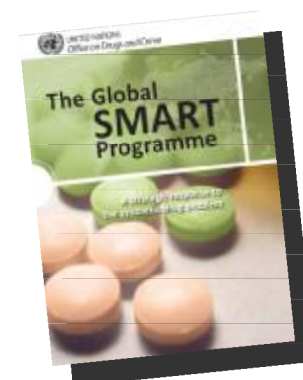




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ATS Situation in Latin America and Progress Made by SMART Programme in the Region

Dominican Republic, June 25th, 2012

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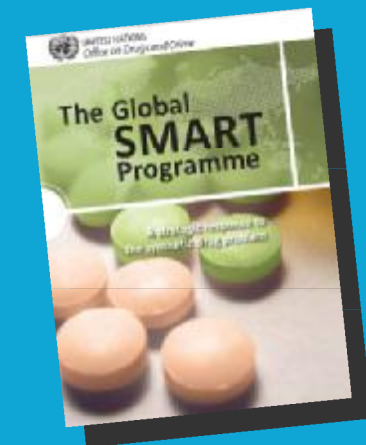


The Global S.M.A.R.T. Programme

(Synthetics Monitoring: Analyses, Reporting and Trends)

Latin America

Activities conducted in 2011



In September 2011, the first regional workshop of the SMART Programme in Latin America was held in Lima, Peru.

Participating countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.



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Activities conducted in 2011

During the first regional meeting, progress was made on the following topics:

a) The need to develop information on Amphetamine Type Stimulants (ATS) was placed on the agendas of countries in the region.

b) A number of practical initiatives for monitoring and addressing the spread of synthetic drugs in the region were introduced.

c) Reports on the synthetic drug situation and emerging substances.

d) Agreements were reached for information-sharing on synthetic drugs, the completion of the annual DAINLAC questionnaire—designed to function as an information network on drug use in Latin America—and the development of an annual report on synthetic drugs in Latin American countries, which should be finalized in 2012.

Presentations of the SMART Programme and ATS problem in Latin America in:

1) 49th Regular Session CICAD/OEA, with the participation of delegates from all the countries in the Americas.

2) The First International Multidisciplinary Forum on New Drugs, organized by EMCDDA.

3) The Meeting of the CICAD's Group of Experts on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products.

4) The 4th biennial meeting of Caribbean National Observatories on Drugs.

5) Meeting of COPOLAD Project: International Conference "Synthetic Drugs, an emerging phenomenon in Latin America".

6) The first session of the INTERPOL Capacity Building Programme on Organized Crime for the Americas.



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Regional Assessment

DAINLAC

Drug Abuse Information Network for Latin America and The Caribbean
UNODC - CICAD

Red de Información sobre Uso de Drogas para América Latina y El Caribe

3. Observaciones de las tendencias generales del consumo de drogas		Introducción de datos
País:	2011	
ADN:	2011	

Se debe exponer sus impresiones sobre la **TENDENCIA GENERAL** del consumo de drogas en su país. Ordene combinatoriamente los tipos de drogas desde las de consumo más frecuente (1) hasta las de consumo menos frecuente. La tendencia correspondiente a cada tipo de droga puede indicarse en los casilleros que figuran a continuación. Pueden formularse observaciones y aclaraciones sobre cada tipo de droga en los casilleros de Observaciones.

Tipo de droga	Orden de importancia	Tendencia	Observaciones
Heroína de carbón			
Resina de cannabis			
Heroína			
Opio			
Cocaína (en polvo)			
Cocaína (crack)			
Anfetaminas			
Metamfetamina (cristalizada)			
Metamfetamina (comprimidos/tabletas)			
Metamfetamina (en polvo)			
Estado			
Barbitúricos			
Benzodiazepinas			
LSD			
Ketamina			
Trópicos			
OTRAS DROGAS (Si desea especificar)	Orden de importancia	Tendencia	Observaciones

2



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Global SMART
Programme

Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in Latin America

Preliminary assessment report 2011

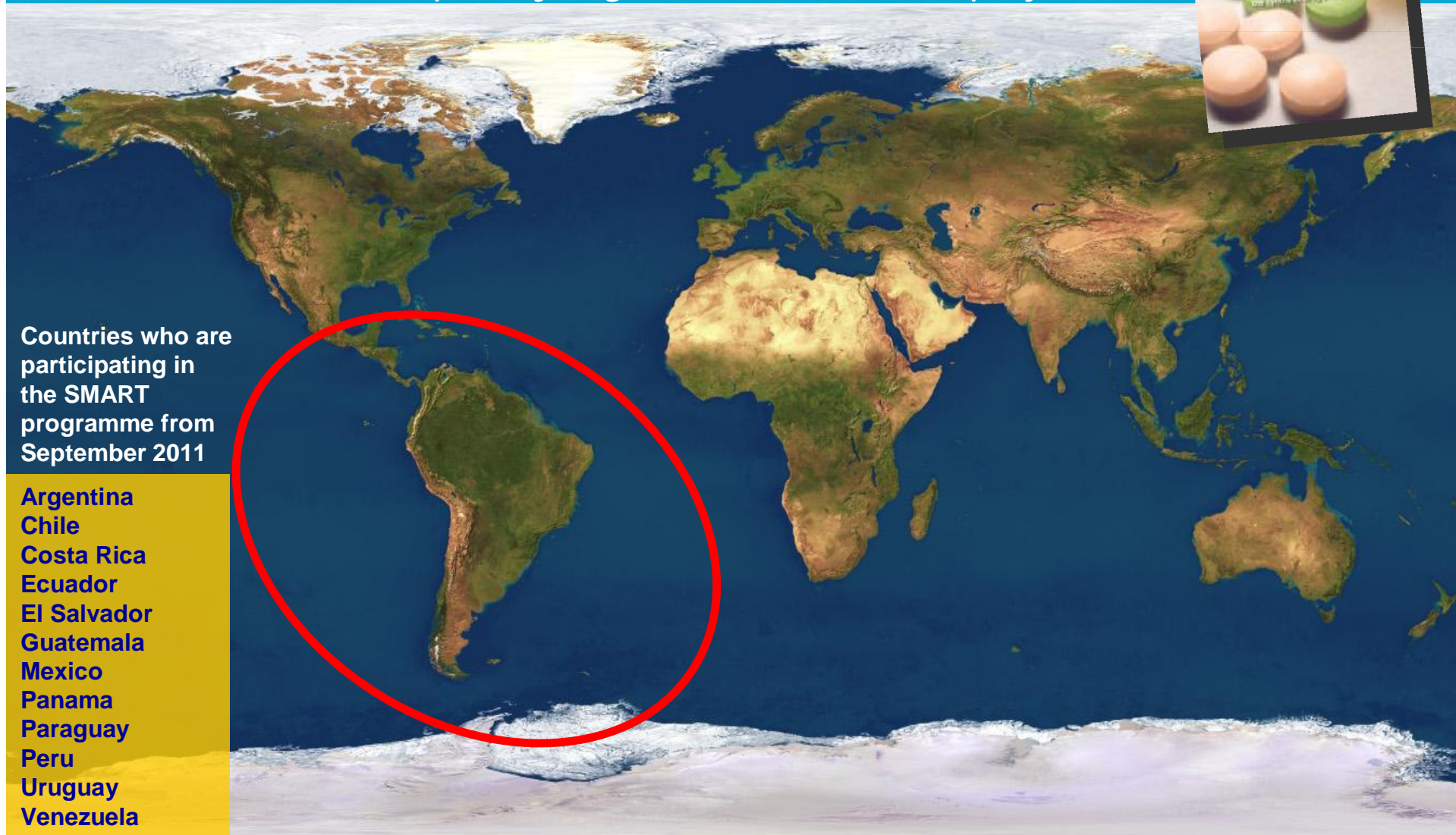


<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientists/smart.html>

http://www.cicad.oas.org/Main/Template.asp?File=/oid/smart_eng.asp



Latin America is a priority region for the SMART project



Countries who are participating in the SMART programme from September 2011

- Argentina
- Chile
- Costa Rica
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Mexico
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Uruguay
- Venezuela



The actions in Latin America are made possible by financial support from Canada



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Regional Assessment

Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)

