Illicit drugs in East Asia and the Pacific: “Recent developments and looking over the horizon"

Sydney, 20 October 2014
Presentation structure

- Situation assessments by drug type
- Looking over the horizon
- Regional Programme for Southeast Asia (2014-2017)
Drug trafficking in East Asia and the Pacific: conservative estimate
Largest illicit flows in the region

- Illicit drugs (heroin and methamphetamine): US $31.3 billion
- Counterfeits (general goods and fraudulent medicines): US $30 billion
- Environmental crime (timber, wildlife, e-waste and ODS): US $24 billion
- People (trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling): US $2 billion
2008: total seizures 30 million
2012: total seizures 227 million
2013: the estimated total seizures 240 million

* Data for 2013 are preliminary and likely to revise to a higher number.
Methamphetamine pill flows in E/SE Asia

Almost exclusively found in the GMS but still expanding to other neighboring countries

- August 2014, 2.4 million ‘ecstasy’ pills seized off coast of Myanmar, containing methamphetamine

Source: SMART media monitoring

Highest seizure total in past decade

- 2008: total seizures 8 tons
- 2012: total seizures 11.6 tons
- 2013: the estimated total seizures 12 tons

* Data for 2013 are preliminary and likely to revise to a higher number

Source: DAINAP
Crystal methamphetamine flows in E/SE Asia

Increasing crystal methamphetamine trafficking & consumption in the region

- February 2014, 183 kg of crystal meth hidden in kayaks shipped by shipping container from China was found in Australia.

Source: SMART media monitoring
Methamphetamine-related arrests in E/SE* Asia 2008 - 2013**

Highest total ever reported in 2012

- 2008: approximate total arrests 160,000
- 2012: approximate total arrests 388,000
- 2013: approximate total arrests 400,050

* Does not include Cambodia, Philippines, and Viet Nam which do not produce disaggregated data

** Data for 2013 are preliminary and likely to revise to a higher number
**Increasing synthetic drug production in E/SE Asia**

Continuous expansion of ATS manufacture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATS labs busted in E/SE Asia</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>360+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNODC

- Arrest of 182 suspects in Lufeng, South China's Guangdong Province
- Seized 2,925 kgs of meth and 260 kgs of ketamine, along with over 100 tons of raw materials (Dec, 2013)
International drug trafficking syndicate activities

West Africa

- Nearly 67 kg of crystal meth that was flown from Nigeria by air cargo seized in Malaysia (April, 2014)

Source: SMART media monitoring
International drug trafficking syndicate activities

West Asia

- Arrest of 2 Iranians in West Java. Indonesia (Feb 2014).
- Seized 60kg of crystal meth which was believed to be shipped from Iran.

Source: SMART media monitoring
Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine flows (2008-2012)

E/SE Asia the second largest after North-America

Source: International Narcotics Control Board, Precursors Report, 2013 (and previous years).
Major ephedrine and pseudoephedrine flows at the global level (2008-2012)

E/SE Asia remains as the origins in illicit trafficking of ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine in the region and in Oceania

- In May 2014, 57 kg of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine originating from China seized in Australia.

Source: International Narcotics Control Board, Precursors Report, 2013 (and previous years).

Source: Australia Customs and Border Protection Services
International drug trafficking syndicate activities

South Asia

Pseudoephedrine seized in India-Myanmar border (2011-2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pseudoephedrine (Million tabs)</td>
<td>10.55</td>
<td>47.11</td>
<td>28.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CCDAC

- In April, 190 kg of pseudoephedrine seized in India at the border with Myanmar

Source: SMART media monitoring
Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan

Link between insecurity and opium cultivation

2013: a record high – rose 36 per cent compared to 2012

Source: UNODC
Opium poppy cultivation in Southeast Asia

Resurgence of opium poppy cultivation in the last eight years

Figure 1: Opium poppy cultivation in South-East Asia, 1998-2013 (Hectares)

2005: 7% of the global opium production
2013: 18%

2.7 Times Increase

Source: UNODC SEA Opium Survey 2013
Opium poppy cultivation - global comparisons

Increased share of global opium poppy production

Figure 2: Opium poppy cultivation in Afghanistan, Myanmar and Lao PDR, 1998-2013 (Hectares)

2005: 7% of the global opium production

2013: 18%

Source: UNODC
Factor behind the resurgence of the Golden Triangle

- 2008: total seizures 5.2 tons
- 2012: total seizures 9.0 tons
- 2013: the estimated total seizures 9.5 to 10 tons

* Data for 2013 are preliminary and likely to revise to a higher number
Heroin trafficking routes affecting Asia

The Golden Triangle heroin + Afghanistan heroin

- 147 kg of heroin seized in Ranong, Thailand in March 2014. The seized heroin thought to be from Myanmar and was destined to Australia by refrigerated container.

