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INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION

C I C A D

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

FIFTY-SECOND REGULAR SESSION
November 28 - 30, 2012
San José, Costa Rica

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AMPHETAMINE-TYPE STIMULANTS (ATS) AND OTHER SYNTHETIC DRUGS GLOBAL AND HEMISPHERIC TRENDS

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UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Global SMART Programme

Amphetamine-Type Stimulants (ATS) and other synthetic drugs
Global and Hemispheric Trends

Fifty-Second Regular Session
OAS/SMS/CICAD
November 28-30, 2012 - San José, Costa Rica

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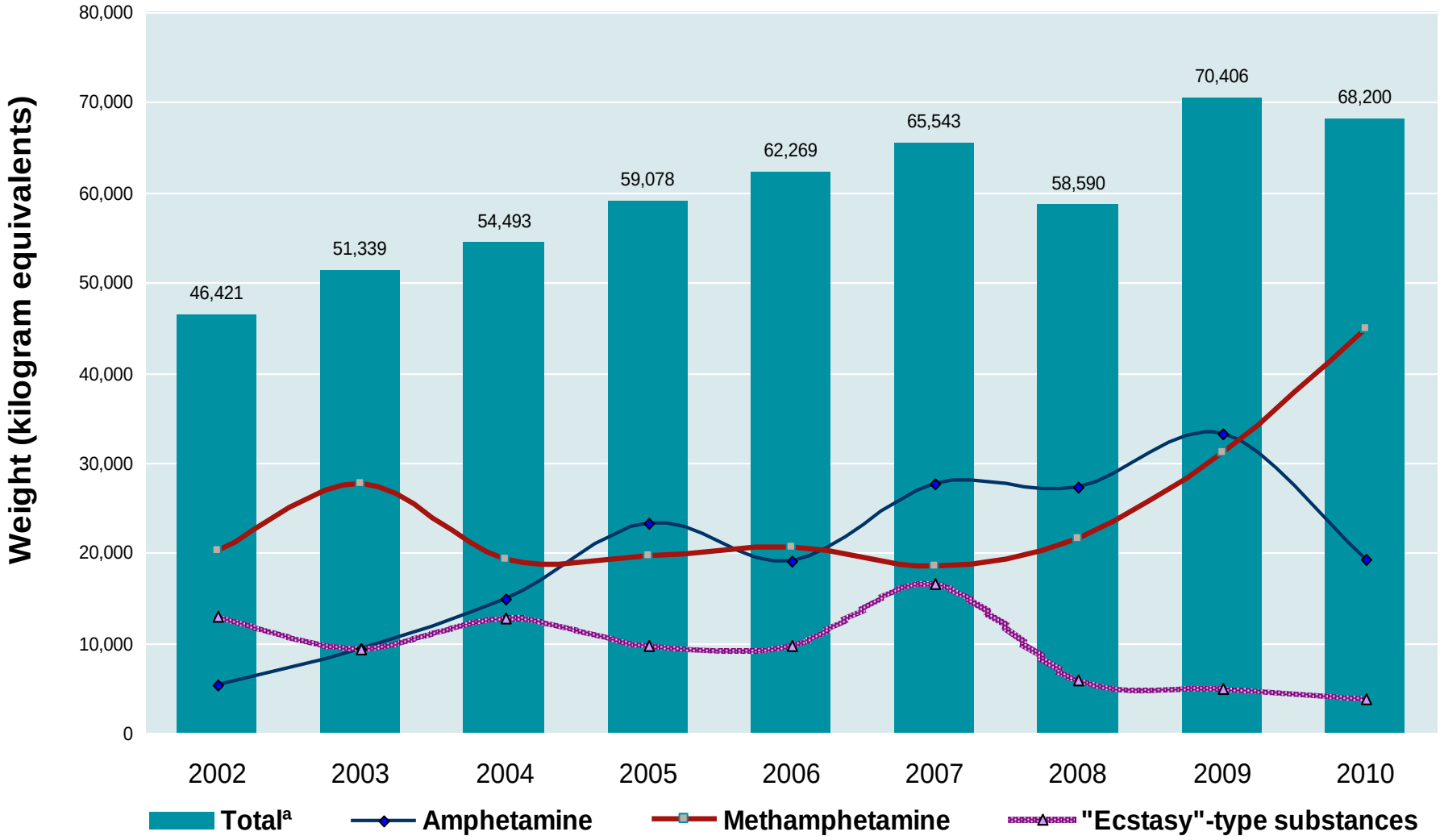
Outline

1. The problem of the ATS and NPS
2. Seizures of ATS and Ecstasy
3. The response to the problem of the ATS and other synthetic drugs
   - *The Global SMART Programme*
4. Main conclusions
5. Considerations for response and future challenges