The supply of ATS



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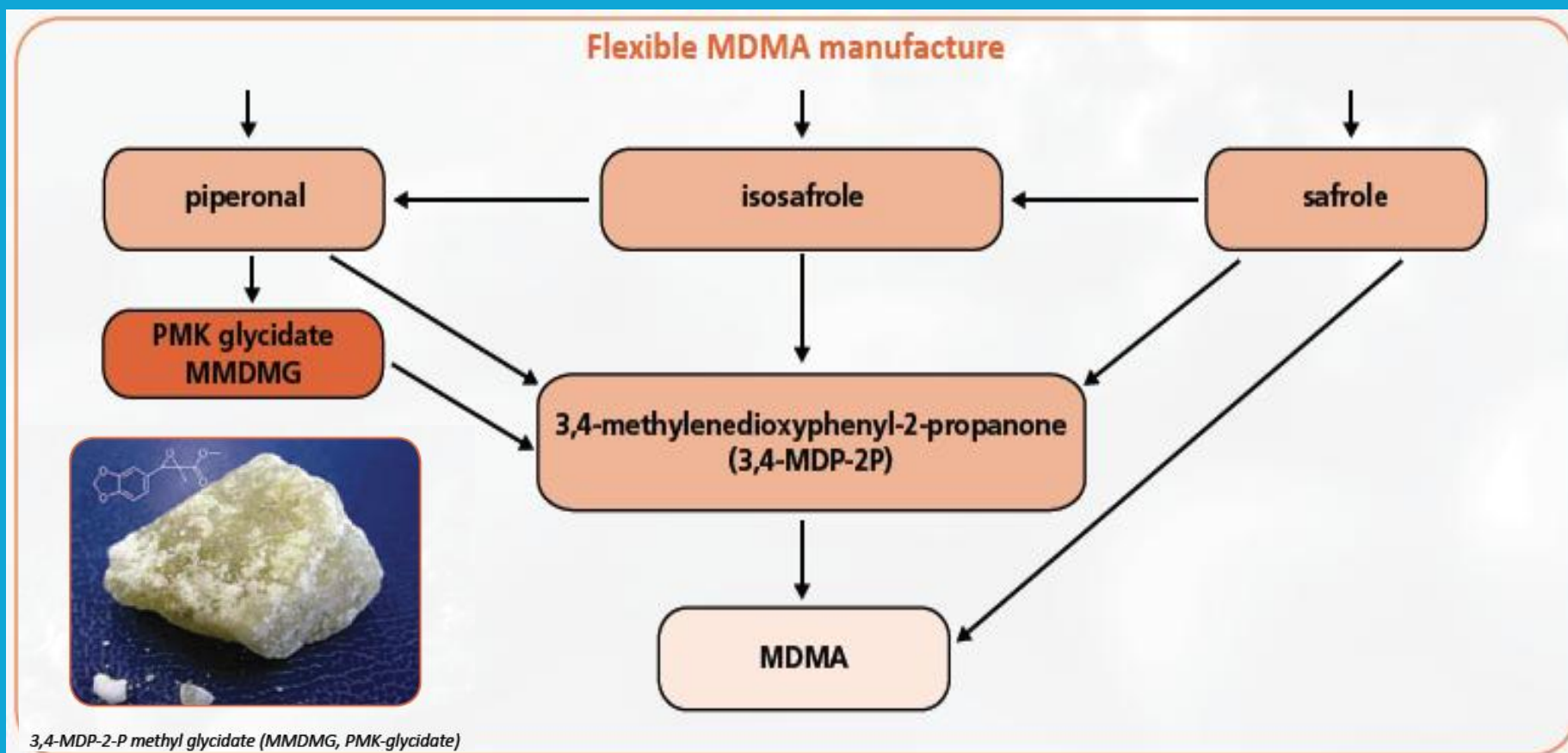
illicit ATS manufacture- *PRECURSORS*

The precursors for ecstasy-group substances include safrole (also in the form of safrole rich oils), isosafrole, piperonal and 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P) – also known as piperonyl methylketone (PMK) – which are all under international control.

The internationally controlled substance 1-phenyl-2propanone (P-2-P), also known as benzyl methylketone (BMK) and its precursor phenylacetic acid can be used for the synthesis of both amphetamine and methamphetamine. Ephedrine and pseudoephedrine are the main precursors for methamphetamine and are also under international control, in their bulk form. Some countries have also banned drugs containing these products.

The changing faces of illicit ATS manufacture - MDMA

There can be no ATS manufacture without precursor chemicals – so if supply of an essential precursor chemical such as 3,4-MDP-2-P is still low, how is a drug like ecstasy made?

