

# Drogas Sintéticas y Opiáceos: Cómo Evoluciona el Mercado de Drogas?

*Webinario*

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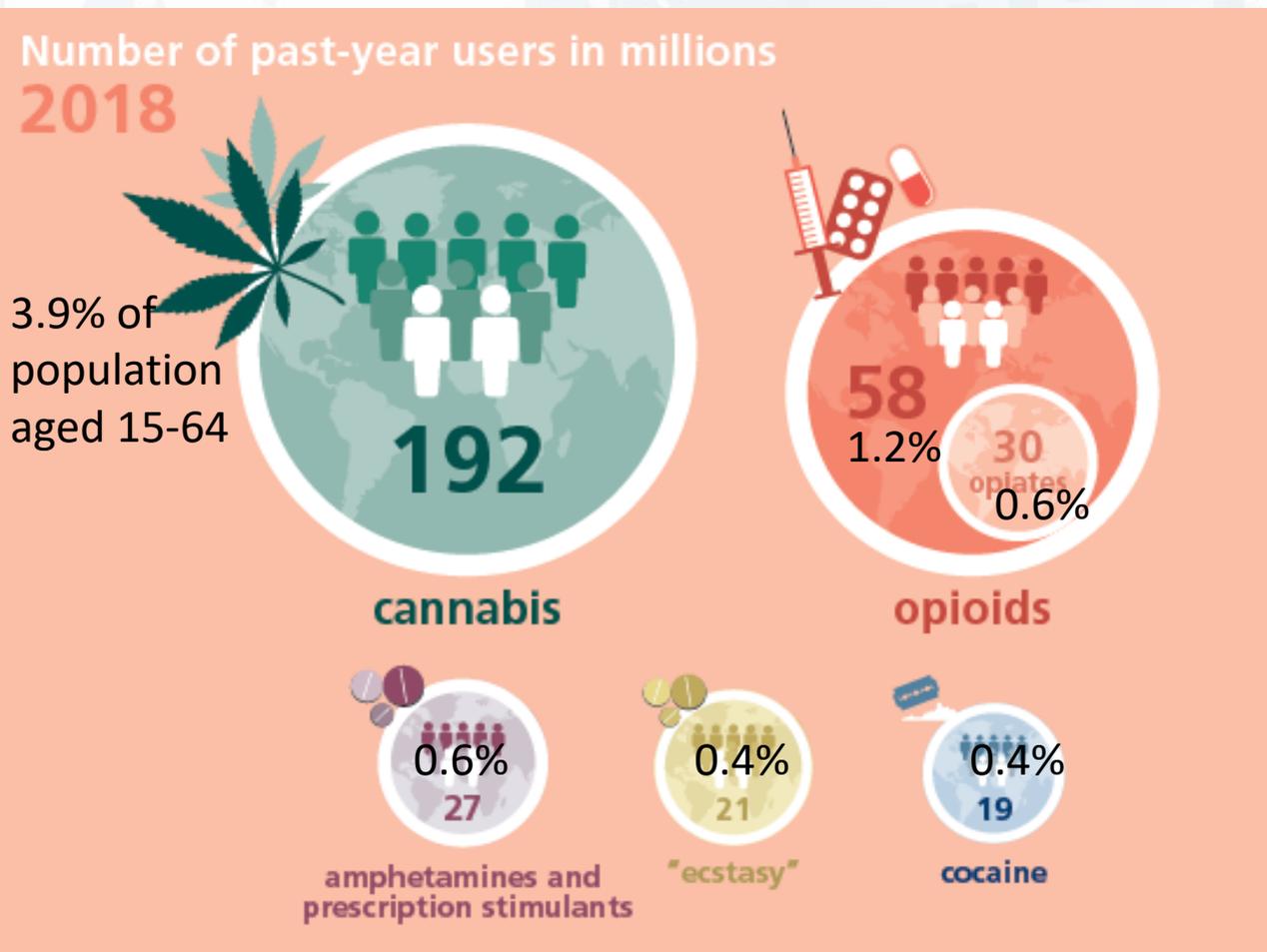


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# Estimates of the number of people using drugs at the global level in 2018



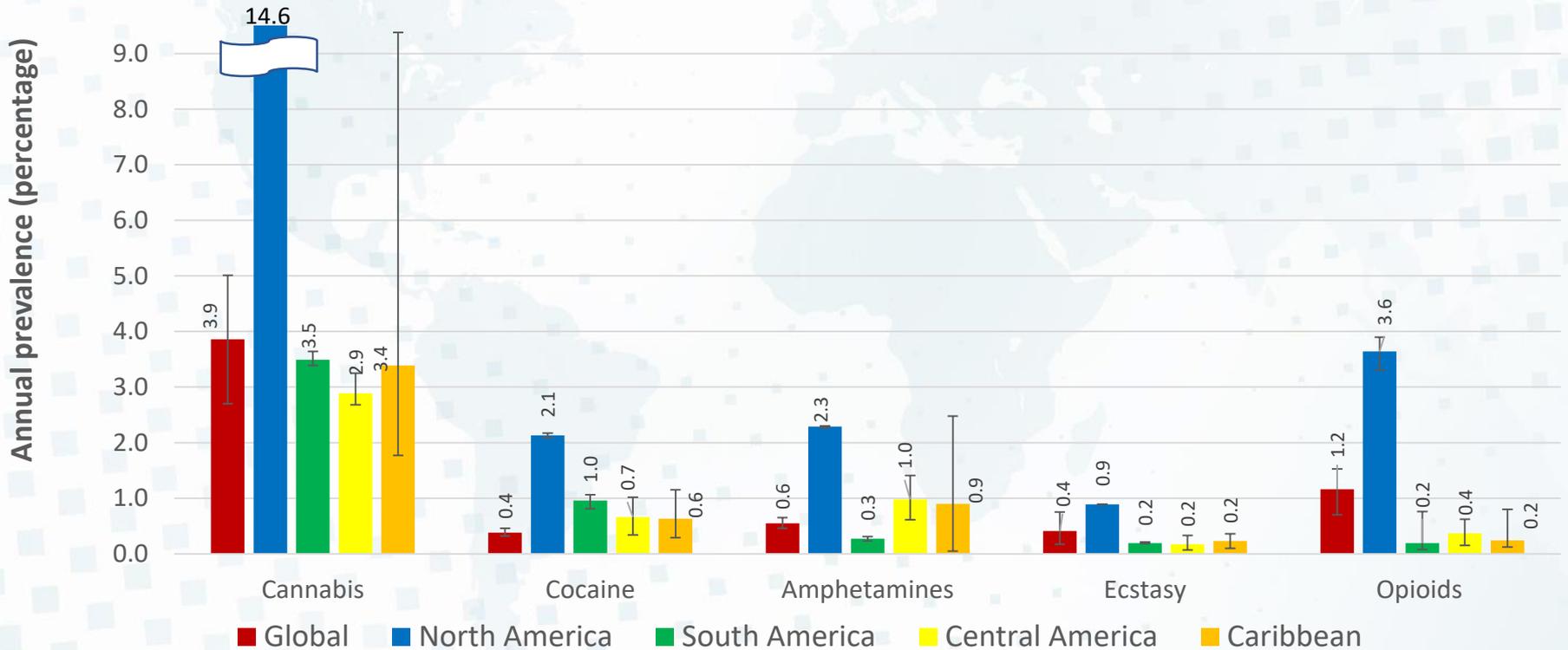
Estimated total number of (past-year) drug users:  
**269 million**  
(range: 166-373 million)

**5.4%**  
of population aged 15-64  
(range: 3.3%-7.5%)

Estimated number of people suffering from drug use disorders:  
**36 million**  
(range: 19-52 million)

**0.7%**  
of population aged 15-64  
(range: 0.4%-1%)

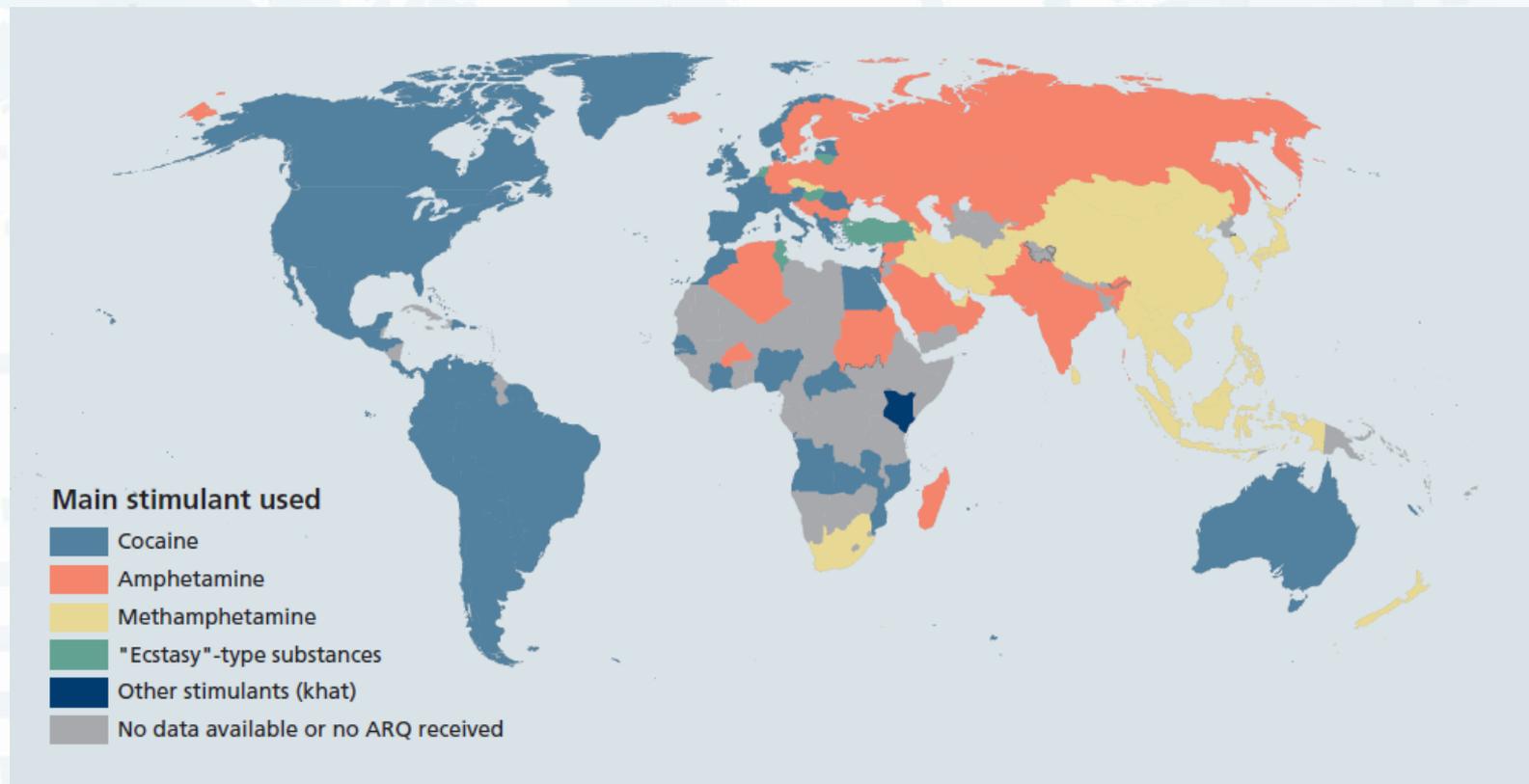
# Estimates of annual prevalence of drug use among the population aged 15-64 at the global level and in the Americas in 2018



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Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire data.

## Main stimulant drug used, 2018 or latest year



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

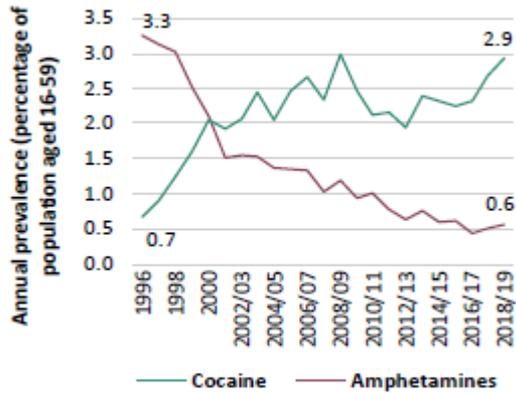
*Note: Information is based primarily on the reported prevalence of stimulant drugs (cocaine, amphetamine, methamphetamine and "ecstasy") and, when that was not available, on the ranking or data on treatment of stimulant drug use reported in the annual report questionnaire.*

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Dashed lines represent undetermined boundaries. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).*

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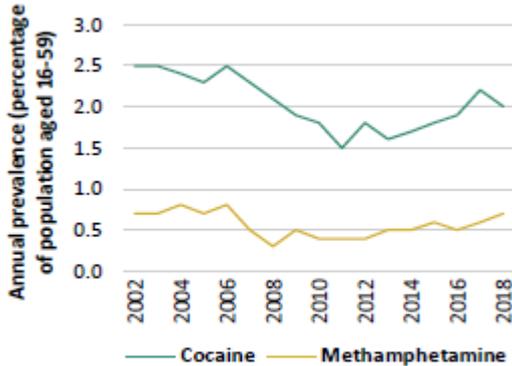
## Changes in stimulant markets

**FIG. 18** Use of stimulants in England and Wales, 1996–2018/19



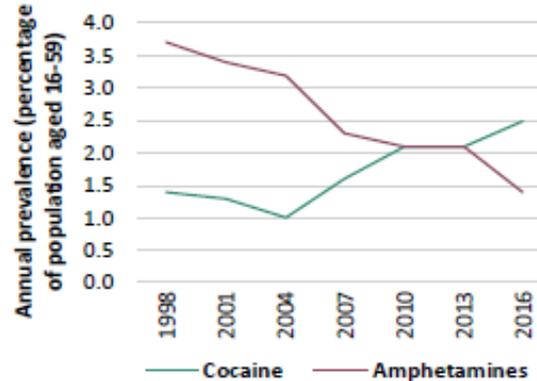
Source: United Kingdom, Home Office, *Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2018/19 Crime Survey for England and Wales: Data Tables* (September, 2019).