1. The problem of the ATS and NPS

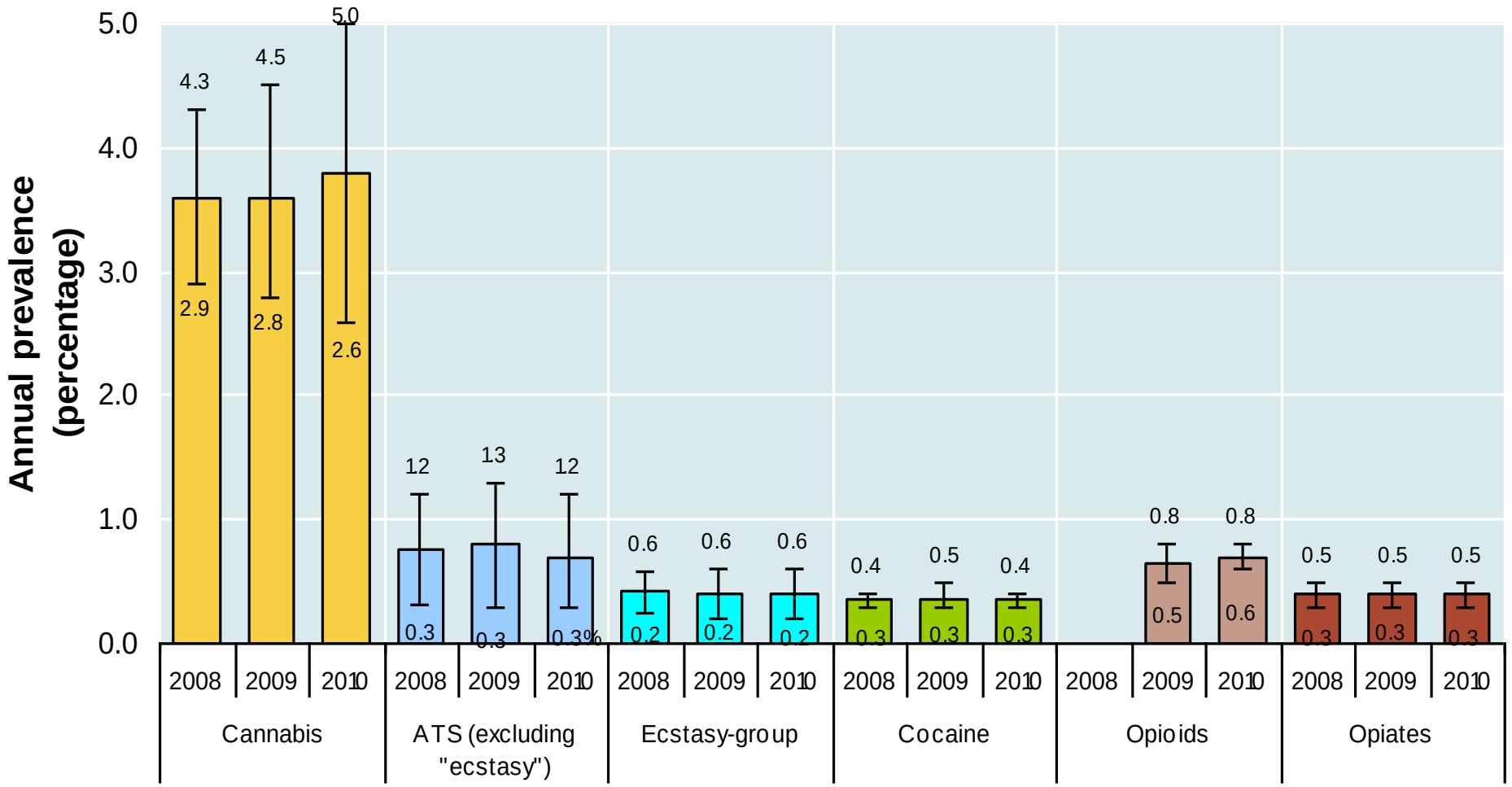
Amphetamine-type stimulants seized worldwide, 2002-2010



Source: UNODC Database for Estimates and Long-term Trend Analysis (DELTA).

a/ Including seized amphetamine, “ecstasy”-type substances, methamphetamine, non-specified amphetamine-type stimulants, other stimulants and prescription stimulants.

Annual prevalence of illicit drug use among the population aged 15-64, 2008-2010



Source: UNODC, *2012 World Drug Report*, June 2012.

Regional overview

North America: ATS laboratories, seizures and annual prevalence rates, 2005-2009

MEASURE	DRUG GROUP	2005	2006	2007*	2008	2009
Laboratory (#)	Methamphetamine	13,052	8,218	6,138	7,259	9,641
	Amphetamine	9	29	3	3	-
	Combined amphetamines	-	-	-	4	-
	Ecstasy-group substances	37	35	27	14	12
	Total	**13,098**	**8,282**	**6,168**	**7,280**	**9,653**
Seizures (kg)	Methamphetamine	7,207.3	7,810.4	6,837.2	8,087.0	15,592.5**
	Amphetamine	57.2	38.6	45.4	428.4	182.8
	Non-specified amphetamines	157.8	1,377.5	163.9	35.5	0.6
	Ecstasy-group substances	2,227.1	3,008.0	3,981.1	3,279.5	3,816.3
	Total	**9,649.4**	**12,234.5**	**11,027.7**	**11,830.4**	**19,592.2**
Annual Prevalence (15-64)	Amphetamines-group substances	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.05%	1.1%
	Ecstasy-group substances	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.1%

** From 2007 onwards, reported prevalence percentage is based on midpoint of range. ** Cuarto Informe de Ejecución, 2011; NDIC, 2010b.*
- Not reported.
Source: UNODC ARQ/DELTA

Regional overview

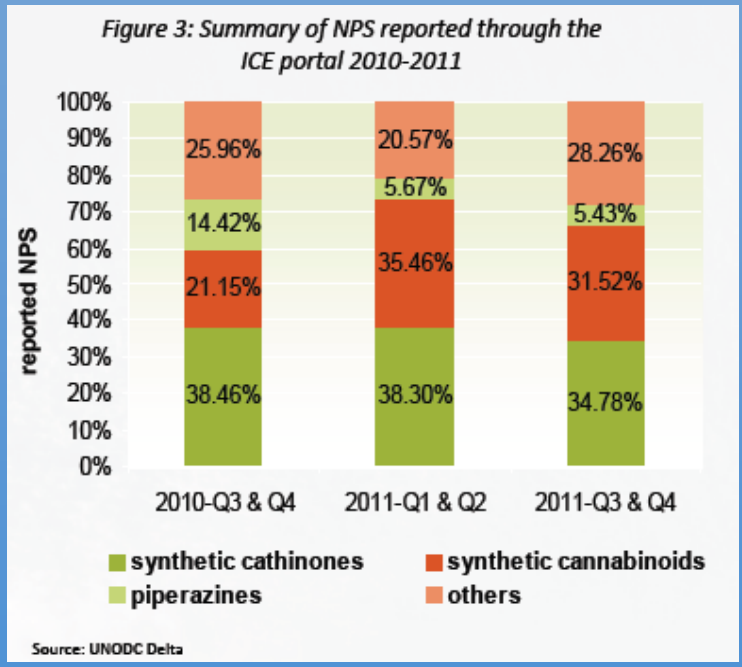
South America, Central America and Caribbean: ATS laboratories, seizures and annual prevalence rates, 2005-2009

MEASURE	DRUG GROUP	2005	2006	2007*	2008	2009
Laboratory (#)	Methamphetamine	-	-	-	1	2
	Amphetamine	-	-	-	-	-
	Other synthetic/combined stimulants	-	-	-	-	3
	Ecstasy-group substances	1	-	-	3	1
	Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**6**
Seizures (kg)	Methamphetamine	0.2	-	-	30.4	0.0
	Amphetamine	35.6	57.6	496.7	10.5	162.9
	Non-specified amphetamines	104.6	29.1	22.7	0.4	25.8
	Ecstasy-group substances	140.8	52.8	102.5	46.4	54.5
	Total	**281.2**	**139.5**	**621.9**	**87.7**	**243.2**
Annual Prevalence (15-64)	Amphetamines-group substances	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
	Ecstasy-group substances	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

** From 2007 onwards, reported prevalence percentage is based on midpoint of range..*
- Not reported.
Source: UNODC ARQ/DELTA

New psychoactive substances (NPS)

- New psychoactive substances ('bath salts', 'spice')
- Pharmacological properties and effects similar to known illicit substances.
- Not controlled by the United Nations drug control treaties.
- Misleading labelling ("incense", "plant food", "bath salt", "scented sachet").