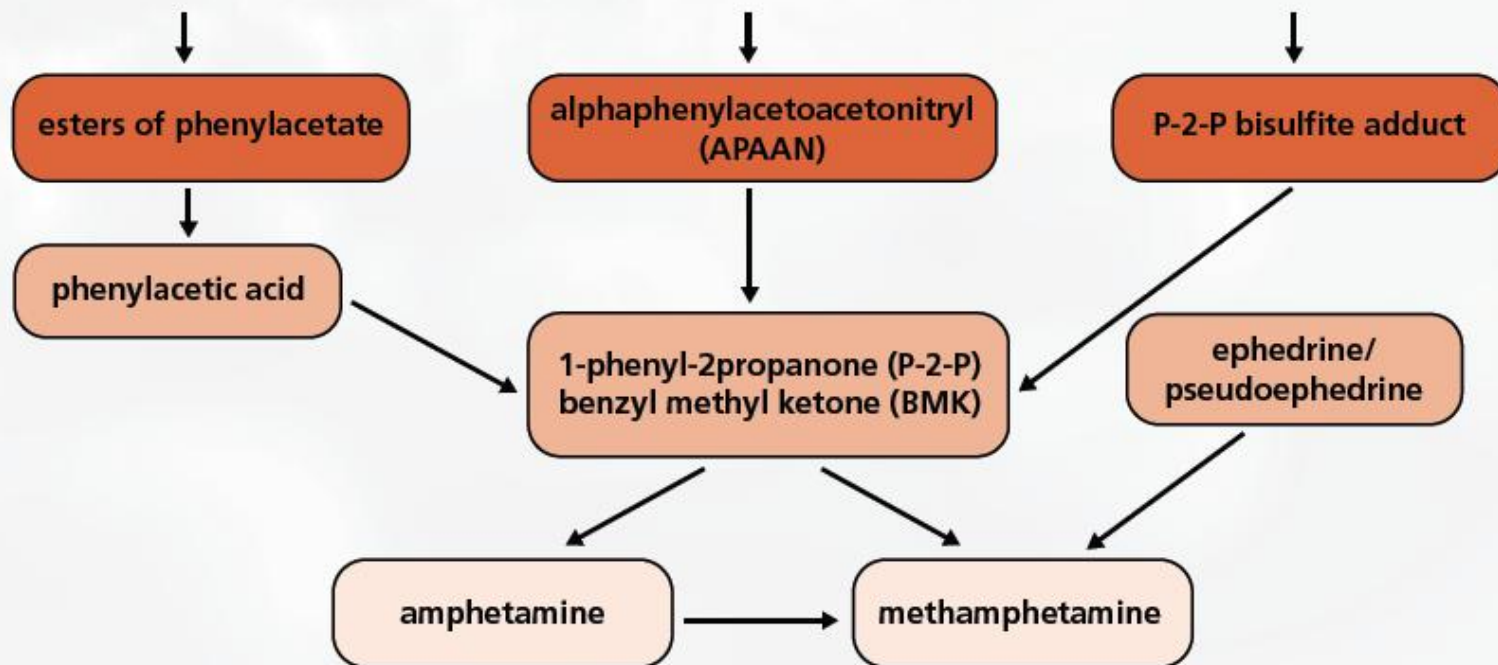




The changing faces of illicit ATS manufacture - AMPHETAMINES

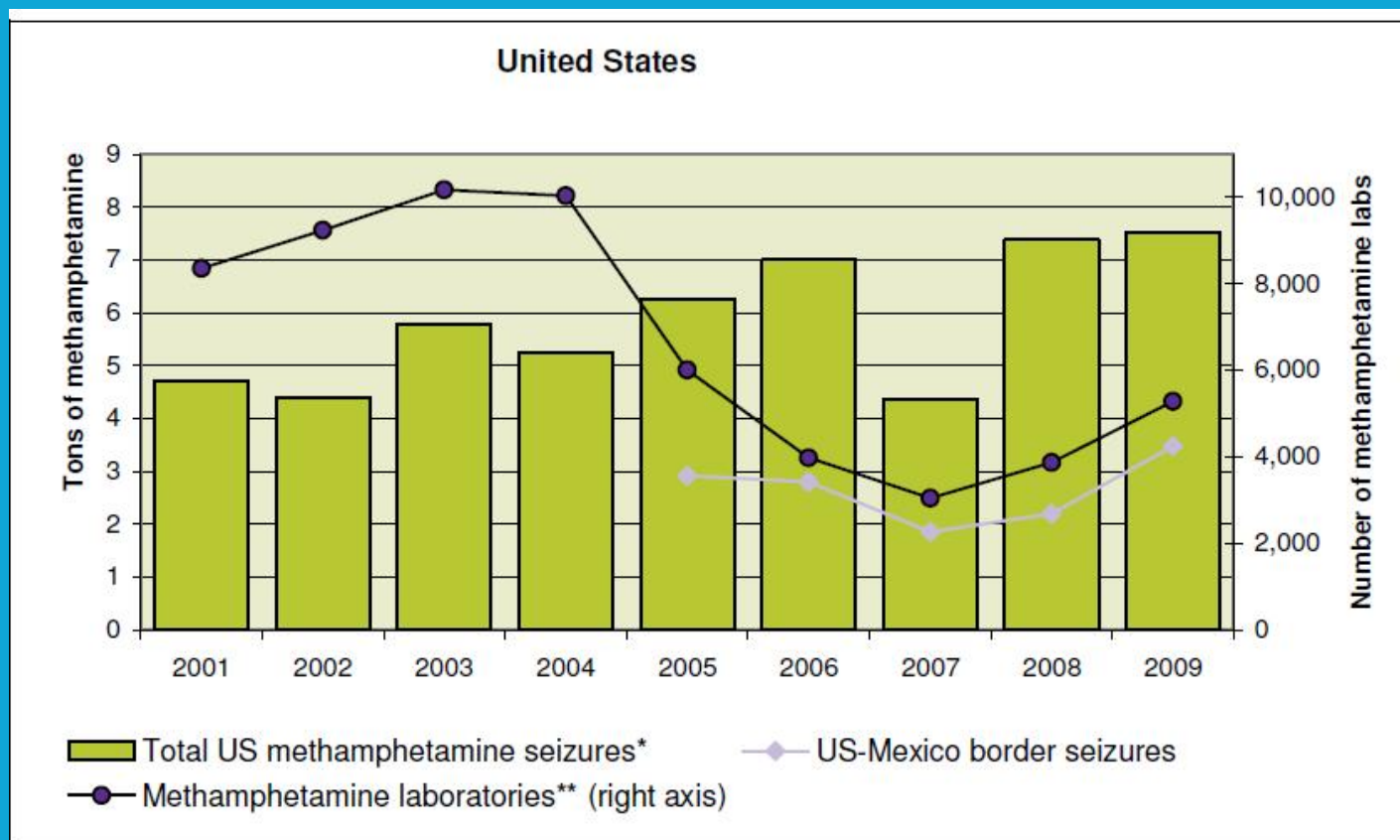


Flexible amphetamines manufacture



Illicit ATS manufacture

Figure 1: USA: seizures of methamphetamine reported near the Mexico border versus seizures of USA-based illicit methamphetamine laboratories, 2001-2009

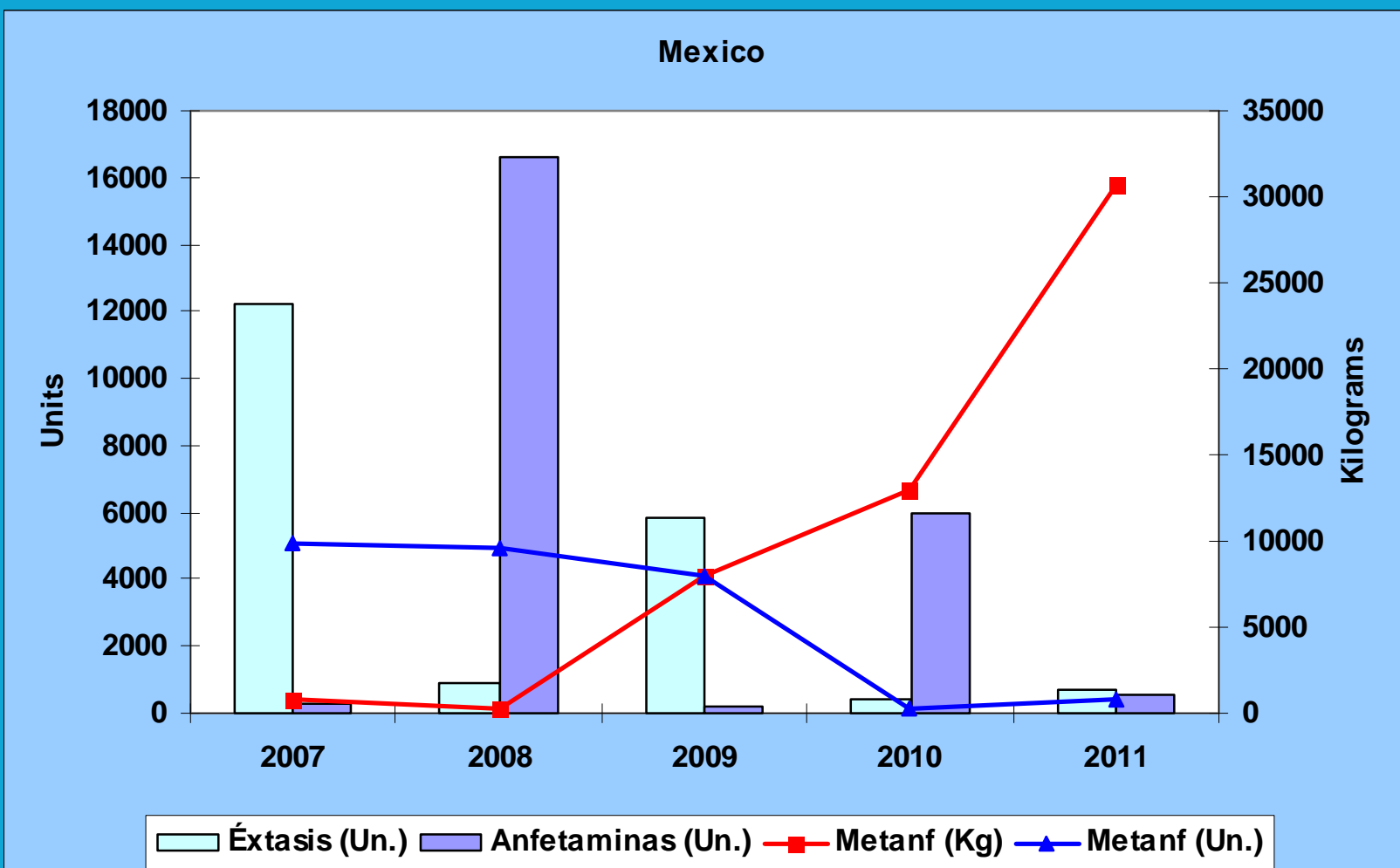


* Includes powder, crystal, oil, liquid and pills.

