	23.4	5.0	-	36.6	-	54.2	-	-	0.1	-	3.1	1.4	
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	
	u.	0.2	2.8	0.5	2,886.4	-	19.4	2.2	4.1	2.3	99.9	-	0.3	5,218.8	170.1	2,342.6	217.3	4,404.0	50,629.7	0.5	
1991	mt.	0.5	1,800.3	889.8	3.8	195.5	-	322.7	22.7	9.1	-	41.5	-	61.4	0.2	-	0.2	-	4.4	3.5	
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	
	u.	2.0	14,717.3	1.4	7.2	72.8	-	0.7	5.1	1.2	67.4	-	-	2,937.9	58.8	4,095.4	269.2	5,422.1	28,182.8	0.7	
1992	mt.	0.7	2,330.0	662.2	96.6	227.9	-	274.6	23.0	9.5	0.2	52.8	-	6.6	-	0.1	4.3	-	7.6	3.4	
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	
	u.	2.7	19,797.3	0.8	502.2	-	-	2.9	238.1	1.7	33.2	-	-	3,838.2	46.2	902.2	3,624.4	652.0	6,426.7	6,282.6	
1993	mt.	1.5	3,349.8	848.4	1.3	94.9	-	267.7	26.7	28.9	0.2	85.3	-	64.0	0.1	-	0.4	-	15.1	5.1	
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	
	u.	96.5	45,118.2	-	1,933.7	-	-	5.2	0.3	14.8	123.4	-	-	93,504.5	13.0	961.1	2,606.6	1,314.6	6,394.1	1,042.2	
1994	mt.	3.9	2,323.5	905.9	126.3	703.4	-	320.0	28.2	13.5	0.2	144.5	-	115.2	-	-	0.8	-	52.6	4.4	
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
	u.	3.0	16,066.6	2.1	55.0	0.9	8.0	6.0	5.8	45.5	80.4	-	-	139,062.3	393.7	26,938.9	3,441.7	668.9	6,512.2	202,716.6	
1995	mt.	1.8	3,217.0	4,493.0	1,061.3	20.9	565.9	290.6	31.3	12.8	0.6	245.7	-	226.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	-	40.1	6.0	
	lt.	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	u.	26.7	91,457.8	2.9	96.7	0.1	2.0	15.9	6.2	2.5	35.7	22.0	0.7	94,463.2	838.1	2,136.5	2,455.3	1,520.2	11,112.8	1.9	
1996	mt.	1.5	3,014.8	2,096.4	845.8	842.0	-	320.2	28.4	11.9	4.9	174.2	-	38.2	0.9	1.3	8.4	-	2.3	9.3	
	lt.	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	u.	1.0	2.7	246,421.4	0.7	89.1	-	17.3	9.1	19.4	178.8	-	-	3,639,469.2	473.1	2,895.2	7,403.9	8,111.8	580.0	15,802.0	
1997	mt.	30.0	2,914.8	1,684.5	747.1	4.7	314.4	321.5	28.3	19.5	1.4	186.4	-	86.9	0.9	1.5	1.2	-	9.7	10.6	
	lt.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	
	u.	-	17.7	123,112.8	2,011.5	86.3	-	15.2	5.4	4.2	29.9	15.0	1.8	105,314.8	828.0	2,625.9	4,192.5	416.8	1,852.1	26,832.9	

(\*\*) unit: mt. = metric tonnes, lt. = thousands of litres, u. = thousands of units

## C. ILLICIT MANUFACTURE

Statistics on laboratories detected and type of drug seized:  
breakdown by drug, region and country or territory, 1993 - 1997

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Amphetamine group</b>			
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	1993	Amfetamine (Maxiton Forte)	1 lab (163.470 lt)
	1994	Amfetamine	1 lab (64.900 lt)
	1995	Amfetamine (Maxiton Forte)	1 lab
	1997	Maxiton Forte	1 lab
Subtotal North Africa			<b>4 labs (228.380 lt)</b>
Total Africa			<b>4 labs (228.380 lt)</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
United States	1993	Amfetamine	12 labs
	1994	Amfetamine	5 labs
	1995	Amfetamine	2 labs
	1996	Amfetamine	5 labs
	1997	Amfetamine	2 labs
Subtotal North America			<b>26 labs</b>
Total Americas			<b>26 labs</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Bulgaria	1997	Amfetamine	10 labs (114.740 kg)
Estonia	1997	Amfetamine	2 labs
Hungary	1993	Amfetamine	1 lab
Latvia	1996	Amfetamine	1 lab
Lithuania	1997	Amfetamine	1 lab(4,398 units)
Poland	1993	Amfetamine	1 lab (2.000 kg)
	1994	Amfetamine	2 labs (8.000 kg)
	1997	Amfetamine	10 labs (11.000 kg)
Subtotal Eastern Europe			<b>28 labs (135.740 kg)(4,398 units)</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Belgium	1993	Amfetamine	1 lab
	1994	Amfetamine	1 lab
	1997	Amfetamine	1 lab
Finland	1994	Amfetamine	2 labs

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
	1995	Amfetamine	1 lab
Germany	1996	Amfetamine	7 labs (0.200 kg)(200 units)
	1997	Amfetamine	9 labs (0.000 kg)
Italy	1995	Amfetamine	1 lab (934.000 kg)
Netherlands	1993	Amfetamine	4 labs
Spain	1993	Amfetamine hydrochloride	1 lab (0.500 kg)
Sweden	1996	Amfetamine	1 lab (2.000 kg)
	1997	Amfetamine	2 labs (10.000 kg)
United Kingdom	1993	Amfetamine	12 labs
	1994	Amfetamine	12 labs
	1995	Amfetamine	11 labs (5.000 kg)
	1996	Amfetamine	20 labs (1.100 kg)
	1997	Amfetamine	4 labs
<b>Subtotal Western Europe</b>			<b>90 labs (952.800 kg)(200 units)</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>			<b>118 labs (1,088.540 kg)(4,598 units)</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
<b>Oceania</b>			
Australia	1993	Amfetamine	1 lab
	1994	Amfetamine	1 lab
<b>Subtotal Oceania</b>			<b>2 labs</b>
<b>Total Oceania</b>			<b>2 labs</b>
<b>Total : Amphetamine group</b>			<b>150 labs (1,088.540 kg) (228.380 lt)(4,598 units)</b>

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Cannabis group</b>			
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	1993	Cannabis liquid	4 labs
	1994	Cannabis liquid	8 labs
	1995	Cannabis liquid	9 labs
	1996	Liquid Hashish	17 labs
	1997	Liquid Hashish	8 labs
Subtotal North America			<b>46 labs</b>
<b>South America</b>			
Colombia	1993	Cannabis liquid	1 lab
	1994	Cannabis liquid	1 lab
Subtotal South America			<b>2 labs</b>
Total Americas			<b>48 labs</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Lebanon	1996	Cannabis resin and cannabis liquid	2 labs
	1997	Cannabis resin and oil	2 labs (58.000 kg)
Subtotal Near and Middle East /South-West Asia			<b>4 labs (58.000 kg)</b>
<b>South Asia</b>			
Nepal	1994	Cannabis liquid	1 lab
	1995	Cannabis resin / liquid	1 lab
	1996	Cannabis resin	1 lab
Subtotal South Asia			<b>3 labs</b>
Total Asia			<b>7 labs (58.000 kg)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Ukraine	1993	Cannabis resin	1 lab
	1997	Hashish	1 lab
	1997	Marijuana	1 lab
Subtotal Eastern Europe			<b>3 labs</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Germany	1994	Cannabis liquid	1 lab (0.000 kg)
	1997	Cannabis liquid	2 labs
Italy	1996	Herbal cannabis	1 lab (66.000 kg)
Subtotal Western Europe			<b>4 labs (66.000 kg)</b>
Total Europe			<b>7 labs (66.000 kg)</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
<b>Oceania</b>			
New Zealand	1993	Cannabis liquid	30 labs

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
Subtotal Oceania			<b>30 labs</b>
Total Oceania			<b>30 labs</b>
Total : Cannabis group			<b>92 labs (124.000 kg)</b>

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Coca group</b>			
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Ghana	1994	Cocaine (crack)	4 labs
	1996	Cocaine (crack)	30 labs
	1997	Cocaine (crack)	30 labs(144 units)
Subtotal West and Central Africa			<b>64 labs(144 units)</b>
Total Africa			<b>64 labs(144 units)</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>Central America</b>			
Costa Rica	1993	Cocaine (crack)	1 lab(3,367 units)
	1994	Cocaine (crack)	1 lab (4,220 kg)
	1995	Cocaine (crack)	1 lab
	1996	Cocaine (crack)	1 lab
Subtotal Central America			<b>4 labs (4,220 kg)(3,367 units)</b>
<b>North America</b>			
United States	1993	Cocaine hydrochloride	1 lab
Subtotal North America			<b>1 lab</b>
<b>South America</b>			
Bolivia	1997	Cocaine base	2238 labs (13.690 kg)
Brazil	1995	Cocaine	2 labs (70.500 kg)
Chile	1996	Cocaine salt	1 lab
	1997	Cocaine HCL	1 lab (4,250 kg)
Colombia	1993	Coca paste	300 labs (19,800.000 kg)
	1993	Cocaine base	1 lab
	1994	Cocaine	420 labs (68.790 kg)
	1996	Cocaine	470 labs (14,652.000 kg)
	1997	Cocaine	208 labs (41.160 kg)
Peru	1994	Cocaine HCL	21 labs
	1995	Cocaine hydrochloride	1 lab (7,658.640 kg)
Subtotal South America			<b>3663 labs (42,309.020 kg)</b>
Total Americas			<b>3668 labs (42,313.240 kg)(3,367 units)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Germany	1993	Cocaine (crack)	1 lab
	1994	Cocaine (crack)	4 labs (0.030 kg)
	1995	Cocaine (crack)	5 labs (0.060 kg)
	1996	Cocaine (crack)	4 labs(598 units)
	1997	Cocaine (crack)	1 lab
Italy	1994	Cocaine	4 labs (122.000 kg)