‘New psychoactive substances- an overview’

- Ketamine

- Piperazines: BZP, mcPP, TFMPP

- Synthetic cathinones: Mephedrone, MDPV, flephedrone, naphyrone

‘New psychoactive substances- an overview’

- **Synthetic cannabinoids:**
  JWH-122, ‘spice’, ‘yucatan fire’

- **Plant-based substances: Kratom (*mitragyna speciosa*), *Salvia divinorum***

Emerging challenges…

- New psychoactive substances
- Emerging precursors (e.g. PAA, esters of PAA)
- Information gaps: unknown origin (Asia? Packaging in Europe?), unknown chemical composition, variety of different physical forms (powder, pills), misleading labelling ('spice'- synthetic cannabinoids?)
- Lack of systematic monitoring
    - Results in low awareness and low identification of substances

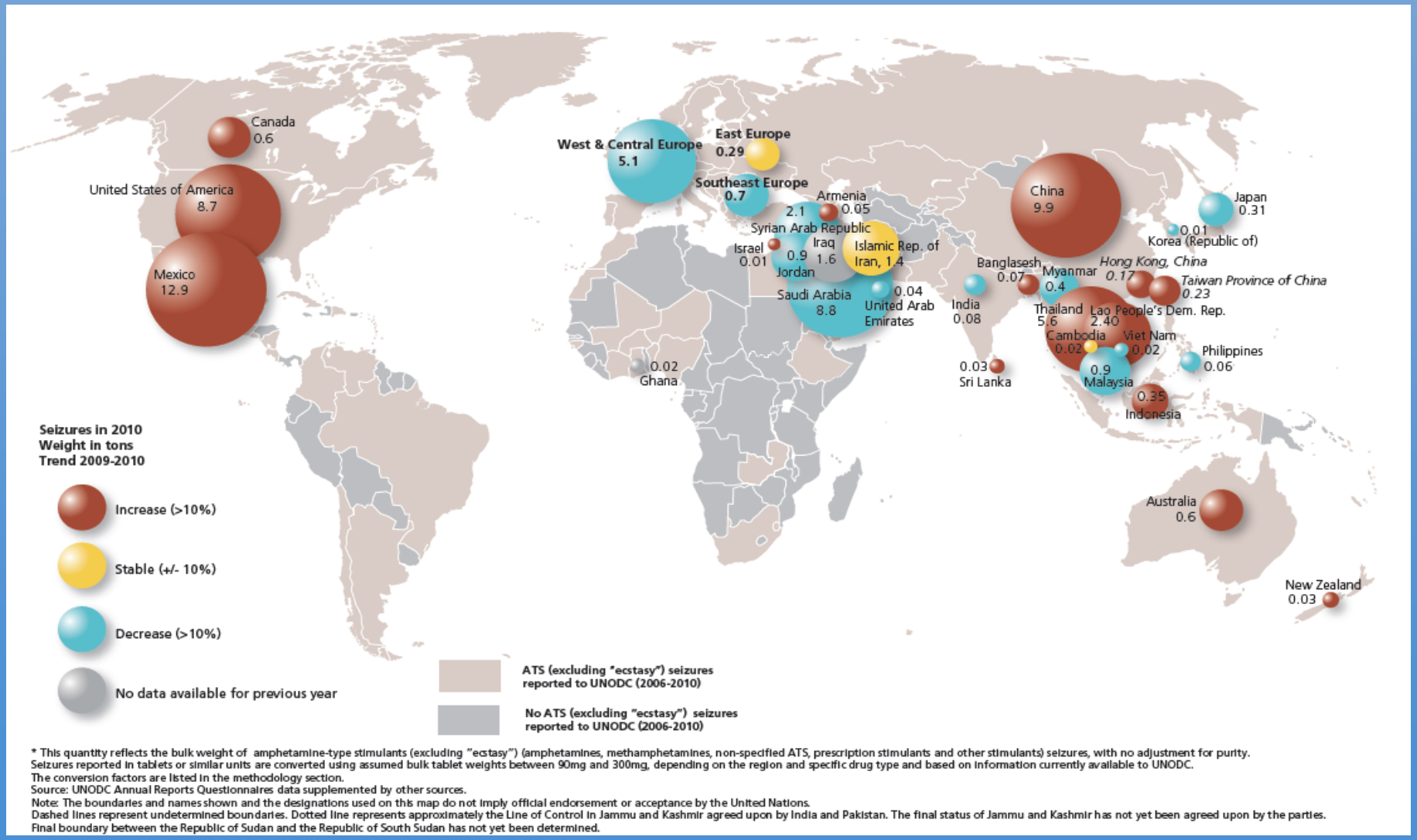
Table 1: New psychoactive substances through the years

Year	Chemical group	Examples
1960	fentanyl	α-methylfentanyl
	phenethylamines	DOM, MDMA
1980	tryptamines	DiPT, Foxy
2000	piperazines	BZP, mCPP, TFMPP, 2C-B
	synth. cannabinoids	JWH-018,-073,-200
	synth. cathinones	mephedrone, MDPV

2. Seizures of ATS and Ecstasy

ATS seizures on the rise, 2010

countries and territories reporting seizures* of more than 10 kg)

