



**GLOBAL ILLICIT  
DRUG TRENDS  
2002**



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

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DRUG TRENDS  
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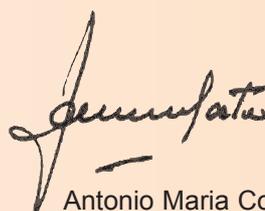
## PREFACE

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

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

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

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



Antonio Maria Costa  
Executive Director

United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention



## EXPLANATORY NOTE

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The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

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



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