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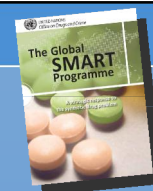
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE  
CONTROL COMMISSION  
**CICAD**

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

FORTY-NINTH REGULAR SESSION  
May 4 - 6, 2011  
Paramaribo, Suriname

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THE GLOBAL S.M.A.R.T. PROGRAM  
SYNTHETICS MONITORING: ANALYSIS, REPORTING AND TRENDS  
THE SITUATION OF AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (ATS)  
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## The Global S.M.A.R.T. Programme: *Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends*

### The situation of amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)

49<sup>th</sup> Regular Session CICAD/OEA, Paramaribo, Suriname  
May 4-6, 2011

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## Structure of presentation

- What are amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS)?
- Why are Latin America and Caribbean countries vulnerable?
- Filling the knowledge gaps- Global SMART
- Expanding Global SMART's reach

## Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)

### Two Groups:

(i) *Amphetamines-group* substances include predominantly amphetamine (including fake *Captagon*) and methamphetamine – in various forms, also methcathinone.



Tableted methamphetamine (Yaba)



Crystalline Methamphetamine



Captagon (amphetamine),

## Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)

Two Groups:

(ii) *Ecstasy-group* substances include MDMA (and its analogues) and substances containing or thought to contain MDMA – in various forms used different ways



*Ecstasy (MDMA)*



*Fake Ecstasy (BZP, ketamine, methamphetamine)*

How are ATS manufactured?

- **ATS manufacture requires key chemicals (precursors- 1988 Convention)**
  - Ephedrine/pseudoephedrine
    - Amphetamine/methamphetamine
  - Safrole/isosafrole (sassafras tree)
    - Ecstasy

### Routes of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine diversion cases, 2006/07 and 2008/09



Source: UNODC, 2010 World Drug Report, June 2010

### The story so far

- **Manufacture:** Reported in more than 80 countries.
- **Trafficking:**
  - Continuous increase over past decade, global seizures 52 mt (2008), 39 mt (1999)
  - Precursors trafficked globally
- **Use:**
  - More users of ATS than cocaine & heroin combined
  - Potential health problems. Between 1998 and 2008 great increase of ATS consumers and the demands of treatment.

**“Tip of the iceberg” = Significant information gaps exist**

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## Why are Latin American and Caribbean Countries vulnerable?

- Close proximity to major ATS markets (millions of potential customers, spill-over effect similar cocaine)
- Porous maritime borders
- Limited law enforcement capacity
- Limited awareness of the problem



## Critical importance of drug monitoring systems

- Drug monitoring systems should be in place BEFORE a problem occurs
- Drug monitoring systems should be comprehensive (health and law enforcement data)
- Drug monitoring systems should facilitate a proactive response



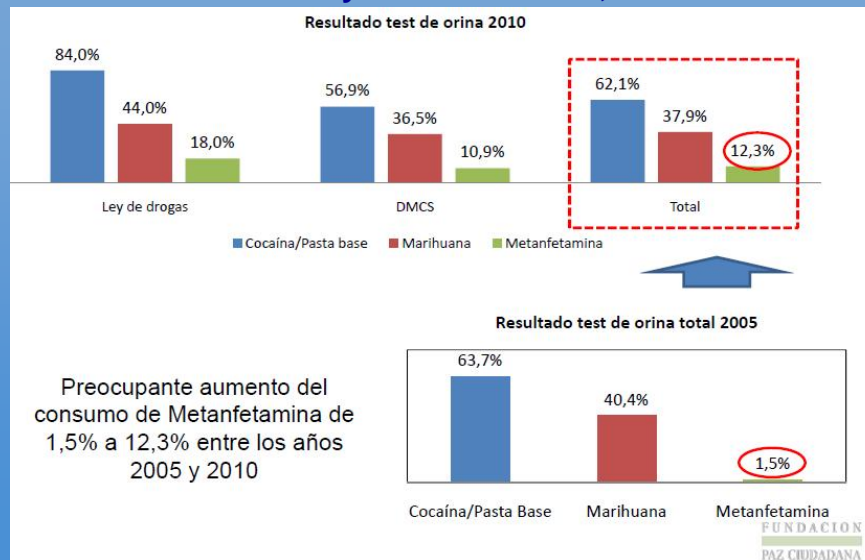
## Critical importance of ATS problem in Latin America and the Caribbean

- One of the main problems related to ATS consumption is due to lack of knowledge and the lack of information on this subject among authorities, technicians and the general population.
- Most surveys show that people connect synthetic drugs to medicine use, they don't ascribe risk to its consumption and they consider it a problem far from their own reality.
- Police officers and customs agents consider the detection of this kind of drugs less important during the mandatory checks at ports, airports and border crossings.
- In Latin America, drug problems are still being considered as centered on cocaine and its derivatives, and cannabis. The rest of the substances are of less care in consumption terms as well as in control of the illegal drug market.