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
	1995	Cocaine	1 lab (190.000 kg)
	1997	Cocaine	1 lab (50.000 kg)
Spain	1993	Cocaine	1 lab (17.390 kg)
	1994	Cocaine	1 lab (1,270.000 kg)
	1995	Cocaine	9 labs (311.540 kg)
	1996	Cocaine	1 lab (17.870 kg)
	1997	Cocaine	5 labs (14.990 kg)
<b>Subtotal Western Europe</b>			<b>38 labs (1,993.880 kg)(598 units)</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>			<b>38 labs (1,993.880 kg)(598 units)</b>
<b>Total : Coca group</b>			<b>3770 labs (44,307.120 kg)(4,109 units)</b>

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
<b>Combined amphetamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy</b>			
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Germany	1993	Amfetamine/metamfetamine	15 labs (0.420 kg) (0.150 lt)
	1994	Amfetamine/metamfetamine	17 labs (0.050 kg)
	1995	Amfetamine / Metamfetamine	8 labs (0.250 kg)
Norway	1994	Amfetamine/phencyclidin	1 lab
Spain	1994	Amfetamine/MDMA	1 lab (0.020 kg)(363 units)
	1995	MDMA / amfetamines	3 labs (0.010 kg)(303 units)
United Kingdom	1993	Metamfetamine/amfetamine	1 lab
Subtotal Western Europe			<b>46 labs (0.750 kg) (0.150 lt)(666 units)</b>
Total Europe			<b>46 labs (0.750 kg) (0.150 lt)(666 units)</b>
Total : Combined amphetamine, methamphetamine			<b>46 labs (0.750 kg) (0.150 lt)(666 units)</b>

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
<b>Combined opiates, coca and cannabis</b>			
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Lebanon	1994	Heroin/cocaine base/cannabis liquid/cannabis resin	1 lab
Subtotal Near and Middle East /South-West Asia			<b>1 lab</b>
Total Asia			<b>1 lab</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Russian Federation	1993	Poppy preparations/cannabis preparations/ephedrine preparations (not controlled)	1 lab
Subtotal Eastern Europe			<b>1 lab</b>
Total Europe			<b>1 lab</b>
Total : Combined opiates, coca and cannabis			<b>2 labs</b>

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Depressants</b>			
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>East Africa</b>			
Mauritius	1997	Nitrazepam	1 lab (1.000 kg)
Subtotal East Africa			<b>1 lab (1.000 kg)</b>
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
South Africa	1996	Methaqualone	2 labs (33.000 kg)
	1997	Methaqualone	1 lab (0.640 kg)(62 units)
Subtotal Southern Africa			<b>3 labs (33.640 kg)(62 units)</b>
Total Africa			<b>4 labs (34.640 kg)(62 units)</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Indonesia	1993	Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)/nitrazepam (Mogadon/nipam)	1 lab (14.500 kg)
Philippines	1994	Methaqualone	1 lab (7,000.000 kg)
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			<b>2 labs (7,014.500 kg)</b>
<b>South Asia</b>			
India	1994	Methaqualone	8 labs (7,111.960 kg)
	1995	Methaqualone	4 labs (7,336.000 kg)
Subtotal South Asia			<b>12 labs (14,447.960 kg)</b>
Total Asia			<b>14 labs (21,462.460 kg)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Hungary	1993	Glutethimide	1 lab
Subtotal Eastern Europe			<b>1 lab</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Luxembourg	1994	Valium/rohypnol/lexotan/depronal	1 lab
Subtotal Western Europe			<b>1 lab</b>
Total Europe			<b>2 labs</b>
Total : Depressants			<b>20 labs (21,497.100 kg)(62 units)</b>

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Ecstasy group</b>			
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>Southern Africa</b>			
South Africa	1996	MDMA	1 lab
	1997	MDMA	1 lab
Subtotal Southern Africa			<b>2 labs</b>
Total Africa			<b>2 labs</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	1993	Tenamfetamine (MDA)	1 lab
	1994	Methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDA)	2 labs
	1996	MDA	3 labs
	1997	MDA	1 lab
	1997	MDMA (Ecstasy)	2 labs
United States	1993	3,4-methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDMA)	3 labs
	1993	Tenamfetamine (MDA)	2 labs
	1994	3,4 Methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDMA)	3 labs
	1994	Tenamfetamine (MDA)	1 lab
	1995	MDMA	2 labs
	1996	3,4-Methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDMA)	3 labs
	1997	3,4-methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDMA)	7 labs
Subtotal North America			<b>30 labs</b>
Total Americas			<b>30 labs</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Israel	1996	MDMA	1 lab (0.790 kg)(497 units)
Subtotal Near and Middle East /South-West Asia			<b>1 lab (0.790 kg)(497 units)</b>
Total Asia			<b>1 lab (0.790 kg)(497 units)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Ukraine	1997	Ecstasy	1 lab(10,026 units)
	1997	MDMA	1 lab (3.500 kg)
Subtotal Eastern Europe			<b>2 labs (3.500 kg)(10,026 units)</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Belgium	1996	Ecstasy	1 lab
	1997	Ecstasy	2 labs
France	1996	Ecstasy	1 lab(300 units)

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
Germany	1993	Tenamfetamine (MDA)	2 labs
	1994	MDMA/tenamfetamine (MDA)	5 labs
	1994	N-Methyl-1-1(1,3 Benzodioxol-5-YL)-2-Butanamin (MBDB)	1 lab
	1996	Amfetamine-derivative (Ecstasy)	7 labs (4.400 kg)(615 units)
	1997	Amfetamine-derivative (Ecstasy)	3 labs (0.040 kg)
Netherlands	1993	3,4-methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDMA)	3 labs
	1993	N-ethyltenamfetamine (MDEA)	3 labs
Norway	1993	Tenamfetamine (MDA)	1 lab
Spain	1994	Methylenedioxyamfetamine	1 lab
	1993	3,4-methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDMA)	1 lab (0.750 kg)
United Kingdom	1996	Derivative of amfetamine (Speed and MDMA)	1 lab (7.730 kg)(17,407 units)
	1997	MDMA	1 lab(1,010 units)
	1993	3,4-methylenedioxyamfetamine (MDMA)	2 labs
	1993	Tenamfetamine (MDA)	1 lab
	1994	MDMA	1 lab
	1995	MDMA	1 lab(90,000 units)
	1996	Ecstasy	50 labs
	1997	Ecstasy (MDMA, 2C_B, DOB)	3 labs
<b>Subtotal Western Europe</b>			<b>91 labs (12.920 kg)(109,332 units)</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>			<b>93 labs (16.420 kg)(119,358 units)</b>
<b>Total : Ecstasy group</b>			<b>126 labs (17.210 kg)(119,855 units)</b>

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Hallucinogens</b>			
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	1993	Phencyclidine (PCP)	1 lab (1.300 kg)
	1993	Psilocybine	3 labs(389 units)
	1994	Phencyclidine	1 lab
	1994	Psilocybine	1 lab (5.300 kg)
	1995	Phencyclidine	1 lab
	1996	LSD	1 lab
	1997	LSD	3 labs
	1997	PCP	3 labs
United States	1993	2,5-Dimethoxyamfetamine (DMA)/brolamfetamine (DOB)	1 lab
	1993	Phencyclidine (PCP)/phencyclidine analogues (PCC/PHP)	7 labs
	1994	2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylamfetamine (DOET)	1 lab
	1994	Phencyclidine (PCP)	9 labs
	1995	PCP	6 labs
	1996	PCP	10 labs
<b>Subtotal North America</b>			<b>48 labs (6.600 kg)(389 units)</b>
<b>Total Americas</b>			<b>48 labs (6.600 kg)(389 units)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Slovenia	1996	LSD	1 lab(713 units)
<b>Subtotal Eastern Europe</b>			<b>1 lab(713 units)</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Germany	1993	3,4,5-Trimethoxyamfetamine (TMA)	1 lab
	1993	Mescaline/2,5-Dimethoxyamfetamine (DMA)	1 lab
	1993	Paramethoxyamfetamine/mescaline	1 lab
	1994	Brolamfetamine (DOB)	1 lab(20 units)
	1994	Mescaline	1 lab (0.010 kg)
	1995	Mescaline / MDMA	1 lab (0.020 kg)
	1997	Mescaline	1 lab (0.000 kg)
Netherlands	1993	LSD	1 lab
<b>Subtotal Western Europe</b>			<b>8 labs (0.030 kg)(20 units)</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>			<b>9 labs (0.030 kg)(733 units)</b>
<b>Total : Hallucinogens</b>			<b>57 labs (6.630 kg)(1,122 units)</b>