**FIG. 21** Use of stimulants in the United States, 2002–2018



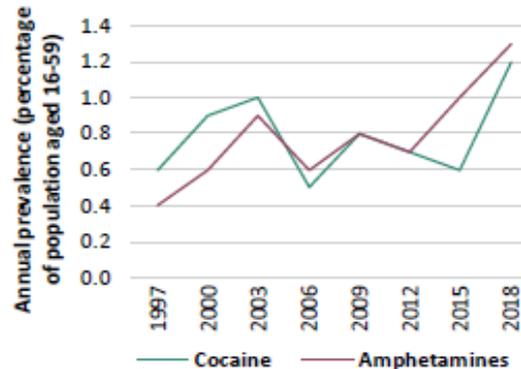
Source: United States, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics and Quality, *Results from the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables* (Rockville, Maryland, 2019).

**FIG. 19** Use of stimulants in Australia, 1998–2016



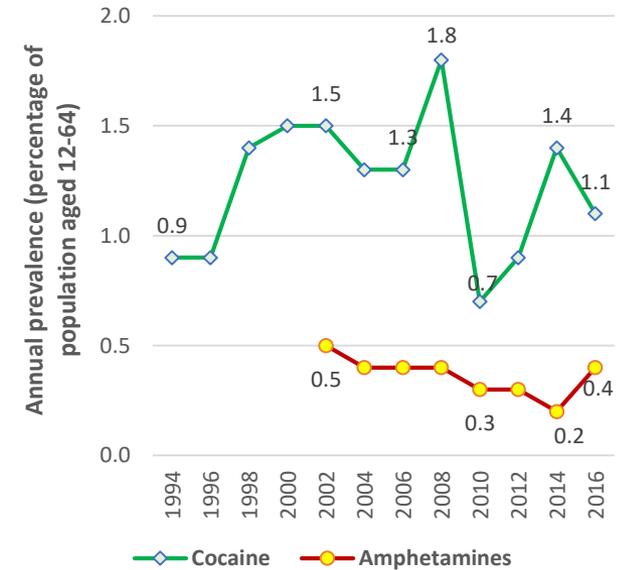
Source: Australian Institute for Health and Welfare, *National Drug Strategy Survey 2016: Detailed Findings*, (Canberra, 2017); and that survey in previous years.

**FIG. 20** Use of stimulants in Germany, 1997–2018

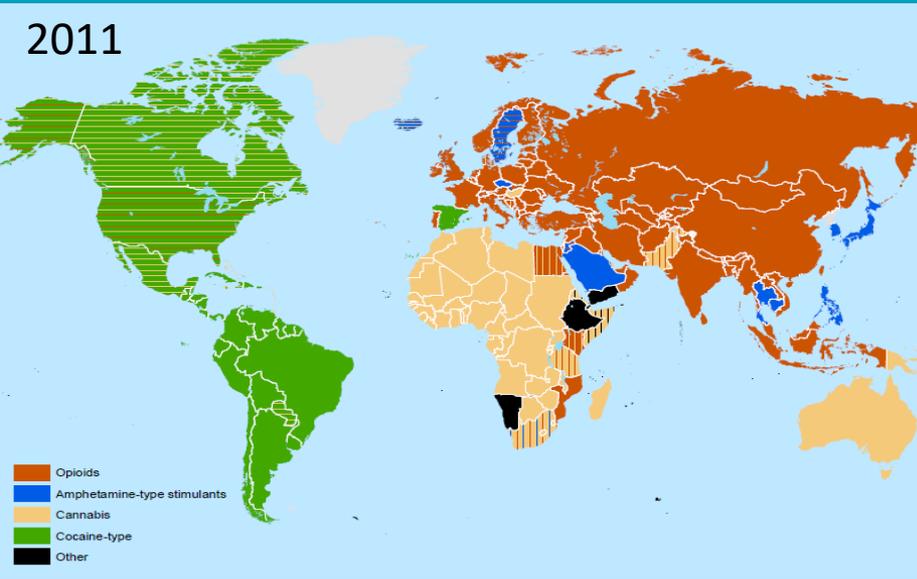


Source: Beobachtungsstelle für Drogen und Drogensucht, *Reitox Jahresbericht für Deutschland 2018* (Munich, 2019).

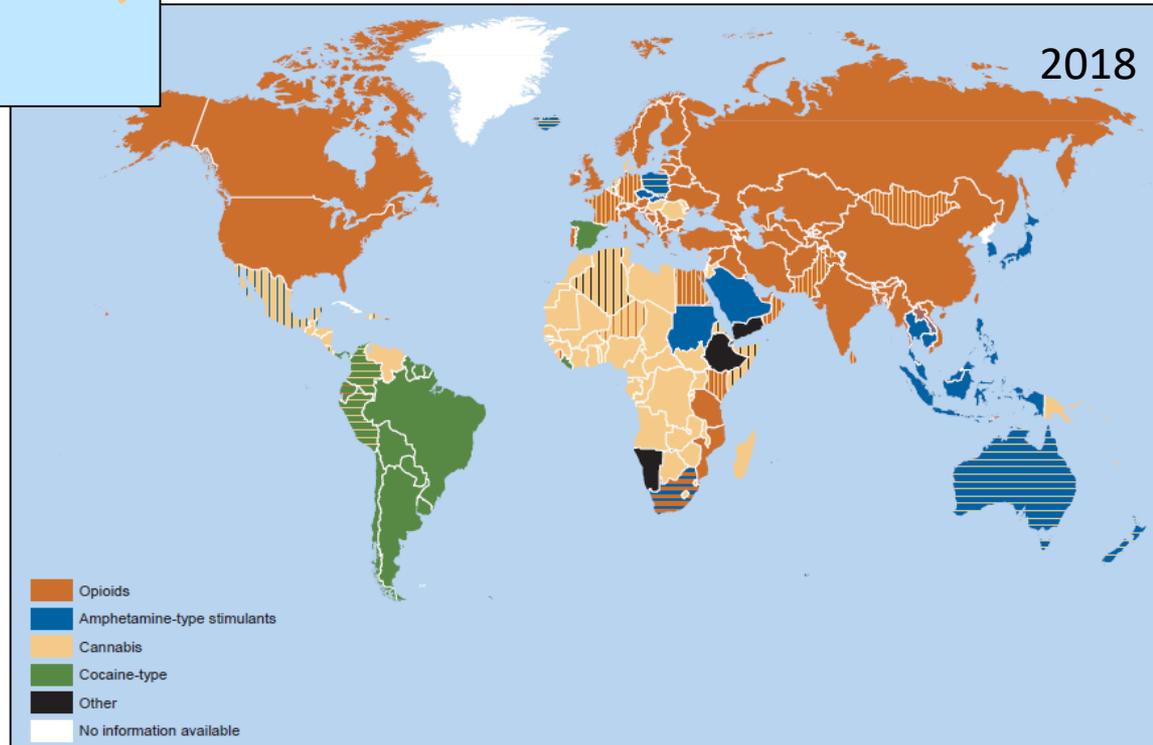
Use of stimulants in Chile, 1994–2016



Source: SENDA, Ministerio del Interior y Seguridad Pública, *Decimo Segundo Estudio Nacional de Drogas en Población General de Chile, 2016*



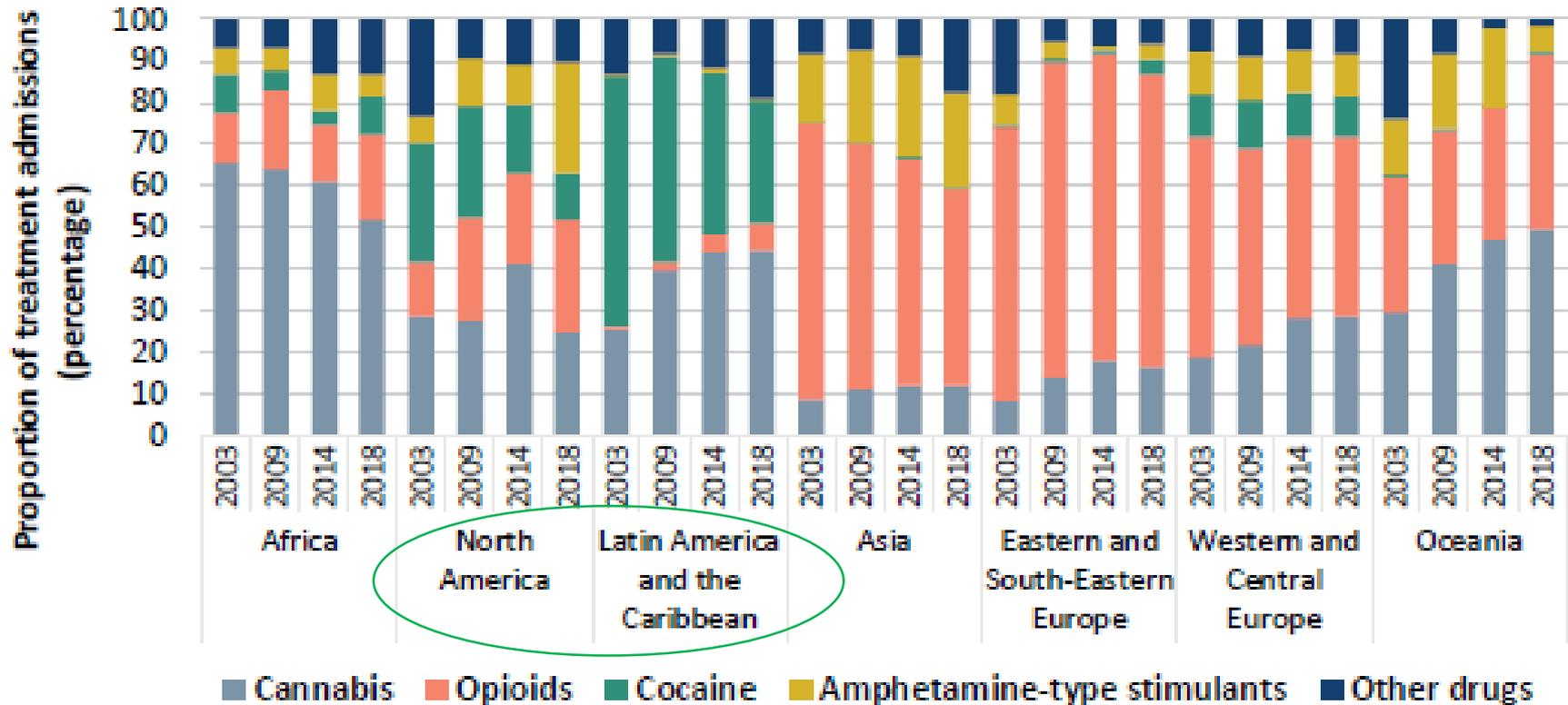
# Treatment demand – by primary drug-type



Source: UNODC, Annual Report questionnaire and other Government reports.

## Drug treatment

Trends in the primary drug of concern in drug treatment, by region and selected subregions, 2003- 2018



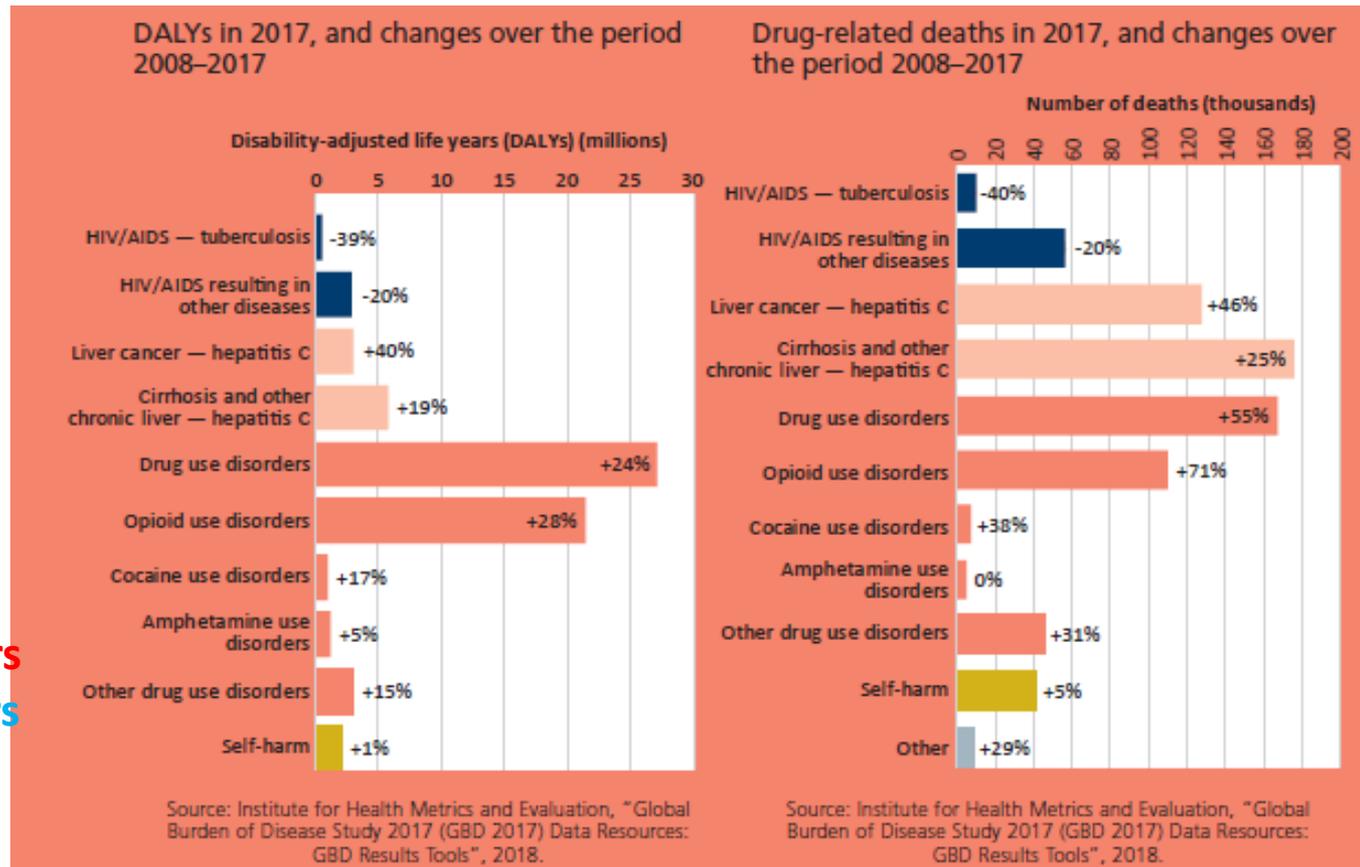
## Drug use accounts for 42 million disability adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost or 585,000 deaths