** Excluding dump sites and chemical equipment/ glassware incidents

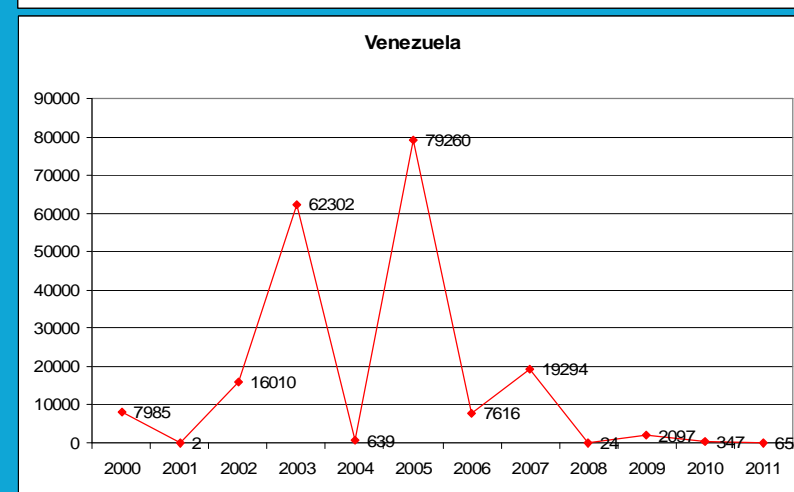
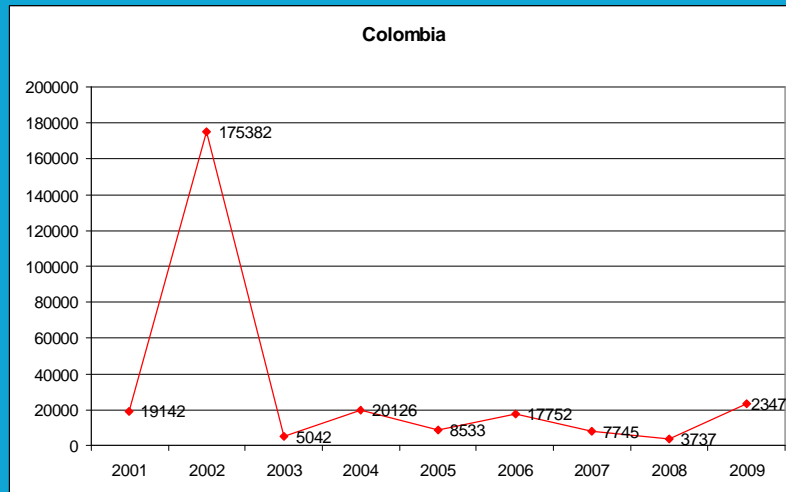
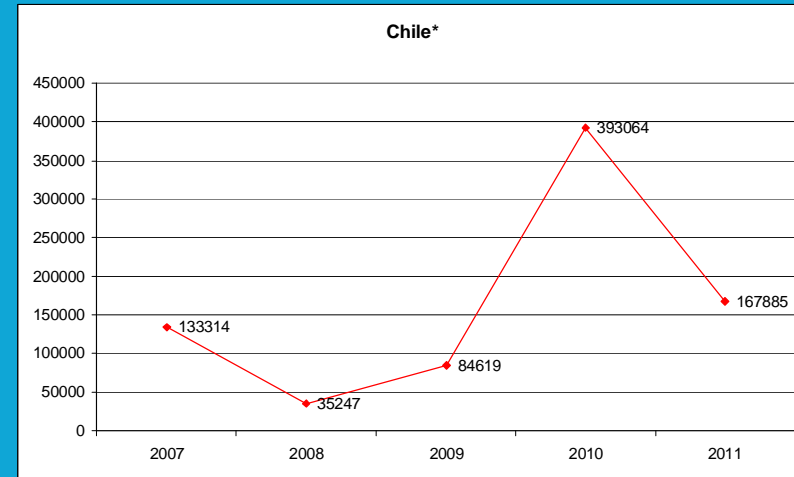
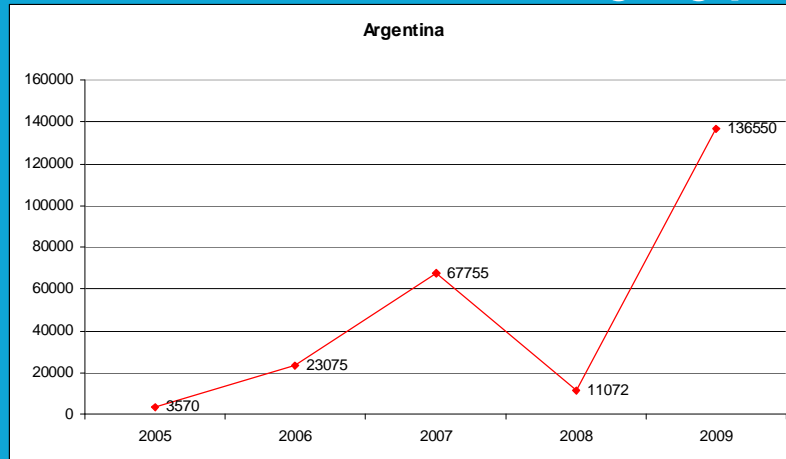
Source: UNODC DELTA, US Department of Justice

ATS seizures in Mexico



Sources: Brief SMART Questionnaire 2011 and Office of the Mexican Attorney-General, PGR

Seizures of ecstasy-type substances units



Sources: Brief SMART Questionnaire 2011 and MEM Report 2010

- * Note: In relation to ATS in Chile, the information provided by law enforcement is added in a category as "pharmaceuticals", because the seizures are of lesser amounts. This category contains controlled and uncontrolled drugs.



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ATS trafficking in the Americas



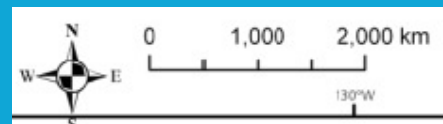


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Diversión and trafficking of precursor chemicals