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Methamphetamine group</b>			
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>North Africa</b>			
Egypt	1996	Metamfetamine (Maxiton Forte)	1 lab
Subtotal North Africa			<b>1 lab</b>
Total Africa			<b>1 lab</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Canada	1993	Metamfetamine	3 labs (0.680 kg)
	1994	Metamfetamine	6 labs (0.060 kg)
	1995	Metamfetamine	4 labs
	1996	Metamfetamine	6 labs
	1997	Metamfetamine	4 labs
Mexico	1995	Metamfetamine	8 labs
	1997	Metamfetamine	7 labs
United States	1993	Metamfetamine	218 labs
	1994	Metamfetamine	253 labs
	1995	Metamfetamine	327 labs
	1996	Metamfetamine	879 labs
	1997	Metamfetamine	1352 labs
Subtotal North America			<b>3067 labs (0.740 kg)</b>
Total Americas			<b>3067 labs (0.740 kg)</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China	1995	Metamfetamine	26 labs (1,303.000 kg)
	1996	Metamfetamine	30 labs (1,599.000 kg)
China (Hong Kong SAR)	1994	Metamfetamine	1 lab (22.000 kg)
Philippines	1996	Metamfetamine hydrochloride	1 lab (603.320 kg)
Republic of Korea	1993	Metamfetamine	4 labs (2.950 kg)
	1996	Metamfetamine	4 labs (4.680 kg)
	1997	Stimulants (metamfetamine)	2 labs (1.830 kg)
Thailand	1997	Metamfetamine	16 labs(17,500,000 units)
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			<b>84 labs (3,536.770 kg)(17,500,000 units)</b>
<b>Near and Middle East /South-West Asia</b>			
Israel	1996	Metamfetamine	1 lab
Subtotal Near and Middle East /South-West Asia			<b>1 lab</b>
Total Asia			<b>85 labs (3,536.770 kg)(17,500,000 units)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Czech Republic	1993	Metamfetamine (pervitin)	50 labs (0.110 kg)

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
	1994	Metamfetamine	40 labs (0.800 kg)
	1995	Metamfetamine (pervitin)	18 labs (0.100 kg)
	1996	Metamfetamine (pervitin)	16 labs (0.760 kg)
	1997	Metamfetamine (pervitin)	14 labs (0.700 kg)
Slovakia	1997	Metamfetamine	1 lab (0.040 kg)
<b>Subtotal Eastern Europe</b>			<b>139 labs (2.510 kg)</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Germany	1997	Metamfetamine	1 lab (0.000 lt)
<b>Subtotal Western Europe</b>			<b>1 lab (0.000 lt)</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>			<b>140 labs (2.510 kg) (0.000 lt)</b>
<b>Total : Methamphetamine group</b>			<b>3293 labs (3,540.020 kg) (0.000 lt)(17,500,000 units)</b>

Region Country or territory	Year	Name of drug seized	Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized
<b>Opioids</b>			
<b>AFRICA</b>			
<b>West and Central Africa</b>			
Ghana	1997	Heroin	16 labs(300 units)
Subtotal West and Central Africa			<b>16 labs(300 units)</b>
Total Africa			<b>16 labs(300 units)</b>
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
Mexico	1993	Opiates	3 labs (29.300 kg)
United States	1993	Fentanyl	2 labs
	1994	Methadone	2 labs
Subtotal North America			<b>7 labs (29.300 kg)</b>
<b>South America</b>			
Colombia	1993	Heroin	10 labs (20.000 kg)
	1993	Morphine	1 lab
	1994	Heroin	1 lab (95.400 kg)
	1994	Morphine	70 labs (85.750 kg)
	1996	Heroine	81 labs (8.500 kg)
	1997	Heroin	7 labs (297.170 kg)
Subtotal South America			<b>170 labs (506.820 kg)</b>
Total Americas			<b>177 labs (536.120 kg)</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Armenia	1994	Promedol	1 lab (9.000 kg)
	1996	Promedol	1 lab (1.020 kg)
Subtotal Central Asia and Transcaucasia			<b>2 labs (10.020 kg)</b>
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
China (Hong Kong SAR)	1994	Heroin	20 labs (100.000 kg)
Malaysia	1995	Heroin No 2 and 3	3 labs (35.860 kg)
	1997	Heroin No.3	7 labs (55.000 kg)
Myanmar	1994	Heroin	2 labs (74.700 kg)
	1996	Heroin, liquid heroin	13 labs (151.610 kg) (264.950 lt)
	1997	Heroin, opium, opium liquid, opium inferior	32 labs (1,479.860 kg)
Republic of Korea	1993	Opium raw	1 lab (15.000 kg)
Thailand	1997	Heroin	3 labs
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			<b>81 labs (1,912.030 kg) (264.950 lt)</b>
<b>South Asia</b>			
India	1993	Heroin	6 labs (3.520 kg)
	1994	Heroin	3 labs (27.060 kg)
	1995	Heroin	8 labs (6.000 kg)

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
	1997	Heroin	9 labs (13.000 kg)
	1997	Morphine	11 labs (83.000 kg)
<b>Subtotal South Asia</b>			<b>37 labs (132.580 kg)</b>
<b>Total Asia</b>			<b>120 labs (2,054.630 kg) (264.950 lt)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Belarus	1996	Opium liquid	1 lab
Hungary	1993	Codeine	1 lab
	1993	Dihydrocodeine	1 lab
	1993	Morphine	1 lab
Latvia	1997	Methadone	1 lab (0.050 kg)
Lithuania	1994	Opium liquid	98 labs (25,000.000 lt)
	1995	Liquid opium	55 labs (50.000 lt)
	1996	Opium liquid	14 labs (20.000 lt)
	1997	Liquid Opium	16 labs (23.000 lt)
Poland	1993	Decoction of poppy straw	600 labs (175.000 kg)
	1994	Poppy straw extract	405 labs (223.000 lt)
	1995	Polish heroin	380 labs (75.600 lt)
	1997	Polish Heroin	707 labs (1,004.000 lt)
Republic of Moldova	1997	Opium Liquid	9 labs
Ukraine	1993	Opium	1 lab
	1997	Opium Extract	1 lab (171.000 kg)
<b>Subtotal Eastern Europe</b>			<b>2291 labs (346.050 kg) (26,395.600 lt)</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Germany	1993	Methadone hydrochloride	1 lab (0.010 kg)
Spain	1993	Heroin	1 lab (3.130 kg)
Turkey	1993	Heroin	1 lab (64.140 kg)
	1994	Heroin	6 labs (179.000 kg)
	1995	Heroin	6 labs (145.000 kg)
	1996	Heroin	1 lab (1,350.000 kg)
	1996	Morphine Base	1 lab (750.000 kg)
	1996	Opium	1 lab (63.370 kg)
	1997	Heroin, opium gum, morphine base	14 labs (563.750 kg)
<b>Subtotal Western Europe</b>			<b>32 labs (3,118.390 kg)</b>
<b>Total Europe</b>			<b>2323 labs (3,464.440 kg) (26,395.600 lt)</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>			
<b>Oceania</b>			
Australia	1993	Heroin	1 lab
	1994	Heroin	1 lab
New Zealand	1993	Heroin/morphine	10 labs (1.320 lt)

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
Subtotal Oceania			<b>12 labs (1.320 lt)</b>
Total Oceania			<b>12 labs (1.320 lt)</b>
Total : Opioids			<b>2648 labs (6,055.180 kg) (26,661.870 lt)(300 units)</b>

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
<b>Other</b>			
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>South America</b>			
Peru	1995	PBC	19 labs
	1997	PBC,PBC-L,C.C	18 labs
Subtotal South America			<b>37 labs</b>
Total Americas			<b>37 labs</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>			
Republic of Korea	1996	Hydrochloric acid pehtidine	1 lab
Subtotal East and South-East Asia			<b>1 lab</b>
Total Asia			<b>1 lab</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Poland	1995	Psychotropic substances	24 labs (20.000 kg)
	1997	Psychotropic substances	14 labs (12.000 kg)
Subtotal Eastern Europe			<b>38 labs (32.000 kg)</b>
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Belgium	1997	Psychotropic substances and narcotics	1 lab
Germany	1995	DOB	1 lab(246 units)
Switzerland	1996	Ecmosil	2 labs
Turkey	1996	Carobonade	1 lab (0.270 kg)
Subtotal Western Europe			<b>5 labs (0.270 kg)(246 units)</b>
Total Europe			<b>43 labs (32.270 kg)(246 units)</b>
Total : Other			<b>81 labs (32.270 kg)(246 units)</b>

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
<b>Other synthetic stimulants</b>			
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
United States	1993	4-Methylaminorex	1 lab
	1993	Methcathinone (not controlled)	22 labs
	1994	Methcathinone	20 labs
	1995	Aminorex	2 labs
	1995	Methcathinone	19 labs
	1996	Methcathinone	10 labs
	1997	Methcathinone	7 labs
Subtotal North America			<b>81 labs</b>
Total Americas			<b>81 labs</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Kyrgyzstan	1995	Ephedrone	2 labs (0.330 kg)
Subtotal Central Asia and Transcaucasia			<b>2 labs (0.330 kg)</b>
Total Asia			<b>2 labs (0.330 kg)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Lithuania	1994	Methcathinone	3 labs (500.000 lt)
	1995	Ephedron	3 labs (0.300 lt)
	1996	Ephedron	4 labs (0.400 lt)
Republic of Moldova	1997	Ephedron	13 labs
Subtotal Eastern Europe			<b>23 labs (500.700 lt)</b>
Total Europe			<b>23 labs (500.700 lt)</b>
Total : Other synthetic stimulants			<b>106 labs (0.330 kg) (500.700 lt)</b>