Deaths related to  
**tobacco: 8.1 million**  
**alcohol: 2.8 million**

i.e. **drugs** account for **5%**  
of all deaths linked to use  
of psychoactive  
substances

Healthy life years lost  
(DALYs) related to  
**tobacco: 213 million years**  
**alcohol: 108 million years**

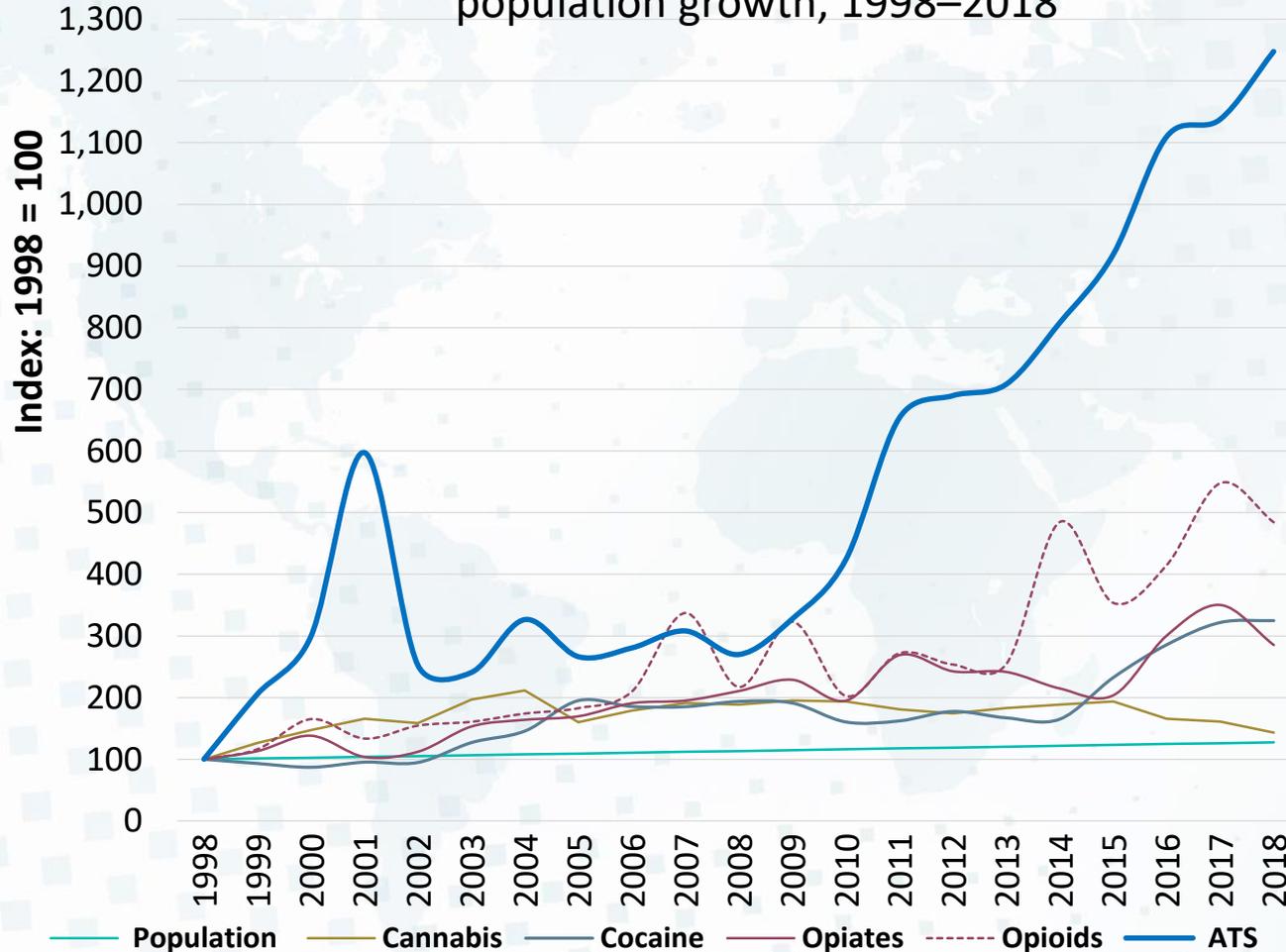
i.e. **drugs** account for  
**12% of all DALYs** lost  
linked to use of  
psychoactive substances



Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, "Global Burden of Disease Study 2017 (GBD 2017) Data Resources: GBD Results Tools", 2018.



### Quantities of drugs seized (based on kilogram equivalents) and population growth, 1998–2018



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Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire



## AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS

Global seizures  
**2018**

Change from previous year



Metamphetamine



Amphetamine



"Ecstasy"



Other ATS



All ATS

Global number of users  
**2018** Amphetamines and  
prescription stimulants:

**27 million**

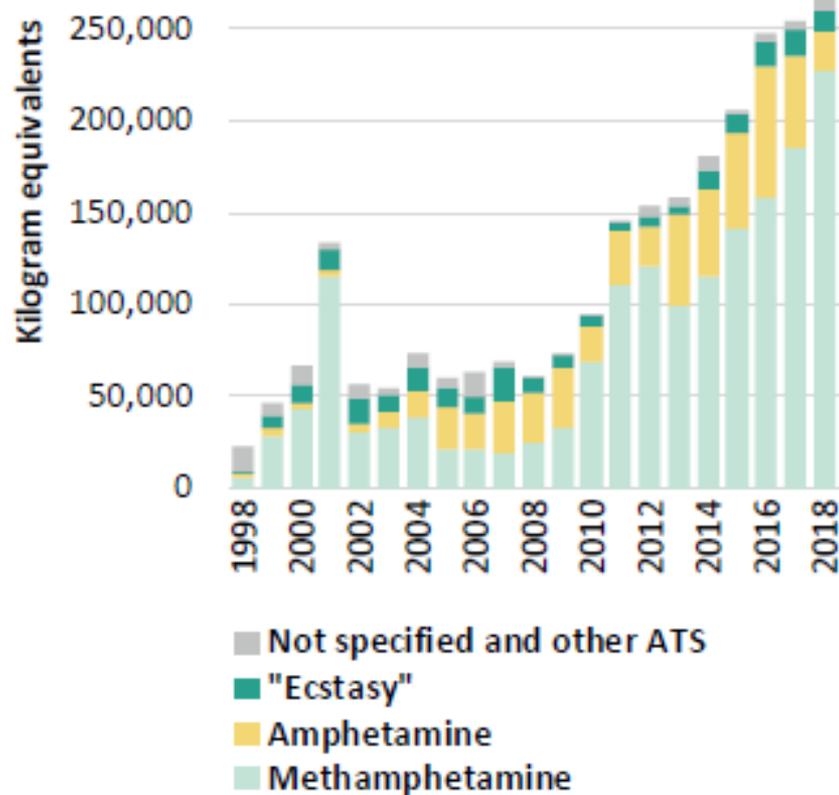


Note: Data refer to 2018.

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## Global ATS seizures, 1998–2018

**FIG. 16** Global quantities of amphetamine-type stimulants seized, 1998–2018



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

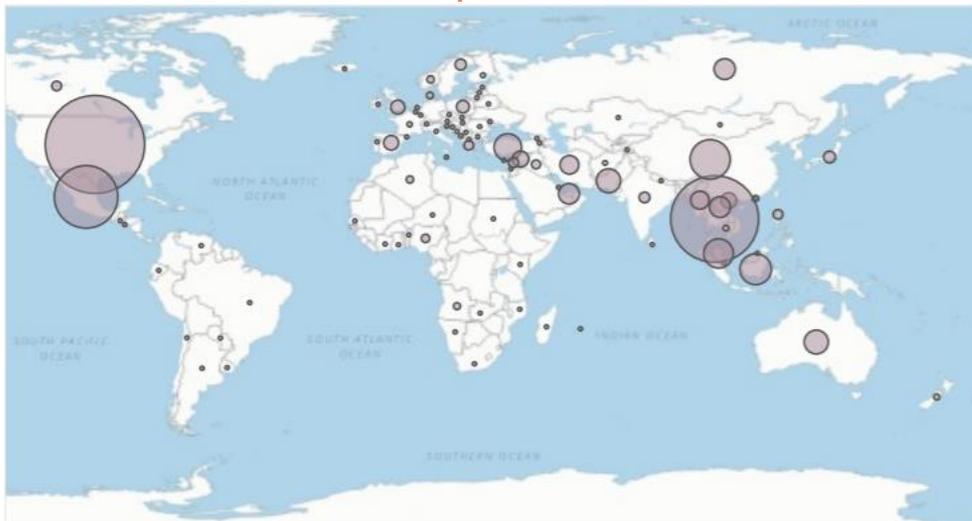
Largest  
**methamphetamine**  
seizures in the Americas  
in 2018

USA:	82,400 kg
Mexico:	33,865 kg
Canada:	504 kg
Chile	14 kg
Argentina	2.6 kg
Brazil	1.6 kg

Largest **amphetamine** seizures in the Americas in 2018

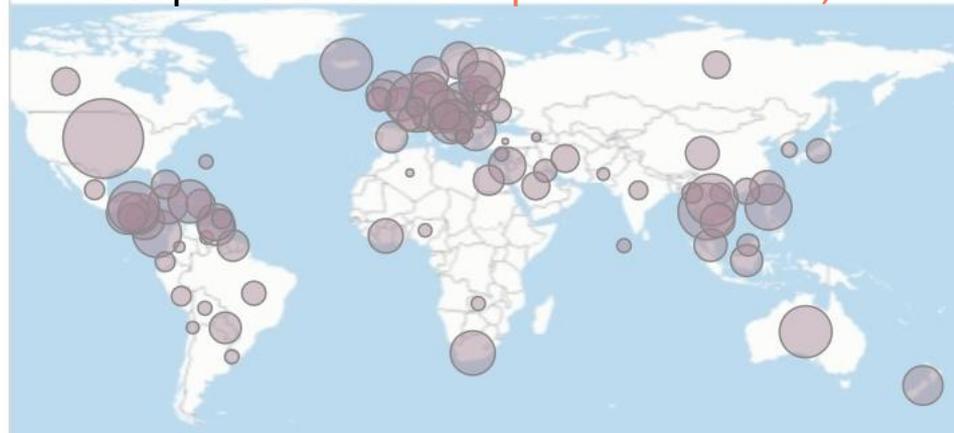
USA: 388 kg; Canada 36 kg, Uruguay: 28 kg;  
Venezuela: 16 kg; Ecuador: 8 kg; Mexico: 3 kg

Annual seizures of **amphetamines, 2018\***



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire

Annual prevalence of **amphetamines use, 2018\***



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire

\* 2018 or latest year available

Most frequently mentioned “**country of origin**” for **amphetamine** by countries in the Americas (2014-2018)

in the Americas: Guatemala

from overseas: Netherlands

**Amphetamine labs** dismantled in the Americas (2014-2018): USA, followed by Guatemala

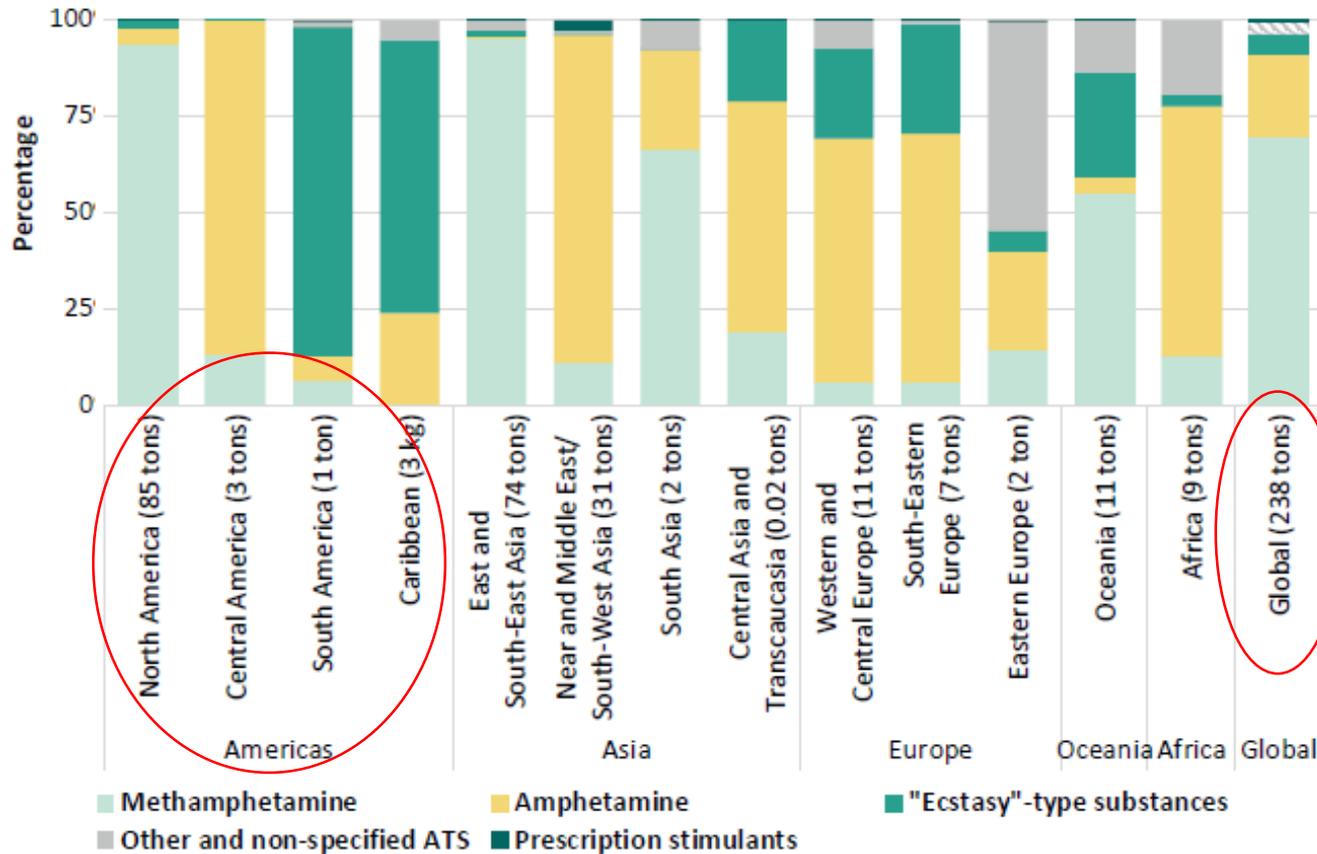
Most frequently mentioned “**countries of origin, departure and transit**” for **methamphetamine** in the Americas (2014-2018): Mexico, followed by USA