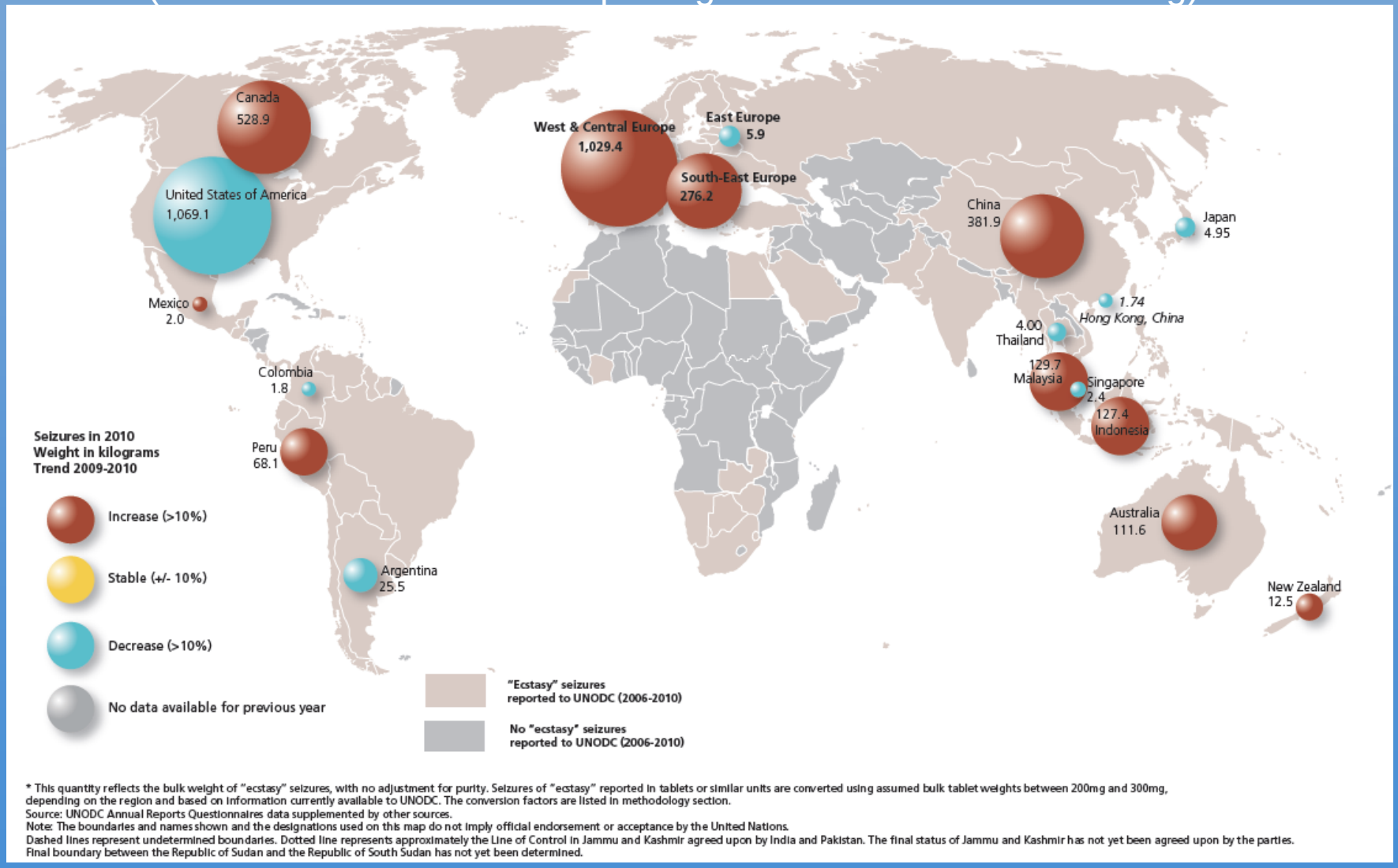


* This quantity reflects the bulk weight of amphetamine-type stimulants (excluding "ecstasy") (amphetamines, methamphetamines, non-specified ATS, prescription stimulants and other stimulants) seizures, with no adjustment for purity. Seizures reported in tablets or similar units are converted using assumed bulk tablet weights between 90mg and 300mg, depending on the region and specific drug type and based on information currently available to UNODC. The conversion factors are listed in the methodology section.
Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data supplemented by other sources.
Note: 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. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Source: UNODC, *World Drug Report*, 2012.

Mixed trends for "ecstasy" seizures, 2010

(countries and territories reporting seizures* of more than 1 kg)



* This quantity reflects the bulk weight of "ecstasy" seizures, with no adjustment for purity. Seizures of "ecstasy" reported in tablets or similar units are converted using assumed bulk tablet weights between 200mg and 300mg, depending on the region and based on information currently available to UNODC. The conversion factors are listed in methodology section.
Source: UNODC Annual Reports Questionnaires data supplemented by other sources.
Note: 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. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.
Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Source: UNODC, *World Drug Report*, 2012.

3. The response to the problem of the ATS and other Synthetic Drugs

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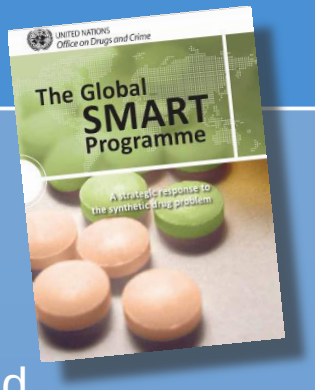

UNODC The Global S.M.A.R.T. Programme

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 synthetic and other drugs.

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

- **Outcome 3:** Drug information is **used** by countries for evidence-based policy and strategic/ tactical interventions.

Features of UNODC Global SMART:

- **Online data collection**
- **Situation reports**
- **Regional assessments**

UNODC
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Latin America is a priority region for the SMART project

MoU UNODC and CICAD, January 2011

Countries who are participating in the SMART programme from September 2011

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

SMART in Latin America

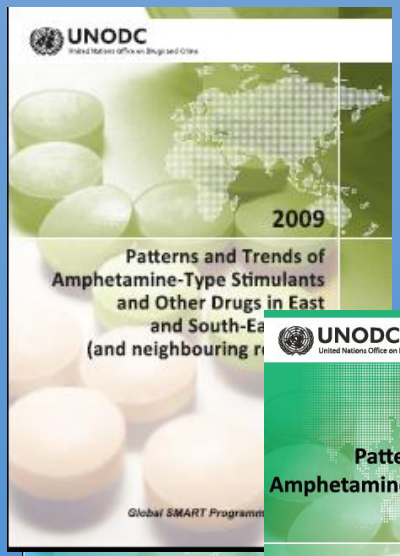
West Africa: ATS situation report

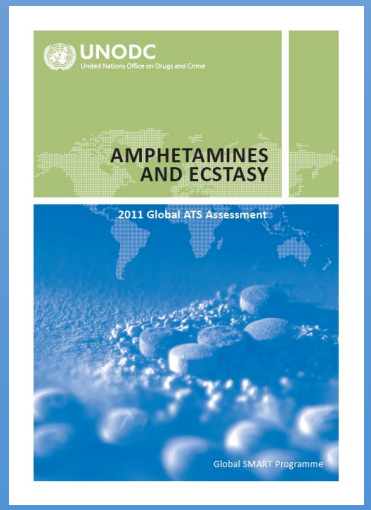
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Indonesia
Lao PDR
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam

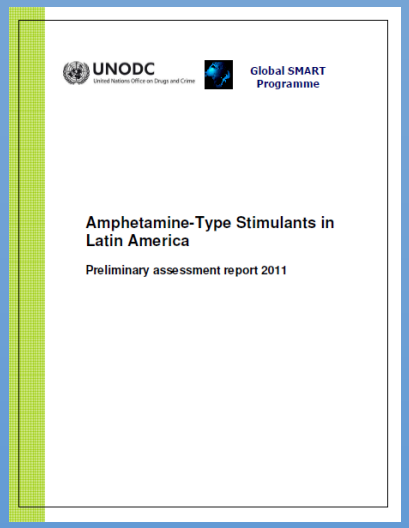
SMART Scoping study, Pacific region

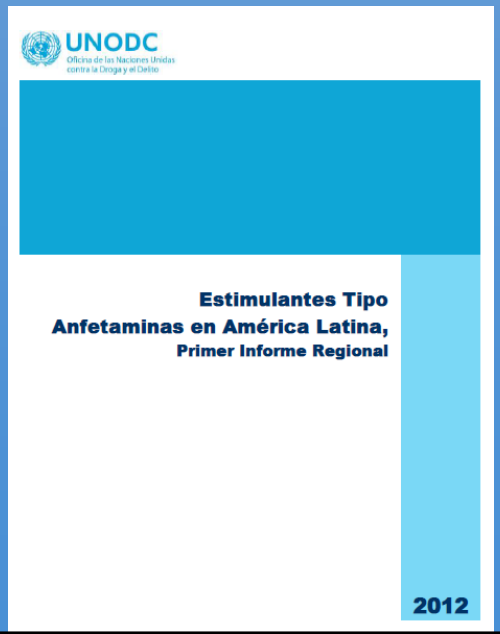
The actions of this project in Latin America are possible through the support of Canada and the U.S.

Global SMART- a source of global and regional reports on synthetic drugs









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Global SMART Programme

The Global SMART Update- Global synthetic drugs monitoring, 2x per year, available in English and Spanish


Actualización de SMART

El presente número

Índice de segmentos


Regiones abarcadas en este número

http://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Global_SMART_Update_7_web.pdf

http://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/Global_SMART_Update_E_8_web.pdf

Global SMART Update, Volume 7

Special segment of SMART Update highlights topical issue, Volume 7 changing approach of illicit ATS manufacture- highly relevant for Latin America and methamphetamine manufacture

The changing faces of illicit ATS manufacture

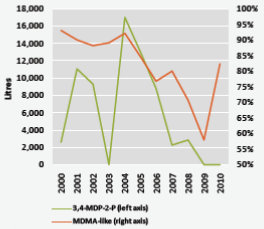
Illicit ATS manufacture requires several chemicals but is, to a certain extent, highly flexible. As a result of the strengthening of controls on the trafficking of the most commonly used precursors, illicit manufacturers have changed their approach. A new trend is emerging whereby traditional precursors are being replaced with alternate types of precursors and chemically modified precursors not under international control.

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 methyl ketone (PMK) – which are all under international control. The internationally controlled substance 1-phenyl-2propanone (P-2-P), also known as benzyl methyl ketone (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.

Decline and recovery of the ecstasy market

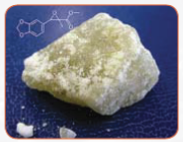
In 2005, global seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P (or PMK) began to decline sharply, to the extent that almost no seizures of the substance were reported in 2009. During the same period, seemingly as a direct result of the apparent shortage of this essential chemical, the ecstasy market went into decline. Historically, 3,4-MDP-2-P had been produced in China and was typically smuggled into Europe for illicit ecstasy manufacture. However, as China began to implement stricter controls and legal provisions to curb production which, along with successful law enforcement interventions, a decline in availability of the precursor was observed, and resulted in a decreasing content of MDMA in pills sold as 'ecstasy'. Recent trends indicate that the ecstasy market is in recovery but without the reemergence of 3,4-MDP-2-P.

Global seizures of 3,4-MDP-2-P compared to ecstasy purity



Source: INCB 2010, Trimbos Institute 2010

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?



3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidate (MMDMG, PMK-glycidate)

Methyl 3-[3'4'-(methylenedioxy)phenyl]-2-methyl glycidate (MMDMG - also known as PMK-glycidate) was first detected in Australia in 2004 and is a non-controlled chemical made from piperonal, which is a precursor of 3,4-MDP-2-P. In May 2010, a small quantity of MMDMG was found in an ecstasy and methamphetamine laboratory in the Netherlands along with instructions for its conversion into 3,4-MDP-2-P for ecstasy manufacture. In October 2010, Slovak authorities seized 200 kg chemicals, which were a mixture of the chemicals 3,4-MDP-2-P, piperonal and MMDMG. MMDMG has also reportedly appeared in Belgium, Denmark, Estonia and Poland.

New manufacturing methods in the ATS market

For the manufacture of amphetamines, the non-scheduled bisulfite adduct of the essential amphetamines precursor, P-2-P – also known as benzyl methyl ketone (BMK) – has been seized in several European countries in recent years in the form of a white powder which can be converted to form the liquid P-2-P with relative ease.

P-2-P bisulfite adduct

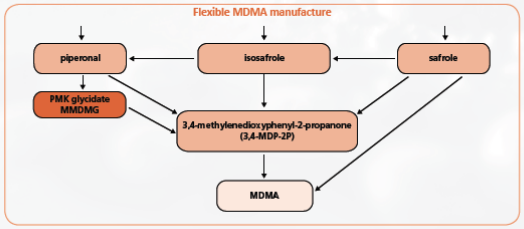
Alphaphenylacetoacetonitryl (APAAN), a direct precursor of P-2-P, is another non-controlled substance which can easily be converted into P-2-P. APAAN was originally discovered in a large scale methamphetamine manufacturing laboratory in Malaysia in 2006, and since 2009, has been seized in Belgium, Poland, Netherlands and Turkey.

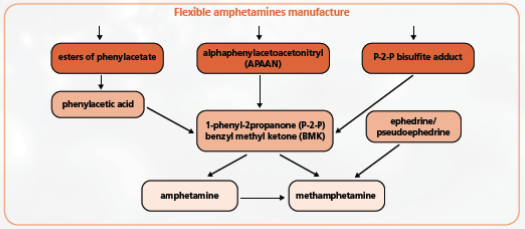
"Masked" ATS precursors

Substances such as the bisulfite adduct of P-2-P and MMDMG are often referred to as "masked" precursors, as criminals attempt to conceal the traditional form of ATS precursors (such as the liquid forms of P-2-P and 3,4-MDP-2-P) by packaging and smuggling these substances in a way that is unrecognizable to law enforcement authorities (e.g. due to different physical characteristics such as powder form instead of liquid, different labeling etc.) and then later converting them to the essential ATS precursor through the use of several easily available chemicals.

Conversion of APAAN to P-2-P

The increasing appearance of non-controlled 'pre-precursor' substances - many of which have little known legitimate use other than for the manufacturing of controlled precursors - is not confined to Europe, and is expected to be a continuing trend in global seizures which presents a myriad of new challenges to drug control authorities.