<b>Region Country or territory</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Name of drug seized</b>	<b>Number of laboratories detected and quantity of drug seized</b>
<b>Precursors</b>			
<b>AMERICAS</b>			
<b>North America</b>			
United States	1993	Phenyl-2-propanone (P2P)	1 lab
	1994	1-Phenyl-2-propanone (P2P)	10 labs
	1995	P2P	4 labs
	1996	P2P	30 labs
	1996	Phenyl-2-propanone	3 labs
	1997	P2P (Phenyl-2-Propanone)	2 labs
Subtotal North America			<b>50 labs</b>
Total Americas			<b>50 labs</b>
<b>ASIA</b>			
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>			
Kyrgyzstan	1996	Ephedrine	4 labs(400 units)
Subtotal Central Asia and Transcaucasia			<b>4 labs(400 units)</b>
Total Asia			<b>4 labs(400 units)</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>			
<b>Western Europe</b>			
Malta	1996	Benzilmethylketoneketone	1 lab
Turkey	1996	Acetic Anhydride	1 lab (2.680 kg)
Subtotal Western Europe			<b>2 labs (2.680 kg)</b>
Total Europe			<b>2 labs (2.680 kg)</b>
Total : Precursors			<b>56 labs (2.680 kg)(400 units)</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>			<b>10447 labs (76,671.830 kg) (27,391.10 lt)(17,631,358 units)</b>

## D. RESPONSES BY GOVERNMENTS TO THE ANNUAL REPORTS QUESTIONNAIRE (ARQ), PART III (ILLCIT TRAFFIC)

(As at February 1999)

REGION Country or territory	Conventions* and parties thereto				ARQ (part III) received for				
	1961	1961	1971	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997**
	<i>as amended by 1972 Protocol</i>								
<b>AFRICA</b>									
<b>East Africa</b>									
Burundi		x	x	x					
Eritrea						x			
Ethiopia		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Kenya		x		x		x	x	x	x
Madagascar		x	x	x					
Mauritius**		x	x		x	x	x	x	
Rwanda		x	x						
Seychelles		x	x	x		x			
Uganda		x	x	x				x	
United Republic of Tanzania				x	x	x	x		x
Subtotal		8	7	7	3	6	4	3	3
<b>North Africa</b>									
Algeria	x		x	x					
Egypt		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Morocco	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sudan		x	x	x					
Tunisia		x	x	x		x	x		
Subtotal	2	3	5	5	2	3	3	2	2
<b>Southern Africa</b>									
Democratic Republic of the Congo		x	x			x			
Lesotho		x	x	x		x			
Malawi		x	x	x			x	x	x
Mozambique		x	x	x					
Namibia		x	x			x	x	x	
South Africa		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zambia		x	x	x					
Zimbabwe		x	x	x					
Subtotal		8	8	6	1	4	3	3	2
<b>West and Central Africa</b>									
Benin		x	x	x					x
Burkina Faso		x	x	x	x				
Côte d'Ivoire		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Cameroon		x	x	x					
Chad	x		x	x		x			
Congo					x	x	x	x	x
Equatorial Guinea					x	x			
Ghana		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Guinea-Bissau		x	x	x					
Mauritania		x	x	x					

REGION Country or territory	Conventions* and parties thereto				ARQ (part III) received for				
	1961	1961	1971	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997**
	<i>as amended by 1972 Protocol</i>								
Nigeria		x	x	x	x	x			x
Sao Tome and Principe		x	x	x					x
Sierra Leone		x	x	x				x	
<i>Saint Helena</i>									x
Togo		x	x	x				x	
Subtotal	1	11	12	12	6	6	3	5	7
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>AMERICA</b>									
<b>Central America</b>									
Belize				x		x			
Costa Rica		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
El Salvador		x	x	x					
Guatemala		x	x	x				x	x
Honduras		x		x			x		x
Nicaragua	x		x	x				x	x
Panama		x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Subtotal	1	5	5	7	1	3	3	4	4
<b>North America</b>									
Canada		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mexico		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Subtotal		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>South America</b>									
Argentina		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
Bolivia		x	x	x					x
Brazil		x	x	x			x	x	x
Chile		x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Colombia		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ecuador		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Falkland Islands</i>					x				x
Guyana			x	x			x	x	
Paraguay		x	x	x			x	x	x
Peru		x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Suriname		x	x	x			x	x	x
Uruguay		x	x	x	x		x	x	
Venezuela		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Subtotal		11	12	12	6	6	11	10	10
<b>Caribbean</b>									
<i>Anguilla</i>				x				x	x
Antigua Barbuda		x	x	x		x			
Bahamas		x	x	x	x	x			
Barbados		x	x	x					
<i>Bermuda</i>				x				x	x
<i>British Virgin Islands</i>				x				x	
<i>Cayman Islands</i>				x				x	x
Cuba		x	x	x	x			x	
Dominica		x	x	x				x	

REGION Country or territory	Conventions* and parties thereto				ARQ (part III) received for				
	1961	1961	1971	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997**
	<i>as amended by 1972 Protocol</i>								
Dominican Rep.		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Grenada		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Montserrat				X					X
Saint Lucia		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				X					
Trinidad and Tobago		X	X	X	X	X			
Turks and Caicos Islands				X				X	X
Subtotal		9	8	16	5	6	3	10	7
<b>TOTAL AMERICA</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>ASIA</b>									
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>									
Armenia		X	X	X		X		X	X
Kazakhstan		X	X	X		X	X		
Kyrgyzstan		X	X	X			X	X	X
Tajikistan				X				X	
Uzbekistan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Subtotal		4	4	5	1	3	3	4	3
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>									
Brunei Darussalam		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
China**		X	X	X			X	X	
Hong Kong SAR of China					X	X		X	X
Indonesia		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	X		X		X	X			
Macao						X			
Malaysia		X	X	X			X		X
Myanmar	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Republic of Korea		X	X	X			X	X	X
Singapore		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thailand**		X	X						
Subtotal	2	9	11	9	8	9	9	9	8
<b>Near and Middle East/ South-West Asia</b>									
Bahrain		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	X			X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Jordan		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kuwait		X	X		X	X			
Lebanon		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman		X	X	X	X	X			
Pakistan	X		X	X					
Qatar		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Saudi Arabia		X	X	X	X	X	X		
Syrian Arab Republic		X	X	X			X	X	X
United Arab Emirates		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Subtotal	2	11	12	11	11	11	11	9	8



<b>REGION</b> Country or territory	Conventions* and parties thereto				ARQ (part III) received for				
	1961 <i>as amended by 1972 Protocol</i>	1961	1971	1988	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997**
Portugal		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
San Marino					x	x			
Spain		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sweden		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland		x	x		x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Subtotal	2	21	22	21	20	20	21	22	23
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>									
Australia		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Christmas Island</i>						x			
<i>Cocos (Keeling) Islands</i>						x			
<i>Cook Islands</i>								x	
Fiji		x	x	x		x		x	
Kiribati							x		
Micronesia (Fed. States of)		x	x			x	x		
Nauru									x
New Zealand		x	x	x	x				
<i>Norfolk Island</i>						x			
Papua New Guinea		x	x		x	x	x		
Tongo		x	x	x					
Vanuatu						x	x		
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>96</b>

\* including the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961; the 1972 Protocol amending the 1961 Single Convention; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.

(Note that the lists of States with parties to the Conventions are not complete, covering only those that have submitted ARQs within the last five years).

\*\* ARQs (part III) for 1997 were received from China, Mauritius and Thailand subsequent to the finalization of this document and data could, therefore, not be included.

## ANNEX II. Demand Statistics

### 1. Responses by Governments to the Annual Reports Questionnaire, part II (drug abuse)

Region, country or territory	Annual Reports Questionnaire - Part II - Drug Abuse					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Africa</b>						
East Africa						
Eritrea	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	1	-	1	-	1
Kenya	-	-	1	1	1	1
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1	-
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	-	1	-	1
Number of ARQs submitted from East Africa	2	2	3	4	2	3
North Africa						
Morocco	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from North Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Southern Africa						
Dem. Republic of the Congo	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lesotho	-	-	1	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	1
Namibia	1	-	1	1	1	1
South Africa	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from Southern Africa	2	1	4	2	2	4
West and Central Africa						
Burkina Faso	-	1	-	-	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chad	1	-	-	1	1	-
Congo	1	1	1	1	-	1
Equatorial Guinea	1	1	1	-	-	-
Ghana	1	1	-	1	1	1
Nigeria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	1	1
Togo	1	-	-	-	1	-
Number of ARQs submitted from West and Central Africa	7	6	4	5	6	6
<b><i>Africa Total</i></b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>