**Methamphetamine labs** dismantled in the Americas (2014-2018): USA, followed by Mexico and Canada



# Distribution of ATS seizures by region

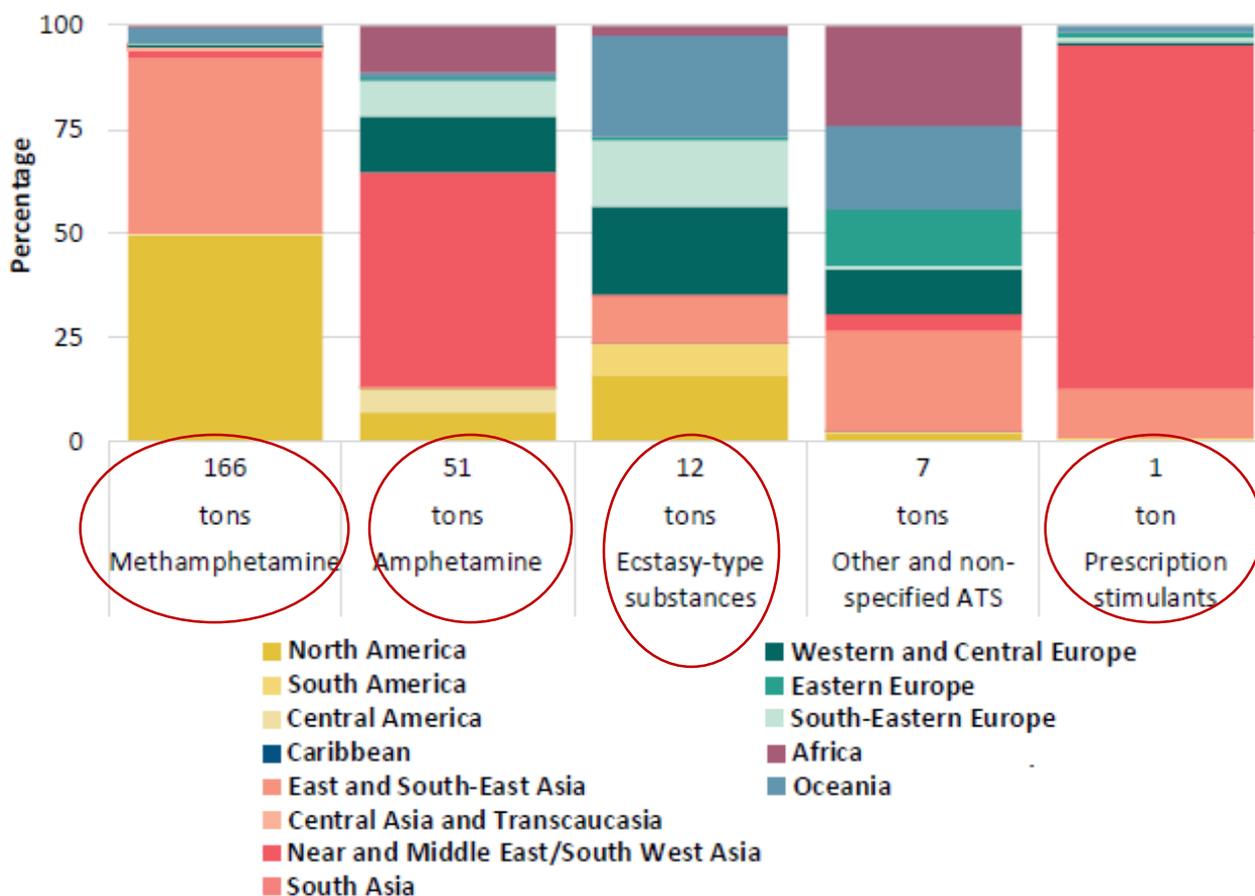
**FIG. 17** Distribution of the average annual quantity of amphetamine-type stimulants seized, by subregion, 2014–2018



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

## Distribution of ATS seizures by substance and region

**FIG. 18** Regional distribution of average annual quantity of amphetamine-type stimulants seized, by substance, 2014–2018



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

# Licit(?) consumption of prescription stimulants under international control in the Americas, 2016-2018

Country	Global rank	Consumption in defined daily doses for statistical purposes per 1000 inhabitants per day
USA	2	39.79
Canada	7	12.82
Chile	8	12.75
Argentina	14	9.39
Mexico	18	8.73
Bermuda	22	5.43
Costa Rica	25	3.98
Paraguay	27	3.07
<b>GLOBAL 3rd QUARTILE</b>		<b>2.84</b>
Panama	41	1.26
Dominica	48	0.89
Brazil	50	0.78
Uruguay	51	0.75
Dominican Rep.	57	0.56
<b>GLOBAL MEDIAN</b>		<b>0.55</b>
Honduras	58	0.53
Bahamas	60	0.47
Bolivia	61	0.46
Barbados	62	0.45
Belize	63	0.44
Nicaragua	70	0.23
El Salvador	71	0.22
Trinidad and Tobago	75	0.18
Ecuador		0.15
Guatemala	80	0.14
Colombia	83	0.12
Peru	86	0.09
<b>GLOBAL 1st QUARTILE</b>		<b>0.09</b>
Jamaica	91	0.05
Haiti	110	0.01
Suriname	114	<0.01

Source: International Narcotics Control Board (Junta Internacional de Fiscalización de Estupefacientes), *Psychotropic Substances 2019*.

# Significant individual seizures of amphetamines

Significant seizures of **methamphetamine**,  
Jan. 2014-July 2020

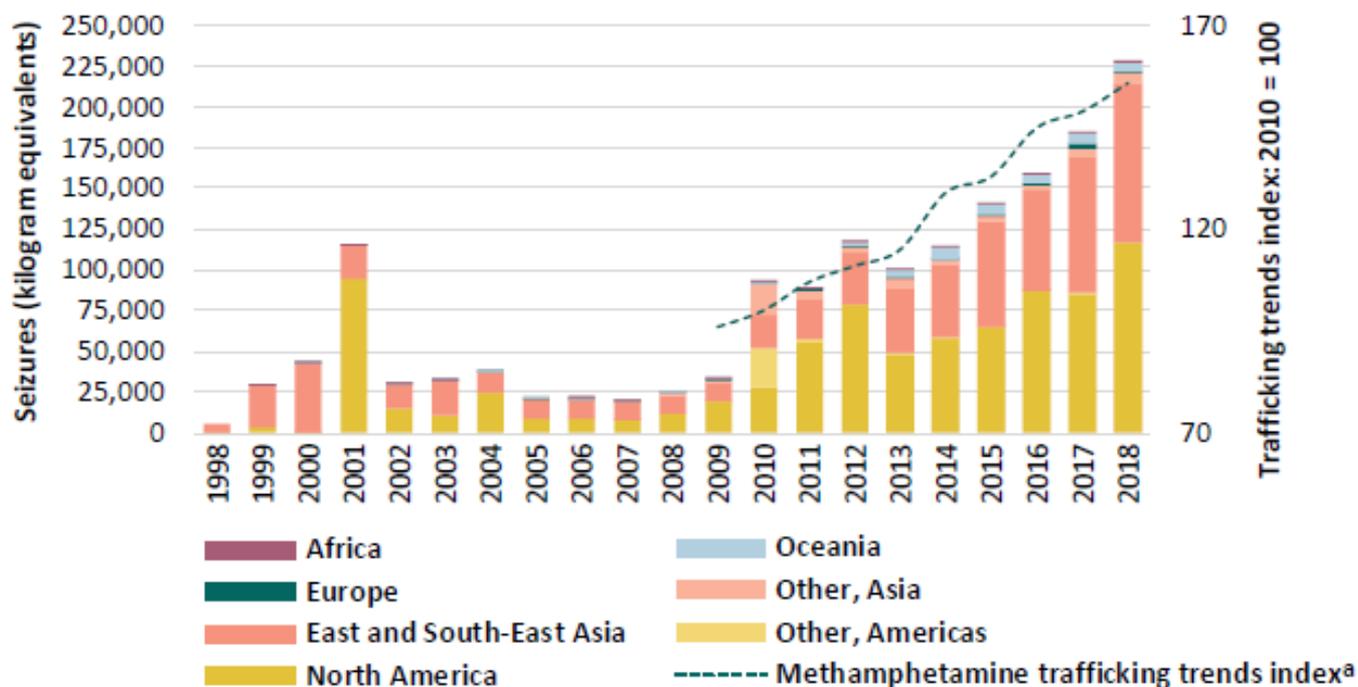


Significant seizures of **amphetamine**,  
Jan. 2014-July 2020



# Methamphetamine seized

**FIG. 22** Global quantities of methamphetamine seized and reported trends in methamphetamine trafficking, 1998–2018



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

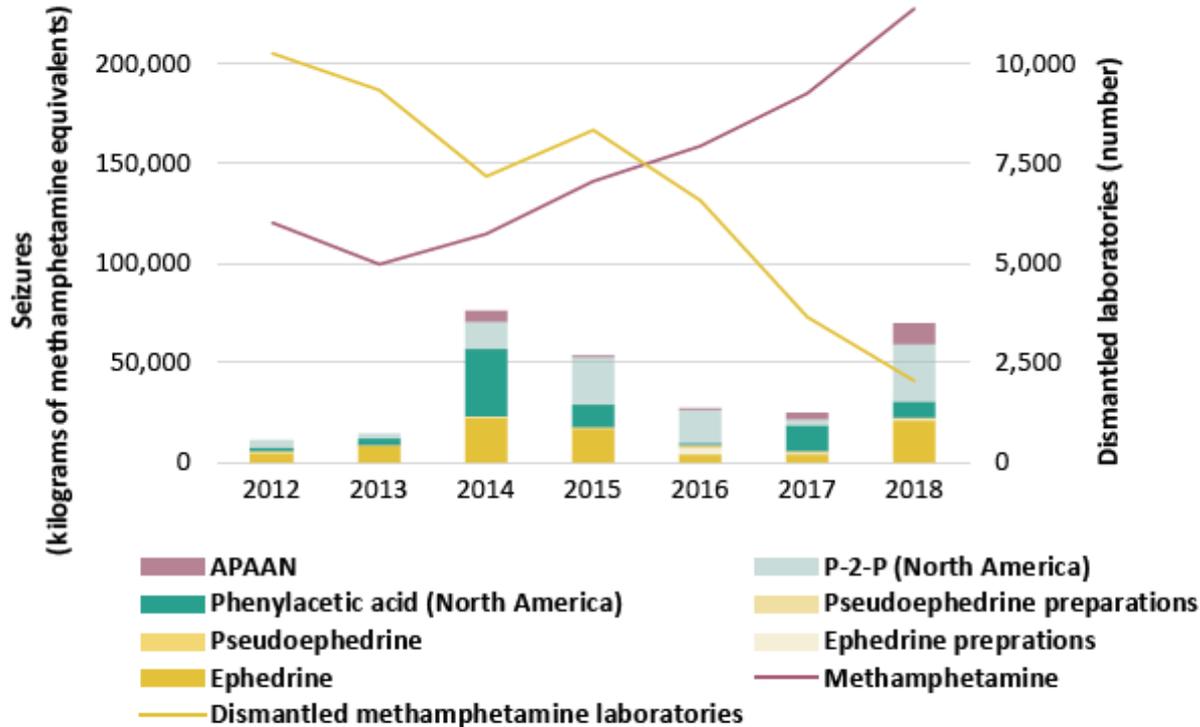
<sup>a</sup> The trafficking trends index is based on qualitative information on trends in methamphetamine trafficking reported by Member States. The trend line is computed on the basis of the number of countries reporting increases minus the number of countries reporting decreases (2 points for "strong increase", 1 point for "some increase", 0 points for "stable", -1 point for "some decline", and -2 points for "strong decline").