Americas: countries reporting drug precursor seizures, 2006-2009



Source: INCB

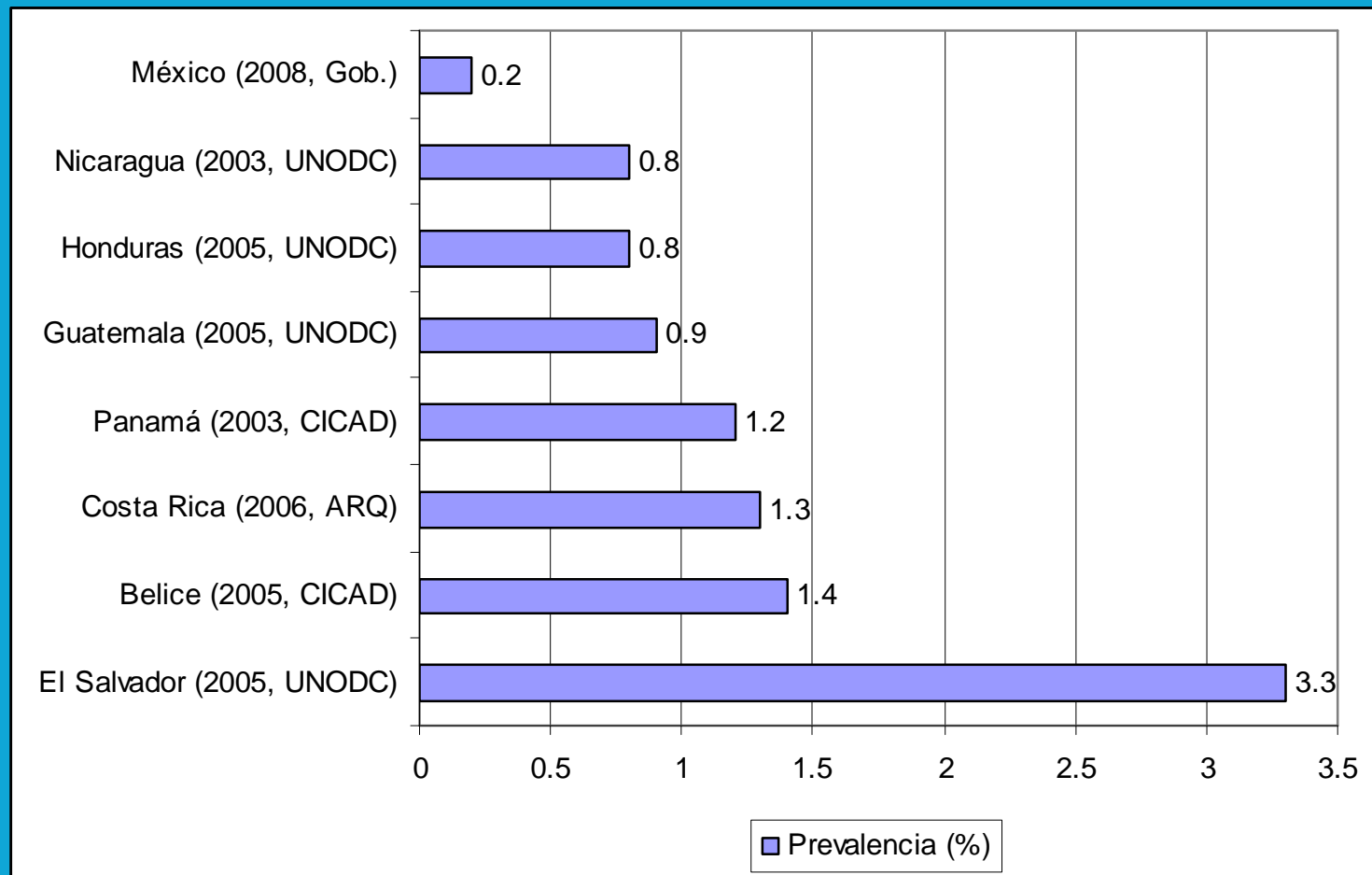


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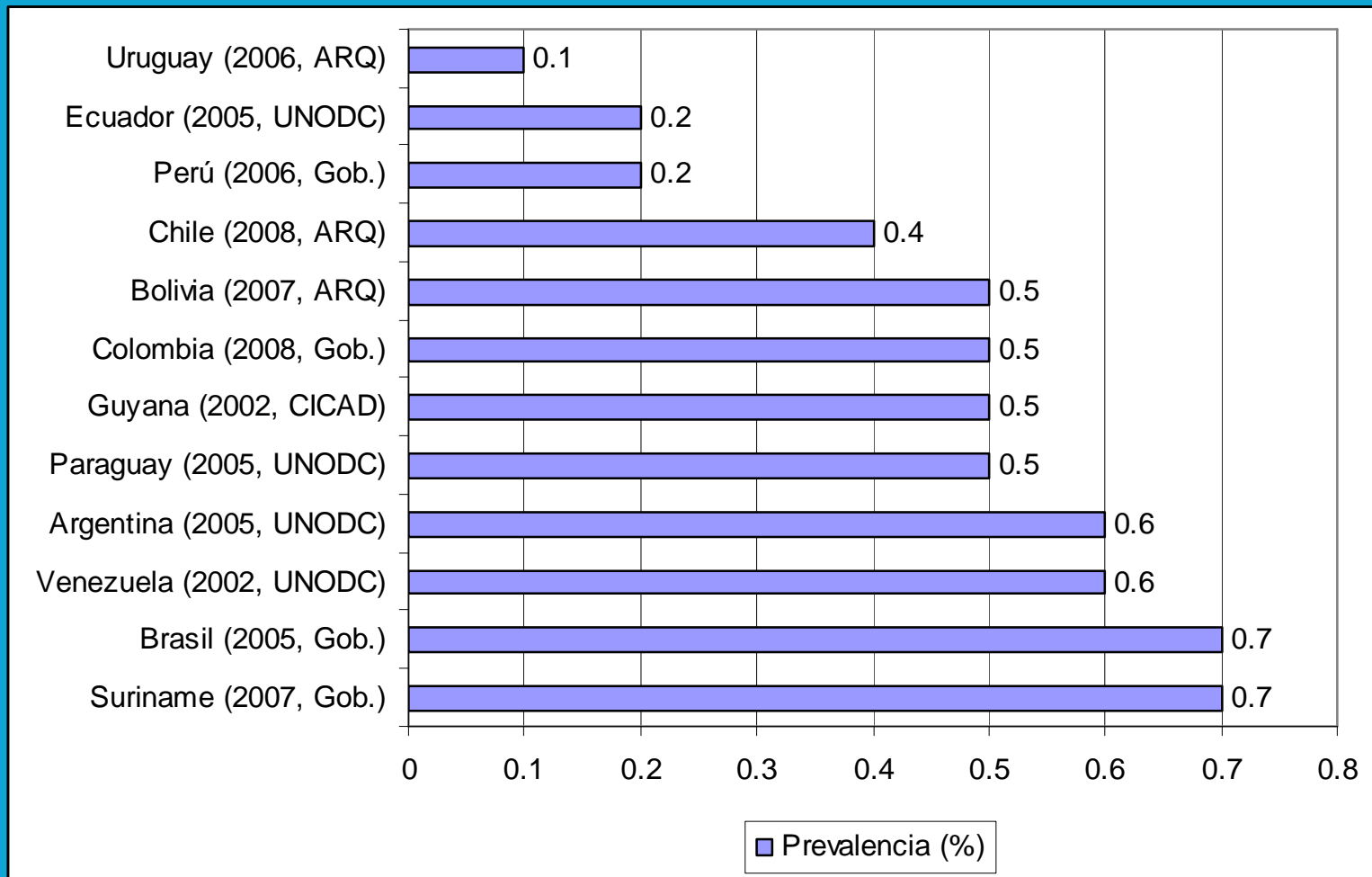
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Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS)
The demand for ATS

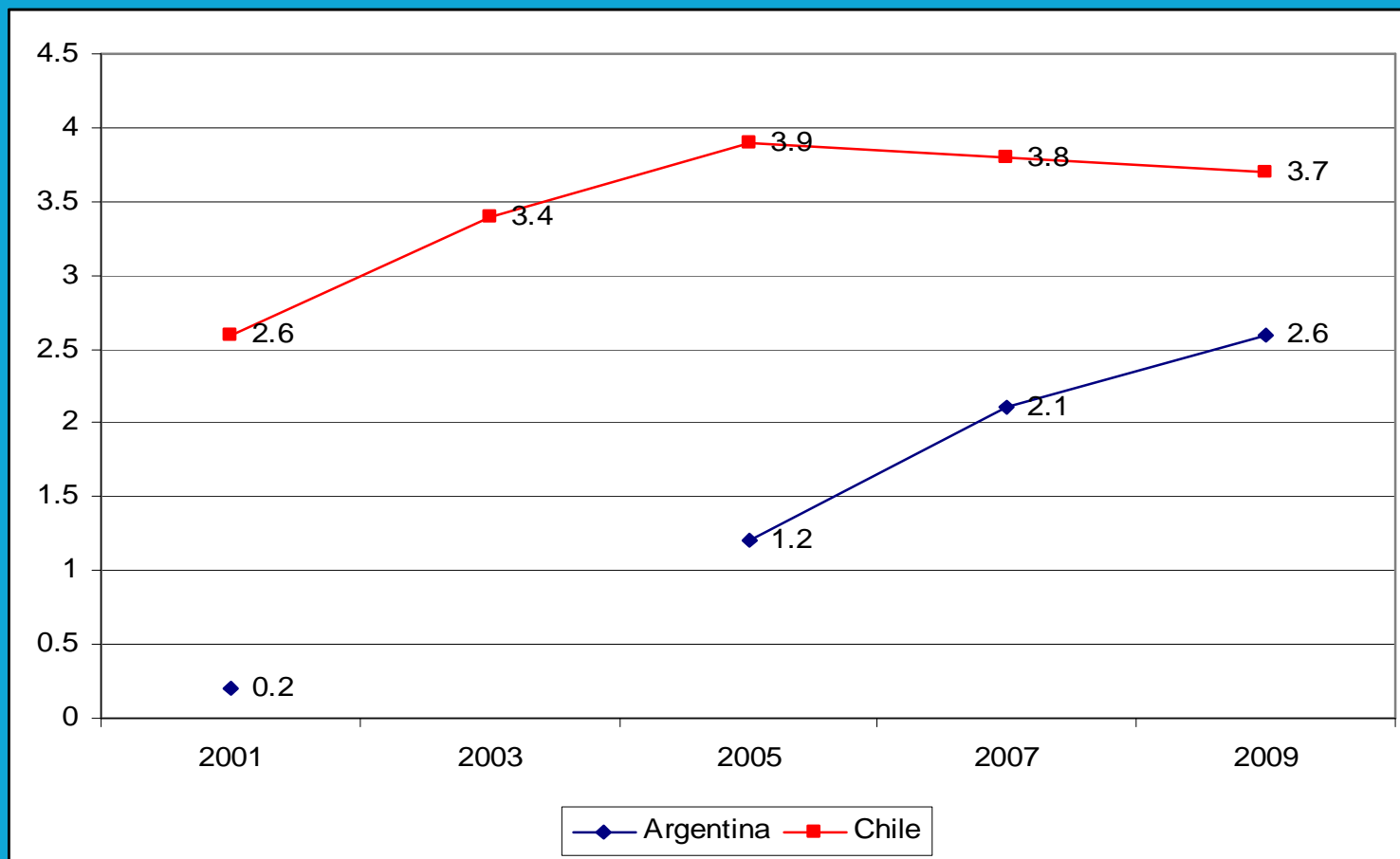
Central America and Mexico: annual ATS prevalence among population aged 15-64, latest year available



