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

Transnational Organized Crime Flows in East Asia and the Pacific discussed in this report:

- Counterfeit Goods (EAP to Europe and US) $24.4 bn
- Heroin within EAP $16.3 bn
- Methamphetamine within EAP $15 bn
- Fraudulent medicines (EAP to SEA and Africa) $5 bn
- Illegal e-waste to EAP $3.6 bn
- Illegal wildlife in EAP $1.5 bn
- Migrant smuggling (E and SEA Asia to Europe and US) $791 m
- Migrant smuggling (EMS to Thailand) $85 m
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Total illicit drug flows: US $31.3 billion
Illicit drug flows: more than one-third of total illicit flows.

- 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

Copyright: AFP

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

ATS labs busted in E/SE Asia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>83</td>
<td>385</td>
<td>360+</td>
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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)

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
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<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

**Figure 1: Opium cultivation in Afghanistan, 1994-2013 (Hectares)**

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

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

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.
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
Presentation structure

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• 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
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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

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http://www.unodc.org/southeastasiaandpacific/