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# Methamphetamine, labs and precursors seized

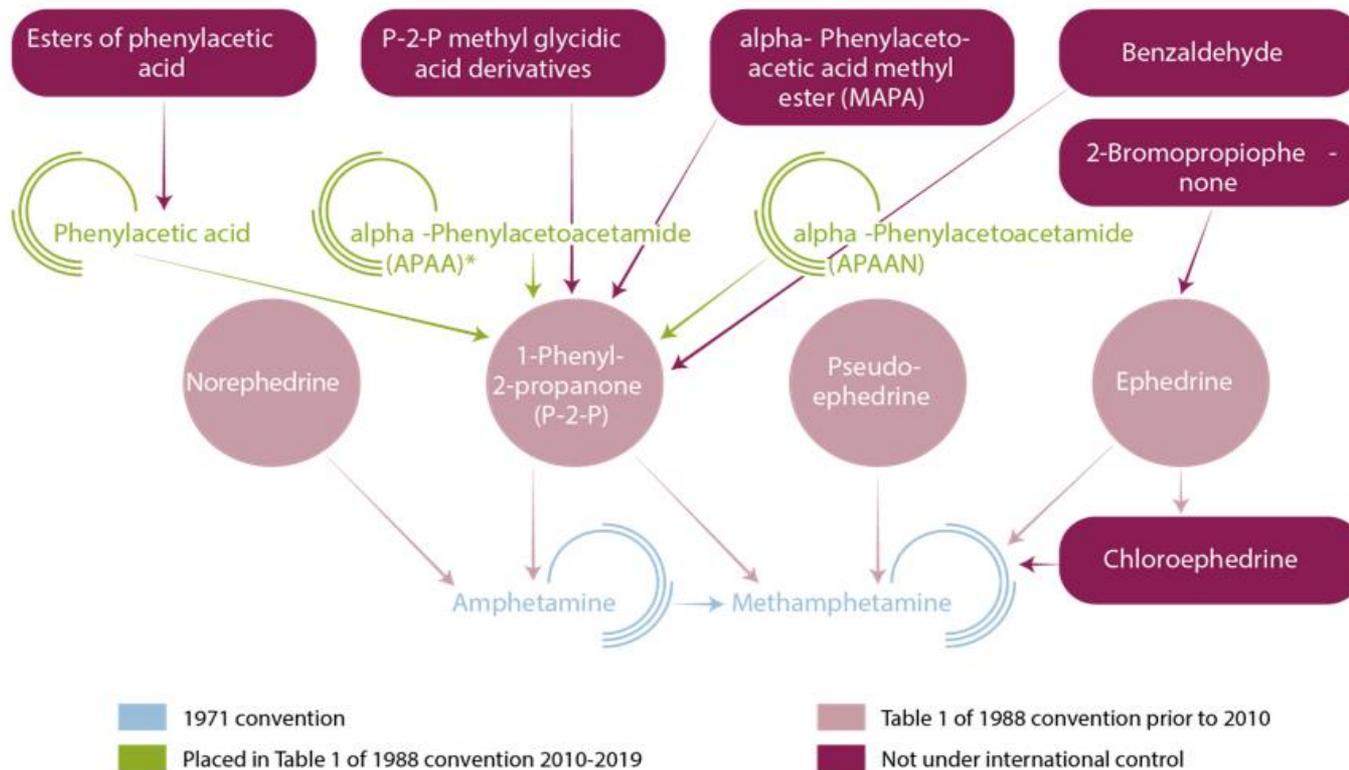
**FIG. 19** Global quantities of methamphetamine and methamphetamine precursors seized,<sup>a</sup> and dismantled methamphetamine laboratories, 2012–2018



Sources: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire; and E/INCB/2019/4 and previous years.

*a Only internationally controlled precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine are listed here; P-2-P and its precursor phenylacetic acid are shown only for North America because in other parts of the world P-2-P and its precursor(s) continue to be mainly used in the manufacture of amphetamine. APAAN, a precursor for P-2-P, is also shown here, although it is used in the manufacture of not only methamphetamine but also amphetamine.*

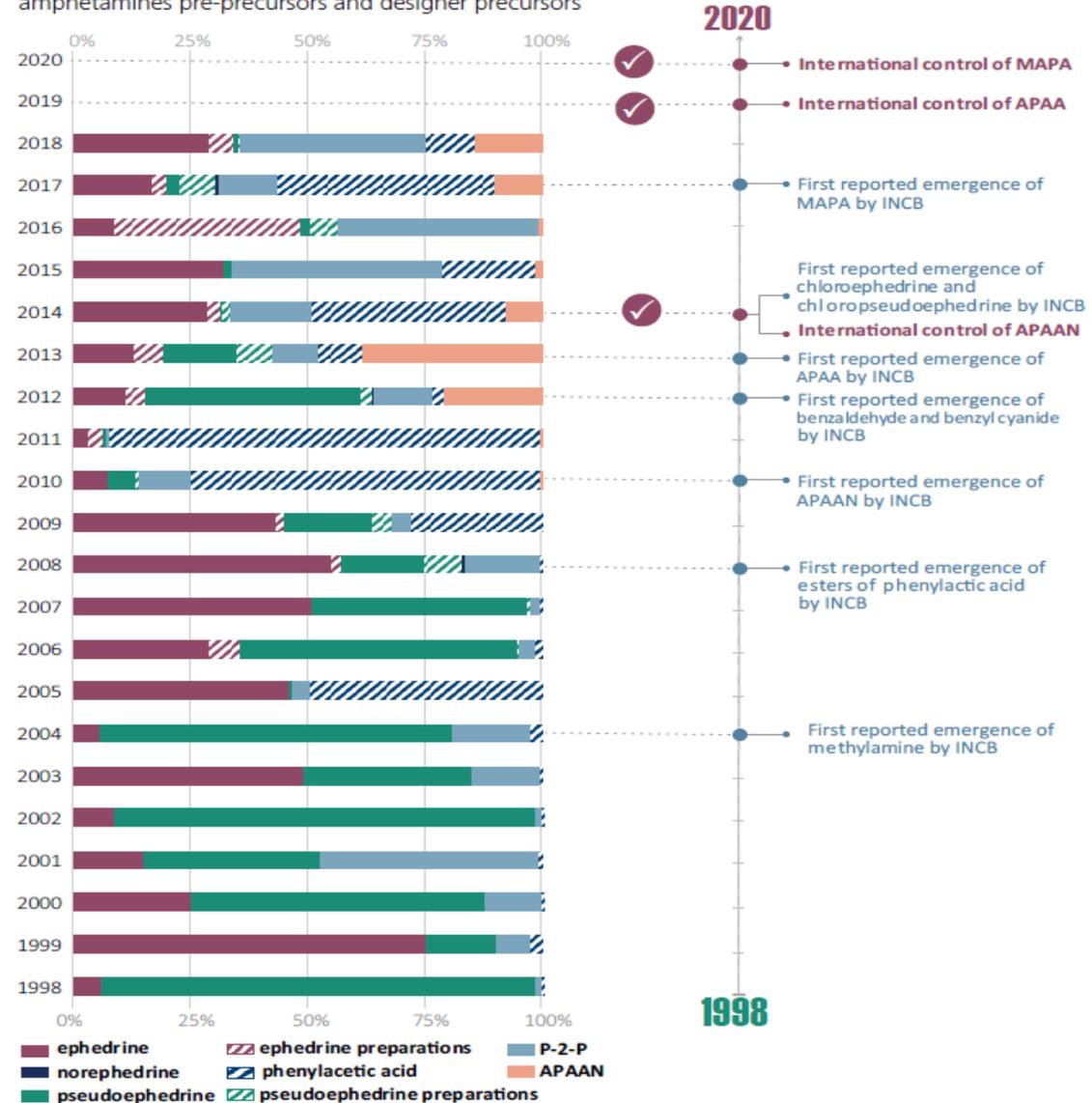
# Precursors, pre-precursors and designer precursors used in the clandestine manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine



\* Placed in table I, 1988 convention at 62<sup>nd</sup> CND March 2019.

# Precursors used in the clandestine manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine

Seizures of amphetamines chemical precursors under international control and emergence of amphetamines pre-precursors and designer precursors



## Annual prevalence of **ecstasy** use, 2018\*

Largest **ecstasy** seizures in  
the Americas in 2018

USA: 1,927 kg

Brazil: 80 kg

Chile: 71 kg

Canada: 52 kg

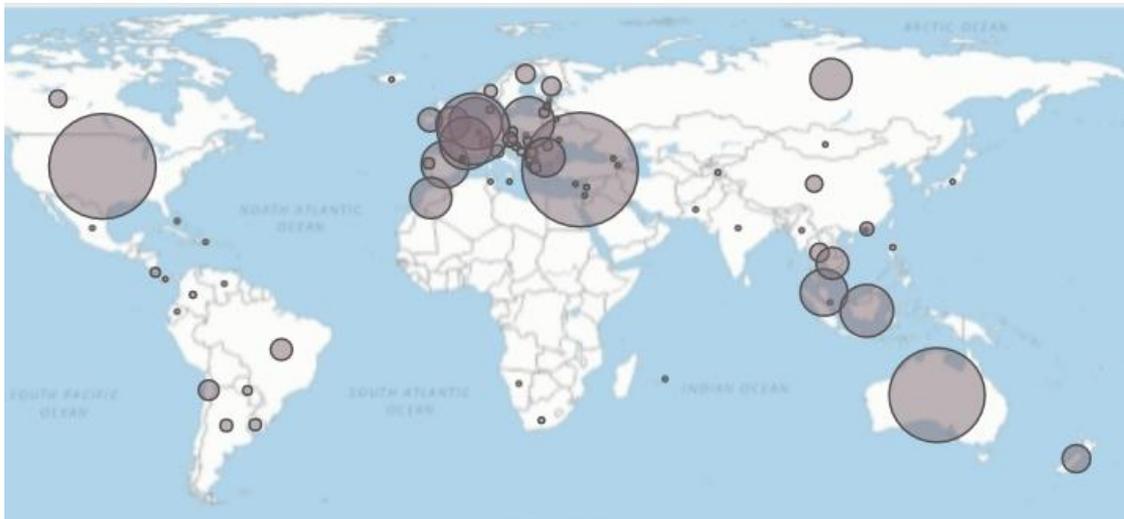
Argentina: 25 kg

Uruguay: 23 kg



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire

## Annual seizures of **ecstasy**, 2018\*



Source: UNODC, responses to annual report questionnaire

Most frequently mentioned  
“**country of origin**” for **ecstasy** in the  
Americas (2014-2018):

Netherlands

Most **ecstasy laboratories** dismantled  
in the Americas (2014-2018):