<b>Region, country or territory</b>	Annual Reports Questionnaire - Part II - Drug Abuse					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Americas</b>						
Central America						
Belize	-	-	1	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guatemala	-	-	-	-	1	1
Honduras	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nicaragua	-	-	-	1	-	1
Panama	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from Central America	2	2	3	4	3	5
North America						
Canada	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mexico	1	1	1	1	1	1
United States	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from North America	3	3	3	3	3	3
South America						
Argentina	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bolivia	1	-	1	1	1	1
Brazil	-	1	-	1	1	1
Chile	-	-	1	1	1	1
Colombia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ecuador	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Falkland Islands</i>	-	1	-	1	-	-
Guyana	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	1	1	-
Peru	1	1	1	-	1	-
Suriname	-	-	-	1	1	1
Uruguay	-	1	-	1	1	-
Venezuela	1	1	1	1	1	-
Number of ARQs submitted from South America	6	8	7	11	12	7
Caribbean						
Bahamas	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cuba	-	1	-	-	1	-
Dominica	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dominican Rep.	-	-	1	1	1	1
Grenada	-	1	1	1	1	1
St. Lucia	1	1	1	-	-	-
Number of ARQs submitted from the Caribbean	2	4	3	2	4	2
<b><i>Americas Total</i></b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>

Region, country or territory	Annual Reports Questionnaire - Part II - Drug Abuse					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>Asia</b>						
Central Asia and Transcaucasia						
Armenia	-	-	1	1	1	1
Kazakhstan	1	-	-	1	1	-
Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	1	1	1
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	1	-
Uzbekistan	-	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from Central Asia and Transcaucasia	1	1	2	4	5	3
East and South-East Asia						
Brunei Darussalam	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cambodia	-	-	-	1	-	-
China	-	-	-	1	1	-
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>	-	-	1	-	1	1
Indonesia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Macao</i>	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malaysia	-	-	1	1	-	1
Myanmar	-	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	1
Republic of Korea	1	1	-	1	1	1
Singapore	-	1	1	1	1	1
Viet Nam	-	-	-	1	-	-
Number of ARQs submitted from East and South-East Asia	6	8	10	11	10	9
Near and Middle East /South-West Asia						
Bahrain	1	-	1	1	-	-
Iraq	1	1	1	1	1	1
Islamic Republic of Iran	1	1	1	1	-	1
Israel	1	1	1	1	1	-
Jordan	-	1	1	1	1	1
Kuwait	-	1	1	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-	1	1	-
Oman	1	1	1	-	-	-
Qatar	-	1	1	1	1	1
Saudi Arabia	-	1	-	-	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	1	-	1	-	1	1
United Arab Emirates	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from Near and Middle East/South-West Asia	7	9	10	8	7	6

Region, country or territory	Annual Reports Questionnaire - Part II - Drug Abuse					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
<b>South Asia</b>						
Bangladesh	-	1	1	-	1	-
India	1	1	1	1	-	1
Maldives	-	1	1	1	-	-
Nepal	-	1	1	1	1	-
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from South Asia	2	5	5	4	3	2
<b>Asia total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Europe</b>						
<b>Eastern Europe</b>						
Belarus	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bulgaria	1	1	1	1	1	1
Croatia	1	-	-	-	-	1
Czech Republic	1	1	1	1	1	1
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hungary	1	-	1	-	1	1
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	-	-	1	1	1	1
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	-
Republic of Moldova	-	1	1	1	1	1
Romania	1	1	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	1	-	1	1	1	1
Slovakia	-	-	1	-	-	1
Slovenia	-	1	-	-	-	-
The former Yug. Rep. Of Macedonia	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ukraine	1	1	-	-	1	1
Yugoslavia	1	1	1	1	-	-
Number of ARQs submitted from Eastern Europe	11	10	11	10	10	12
<b>Western Europe</b>						
Austria	1	1	-	1	1	-
Belgium	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cyprus	1	-	1	1	1	-
Denmark	1	1	1	1	-	-
Finland	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	1	1	1	1	1	1
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	1	1	1	1	1	1
Iceland	-	-	1	1	-	1
Ireland	-	-	1	1	1	1
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	-

<b>Region, country or territory</b>	<b>Annual Reports Questionnaire - Part II - Drug Abuse</b>					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Liechtenstein	-	-	1	1	1	1
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1
Monaco	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands	-	1	1	1	1	1
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1
San Marino	1	1	1	-	-	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	-	1	1	1	1	1
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1
United Kingdom	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of ARQs submitted from Western Europe	<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>20</i>
<b><i>Europe Total</i></b>	<b><i>30</i></b>	<b><i>30</i></b>	<b><i>34</i></b>	<b><i>33</i></b>	<b><i>31</i></b>	<b><i>32</i></b>
<b>Oceania</b>						
Australia	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fed. States of Micronesia	-	-	1	1	-	-
Fiji	-	-	1	-	1	-
Kiribati	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	1
New Zealand	1	1	-	1	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1	1	1	1	-	-
Vanuatu	-	-	1	1	-	1
<i>Cook Islands</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-
Number of ARQs submitted from Oceania	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
<b><i>Oceania Total</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>	<b><i>5</i></b>	<b><i>6</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b><i>World Total</i></b>	<b><i>74</i></b>	<b><i>83</i></b>	<b><i>94</i></b>	<b><i>98</i></b>	<b><i>92</i></b>	<b><i>86</i></b>

## 2. Drug abuse among prison populations, 1992-1997

Region, Country or territory	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs
<b>AFRICA</b>												
Congo					5.8	2.4						
Kenya							10.0	30.0				
Mauritius									25.4	7.5		
Namibia	90.0	3.0							90.0	3.0		
Nigeria			5.0	5.0								
Sierra Leone											30.0	2.0
South Africa									70.0	3.0	70.0	3.0
<b>AMERICAS</b>												
<b>North America</b>												
Canada	70.0	2.0	70.0	1.5						10.0		
Mexico									30.0		30.0	
United States	70.0	10.0	70.0	10.0	70.0	15.0						
<b>Central America</b>												
Costa Rica	34.6	57.8	40.0	10.0			40.0		15.0	50.0		
Panama	80.0	10.0					80.0	10.0				
<b>Caribbean</b>												
Bahamas	70.0	14.3	70.0	14.3								
Grenada			30.0	2.0	30.0	2.0	30.0	2.0			15.0	0.0
Saint Lucia	40.0		60.0	1.7	40.0	2.0						
<b>South America</b>												
Argentina							50.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	45.0	
Bolivia	35.0				50.0						58.7	35.0
Colombia		13.0		13.0			39.0	6.0	32.6		32.6	
Ecuador	27.0	39.4							75.0	25.0	70.0	14.3
Suriname							20.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	25.0	10.0
Uruguay			4.8	11.3								
Venezuela			2.7									
<b>ASIA</b>												
<b>Central Asia</b>												
Kyrgyzstan							4.8	4.2				
Tajikistan									30.0	25.0		
Uzbekistan							5.0					
<b>Near and Middle East</b>												
Israel	60.0	30.0	70.0	2.5	70.0		70.0	0.3				
Lebanon							30.0	10.0	5.0	10.0		
Oman					10.0	0.0						
Qatar					43.0	0.0	42.0	0.0			7.9	0.0
Syrian Arab Republic					7.3	2.0			7.3			
<b>South Asia</b>												
India											14.0	1.0
Nepal			10.8	6.0								
Sri Lanka	55.0	2.0	45.0		45.0		35.0	1.0	33.0	1.0	41.0	
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>												
Brunei Darussalam			19.2	1.8			10.9	7.8	12.0	2.7	30.9	1.0
China (Hong Kong SAR)											35.0	11.0
Indonesia							3.1	72.0				

Region, Country or territory	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs	% of prison population abusing drugs	% of females among prison population abusing drugs
Japan						7.8	25.8	7.8	26.8	7.5	30.3	7.7
Macao									11.2	92.0		
Malaysia							55.9	1.4			41.5	1.0
Myanmar									12.5	1.0	12.5	1.0
Singapore			53.7	4.2			46.2	7.7			38.6	7.5
<b>EUROPE</b>												
<b>Eastern Europe</b>												
Belarus									1.0	10.0		
Bulgaria					7.5	0.0			12.0	5.0	12.0	5.0
Croatia	7.0	5.0									20.0	1.0
Czech Republic			7.5	46.7	6.5	1.6	5.5				15.0	5.0
Hungary									5.0			
Lithuania					29.8		10.0		4.0	3.8	10.0	
Poland	0.5	10.0	1.0	10.0			6.0	2.0	6.0	5.0		
Slovakia											8.0	
Slovenia			6.0	90.0								
Ukraine											7.3	
<b>Western Europe</b>												
Belgium					29.6	0.0	32.5		31.8	0.0	40.0	50.0
Denmark			31.0	5.0	31.0	6.3	33.0					
Finland	6.0		6.0				12.0	4.0	30.0	4.0	30.0	4.0
France	15.0	4.5	15.0	4.5				5.0	15.0	5.0	20.0	6.0
Germany		10.0		10.0								
Iceland							13.0	11.0				
Italy			33.5	7.0	28.8							
Liechtenstein					90.0	2.0			7.5	10.0		
Luxembourg	10.0	10.0	25.0	10.0			35.0	10.0	60.0	10.0	36.0	10.0
Malta									65.0	10.0	75.0	10.0
Monaco									15.0	10.0	15.0	10.0
Netherlands											45.0	
Norway	40.0	10.0	40.0	10.0			50.0	10.0	50.0		50.0	
Portugal			48.0	6.9					65.0		70.0	10.0
Spain	37.8	9.1	30.2	9.0			40.0	9.5	40.0	9.6	40.0	9.6
Sweden	40.0	40.0	40.0	20.0			40.0	30.0	40.0	30.0	40.0	30.0
Switzerland									23.0	10.0		
United Kingdom	11.5	9.0	11.2						24.0	3.0	22.0	5.0
<b>OCEANIA</b>												
Australia											26.0	
Fiji									9.9	6.0		
Papua New Guinea			2.0	1.0				17.0				
Vanuatu							15.0				15.0	