South America: annual ATS prevalence among population aged 15-64, latest year available

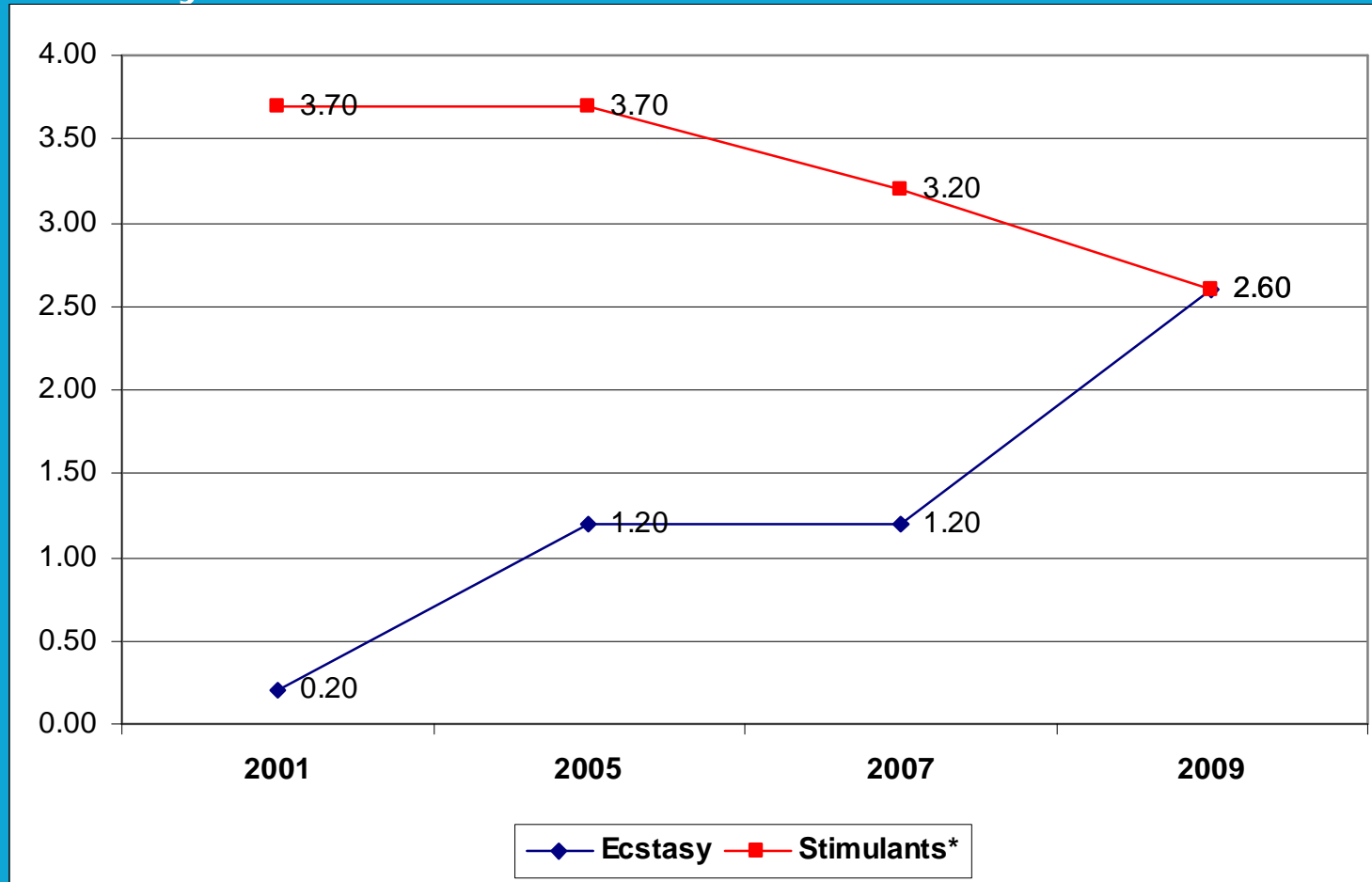


Argentina and Chile, trend of the lifetime prevalence of Ecstasy use among secondary school students, 2001-2009



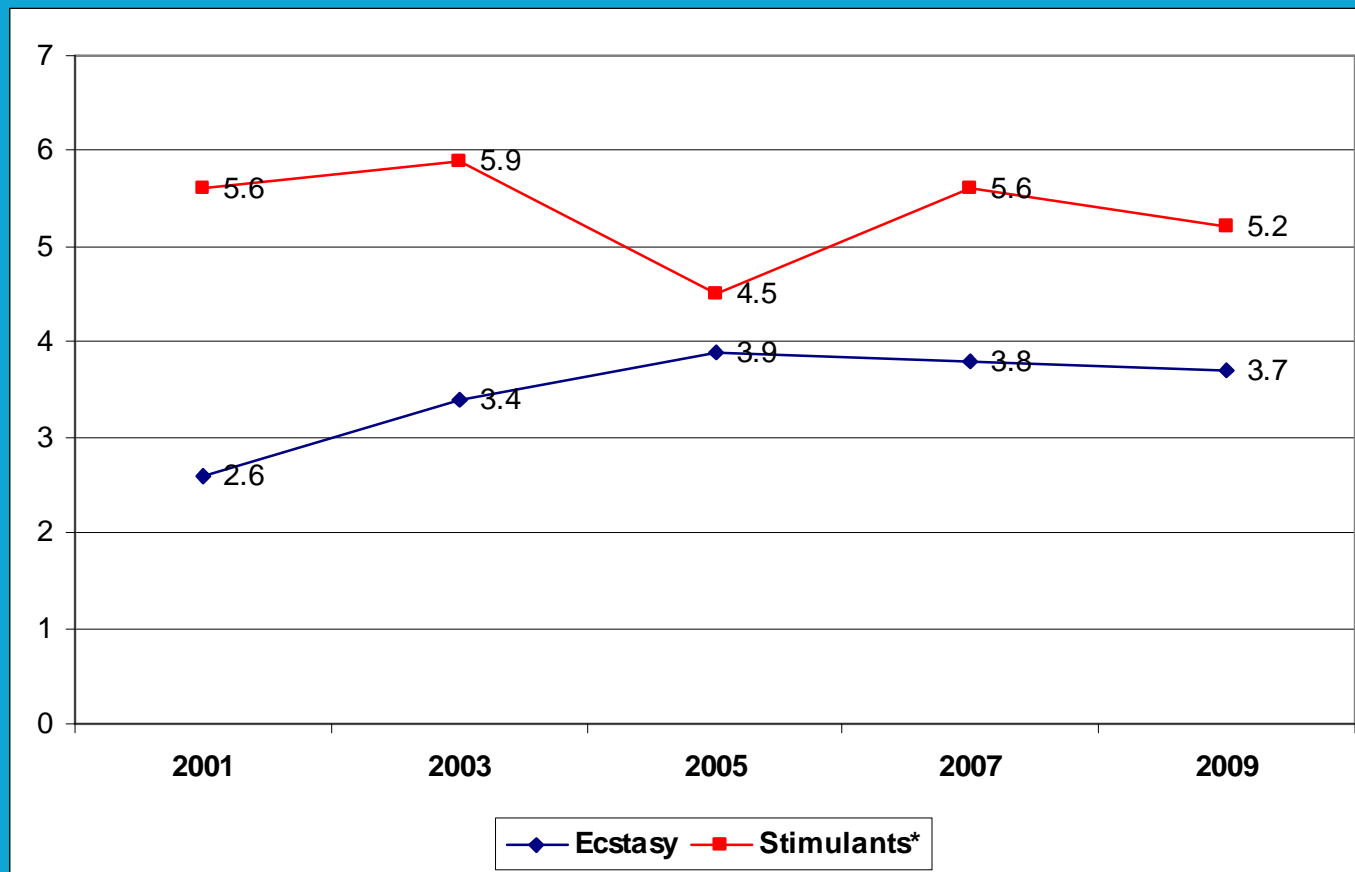
Sources: Brief SMART Questionnaire 2011 , SEDRONAR and SENDA.
Note: Argentina did not make the corresponding study in 2003.

