



UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



3 DRUG SUPPLY

WORLD 2020 DRUG REPORT

© United Nations, June 2020. All rights reserved worldwide.

ISBN: 978-92-1-148345-1

eISBN: 978-92-1-005047-0

United Nations publication, Sales No. E.20.XI.6

This publication may be reproduced in whole or in part and in any form for educational or non-profit purposes without special permission from the copyright holder, provided acknowledgement of the source is made. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) would appreciate receiving a copy of any publication that uses this publication as a source.

Suggested citation:

World Drug Report 2020 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.20.XI.6).

No use of this publication may be made for resale or any other commercial purpose whatsoever without prior permission in writing from UNODC. Applications for such permission, with a statement of purpose and intent of the reproduction, should be addressed to the Research and Trend Analysis Branch of UNODC.

DISCLAIMER

The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of UNODC or contributory organizations, nor does it imply any endorsement.

Comments on the report are welcome and can be sent to:

Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
PO Box 500
1400 Vienna
Austria
Tel: (+43) 1 26060 0
Fax: (+43) 1 26060 5827

E-mail: wdr@un.org

Website: www.unodc.org/wdr2020

PREFACE

This is a time for science and solidarity, as United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres has said, highlighting the importance of trust in science and of working together to respond to the global COVID-19 pandemic.

The same holds true for our responses to the world drug problem. To be effective, balanced solutions to drug demand and supply must be rooted in evidence and shared responsibility. This is more important than ever, as illicit drug challenges become increasingly complex, and the COVID-19 crisis and economic downturn threaten to worsen their impacts, on the poor, marginalized and vulnerable most of all.

Some 35.6 million people suffer from drug use disorders globally. While more people use drugs in developed countries than in developing countries, and wealthier segments of society have a higher prevalence of drug use, people who are socially and economically disadvantaged are more likely to develop drug use disorders.

Only one out of eight people who need drug-related treatment receive it. While one out of three drug users is a woman, only one out of five people in treatment is a woman. People in prison settings, minorities, immigrants and displaced people also face barriers to treatment due to discrimination and stigma. Of the 11 million people who inject drugs, half of them are living with hepatitis C, and 1.4 million with HIV.

Around 269 million people used drugs in 2018, up 30 per cent from 2009, with adolescents and young adults accounting for the largest share of users. More people are using drugs, and there are more drugs, and more types of drugs, than ever.

Seizures of amphetamines quadrupled between 2009 and 2018. Even as precursor control improves globally, traffickers and manufacturers are using designer chemicals, devised to circumvent international controls, to synthesize amphetamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy. Production of heroin and cocaine remain among the highest levels recorded in modern times.

The growth in global drug supply and demand poses challenges to law enforcement, compounds health risks and complicates efforts to prevent and treat drug use disorders.

At the same time, more than 80% of the world's population, mostly living in low- and middle-income

countries, are deprived of access to controlled drugs for pain relief and other essential medical uses.

Governments have repeatedly pledged to work together to address the many challenges posed by the world drug problem, as part of commitments to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, and most recently in the 2019 Ministerial Declaration adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND). But data indicates that development assistance to address drug control has actually fallen over time.

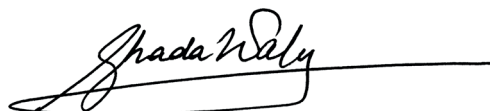
Balanced, comprehensive and effective responses to drugs depend on governments to live up to their promises, and provide support to leave no one behind.

Health-centred, rights-based and gender-responsive approaches to drug use and related diseases deliver better public health outcomes. We need to do more to share this learning and support implementation, most of all in developing countries, including by strengthening cooperation with civil society and youth organizations.

The international community has an agreed legal framework and the commitments outlined in the 2019 CND Ministerial Declaration. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) provides integrated support to build national capacities and strengthen international cooperation to turn pledges into effective action on the ground.

The theme for this year's International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, "Better Knowledge for Better Care", highlights the importance of scientific evidence to strengthen responses to the world drug problem and support the people who need us. It also speaks to the ultimate goal of drug control, namely the health and welfare of humankind. Through learning and understanding we find compassion and seek solutions in solidarity.

It is in this spirit that I present the UNODC *World Drug Report 2020*, and I urge governments and all stakeholders to make the best use of this resource.