### 3. Cumulative AIDS cases by mode of transmission, 1980-1997

Region, Country or territory	Adults and children, cumulative	Mode of Transmission (%)					Period of reporting
		Hetero sexual	Homo sexual	IDU	Blood	Mother-to-child	
<b>AFRICA</b>		sexual					
Algeria	326	63	9	5	18	5	1985-1997
Angola	1,296	59	1	9	24	8	1985-1997
Benin	2,275	92	0	0	2	6	1985-1997
Botswana	5,337	94	0	0	0	6	1988-1995
Burkina Faso	10,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	9,119	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cameroon	9,626	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central African Republic	7,016	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	7,354	98	0	0	0	2	1986-1997
Comoros	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	10,223	...	...	...	...	...	...
Côte d'Ivoire	37,963	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dem. Republic of the Congo	38,426	92	0	0	3	4	1986-1995
Djibouti	1,672	98	0	0	0	2	1995-1997
Egypt	153	67	14	6	14	0	1995-1997
Equatorial Guinea	231	98	0	0	0	2	1988-1996
Eritrea	3,464	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	21,569	97	0	0	2	2	1986-1996
Gabon	1,376	96	0	0	0	4	1987-1996
Gambia	504	94	0	0	0	6	1989-1996
Ghana	18,730	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea	3,352	98	0	0	0	2	1987-1996
Guinea-Bissau	823	100	0	0	0	0	1989-1993
Kenya	74,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lesotho	2,436	90	0	0	6	4	1986-1993
Liberia	176	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malawi	50,970	89	0	0	2	9	1995-1996
Mali	4,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritania	161	93	2	1	1	2	1988-1995
Mauritius	43	84	0	16	0	0	1987-1997
Morocco	390	72	16	9	3	1	1995-1997
Mozambique	6,126	84	0	0	10	6	1986-1997
Namibia	6,784	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	3,002	99	0	0	0	1	1987-1995
Nigeria	17,066	95	0	0	4	1	1986-1995
Réunion	166	17	35	35	8	4	1987-1990
Rwanda	12,056	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	1,982	97	1	0	1	0	1986-1994
Sierra Leone	205	97	1	0	0	3	1987-1996
Somalia	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	12,825	79	7	0	1	13	1982-1997
Sudan	1,649	98	0	0	0	1	1995-1997
Swaziland	2,449	86	0	0	0	14	1991-1995
Togo	7,993	91	0	0	2	7	1987-1997
Tunisia	338	45	7	28	11	8	1995-1997
Uganda	51,779	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Republic of Tanzania	88,667	96	0	0	0	3	1983-1995
Zambia	44,942	94	0	1	5	0	1984-1990
Zimbabwe	65,939	86	0	0	0	14	1987-1997
<b>AMERICAS</b>							
<b>North America</b>							
Canada	15,101	13	71	13	2	1	1993-1996
Mexico	32,339	34	55	1	8	2	1993-1996
United States of America	612,078	13	52	33	2	0	1993-1995
<b>Central America</b>							
Belize	198	65	30	1	0	4	1993-1996
Costa Rica	1,173	22	73	2	1	2	1993-1996
El Salvador	2,019	84	9	2	0	5	1993-1996

Region, Country or territory	Adults and children, cumulative	Mode of Transmission (%)					Period of reporting
		Hetero sexual	Homo sexual	IDU	Blood	Mother-to-child	
Guatemala	2,011	77	16	1	2	3	1993-1996
Guyana	842	86	7	1	3	3	1993-1996
Honduras	6,406	80	11	0	0	8	1993-1996
Nicaragua	157	49	41	7	2	2	1993-1996
Panama	1,430	57	36	1	0	5	1993-1996
<b>South America</b>							
Argentina	10,669	21	31	42	1	4	1993-1996
Bolivia	157	60	29	4	0	7	1993-1996
Brazil	110,845	34	34	25	4	4	1993-1996
Chile	1,967	25	67	6	1	2	1993-1996
Colombia	7,953	16	83	0	1	1	1993-1996
Ecuador	625	42	56	0	0	1	1993-1996
Paraguay	283	50	28	12	4	6	1993-1996
Peru	5,958	47	48	0	2	3	1993-1996
Suriname	211	86	5	0	0	9	1993-1996
Uruguay	924	24	38	30	2	7	1993-1996
Venezuela	6,916	36	54	4	3	3	1993-1996
<b>Caribbean</b>							
Bahamas	2,567	92	2	0	0	6	1993-1996
Barbados	762	79	16	0	0	6	1993-1996
Cuba	599	45	54	0	1	1	1993-1996
Dominican Republic	3,940	81	6	4	6	3	1993-1996
Haiti	4,967	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jamaica	2,184	84	8	0	0	8	1993-1996
Trinidad and Tobago	2,613	83	13	0	0	4	1993-1996
<b>ASIA</b>							
<b>Central Asia and Transcaucasia</b>							
Armenia	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	14	0	0	0	0	0	...
Kyrgyzstan	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tajikistan	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>East and South-East Asia</b>							
Brunei Darussalam	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	617	80	1	0	0	19	1993-1997
China	155	17	5	59	20	0	1985-1997
<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>	274	57	35	2	6	1	1985-1997
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	153	72	24	3	0	1	1987-1997
Japan	1,447	39	27	1	33	1	1985-1997
Lao People's Dem. Rep	69	78	0	0	18	4	1991-1997
Malaysia	1,110	16	3	68	12	2	1987-1997
Mongolia	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Myanmar	1,822	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	310	56	39	1	3	2	1984-1997
Republic of Korea	83	84	12	0	4	0	1987-1997
Singapore	314	46	31	2	20	0	1986-1997
Thailand	59,782	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	1,020	18	0	81	1	0	1993-1997
<b>Near and Middle East/South-West Asia</b>							
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahrain	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	154	48	0	10	43	0	1995-1996
Iraq	104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Israel	466	31	36	17	13	2	1980-1997
Jordan	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuwait	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	97	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	147	92	0	0	0	8	1995-1997
Qatar	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	334	69	2	2	21	5	1995-1997
Syrian Arab Republic	49	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Arab Emirates	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yemen	82	91	2	0	7	0	1995-1996
<b>South Asia</b>							

Region, Country or territory	Adults and children, cumulative	Mode of Transmission (%)					Period of reporting
		Hetero sexual	Homo sexual	IDU	Blood	Mother-to-child	
Bangladesh	10	52	45	2	0	1	...
Bhutan	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	4,980	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	77	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>EUROPE</b>							
<b>Eastern Europe</b>							
Albania	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belarus	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	53	77	19	0	4	0	1987-1997
Croatia	119	36	50	8	6	1	1986-1997
Czech Republic	111	16	68	2	13	0	1986-1997
Estonia	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hungary	277	10	77	0	12	0	1986-1997
Latvia	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuania	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poland	594	14	33	51	2	1	1986-1997
Republic of Moldova	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romania	5,147	20	2	0	63	16	1985-1997
Russian Federation	268	32	64	1	2	2	1986-1997
Slovakia	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slovenia	62	23	59	7	7	4	1986-1997
Ukraine	357	24	6	64	1	5	1988-1997
Yugoslavia	683	17	15	53	14	1	1985-1997
<b>Western Europe</b>							
Austria	1,767	15	46	30	7	2	1983-1997
Belgium	2,412	44	40	7	5	4	1980-1997
Cyprus	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	2,102	17	70	9	3	1	1981-1997
Finland	268	23	69	4	4	1	1982-1997
France	47,407	19	48	26	5	1	1980-1997
Germany	17,048	8	70	16	5	1	1981-1997
Greece	1,740	18	65	5	12	1	1982-1997
Iceland	43	7	83	5	5	0	1985-1997
Ireland	609	13	35	44	5	3	1983-1997
Italy	40,950	14	15	68	2	2	1982-1997
Luxembourg	122	19	56	17	7	1	1984-1997
Malta	43	12	51	2	32	2	1986-1997
Netherlands	4,630	13	72	12	3	1	1982-1997
Norway	599	20	58	17	4	1	1983-1997
Portugal	4,701	27	24	44	4	1	1983-1997
Spain	48,989	11	17	68	2	2	1981-1997
Sweden	1,557	21	60	12	6	1	1982-1997
Switzerland	6,099	17	39	41	2	1	1980-1997
The Former Yug. Republic of Macedonia	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	254	51	19	17	12	2	1985-1997
United Kingdom	15,081	15	70	8	5	2	1981-1997
<b>OCEANIA</b>							
Australia	7,386	5	89	3	4	0	1982-1997
Fiji	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	621	8	87	2	3	0	1984-1997
Papua New Guinea	306	87	4	0	0	10	1984-1997
<b>Total:</b>		54	26	11	6	3	