Argentina: Trend of the lifetime prevalence of ATS use among secondary school students, 2001-2009



**Used amphetamine-type stimulants without prescription.
Source: Brief SMART Questionnaire, 2011*

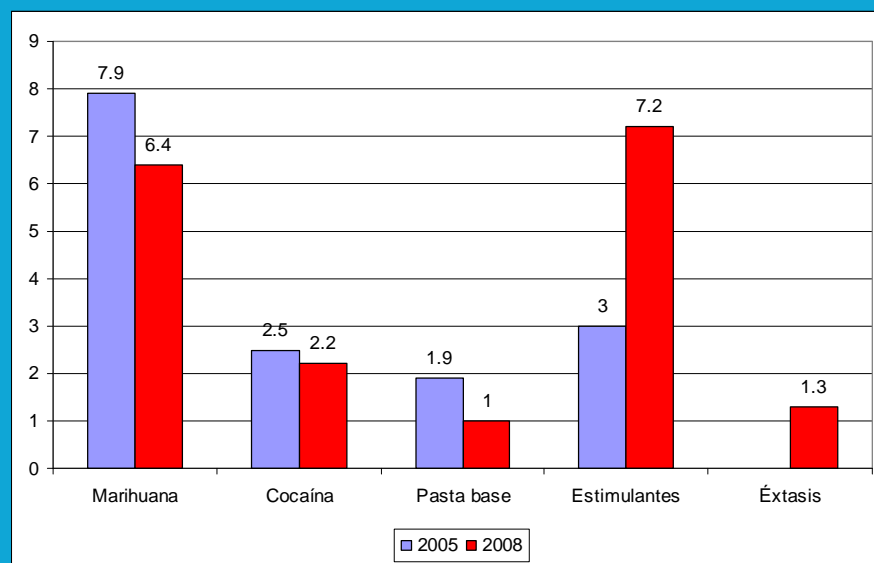
Chile: Trend of lifetime prevalence of ATS use among grade 8th students (not secondary) and 1st to 4th secondary school, 2001-2009



**Stimulants without prescription such as amphetamines or methamphetamines*

Source: Brief SMART Questionnaire 2011, Octavo Estudio en Población Escolar, SENDA, Chile, 2010

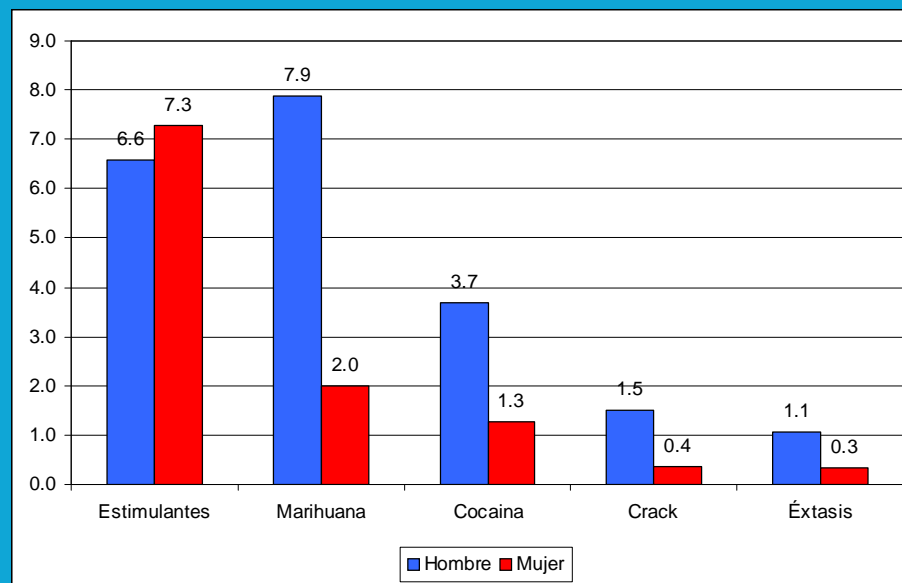
Ecuador, Lifetime prevalence of Drugs use among secondary school students, 2005-2008



Source: National Observatory on Drugs, Ecuador

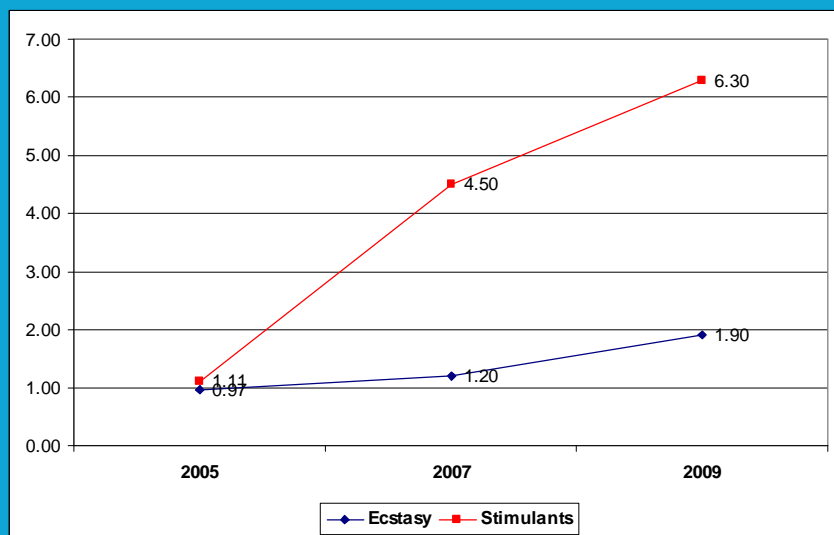
Note: Ecuador did not have data of ecstasy in 2005

Guatemala, Lifetime prevalence of Drugs use among secondary school students, 2003

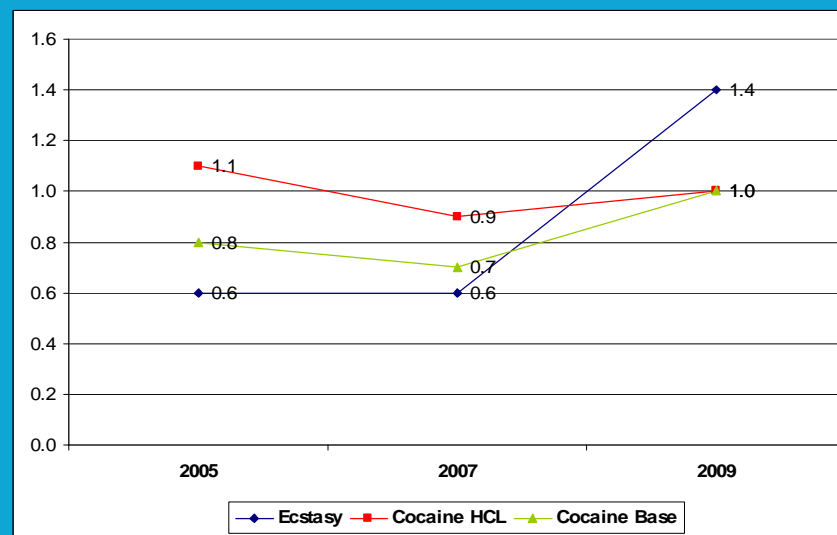


Source: MEM/CICAD/OEA, 2010

Peru, Trend of lifetime prevalence of ATS use in secondary school students, 2005-2009