Ghada Waly
Executive Director
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Acknowledgements

The *World Drug Report 2020* was prepared by the Research and Trend Analysis Branch, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), under the supervision of Jean-Luc Lemahieu, Director of the Division, and Angela Me, Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch, and the coordination of Chloé Carpentier, Chief of the Drug Research Section.

Content overview

Chloé Carpentier
Angela Me

Analysis and drafting

Thomas Pietschmann
Sascha Strupp

Data management and estimate production

Enrico Bisogno
Hernan Epstein
Andrea Oterová
Umidjon Rakhmonberdiev
Francesca Rosa
Ali Saadeddin
Antoine Vella

Mapping

Antero Keskinen
Francesca Massanello
Irina Tsoy
Lorenzo Vita

Review and comments

The *World Drug Report 2020* benefited from the expertise of and invaluable contributions from UNODC colleagues in all divisions.

The Research and Trend Analysis Branch acknowledges the invaluable contributions and advice provided by the *World Drug Report* Scientific Advisory Committee:

Jonathan Caulkins
Paul Griffiths
Marya Hynes
Vicknasingam B. Kasinather
Charles Parry

Editing

Jonathan Gibbons

Graphic design and production

Anja Korenblik
Suzanne Kunnen
Kristina Kuttig
Federica Martinelli

Data support

Natalia Ivanova
Lisa Weijler

Administrative support

Andrada-Maria Filip
Iulia Lazar

Afarin Rahimi-Movaghar

Peter Reuter

Alison Ritter

Francisco Thoumi

CONTENTS

BOOKLET 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, IMPACT OF COVID-19, POLICY IMPLICATIONS

BOOKLET 2 DRUG USE AND HEALTH CONSEQUENCES

BOOKLET 3 DRUG SUPPLY

PREFACE	1
EXPLANATORY NOTES	5
SCOPE OF THE BOOKLET.....	7
OPIATES.....	9
<i>Opium poppy cultivation and opiate production.....</i>	9
<i>Opium production has been fluctuating greatly but global opiate seizures have increased steadily over the past two decades.....</i>	11
<i>Opiate trafficking.....</i>	15
COCAINE	21
<i>Cultivation of coca bush and manufacture of cocaine</i>	21
<i>Quantities of cocaine seized show early signs of stabilization at a high level</i>	26
<i>Cocaine trafficking.....</i>	29
AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS.....	37
<i>Manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants continues to be dominated by methamphetamine.....</i>	37
<i>Quantity of amphetamine-type stimulants seized globally has increased over the past two decades</i>	37
<i>Supply of methamphetamine</i>	39
<i>Supply of amphetamine</i>	53
<i>Supply of “ecstasy”</i>	60
CANNABIS	67
<i>Cannabis cultivation.....</i>	67
<i>Trafficking in cannabis.....</i>	70
ANNEX.....	75
GLOSSARY	91
REGIONAL GROUPINGS.....	93

BOOKLET 4 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES: EVOLVING TRENDS AND NEW CHALLENGES

BOOKLET 5 SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND DRUG USE DISORDERS

BOOKLET 6 OTHER DRUG POLICY ISSUES

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the *World Drug Report* 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.

Countries and areas are referred to by the names that were in official use at the time the relevant data were collected.

Since there is some scientific and legal ambiguity about the distinctions between “drug use”, “drug misuse” and “drug abuse”, the neutral term “drug use” is used in the *World Drug Report*. The term “misuse” is used only to denote the non-medical use of prescription drugs.

All uses of the word “drug” and the term “drug use” in the *World Drug Report* refer to substances controlled under the international drug control conventions, and their non-medical use.

All analysis contained in the *World Drug Report* is based on the official data submitted by Member States to the UNODC through the annual report questionnaire unless indicated otherwise.

The data on population used in the *World Drug Report* are taken from: *World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision* (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division).

References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

References to tons are to metric tons, unless otherwise stated.

The following abbreviations have been used in the present booklet:

AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
ATS	amphetamine-type stimulants
APAAN	<i>alpha</i> -phenylacetone nitrile
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
COVID-19	coronavirus disease
Europol	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
FARC	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia
ha	hectares
INCB	International Narcotics Control Board
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine
3,4-MDP-2-P	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
MDPV	methylenedioxypropylvalerone
P-2-P	1-phenyl-2-propanone
PMK	piperonyl methyl ketone
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_11286