Available at: http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientists/smart.html

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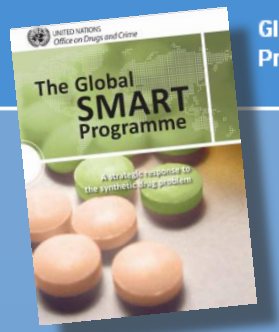
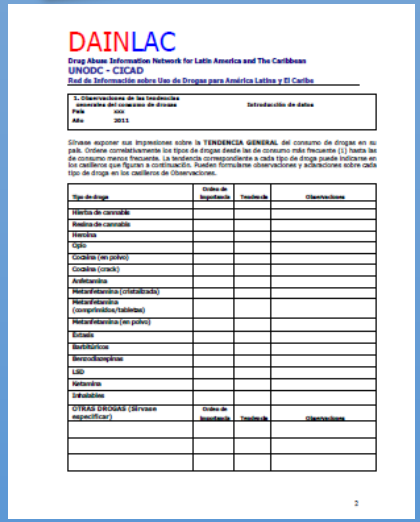
Global SMART Programme Latin America: Activities conducted 2011 - 2012



1. Information-generation

2. Tendencias Nacionales .....

- Argentina .....
- Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de) .....
- Brasil .....
- Chile .....
- Colombia .....
- Costa Rica .....
- Ecuador .....
- El Salvador .....
- Guatemala .....
- México .....
- Nicaragua .....
- Panamá .....
- Paraguay .....
- Perú .....
- Uruguay .....
- Venezuela (República Bolivariana de) .....


DAINLAC

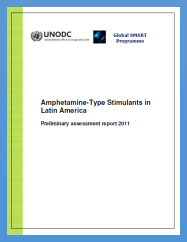
Drug Abuse Information Network for Latin America and The Caribbean
UNODC - CICAD
Red de Información sobre Uso de Drogas para América Latina y El Caribe

1. Observaciones de las tendencias emergentes del consumo de drogas — Introducción de datos
País xxx
Año 2011

Sírvase exponer sus impresiones sobre la **TENDENCIA GENERAL** del consumo de drogas en su país. Ordene correlativamente 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. Puede formularse observaciones y aclaraciones sobre cada tipo de droga en los casilleros de Observaciones.

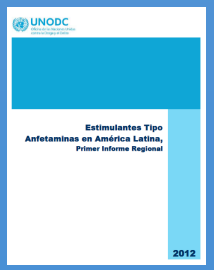
Tipo de droga	Orden de importancia	Tendencia	Observaciones
Hierba de cannabis			
Resina de cannabis			
Heroína			
Opio			
Cocaína (en polvo)			
Cocaína (crack)			
Anfetamina			
Metanfetamina (cristalizada)			
Metanfetamina (comprimidos/tabletas)			
Metanfetamina (en polvo)			
Éxtasis			
Barbitúricos			
Benzodiazepinas			
LSD			
Ketamina			
Inhalables			
OTRAS DROGAS (Sírvase especificar)	Orden de importancia	Tendencia	Observaciones

2. Reporting


UNODC Global SMART Programme

Amphetamine-Type Stimulants in Latin America

Preliminary assessment report 2011


UNODC

Estimulantes Tipo Anfetaminas en América Latina, Primer Informe Regional

2012


GLOBAL SMART UPDATE 2012 Vol II

Argentina increases efforts to prevent diversion of ATS precursors

SAN MIGUEL, Argentina – 26 & 27 April 2012. The first national meeting on chemical precursors organized by the Federal Drug Council of Argentina, in cooperation with the Secretariat for the Prevention of Drug Addiction and the Fight against Drug Trafficking, marks the effort by Argentina to actively fight the problem of the expanding amphetamine-type stimulants market in the country. The meeting was aimed at members of the judiciary, public prosecutors, security forces, police as well as provincial and national institutions involved in the fight against illicit drugs. The increasing complexity of the market for precursor chemicals and the dynamics that impact the development of the national and regional chemical industry have led Argentina to strengthen controls to prevent possible diversion of substances, materials and precursors into illicit channels.

Ecstasy use in combination with alcohol - a rising trend in Argentina

ARGENTINA – April 2012. Over 65 per cent of students (90,450) in Argentina have used ecstasy in combination with alcohol during the month preceding, informs the latest study on drug abuse carried out by the Argentine Drugs Observatory. The study is conducted every two years to estimate the extent of psychoactive substance abuse in adolescents between 13 and 17. Since 2001, lifetime prevalence of ecstasy has been increasing from 0.2 per cent to 1.2 per cent in 2005, to 2.1 per cent in 2007 and 2.6 per cent in 2009. The life time prevalence of ecstasy decreased significantly in 2011 and now stands at 2.1 per cent. The study also examined several risk factors such as school, family and social background that are associated with drug use and the perception of students about their lives and their environment, which are essential in designing effective policies.

Guatemala: two ATS laboratories dismantled

SAN MARCOS and SANTA ROSA, Guatemala – 19 March & 5 April 2012. Two clandestine laboratories manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants were dismantled during two different operations in East and South Guatemala. In March, a methamphetamine laboratory was dismantled by the General Counternarcotics Directorate in coordination with the Public Ministry, in the village Sisitrenpuac, Catarina, San Marcos (East Guatemala). Authorities found six plastic barrels that contained approximately 50 kg of a yellow solid, believed to be an intermediate product of methamphetamine. The second laboratory was uncovered in Tasisco, Santa Rosa (South Guatemala) leading to the arrest of a Mexican and a Guatemalan national. Quantities of sodium hydroxide and tartaric acid were also found in the laboratory.

More than 146 mt of chemical precursors seized in West Mexico

MEXICO – 13 May 2012. A joint action by the Tax Administration Service, the Secretariat of the Navy of Mexico and the Attorney General's Office led to a total seizure of 130 mt of monoemethylamine and phenylmethyl acetate, chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. The seven containers arrived at the port of Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan (West Mexico), from China and were bound for Honduras. No arrests were made in connection with the precursor chemical seizure. This marks the first attempt in 2012, of precursors being trafficked from Mexico to Honduras. On 17 June another 16 mt seizure of the chemical precursor methylamine was made at the port of Manzanillo, Colima (West Mexico) onboard a ship from the Republic of Korea. The containers stored about 640 bags of 25 kg each.

GLOBAL SMART UPDATE 2012 Vol II

Canada: study examines mortality among methamphetamine users

TORONTO, Canada – 13 May 2012. Individuals with methamphetamine-use disorders have a higher mortality risk than those abusing cannabis, cocaine, or alcohol, but a lower mortality risk than persons with opioid-related disorders. This new study conducted by the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto, Ontario Cancer Institute Biostatistics Group, the University of Toronto and University of Arizona (United States) is one of the first investigating the mortality rate of methamphetamine users. Almost 850,000 individuals hospitalized in California from 1990 to 2005 with diagnoses of methamphetamine-, alcohol- , opioid-, cannabis-, or cocaine-related disorders were observed for up to 16 years. Age-, sex-, and race-adjusted standardized mortality rates were generated. Given the lack of long-term studies of mortality risk among individuals with drug related disorders, the current study provides important information for the assessment of the comparative drug-related burden associated with methamphetamine use.