USA

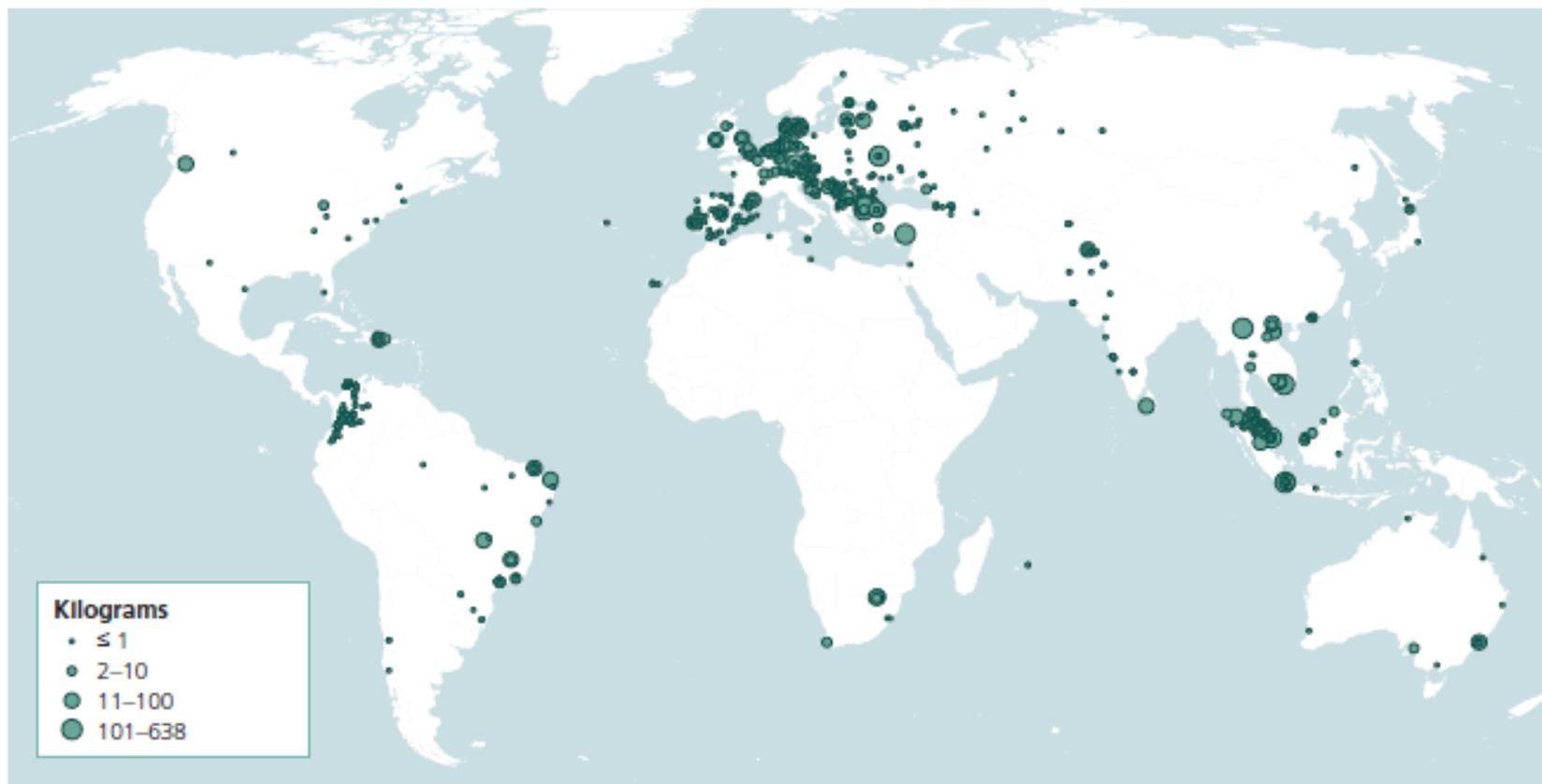
Canada

Brazil

\* 2018 or latest year available

# Significant individual seizures of “ecstasy”

**MAP 5** Significant individual seizures of “ecstasy”, January 2014–April 2020<sup>a</sup>



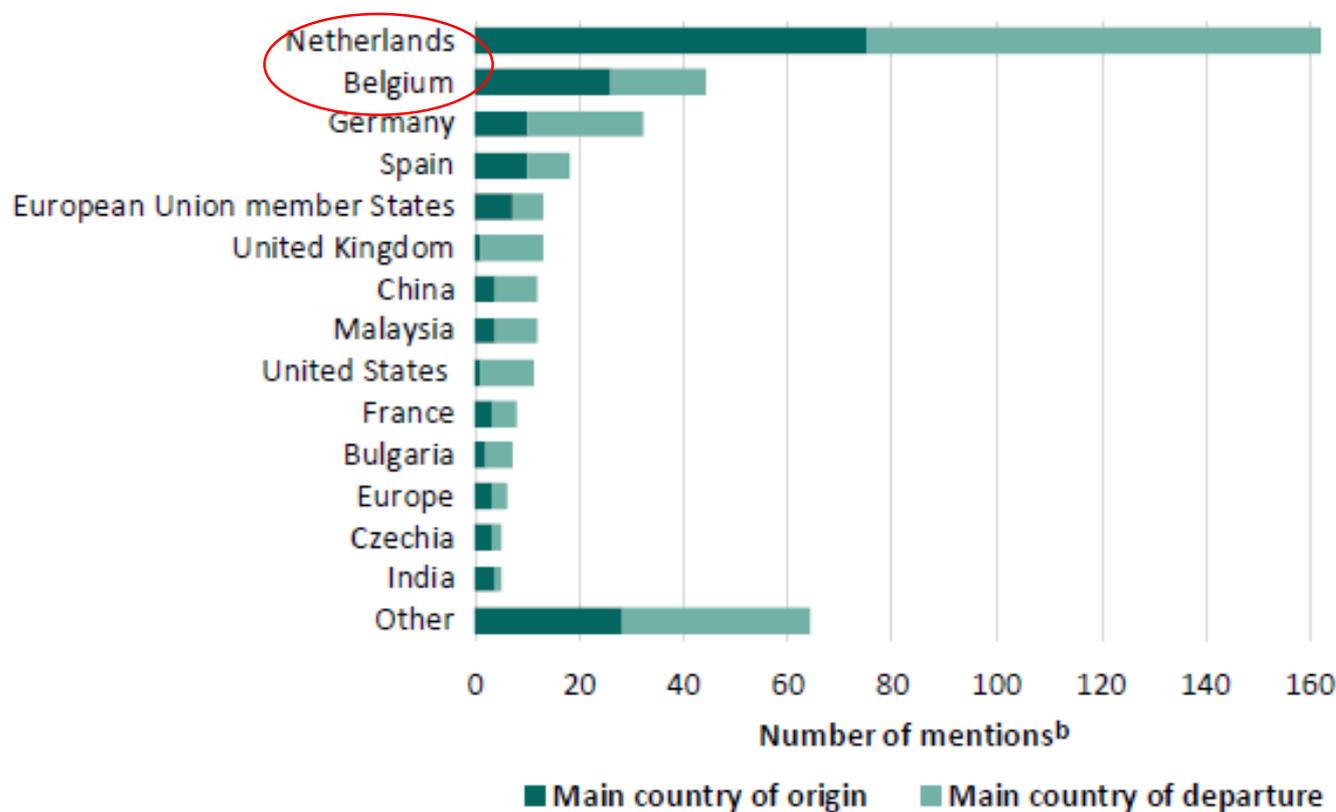
Source: UNODC, Drugs Monitoring Platform.

<sup>a</sup> The latest 600 cases.

*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

## Major source countries of “ecstasy”

**FIG. 35** Main countries<sup>a</sup> of origin and of departure of “ecstasy” trafficked, as reported by seizing countries, 2014–2018



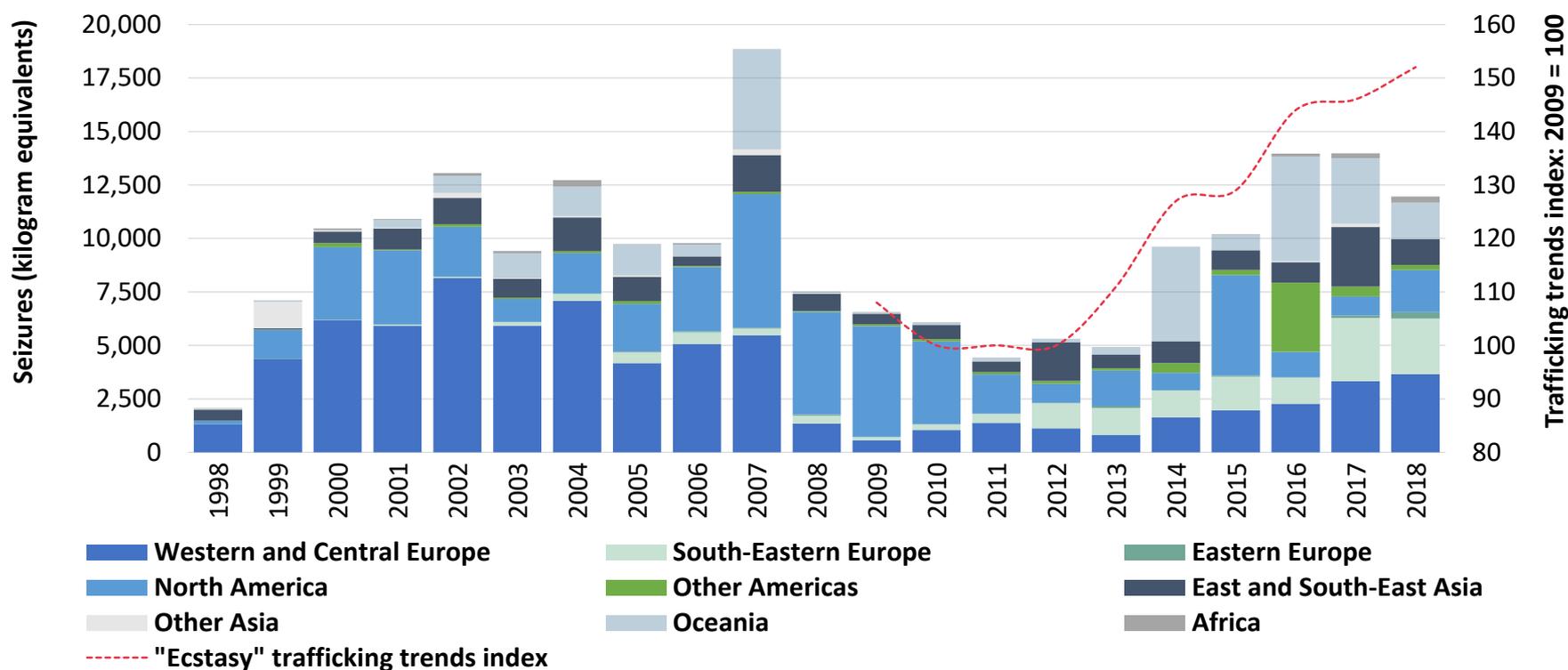
Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

<sup>a</sup> Including groups of countries and regions.

<sup>b</sup> Number of times a country was mentioned by UNODC Member States as being among the three main countries of origin or the three main countries of departure of “ecstasy” shipments in the period 2014–2018.

# “Ecstasy” seizures

**FIG. 32** Global quantities of “ecstasy” seized, by region and reported trends in “ecstasy” trafficking, 1998–2018

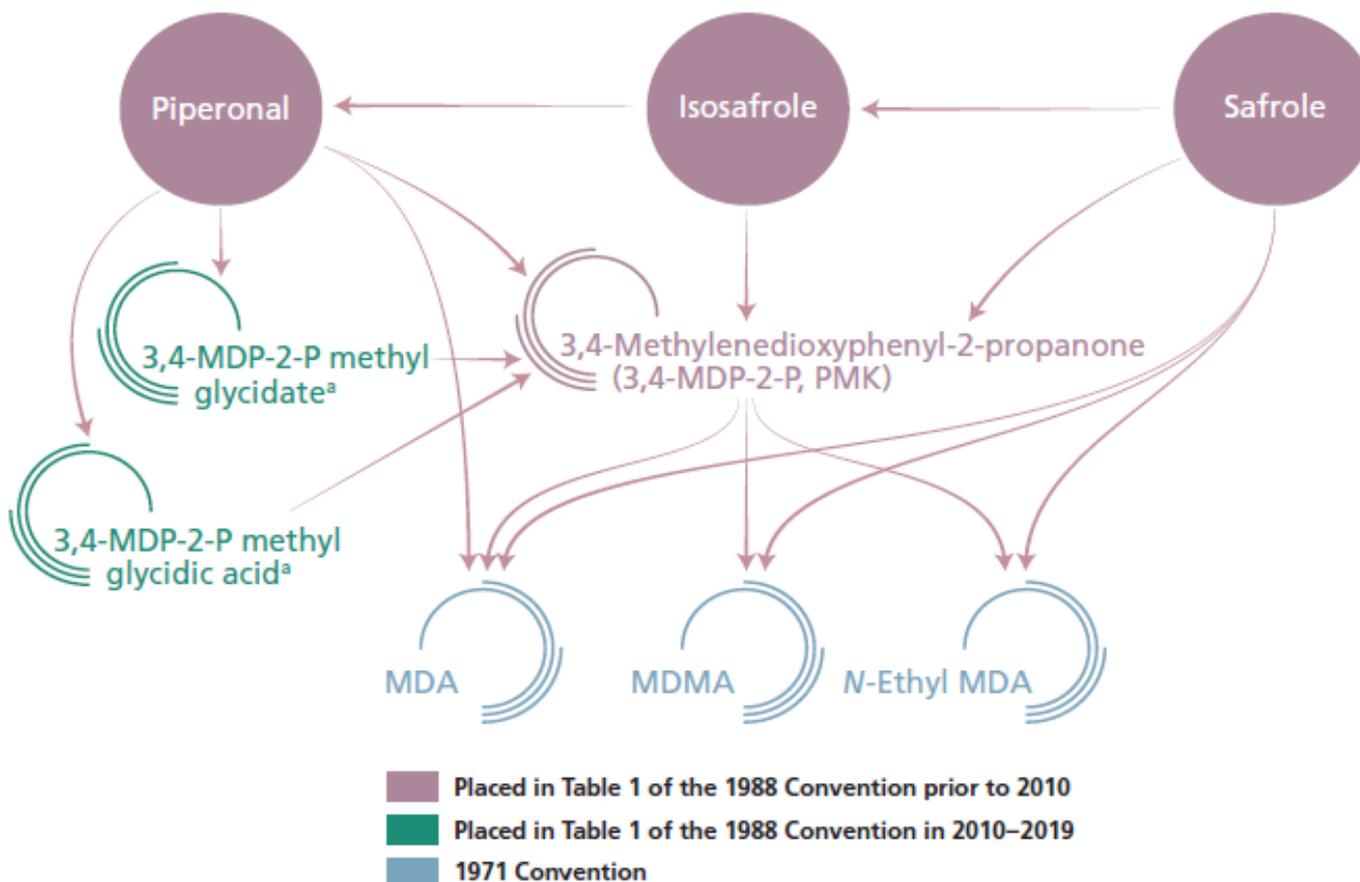


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

<sup>a</sup> The trafficking trends index is based on qualitative information on trends in “ecstasy” trafficking reported by Member States. The trend line is computed on the basis of the number of countries reporting increases minus the number of countries reporting decreases (2 points for “strong increase”, 1 point for “some increase”, 0 points for “stable”, -1 point for “some decline”, -2 points for “strong decline”).

## “Ecstasy” precursors

**FIG. 31** Pre-precursors and precursors used in the clandestine manufacture of “ecstasy”<sup>a</sup>



Source: UNODC, “Global Smart Update: the ATS market – 10 years after the 2009 Plan of Action”, vol. 22 (October 2019).

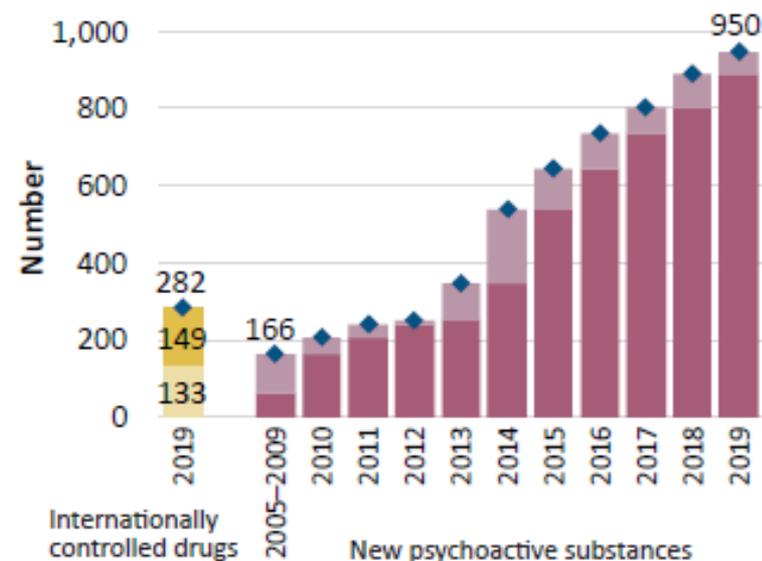
<sup>a</sup> Placed in Table I, United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 at the sixty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, held in March 2019.

## NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

**NPS: three times the number of controlled substances**

Sources: UNODC, *World Drug Report 2013* (Vienna, 2013), updated with UNODC, Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Scheduling Decisions. Available at [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Mandate\\_Functions/Mandate-and-Functions\\_Scheduling.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/commissions/CND/Mandate_Functions/Mandate-and-Functions_Scheduling.html); and UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

**FIG. 61** Number of internationally controlled drugs in 2019 and new psychoactive substances identified at the global level, 2005–2019 (cumulative figures)



- Psychotropic substances (1971 Convention)
- Narcotic drugs (1961 Convention)
- NPS identified for the first time in current year
- NPS identified in previous years
- ◆ Total number of substances

## NPS market: constant state of flux

However:

Potentially harmful new psychoactive substances containing opioids are on the increase

Use of NPS may become cemented among vulnerable population groups (homeless, prisoners etc.)