**4. Primary drug of abuse ("drug of impact") in treatment centres in the Americas**  
**(a) Excluding alcohol**

Country and year	Cocaine-type (cocaine, basuco and crack cocaine)	Cocaine	Basuco	Crack cocaine	Cannabis	Amphetamines	Inhalants	Tranquilizers	Heroin
Unweighted average	57.9%		15.2%	18.2%	12.5%	0.8%	5.3%	0.7%	1.7%
Argentina, 1998	77.4%	74.2%	3.2%		6.5%	3.2%		0.0%	
Barbados, 1998	72.3%	5.6%		66.7%	27.8%			0.0%	
Bolivia, 1998	54.8%	23.1%	31.8%		14.7%	1.4%	23.5%	0.0%	
Brazil, 1997	31.9%	31.9%			3.2%			0.0%	
Chile, 1997	52.7%	0.0%	52.7%		19.8%			0.0%	
Colombia, 1998	56.3%	28.1%	28.2%		13.4%	3.6%	4.8%	0.0%	
Costa Rica, 1998	90.3%	9.7%	0.2%	80.3%	2.5%		0.5%	0.0%	
Dominican Republic 1998,	86.0%	18.2%		67.8%	6.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	
Ecuador, 1998	66.1%	13.5%	52.5%		10.2%		4.6%	0.0%	
Guatemala, 1997	13.7%	13.7%					11.3%	13.7%	
Jamaica, 1997	49.6%	0.0%		49.6%	50.0%			0.0%	
Mexico, 1998	28.2%	28.0%	0.2%		9.7%	0.3%	16.7%	0.0%	6.6%
Nicaragua, 1997	47.0%	10.4%		36.6%	19.5%		29.2%	0.0%	
Panama, 1998	49.4%	48.9%	0.5%		5.1%		0.5%	0.0%	
Peru, 1998	90.8%	20.4%	70.4%		5.6%			0.0%	
Trinidad and Tobago, 1997	90.5%	41.4%	49.1%					0.0%	
Uruguay, 1998	46.4%	46.4%			12.2%	0.6%	9.2%	0.0%	
United States, 1997*	30.4%	30.4%			18.5%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%
Venezuela, 1997	65.9%	21.0%		44.9%	12.2%			0.0%	

\* Primary drug of abuse quoted in treatment admissions in 1997 (average proportion of 20 metropolitan areas in the USA)

**(b) Including alcohol**

Country and year	Cocaine type (cocaine, basuco and crack cocaine)	Cocaine	Basuco	Crack	Cannabis	Amphetamines	Inhalants	Tranquilizers	Heroin	Alcohol
Unweighted average	51553.1	31750.9	15.2	55.0	30197.0	31331.6	0.6			19.0
Argentina, 1998	75	71.9	3.1		6.3	3.1	0			3.1
Barbados, 1998	46.5	3.6	0	42.9	17.9	0	0			35.7
Bolivia, 1998	34.7	14.6	20.1		9.3	0.9	14.9			36.7
Brazil, 1997	31.9	31.9			3.2					0
Chile, 1997	21.8	0	21.8		8.2					58.6
Colombia, 1998	51.7	25.8	25.9		12.3	3.3	4.4			8.1
Costa Rica, 1998	78.7	8.5	0.2	70	2.2	0	0.4			12.8
Dominican Rep., 1998	78.61	16.61	0	62	5.9	0.5	0.5			8.6
Ecuador, 1998	41.5	8.5	33		6.4	0	2.9			37.2
Guatemala	4	4					3.3	4		70.7
Jamaica, 1997	41.1			41.1	41.4					17.2
Mexico, 1998	25.4	25.2	0.2		8.7	0.3	15		5.9	10
Nicaragua, 1997	35.7	7.9		27.8	14.8		22.2			24.1
Panama, 1998	43.4	43	0.4	0	4.5	0	0.4			12.1
Peru, 1998	61.3	13.8	47.5		3.8	0	0			32.5
Trinidad and Tobago	70.2	32.1	38.1							22.4
Uruguay, 1998	38.8	38.8	0		10.2	0.5	7.7			16.3
USA, 1997	30.4	30.4			18.5	5.8			26.3	
Venezuela, 1997	65.9	21	0	44.9	12.2					0

**5. Primary drug of abuse in treatment centres in Asian cities  
(a) Excluding alcohol**

City and year	All opiates including heroin, morphine and opium	Heroin	Opium	Cannabis	Methamphetamine	Solvents/inhalants
Unweighted average	64.0%	55.3%	4.4%	8.5%	17.4%	5.1%
Bangkok, 1997	82.1%	77.2%	4.9%	1.1%	14.3%	
Colombo, 1996	98.1%	97.9%	0.2%	0.1%		
Dhaka, 1996	92.9%	52.4%		5.2%		0.0%
Hanoi, 1997	100.0%	57.0%	43.0%			
Islamabad, 1996	90.6%	80.3%	4.7%	5.1%		0.0%
Kathmandu, 1994	87.2%	85.9%	0.0%	5.40%		
Kuala Lumpur, 1997	64.8%	51.5%	0.9%	34.7%		
Madras, 1996	44.7%	44.7%	0.0%	38.6%		
Manila, 1997				27.2%	47.0%	1.8%
New Delhi, 1994	81.3%	70.5%	10.8%	10.4%		
Seoul*, 1997					100.0%	
Singapore, 1995	94.0%	94.0%	0.0%			
Tokyo*, 1996					99.0%	
Vientiane, 1996	25.1%	25.1%	0.0%			74.9%
Yangon, 1996	99.4%	93.5%	1.6%			

\* Data for the country as a whole

(b) Including alcohol

City and year	All opiates including heroin	Heroin	Opium	Cannabis	Amphetamines	Solvents/inhalants	Alcohol
Bangkok, 1997	82	77.2	4.9	1.1	14.3	2.1	0
Colombo, 1996	98.1	97.9	0.2	0.1			0
Dhaka, 1996	91.5	51.6		5.1			1.5
Hanoi, 1997	100	57	43				0
Islamabad, 1996	88.5	78.5	4.6	5			2.3
Kathmandu, 1994	87.2	85.9		5.4			0
Kuala Lumpur, 1997	64.8	51.5	0.9				0
Madras, 1996	14.7	14.7		12.7			67.1
Manila, 1997				21.4	37	1.4	21.2
New Dehli, 1994	62.5	54.2	8.3	8			23.1
Seoul*, 1997							
Singapore, 1995	94	94		5			0
Tokyo*, 1996							0
Vientiane, 1996	5.9	5.9				17.6	76.5
Yangon, 1996	99.4	93.5	1.6				0

\* Data for the country as a whole

### 6. Primary drugs of abuse in treatment centres in European Cities, 1996

City	Opiates	Cannabis	Amphetamine-type stimulants (incl. ecstasy)	Benzodiazepines & barbiturates	Cocaine	Total No.
Cities' weighted average	81.7%	4.3%	3.9%	2.9%	2.8%	26230
Unweighted average	73.4%	8.9%	7.4%	5.4%	3.5%	
Amsterdam, The Netherlands	48.7%	15.8%	1.6%	0.8%	31.1%	896
Athens, Greece	84.7%	12.8%		1.6%	1.0%	242
Berlin*, Germany	72.0%	13.0%	1.0%		7.0%	
Bratislava, Slovakia	94.8%	1.4%	1.2%	0.3%		829
Brussels, Belgium	73.6%	2.1%	2.8%			
Bucharest, Romania	41.4%	1.3%		40.7%	0.6%	157
Budapest, Hungary	39.2%	3.8%	7.8%	17.4%	1.2%	2491
Copenhagen, Denmark	86.3%	4.5%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%	1217
Cyprus**	13.6%	69.7%	3.0%	6.0%	4.5%	66
Dublin, Ireland	90.5%	5.2%	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	3245
Gdansk, Poland	76.3%	6.2%	5.2%	2.3%	0.3%	955
Geneva, Switzerland	95.2%	1.3%	0.2%	1.1%	2.0%	459
Helsinki*, Finland	34.8%	16.5%	39.5%		0.6%	
Liège, Belgium	78.2%	11.6%	3.1%	3.7%	2.7%	804
Lisbon*, Portugal	93.3%	3.0%			1.5%	
Ljubljana, Slovenia	95.7%	1.4%	0.7%			139
London*, United Kingdom	76.0%	6.0%	8.0%		3.0%	
Luxembourg*	79.0%	4.0%	1.0%		11.0%	
Madrid***, Spain	93.8%				6.1%	2511
Malta**	97.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	1.3%	635
Orenburg, Russian Federation	58.0%	18.1%	4.8%	9.6%		188
Paris*, France	81.6%	8.1%	0.8%		2.1%	
Prague, Czech Republic	38.3%	3.6%	53.0%	1.0%	0.3%	632
Rome, Italy	96.0%	1.2%	0.3%	0.2%	2.2%	7782
Sofia, Bulgaria	94.8%	1.4%		3.0%		443
St. Petersburg, Russian Federation	94.6%	0.6%	2.9%	0.8%	0.1%	852
Stockholm****, Sweden	39.0%	7.0%	20.0%		0.8%	
Szeged, Hungary	52.0%	19.9%	17.8%	2.4%	1.9%	371
Varna, Bulgaria	85.7%	1.4%		10.0%		70
Vienna*****, Austria	72.2%					5014
Warsaw, Poland	56.6%	15.9%	17.2%	6.4%	1.0%	1021
Zagreb, Croatia	81.8%	7.6%	3.6%	4.8%	1.3%	225

\* Data for country as a whole; data are not included in weighted average; \*\* No city data provided; \*\*\* Data for 1995;