US: President signs legislation that bans new psychoactive substances

WASHINGTON D.C., United States – 9 July 2012. President Obama signed new legislation banning the sale of new psychoactive substances. Numerous chemicals, including MDPV (methylenedioxypyrovalerone) and mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) were added to Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, which lists drugs that are illegal and cannot be prescribed under any circumstances. The ban prohibits the sale of those chemicals in local and online shops. In addition, not only the compounds currently identified as new psychoactive substances are banned, but also analogues and mimetics that may be produced in the future are outlawed, creating criteria by which similar chemical compounds are controlled. The Senate passed synthetic drug control legislation in May 2012, after the House of Representatives had done so in December 2011 and the temporary emergency ban by the Drug Enforcement Administration in October 2011.

Some 2.5 tons of methylamine chloride seized in the US

LOS ANGELES, United States – 19 April 2012. U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers seized two shipments containing 2,591 kg of methylamine chloride which is used as a precursor for methamphetamine. The white powdery chemical was stored in 80 bags at an air cargo consignment facility of Los Angeles International Airport. The chemical could have been used to manufacture methamphetamine with a street value of USD 40 million. The shipments arrived from China on April 19 and 25 and were bound for Mexico. Methylamine chloride is a controlled substance with many legitimate industrial applications in pesticides, solvents and pharmaceutical products. Suppliers of these products are subject to regulations and control measures regarding manufacture, importation, use and distribution.

US: one of the largest domestic seizures of methamphetamine (341 kg)

SAN JOSE, United States – 1 March 2012. Some 341 kg of methamphetamine with a street value of USD 34 million was seized, making it one of the largest domestic methamphetamine seizures in history, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration. The seizure was made in the course of an investigation on a case involving stolen electronic goods. Detectives of the Palo Alto Police Department Investigative Services Division discovered a large quantity of methamphetamine in an apartment in San Jose. A detailed investigation of the apartment revealed that it was being used as a methamphetamine conversion laboratory where methamphetamine was being converted to its crystalline form, "ice". Three individuals were arrested on state drug violations. All aspects of the investigation are ongoing.

3. Regional Meetings

4. Main Conclusions

- The production, trafficking, and consumption of ATS, particularly methamphetamine, is a serious global problem, but also a major problem in many countries of the Americas.


Source: SEMAR

More than 146 mt of chemical precursors seized in West Mexico

MEXICO – 13 May 2012. A joint action by the Tax Administration Service, the Secretariat of the Navy of Mexico and the Attorney General's Office led to a total seizure of 130 mt of monomethylamine and phenylmethyl acetate, chemicals used in the manufacture of methamphetamine. The seven containers arrived at the port of Lazaro Cardenas, Michoacan (West Mexico), from China and were bound for Honduras. No arrests were made in connection with the precursor chemical seizure. This marks the first attempt in 2012, of precursors being trafficked from Mexico to Honduras. On 17 June another 16 mt seizure of the chemical precursor methylamine was made at the port of Manzanillo, Colima (West Mexico) onboard a ship from the Republic of Korea. The containers stored about 640 bags of 25 kg each.

Guatemala: two ATS laboratories dismantled


Source: Policía Nacional Civil Guatemala

SAN MARCOS and SANTA ROSA, Guatemala – 19 March & 5 April 2012. Two clandestine laboratories manufacturing amphetamine-type stimulants were dismantled during two different operations in East and South Guatemala. In March, a methamphetamine laboratory was dismantled by the General Counternarcotics Directorate in coordination with the Public Ministry, in the village Sisiltepeque, Catarina, San Marcos (East Guatemala). Authorities found six plastic barrels that contained approximately 50 kg of a yellow solid, believed to be an intermediate product of methamphetamine. The second laboratory was uncovered in Taxisco, Santa Rosa (South Guatemala) leading to the arrest of a Mexican and a Guatemalan national. Quantities of sodium hydroxide and tartaric acid were also found in the laboratory.

Source: Policía Federal Brasil

Brazil: Federal Police records largest seizure of synthetic drugs

BRAZIL – 5 July 2012. The Federal Police seized more than 74,000 ecstasy pills smuggled from Portugal, on two different occasions. Some 28,000 ecstasy pills were seized at the International Airport of Guarulhos - Sao Paolo, leading to the arrest of a Brazilian national, only days after a seizure of 46,000 ecstasy pills at Rio de Janeiro International Airport also arriving from Portugal (Lisbon). Following a search by the Federal Police, two blocks of ecstasy, 10,000 points of LSD and cannabis were seized in the apartment of the three suspects. This represents the largest seizure of synthetic drugs ever made by the Federal Police at Rio de Janeiro International Airport. The arrestees were charged with international drug trafficking and face a penalty of 5 to 25 years imprisonment.

Uruguay: increase control of pharmaceutical preparations containing pseudoephedrine and ephedrine


Source: California Dept. of Justice, Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement

URUGUAY – March 2012. A new decree entered into force by the Ministry of Health of Uruguay providing controls on the sale of pharmaceutical preparations containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine in order to prevent diversions onto the illicit drug market. Traffickers currently divert large amounts of both drugs in bulk and pharmaceutical preparation for the synthesis of methamphetamine. The decree ensures that the use of these substances are limited to scientific and medical purposes. Import and export authorizations are required for ephedrine and pseudoephedrine and will be issued by the health authority in Uruguay. Prior information on the need for importing and exporting those substances or pharmaceutical products containing those substances is needed by the health authorities.