## Risk of increase of ATS problem in Latin America and the Caribbean

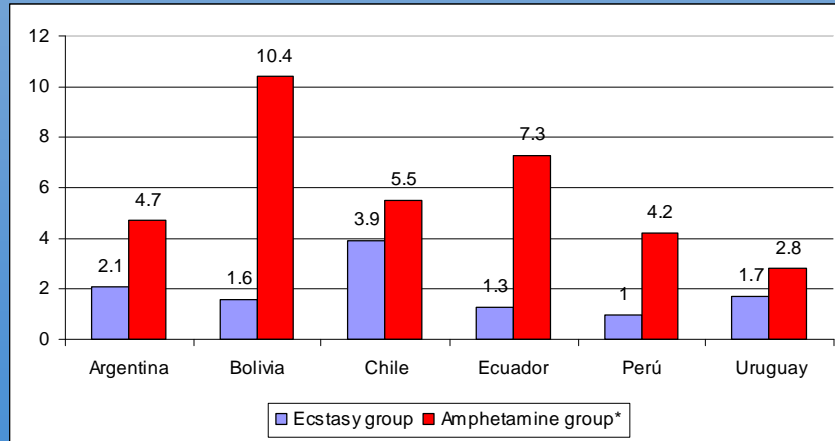
- Last World Drug Report showed an increase of 20% of clandestine laboratories and, for the first time, the existence of these kind of labs in Argentina, Brazil and Guatemala, a fact registered previously in Canada, Mexico and the United States only.
- In South America there is frequently an undue use of pharmaceutical stimulants, according to studies on the general population, students, detention centres and emergency rooms. However, there is no laboratory analysis of detected substances in order to determine the actual chemical composition of synthetic drugs consumed in this Subregion.

## Chile: more positive tests for methamphetamine used by arrestees - Nov, 2010



Source: [http://www.pazciudadana.cl/prensa\\_interioc.php?idPub=143](http://www.pazciudadana.cl/prensa_interioc.php?idPub=143)

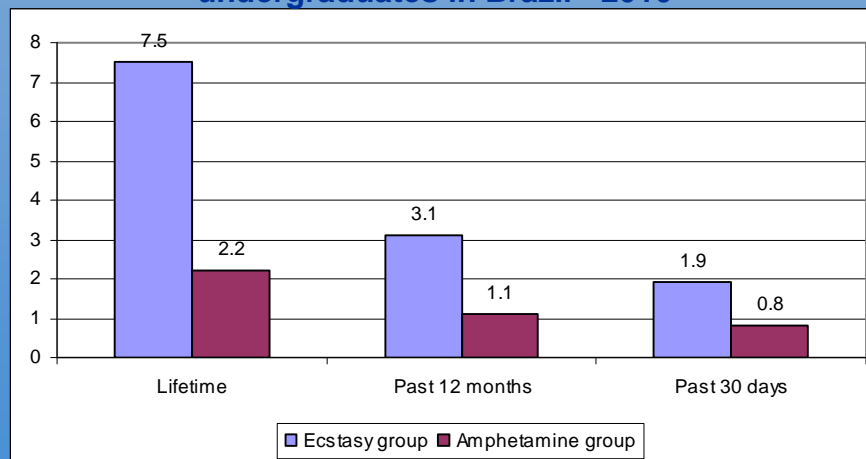
### Lifetime use of Ecstasy-group and Amphetamine-group among secondary students in select South American countries - 2007



Source: MEM/CICAD /OAS

\* Amphetamine or Methamphetamine without medical prescription

### Lifetime, Past 12 months and Past 30 days use of Ecstasy-group and Amphetamine-group among undergraduates in Brazil - 2010



Source: SENAD, I Levantamento Nacional sobre o Uso de Alcool, Tabaco e outras drogas entre Universitários das 27 Capitais Brasileiras - Brasília, 2010





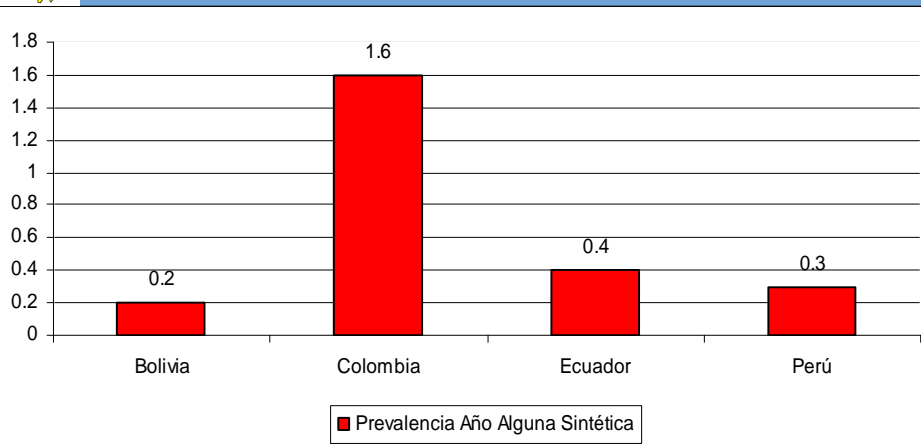
## MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF SUPPORT PROJECT TO ANDEAN COMMUNITY - DROSICAN Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru

Studies realised among Andean undergraduates and qualitative studies on youth confirm synthetic drugs use in the Region.