\*\*\*\* Most drug abuse treatment in Sweden is carried out within the social service system and is not reflected in the data in the table, which is based on hospital discharges. Heroin abusers are likely to be treated more often in hospital settings than amphetamine abusers. Treatment statistics reflecting also treatment outside hospitals, if available, would in all probability show a higher proportion of treatment of amphetamine abuse. Data are not included in weighted average.  
 \*\*\*\*\* Data based on clients in out-patient treatment facilities; not included in weighted average;

## 7. Drug abuse trends

Number of countries reporting increase, stable development or decrease in drug abuse

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997*
<b>Cannabis</b>												
Increase	26	29	22	23	21	19	22	28	36	37	38	44
Stable	18	18	19	18	17	14	17	17	20	21	17	14
Decrease	10	7	5	7	13	9	7	9	5	6	7	9
Net increase	16	22	17	16	8	10	15	19	31	31	31	35
<b>Heroin</b>												
Increase	11	12	12	18	18	14	22	22	24	26	28	26
Stable	11	10	6	10	6	6	13	15	14	15	10	6
Decrease	9	6	10	9	10	3	4	10	8	7	7	13
Net increase	2	6	2	9	8	11	18	12	16	19	21	13
<b>Opium</b>												
Increase	3	3	2	1	1	4	10	6	5	5	4	11
Stable	1	2	0	3	1	4	5	7	6	8	9	5
Decrease	6	3	5	4	2	6	5	5	4	8	10	7
Net increase	-3	0	-3	-3	-1	-2	5	1	1	-3	-6	4
<b>Cocaine</b>												
Increase	13	16	16	21	16	19	18	15	16	11	20	16
Stable	4	3	2	3	3	9	3	7	10	8	6	10
Decrease	2	0	2	4	1	0	4	6	3	6	2	6
Net increase	11	16	14	17	15	19	14	9	13	5	18	10
<b>Amphetamine-type stimulants</b>												
Increase	12	12	8	9	8	9	13	13	19	27	31	31
Stable	5	5	4	5	6	6	13	13	12	11	13	12
Decrease	3	2	2	1	4	9	7	9	6	4	5	12
Net increase	9	10	6	8	4	0	6	4	13	23	26	19
<b>Hallucinogens</b>												
Increase	0	0	1	1	1	3	11	12	10	14	15	7
Stable	2	3	3	2	0	5	9	9	11	10	13	11
Decrease	0	1	1	0	0	4	5	4	6	2	3	5
Net increase	0	-1	0	1	1	-1	6	8	4	12	12	2
<b>Benzodiazepines</b>												
Increase	6	8	7	10	3	8	10	12	14	19	17	11
Stable	2	6	11	7	8	5	8	13	7	6	7	9
Decrease	2	2	0	2	3	2	4	4	5	3	8	8
Net increase	4	6	7	8	0	6	6	8	9	16	9	3
<b>Inhalants</b>												
Increase	3	4	4	8	6	7	6	8	12	20	15	11
Stable	5	8	5	4	4	4	10	12	8	6	10	13
Decrease	3	3	2	1	0	5	8	7	6	7	3	10
Net increase	0	1	2	7	6	2	-2	1	6	13	12	1

\* Preliminary

**8. Cannabis abuse trends**  
(Number of countries and territories reporting increase or decrease)

Region	Country or territory	1993					1994					1995					1996					1997								
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease				
Africa	Benin																													
	Burkina Faso			1																										
	Côte d'Ivoire			1																										
	Chad																													
	Congo																													
	Dem. Rep. Of Congo																													
	Ghana																													
	Kenya																													
	Malawi																													
	Mauritius																													
	Morocco																													
	Namibia																													
	Nigeria																													
	Sao Tome and Principe																													
	Sierra Leone																													
	South Africa																													
	Tanzania, United Rep.																													
Africa Total		2	2	2	4	3	5	4	1	1	3	4	4	1	3	4	4	4	6	1	3	4	4	4	1	3	2			
Americas	Argentina																													
	Bahamas			1																										
	Belize																													
	Bolivia																													
	Brazil																													
	Canada																													
	Chile																													
	Colombia																													
	Costa Rica																													
	Dominica																													
	Dominican Republic																													
	Ecuador																													
	Grenada																													
	Guatemala																													
	Honduras																													
	Mexico																													
	Nicaragua																													
	Panama																													
	Suriname																													
	Uruguay																													
United States																														
Venezuela																														
Americas Total		1	1	6	1	3	5	1	5	1	4	4	6	1	3	4	6	4	1	3	3	6	2	1	3	2	1			

Region	Country or territory	1993					1994					1995					1996					1997					
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	
Asia	Armenia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bangladesh	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Dauussalam	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indonesia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iran, (Islamic Rep. of)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Israel	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Japan	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jordan	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Macao</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nepal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Qatar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syrian Arab Republic	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Arab Emirates	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asia Total		8	3	4	1	5	4	7	1	1	2	5	4	5	5	1	2	4	5	3	1	2	7	1	5	1	

Region	Country or territory	1993			1994			1995			1996			1997											
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease									
Europe	Belarus																								
	Belgium																								
	Bulgaria																								
	Croatia																								
	Cyprus																								
	Czech Republic																								
	Denmark																								
	Finland																								
	France																								
	Germany																								
	Greece																								
	Hungary																								
	Iceland																								
	Ireland																								
	Italy																								
	Latvia																								
	Liechtenstein																								
	Lithuania																								
	Luxembourg																								
	Malta																								
	Monaco																								
	Netherlands																								
	Norway																								
	Poland																								
Portugal																									
Romania																									
Russian Federation																									
Republic of Moldova																									
San Marino																									
Slovakia																									
Slovenia																									
Spain																									
Sweden																									
Switzerland																									
The former Yug. Rep. Of Macedonia																									
Turkey																									
Ukraine																									
United Kingdom																									
Yugoslavia																									
Europe Total		3	9	6	3	-	4	11	6	2	-	5	9	8	-	4	10	7	1	1	3	14	6	1	-





Region	Country or territory	1993					1994					1995					1996					1997					
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	
Europe	Belarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Czech Republic	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Denmark	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Finland	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	France	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Italy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Moldova, Rep.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Netherlands	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The former Yug. Rep. Of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe Total		2	9	3	2	1	10	5	1	1	6	9	4	1	1	6	13	6	2	1	10	8	6	3	2		
Oceania	Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Oceania Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-		
Grand Total		2	12	13	5	4	3	16	12	3	10	18	11	2	2	12	23	13	3	2	12	20	12	6	6		

**10. Cocaine Abuse Trends**  
**(Number of countries and territories reporting increase or decrease)**

Region	Country or territory	1993					1994					1995					1996					1997						
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease		
Africa	Benin																											
	Côte d'Ivoire																											
	Chad																											
	Ghana																											
	Kenya																											
	Morocco																											
	Namibia																											
	Nigeria																											
	Sao Tome and Principe																											
	Sierra Leone																											
	South Africa																											
	Togo																											
	Africa Total		3				1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	
	Americas	Argentina																										
Bahamas																												
Bolivia																												
Brazil																												
Canada																												
Chile																												
Colombia																												
Costa Rica																												
Dominica																												
Dominican Republic																												
Ecuador																												
Grenada																												
Honduras																												
Mexico																												
Panama																												
Paraguay																												
Suriname																												
Uruguay																												
United States																												
Venezuela																												
Americas Total		4	1	1	2			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	1		
Asia	Hong Kong SAR																											
	of China																											
	Indonesia																											
	Jordan																											
	Macao																											
	Philippines																											
	Republic of Korea																											
	Syrian Arab Republic																											
	Asia Total		1	1	1	3			1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	

Region	Country or territory	1993				1994				1995				1996				1997					
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Some decrease	Stable	Some increase	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Some decrease	Stable	Some increase	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	
Europe	Belarus	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Denmark	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greece	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latvia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Europe Total		1	5	6	1	1	8	6	2	3	5	2	6	3	6	3	2	6	7	11	9	6	1
Oceania	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Papua New Guinea	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceania Total		4	11	7	5	1	13	10	3	3	7	4	7	8	3	3	9	11	6	9	6	1	
Grand Total		4	11	7	5	1	13	10	3	3	7	4	7	8	3	3	9	11	6	9	6	1	



Region	Country or territory	1993					1994					1995					1996					1997					
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	
Asia	Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Bangladesh	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Darussalam	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	China	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Hong Kong SAR of China</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	India	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Islamic Republic of Iran	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Israel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Jordan	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Macao</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Myanmar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nepal	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Qatar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asia Total		2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	

Region	Country or territory	1993					1994					1995					1996					1997						
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease		
Europe	Belarus	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Czech Republic	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	Denmark	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	France	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Germany	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Greece	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Italy	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Luxembourg	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Malta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Republic of Moldova	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
San Marino	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slovenia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sweden	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
The Former Yug. Rep. Of Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
United Kingdom	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Europe Total		2	9	7	4	-	3	7	7	2	1	3	8	4	1	2	4	7	4	4	4	4	7	4	4	4		

Region	Country or territory	1993				1994				1995				1996				1997							
		Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease	Large increase	Some increase	Stable	Some decrease	Large decrease				
Oceania	New Zealand	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Oceania Total		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Grand Total		7	15	15	8	8	8	16	14	8	7	19	15	6	1	7	21	10	4	3	7	19	6	10	3

#### كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات و دور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم - استلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة - قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

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