Regulating new psychoactive substances appears to have a containment effect

The market  
for NPS is in  
a constant  
state of flux

48 newly  
emerging  
NPS in 2018



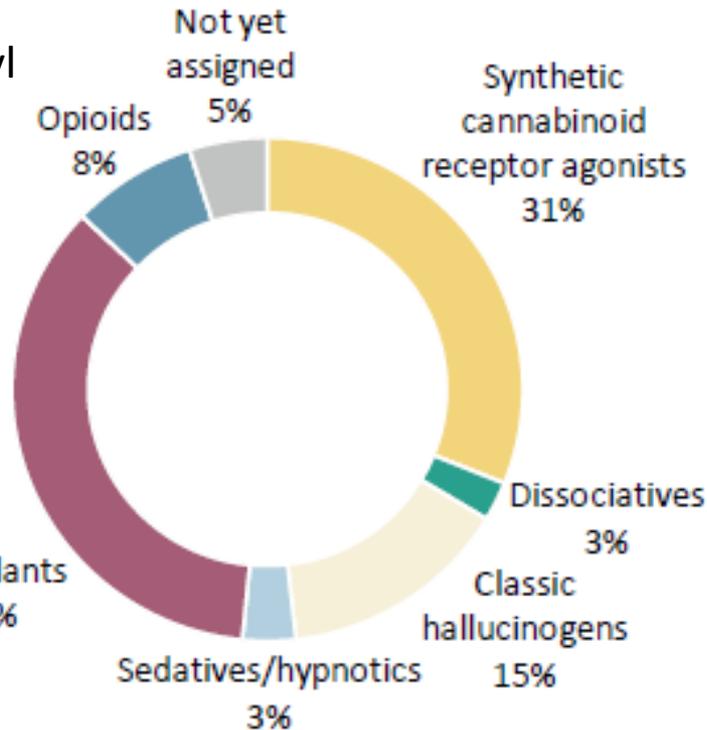
118 NPS  
not reported  
since 2015

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## New Psychoactive Substances

**FIG. 62** Distribution of synthetic new psychoactive substances reported to UNODC, by psychoactive effect group, 2009–2019

mostly fentanyl analogues

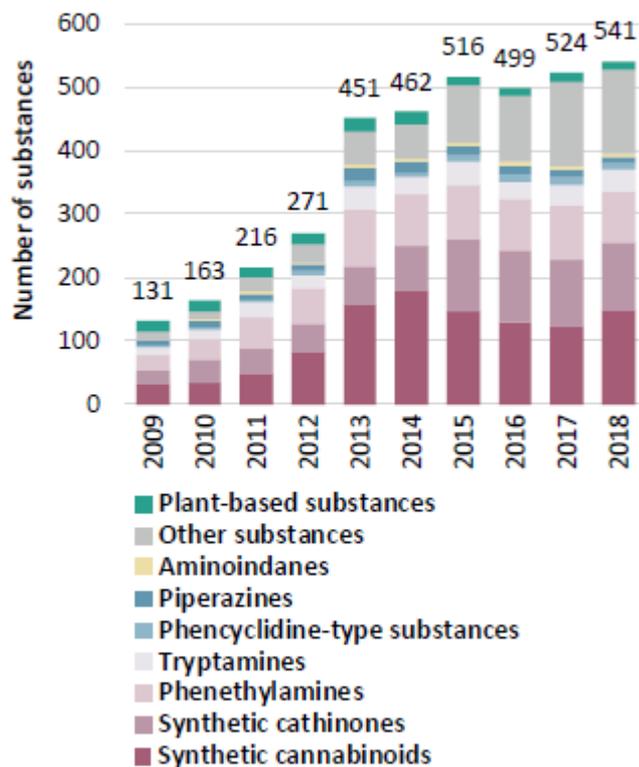


“spice” products

mostly synthetic cathinones and phenethylamines

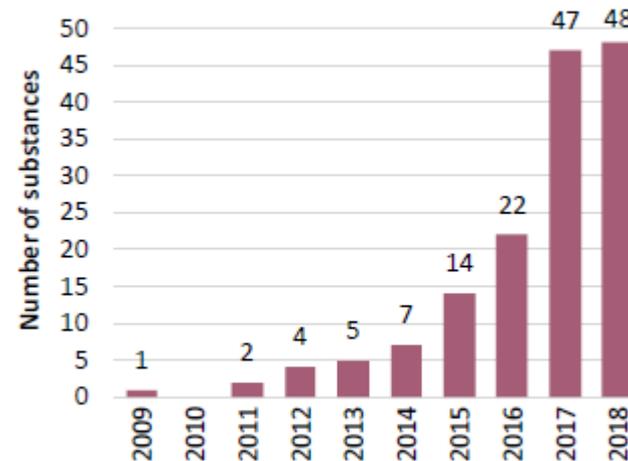
## New Psychoactive Substances

**FIG. 63** New psychoactive substances reported to UNODC each year, by psychoactive effect group, 2009–2018



Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

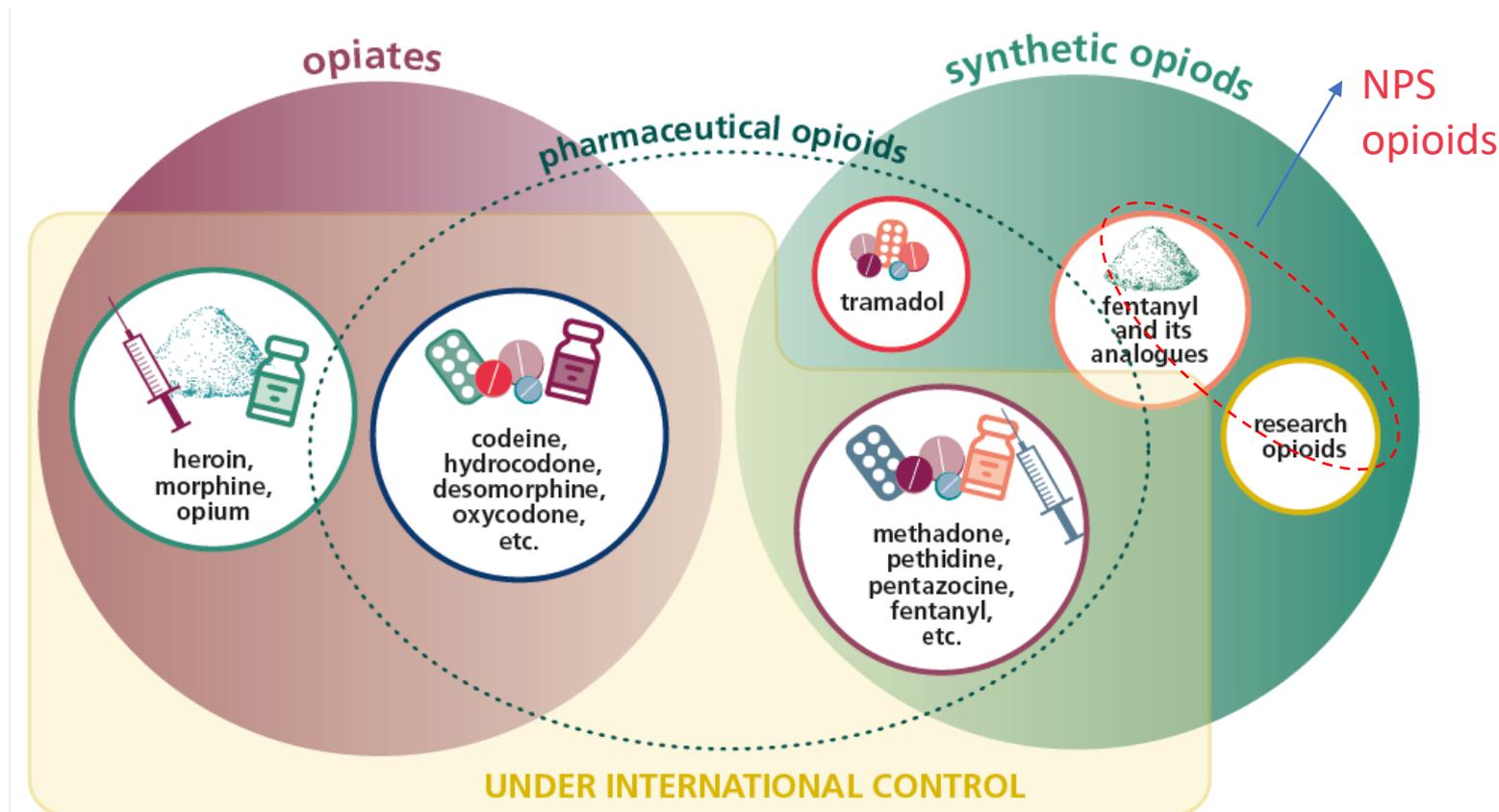
**FIG. 64** New psychoactive substances with opioid effects reported annually to UNODC, 2009–2018



Source: UNODC early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances.

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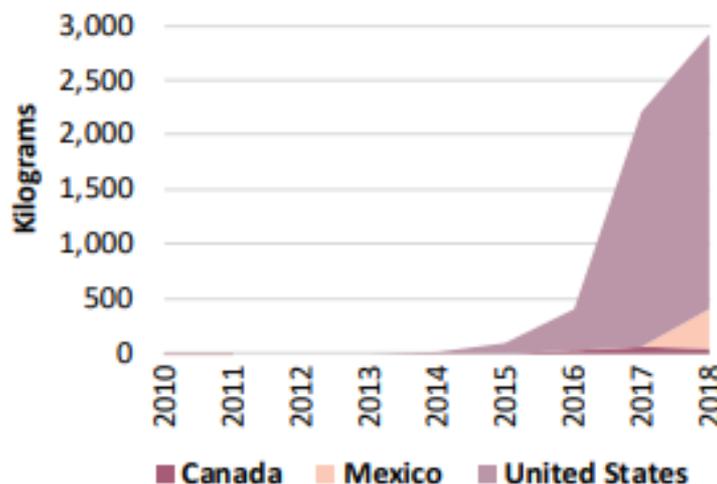
# Opioids - complexity



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## Trends in fentanyl seizures

**FIG. 39** Quantities of fentanyl seized in North America, 2010–2018

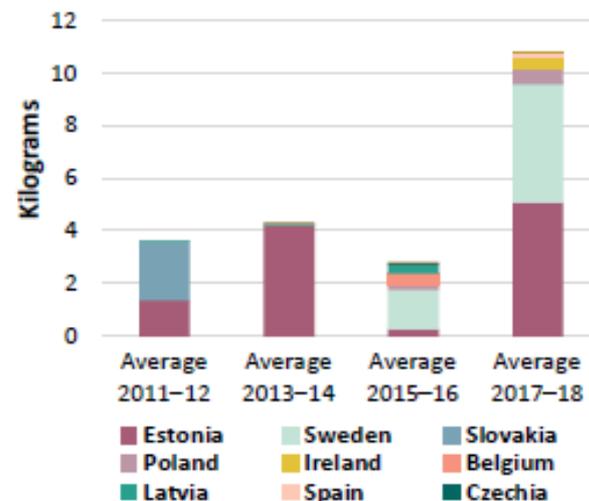


Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

### Quantities of fentanyl seized, 2014-2018

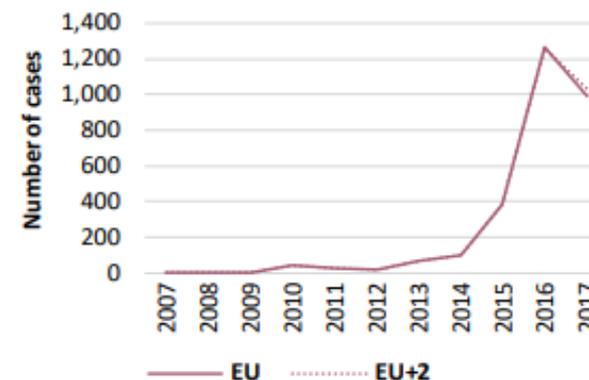
North America: 98.9%  
Europe: 0.6%

**FIG. 47** Quantities of fentanyl(s) seized in Western and Central Europe, 2011–2018



Source: UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

**FIG. 45** Seizures of new opioids, European Union, 2007–2017



Source: EMCDDA and Europol, *EU Drug Markets Report 2019* (Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, 2019).

Significant seizures of fentanyl, Jan. 2014-July 2020



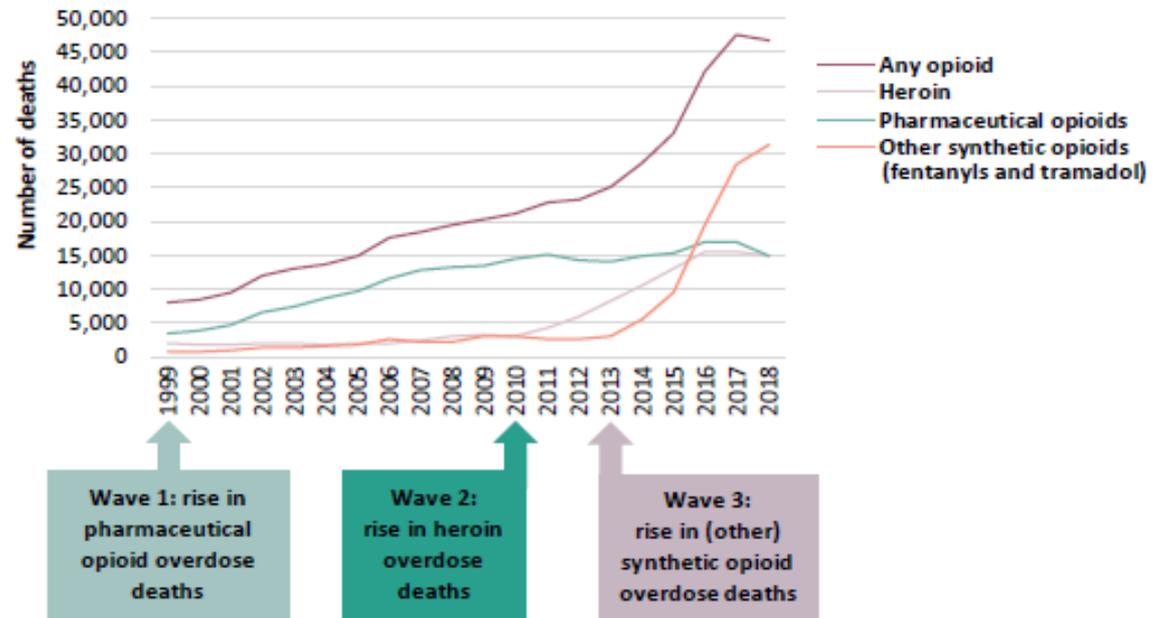
Source: UNODC, Drugs Monitoring Platform.