- In contrast to other regions and countries it is not a high level of use, but high enough for concern.
- Main users are young people, and consumption – mainly **ecstasy** and **LSD**- is related to recreational situations like party and similars.
- Alcohol abuse is significantly high in Andean Region and it's evident a high level of dependency and a polyconsumption associated to this abuse among youth as well.



## ANNUAL PREVALENCE OF ANY SYNTHETIC DRUG USE AMONG UNDERGRADUATES – FOUR ANDEAN COUNTRIES-



Source: Estudio Epidemiológico Andino sobre Consumo de Drogas Sintéticas en la Población Universitaria, DROSICAN, EU/Andean Community, octubre, 2009

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## UNODC Global S.M.A.R.T. Programme

### *Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends*

**Objective:** Member States are able to make effective evidence-based decisions to counter the problem of synthetic drugs

**Outcome 1:** Generate and manage information on ATS.

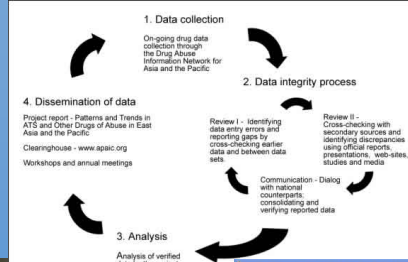
**Outcome 2:** Drug information analysed and reported on at national, regional and global level.

**Outcome 3:** ATS information is used by countries for evidence-based policies and strategic interventions.



## SMART Investments in Capacity

- Regional and national capacity building
- National trainings and review sessions
- On-line data collection
- Data verification and quality assurance
- Country situation reports
- Regional assessments



Drug Type	Reported Cases	Quantity Seized	Unit of measurement
Cannabis herb	0	286.00	kilograms
Opium (raw & prepared)	0	9.40	kilograms
Heroin	3	7.59	kilograms
Methylphenidate (Ritalin tablets)	61	137,400.00	tablet

## Supported by UNODC forensic science programme

**UNODC**  
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**MULTILINGUAL DICTIONARY OF PRECURSORS AND CHEMICALS FREQUENTLY USED IN THE ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL**

DICTIONNAIRE MULTILINGUE DES PRÉCURSEURS ET DES SUBSTANCES CHIMIQUES FRÉQUEMMENT UTILISÉS DANS LA FABRICATION ILLICITE DE STUPEFIANTS ET DE SUBSTANCES PSYCHOTROPES PLACÉS SOUS CONTRÔLE INTERNATIONAL

DICCIONARIO MULTILINGÜE DE PRECURSORES Y SUSTANCIAS QUÍMICAS UTILIZADOS FRECUENTEMENTE EN LA FABRICACIÓN ILCITA DE ESTUPEFACIENTES Y SUSTANCIAS SICOTRÓPICAS SOMETIDOS A FISCALIZACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

المعجم المتعدد اللغات للسلائف والمواد الكيميائية التي يكثر استخدامها في الصنع غير المشروع للمخدرات والمواد العقلية الخاضعة للسيطرة الدولية

《经常用于非法制造受国际管制麻醉药品和精神药物的前体和化学品多种语文词典》

Многоязычный словарь по прекурсорам и химикатам, часто используемым при незаконном изготовлении наркотических средств и психотропных веществ, находящихся под международным контролем



- Field detection kits
  - precursor chemicals
  - synthetic drugs



- Computer-based training material

- New multi-lingual precursor dictionary

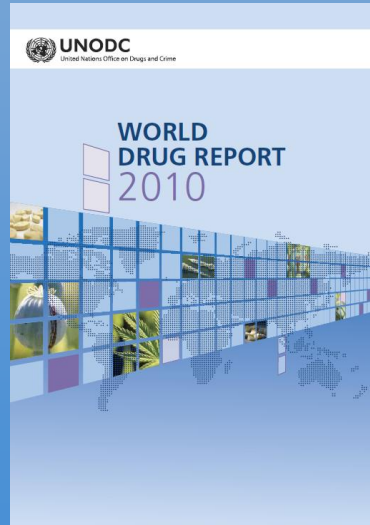
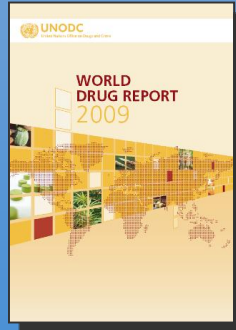
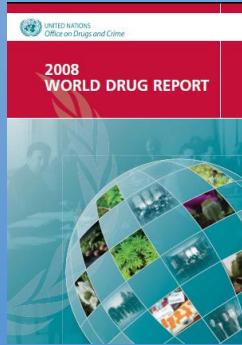
## Global SMART – accomplishments to date