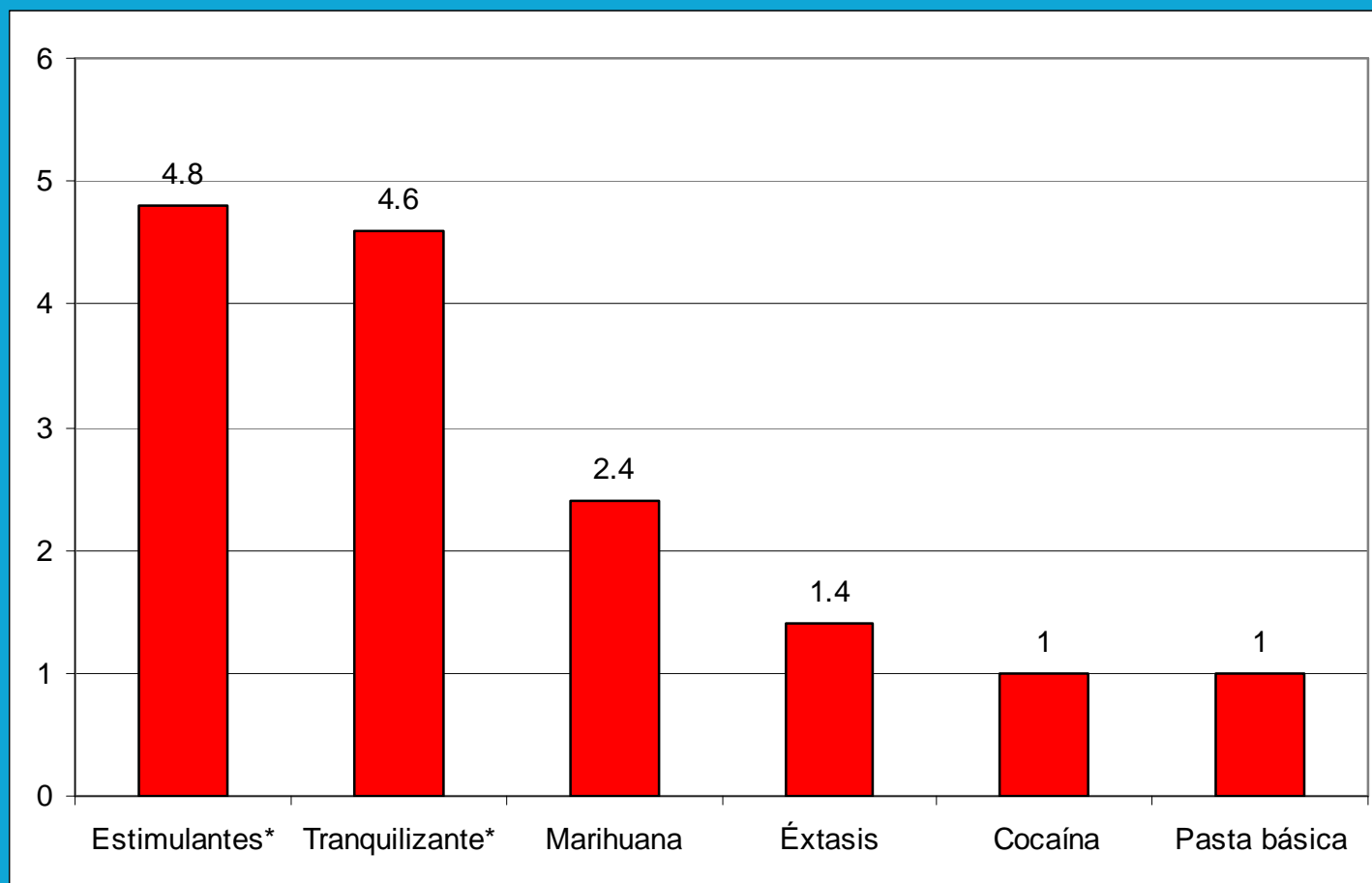
Peru, Trend of Annual prevalence of Stimulant Drugs Use among secondary school students, 2005-2009



Source: Brief SMART Questionnaire 2011 and DEVIDA - Peru

* Used as medicine without prescription

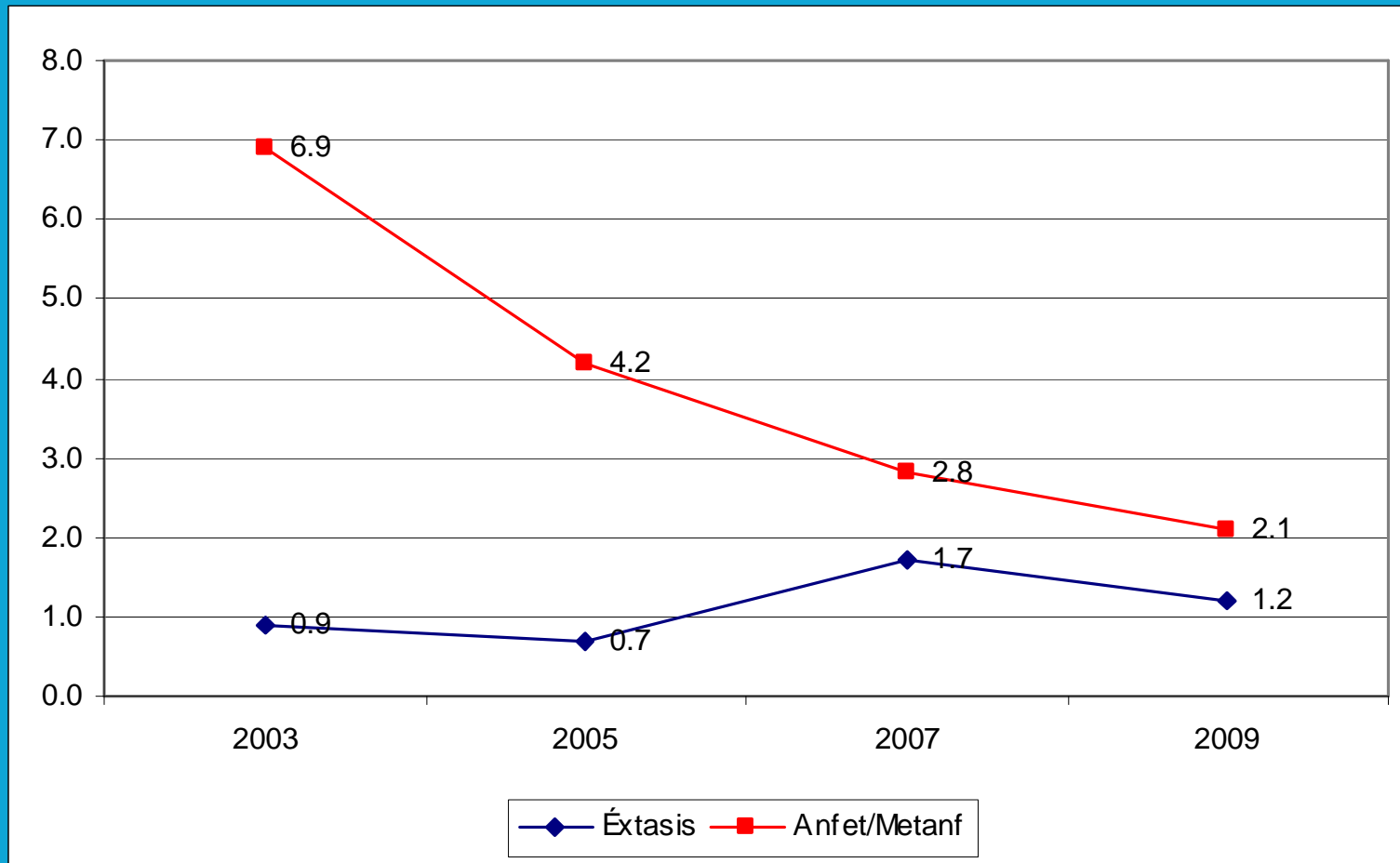
Peru: Past year prevalence of drugs use among secondary school students, 2009



•Used as medicine without prescription

•Source: Source: Brief SMART Questionnaire 2011 and DEVIDA - Peru

Uruguay: Trend of lifetime prevalence of ATS use in secondary school students, 2003-2009



Fuente: Source: Brief SMART Questionnaire 2011 and JND - Uruguay



Concluding Remarks

- It is necessary *to continue supporting the collection of data on ATS in the region.*
- The *DAINLAC questionnaire /SMART questionnaire* should become an important tool for ATS data collection in the region.
- Data from *monitoring control system* should be part of the information available periodically in the National Observatories on Drugs and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs.
- Since many countries do not generate information because they have not the technical or financial resources needed, *it is important to support countries with some resources* in order to generate updated data.
- In the area of control of drug supply, *training for law enforcement* is required to generate more knowledge in the region on the ATS problem and precursors.



Concluding Remarks

- Law enforcement should be *trained in better detection of ATS in control points* at ports, airports and border crossings.
- *Forensic experts* in law enforcement should be trained in chemical analysis of seized substances.
- *Research on chemical characterization* should be conducted on various substances circulating in the region known as “pharmaceutical stimulants”. In many countries these are the primary drugs used or one of the top three.
- *Ecstasy use among young people is a problem* that should be addressed by the health systems of member states. It is urgent to start prevention programs aimed specifically at these drugs.



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Thank you very much for your attention

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Division of Policy Analysis and Public Affairs
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More sources for ATS information:

<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientists/smart.html>

www.cicad.oas.org/Main/Template.asp?File=/oid/smart_eng.asp

www.apaic.org