## New Psychoactive Substances - Opioids

### Developments in the United States: opioid overdose deaths

Gains in the reduction of overdose deaths attributed to pharmaceutical opioids partly offset by the continuing increase in deaths attributed to synthetic opioids

**FIG. 27** Opioid overdose deaths in the United States, 1999–2018

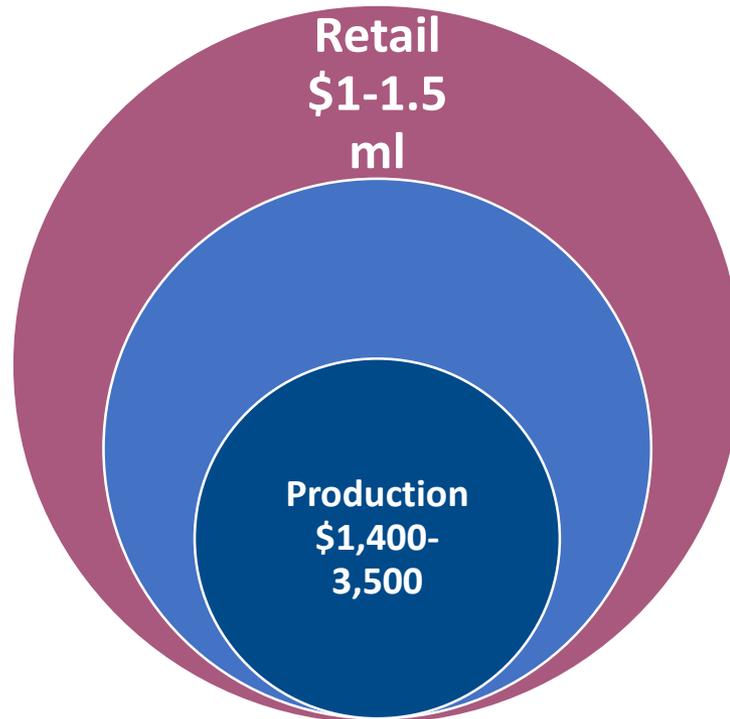


Source: United States, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Wide-ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research (CDC WONDER), "Multiple cause of death 1999–2018".

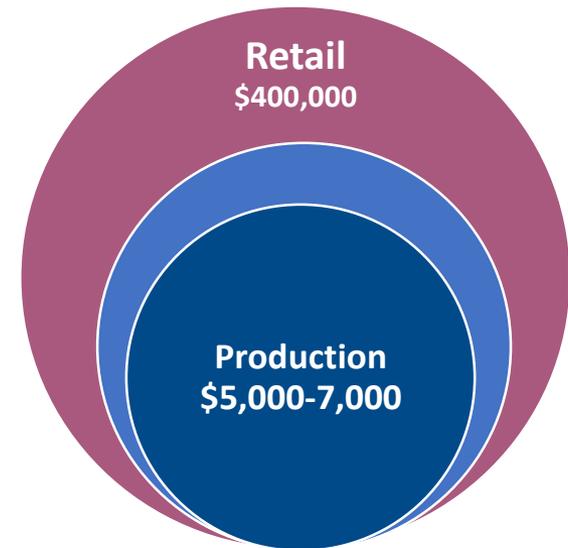
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## The threat of synthetic opioids: high profits and high harm

Fentanyl profits



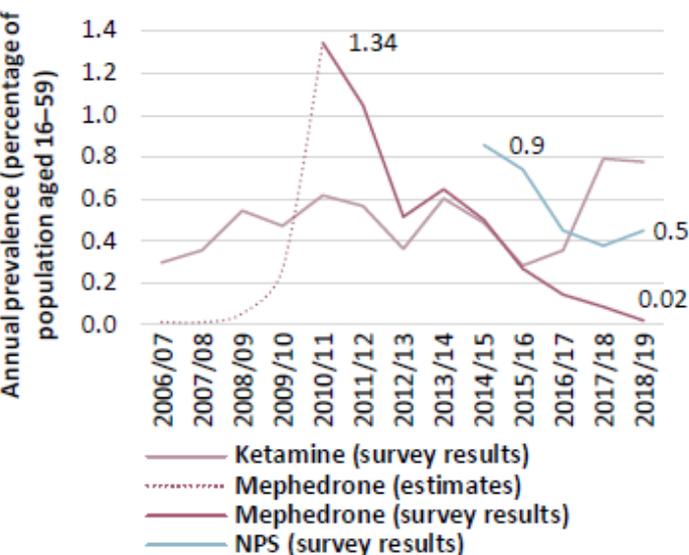
Heroin profits



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cooperación a lo largo de las rutas de tráfico de drogas*

## Effects of NPS control

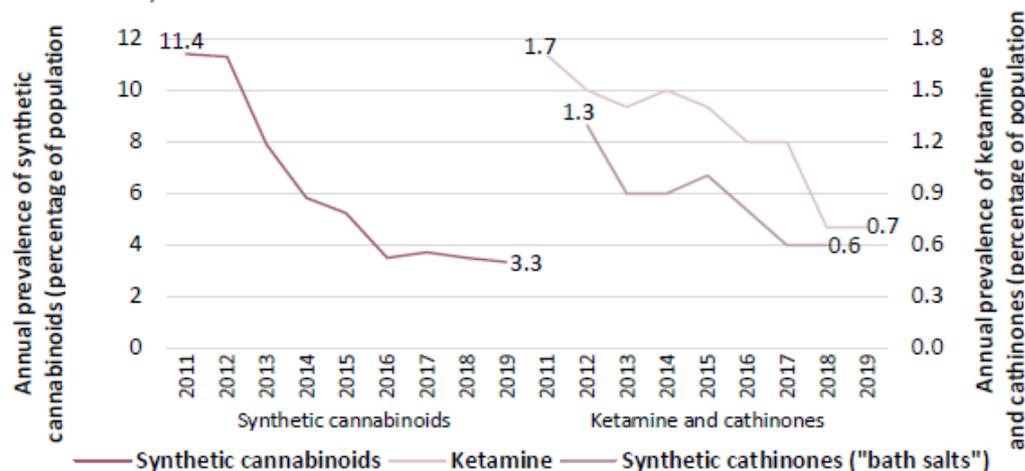
**FIG. 58** Use of new psychoactive substances in England and Wales, United Kingdom, 2006–2019



United Kingdom, Home Office, *Drug Misuse: Findings from the 2018 to 2019 Crime Survey for England and Wales*, Statistical Bulletin 21/19 (London, September 2019).

<sup>a</sup> Estimates derived from the British Crime Survey, conducted in 2010/11, and seizure statistics from the Forensic Science Service.

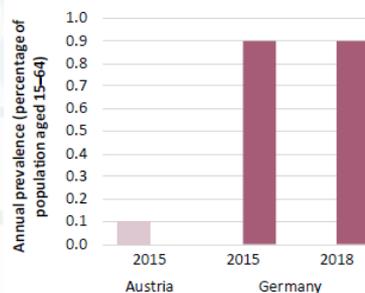
**FIG. 59** Use of new psychoactive substances among twelfth-grade students in United States high schools, 2011–2019



Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Monitoring the Future* survey.

➔ Following the introduction on NPS legislation, in Austria (2008 and 2012) use of NPS remained low in Austria.

**FIG. 60** Use of new psychoactive substances in Austria and Germany, 2015–2018



Sources: Julian Strizek and Alfred Uhl, *Bevölkerungserhebung zu Substanzgebrauch 2015* (Vienna, Gesundheit Österreich GmbH, 2016); German Ministry of Health / SUCHT, *Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und Praxis*, vol. 62, October 2016; T. N.-N. Seitz, K. Lochbühler, J. Atzendorf, C. Rauschert, T. Pfeiffer-Gerschel, L. Kraus, "Trends des Substanzkonsums und substanzbezogener Störungen. Auswertung des Epidemiologischen Suchtsurveys von 1995 bis 2018", *Deutsches Ärzteblatt International*, vol. 116, Nos. 35–36; and UNODC, responses to the annual report questionnaire.

➔ NPS use appears to have increased in Germany for several years; once NPS legislation was introduced in 2016, NPS use stopped growing.



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*Fortalecimiento de la investigación penal y la justicia penal  
cooperación a lo largo de las rutas de tráfico de drogas*

# Double crisis: extremely uneven access to pharmaceutical opioids for medical purposes: 12% of the global population has access to 90% of pharmaceutical opioids

## Systems and influences affecting access to and availability of controlled medicines

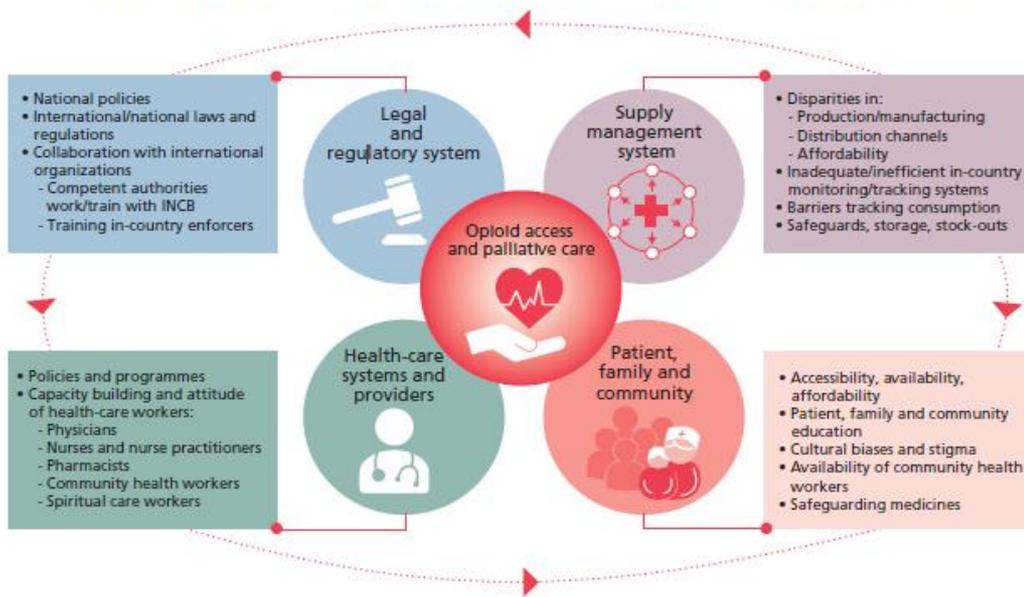
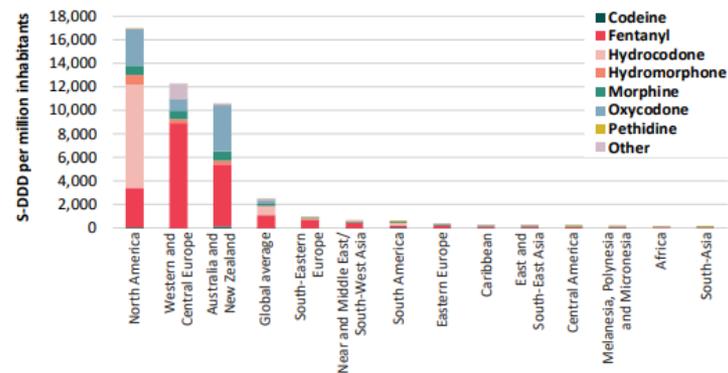
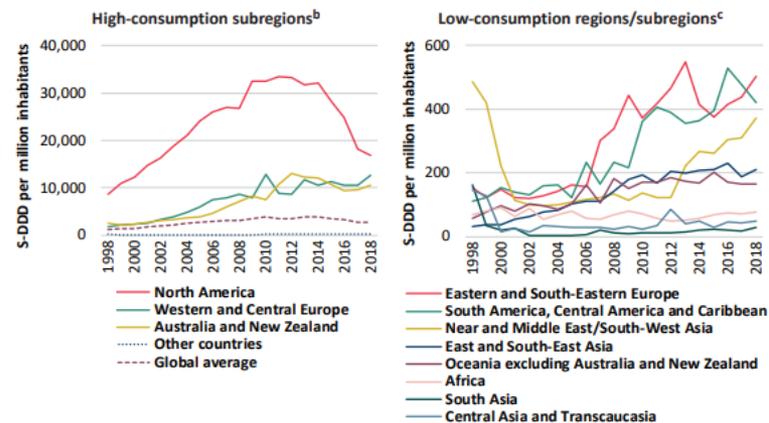


FIG. 6 Amounts available for medical consumption of codeine, fentanyl, morphine, pethidine and other opioids, by region and subregion,<sup>a</sup> 2018



Source: UNODC calculations based on *Narcotic Drugs 2019: Estimated World Requirements for 2020 – Statistics for 2018* (E/INCB/2019/2).

FIG. 7 Trends in availability of opioid analgesics for medical consumption, by region/subregion,<sup>a</sup> 1998–2018



Source: UNODC calculations based on *Narcotic Drugs 2019: Estimated World Requirements for 2020 – Statistics for 2018* (E/INCB/2019/2) and previous years.