- Global ATS Assessment, September 2008
- Global SMART Update v1, March 2009
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2009
- Global SMART programme staffed, July 2009
- Regional East and South-East Asia workshop, July 2009
- National workshops (Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines), December 2009; Malaysia, June 2010
- Global SMART Update v2, October 2009
- East and South-East Asia Regional Report, November 2009
- Global SMART at SYNDEC4 Conference, November 2009
- Global SMART Update v3, March 2010
- Commission on Narcotic Drug 53rd session, Global SMART side-event, March 2010
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2010
- Global SMART Update v4, October 2010
- SMART Advisory Group Meeting, March 2011
- Global SMART Update v5, March 2011

## Global ATS Context

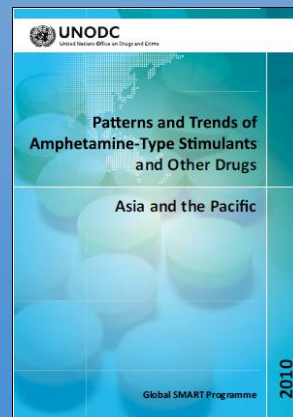
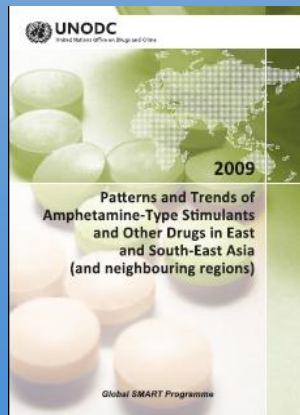


## Global context- World Drug Report



## Regional context

Patterns and Trends of ATS in East and South-East Asia  
2009 (includes section on Pacific)



2010 - Patterns and Trends of ATS and Other Drugs  
Asia and the Pacific

## SMART currently operates in East and South-East Asia



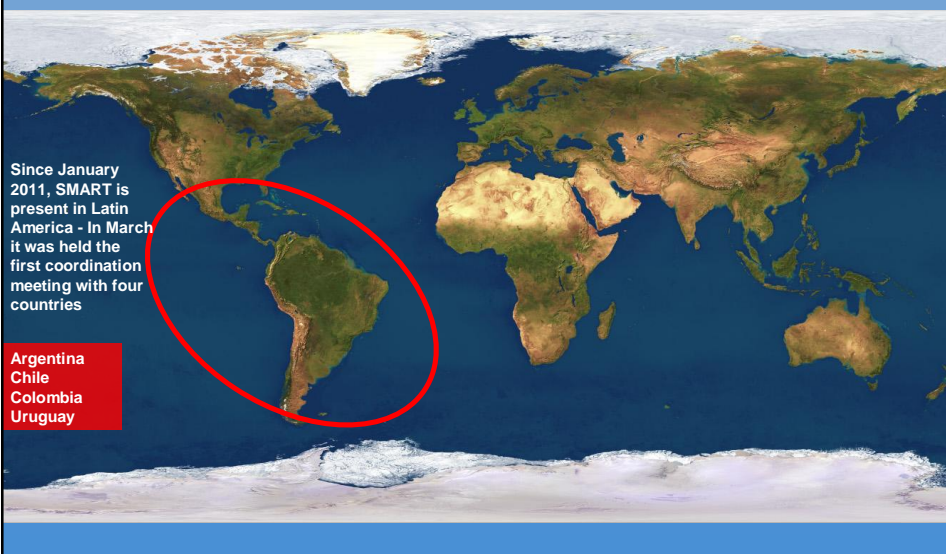
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## GLOBAL SMART PROGRAMME IN LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN

- The expansion of the Global SMART includes Latin America and the Caribbean countries.
- As it has been working with East and Southeast Asia, the incorporation of these countries will be gradual
- The countries will be integrated gradually according to:
  1. The detection of the problem, both use or trafficking of ATS
  2. The interest in countering the problem of synthetic drugs
  3. Generate and manage information on ATS
  4. Interest in developing national publications on the subject and contribute to the development of regional and global publications
  5. Interest in using this information to develop policies and intervention programmes based on evidence.

## SMART priority regions—targeted expansion





Thank you very much for your attention

More sources for ATS information

[www.unodc.org](http://www.unodc.org)

[www.apaic.org](http://www.apaic.org)