Source: UNODC

Source: SMART media monitoring
Cocaine seizures in E/SEA (2008 – 2012)

Cocaine gaining ground with links to drug cartels in other regions

- 2008: approximately 630 kg
- 2012: approximately 877 kg

Source: DAINAP

- Approximately 69 kg of cocaine originating from Hong Kong found in the roof of a refrigerated sea container seized in Davao, the Philippines in March 2014.

Source: SMART media monitoring

Remains as one of major illicit drugs in the region

• 2011: 50 tons
• 2012: 57 tons

Source: DAINAP

- Approximately 5.6 tonnes of cannabis was seized in Thailand (April 2014)
- The seized cannabis was believed to be cultivated in Lao PDR and was destined to the Netherlands by sea cargo.

Source: SMART media monitoring
New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) in East Asia and the Pacific
Rapidly expanding NPS markets throughout the region

- 2008: 11 types
- 2013: 230 types

Source: UNODC 2014 Global Synthetic Drugs Assessment
Ketamine seizures in E/SE Asia (2008 – 2013) and use trend (2012)
Not immune from threats posed by NPS particularly ketamine

- 2011: Total seizures 6.2 tons
- 2012: Total seizures 5.7 tons
- 2013: Approximately 10 tons

Source: DAINAP
Presentation structure

• Situation assessments by drug type

• Looking over the horizon

• Regional Programme for Southeast Asia (2014-2017)
ASEAN Community 2015

Growth comes at cost

- The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2015
  - Regional integration: Freer flows of goods, services, investment, capital, and labour
  - Likely increase of TOC and illicit trafficking coupled with rapid economic development and globalisation
  - Necessity of instituting and enhancing combating measures against TOC
Regional Connectivity; planning for the downside?

Intersection between major trafficking routes and economic corridors
Presentation structure

• Situation assessments by drug type

• Looking over the horizon

• Regional Programme for Southeast Asia (2014-2017)
UNODC Regional Programme 2014 - 2017

Necessity – regional impact

• The first integrated regional programme

• Rapid regional consolidation – need to support frameworks and networks that align with national responses

• Developed through extensive research and consultations
UNODC Regional Programme 2014 - 2017

Structure of the Regional Programme

Impact
Improved capacity of Southeast Asia to prevent and respond to drugs and crime threats

Sub-programme 1.
Transnational Organized Crime and Illicit Trafficking

Sub-programme 2.
Anti-Corruption

Sub-programme 3.
Terrorism Prevention

Sub-programme 4.
Criminal Justice

Sub-programme 5.
Drug demand reduction, HIV and Alternative Development
Sub-Programme 1: Transnational Organised Crime and Illicit Trafficking outcome 1.1 and outputs

Outcome 1.1: Drug and precursor trafficking

• Output 1: Strengthened systems developed for gathering information and developing intelligence on drug production and trafficking
• Output 2: Enhanced knowledge and skills developed to investigate and prosecute drug trafficking offences
• Output 3: Strengthened interdiction capacity developed along the main drug trafficking routes
• Output 4: Enhanced drug and precursor identification, profiling and information sharing capacities developed
• Output 5: Enhanced networks supported for cross-border and regional cooperation, including the Mekong Drug Control MOU mechanism
Sub-Programme 5: Drug demand reduction, HIV and Alternative Development

Outcome 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4

• Outcome 5.1 (Drug use prevention): Member States increasingly implement evidence-based drug use prevention policies and programmes

• Outcome 5.2 (Drug use treatment and re-integration): Member States provide improved access to quality drug dependence treatment, rehabilitation, and social reintegration services

• Outcome 5.3 (HIV): Member States provide increased access to HIV prevention, treatment and care services among people who use drugs and prisoners

• Outcome 5.4 (Alternative development): Member States developed and implement alternative development policies and programmes in poppy growing areas
Thank you

Jeremy Douglas
Regional Representative
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific
http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/