Main Conclusions

- Special attention should be paid to chemical precursors - the raw material for the manufacture of synthetic drugs
- In Latin America: less knowledge by authorities and general public about their chemical composition and the harmful effects on consumers
- Increasing traffic, production, and consumption of synthetics affects all countries of the Americas

SEDRONAR, Argentina

Subsecretaría de Control de Sustancias Psicoactivas

Situación a nivel nacional

Como se dijo anteriormente, a nivel regional existe una preocupación por los niveles de consumo de las llamadas drogas de síntesis, donde por ejemplo el éxtasis (entre varias otras) tiene altos niveles de prevalencia (especialmente en jóvenes), en países como Chile, Uruguay, Colombia, y también en nuestro país.
A su vez, algunos países de la región, entre los que se encuentra la Argentina, reportaron el uso de la ketamina, manteniéndose con un consumo estable durante 2010.

de la región donde se han registrado algunas instalaciones de fabricación ilícita de drogas de síntesis. El más importante de ellos, por su trascendencia pública, se desmanteló en julio del 2008, en la localidad de Ingeniero Maschwitz[28]. Provincia de Buenos Aires, a raíz de una denuncia anónima donde se señalaba la presencia de una supuesta "cocina" de procesamiento de cocaína: lo cierto es que en la propiedad de Maschwitz "(...) funcionaba un laboratorio clandestino de envergadura, donde no solo tenían las necesarias materias primas y

	Stimulant "Ecstasy"	Cocaine	ATS	Age group	Year of estimate
Argentina	2.0	2.9	2.0	15-16	2009
Chile	1.6	4.9	1.9	15-16	2009
Colombia	2.8	1.7	3.2	12-17	2005
Uruguay	-	2.6	1.2	13-17	2009

Los decomisos de éxtasis a nivel nacional han registrado un aumento bastante destacado con 23.075 unidades en el año 2006, 67.755 en el 2007, 11.072 en el 2008 y para pasar a 136.550 en 2009. En relación a la metanfetamina, en el año 2008, se realizaron incautaciones por 20,14 kilos. Por otra parte, en agosto de 2009, autoridades argentinas decomisaron 4.200 kg de efedrina (precursor químico utilizado en la fabricación de metanfetaminas); se considera que esta cantidad de precursores no iba solamente a la producción local de drogas de síntesis, sino que también existía la intención de exportarlos, posiblemente hacia México[27]. La Argentina se encuentra dentro de los países

Prevalencia anual en el uso de estimulantes entre personas jóvenes en algunos países suficientemente Fuente: Informe Mundial sobre Drogas 2012 de la ONU/DD, pag. 20.

demás elementos de los destinados a su factura[29] ...". De los documentos judiciales se puede destacar que este laboratorio producía metanfetamina cristalizada, cuyo supuesto destino era México[30].

A su vez, y solo por dar algunos ejemplos ocurridos este año (2012), enumeramos algunos de los allanamientos realizados donde se han descubierto drogas de síntesis en nuestro país:

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Brazilian Federal Police

QUÍMICA FORENSE | PCF João Carlos Laboissiere Ambrósio

O crescimento do uso de drogas sintéticas "legais" no Brasil

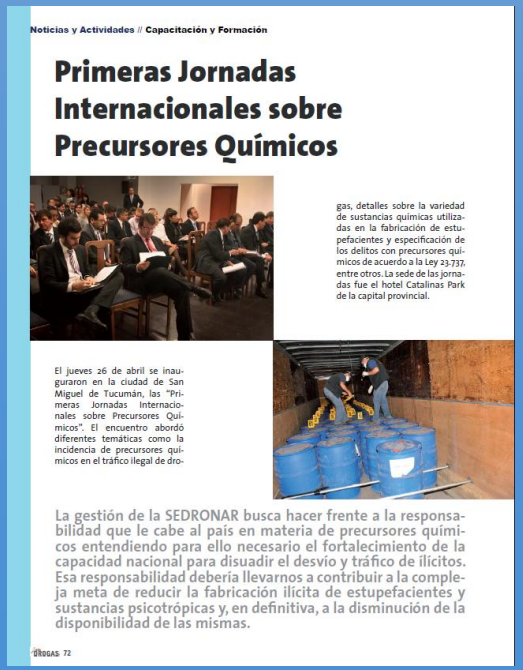
Nos últimos anos, os hábitos de produção, distribuição e venda de substâncias psicoativas para uso recreacional abusivo sofreram mudanças relevantes. As brechas na legislação de controle de drogas propiciaram um novo mercado, focado principalmente em vendas pela internet, de substâncias psicoativas supostamente "legais".
Tais substâncias "legais" ("*legal highs*" ou "*designer drugs*", como são conhecidas na internet) produzem efeitos semelhantes às drogas ilegais, mas não são listadas como produtos controlados pela legislação vigente e, portanto, não são proscritas e/ou proibidas.
Apesar de a maioria dessas drogas jamais ter sido testada em humanos e de tampouco existirem estudos científicos avaliando os riscos à saúde desses novos compostos, elas são anunciadas na internet como alternativas legais e seguras às drogas controladas.

Conforme relatado por Michael Bovens e Markus Schläpfer[1]

Pouco se sabe sobre os efeitos toxicológicos e farmacológicos dessas substâncias individualmente e ainda menos de possíveis interações entre tais substâncias em misturas. Produtos apreendidos frequentemente consistem em misturas, como, por exemplo, estimulantes combinados com anestésicos locais e hipnóticos. Muitos produtos possuem aparência

1: Designer drugs / research chemicals / legal highs – a survey of recent seizures and an attempt to a more effective handling from a swiss perspective. Toxichem Krimtech, 78 (Special issue), p. 167, 2011.

22 Perícia Federal



Noticias y Actividades // Capacitación y Formación

Primeras Jornadas Internacionales sobre Precursores Químicos

gas, detalles sobre la variedad de sustancias químicas utilizadas en la fabricación de estupefacientes y especificación de los delitos con precursores químicos de acuerdo a la Ley 23.737, entre otros. La sede de las jornadas fue el hotel Catalinas Park de la capital provincial.

El jueves 26 de abril se inauguraron en la ciudad de San Miguel de Tucumán, las "Primeras Jornadas Internacionales sobre Precursores Químicos". El encuentro abordó diferentes temáticas como la incidencia de precursores químicos en el tráfico ilegal de dro-

La gestión de la SEDRONAR busca hacer frente a la responsabilidad que le cabe al país en materia de precursores químicos entendiendo para ello necesario el fortalecimiento de la capacidad nacional para disuadir el desvío y tráfico de ilícitos. Esa responsabilidad debería llevarnos a contribuir a la compleja meta de reducir la fabricación ilícita de estupefacientes y sustancias psicotrópicas y, en definitiva, a la disminución de la disponibilidad de las mismas.

Drogas 72

5. Considerations for response and future challenges

- The constitution of a group of experts in the field of synthetic drugs and new drugs would allow a detailed assessment of the problem in the region and would set the necessary recommendations for a comprehensive approach.


Subsecretaría de Coordinación Administrativa y Cooperación Internacional

El Programa SMART

Desde el año 2008 la Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito (UNODC) viene desarrollando el Programa Global de Monitoreo de Drogas Sintéticas: Análisis, Reportes y Tendencias (conocido como Programa SMART) con el objetivo de dar respuesta a la necesidad de información sobre el problema emergente de la producción, el tráfico y el consumo de drogas sintéticas.
El programa tiene como prioridad aumentar la capacidad de los Estados miembros y sus autoridades para diseñar políticas eficaces. En un principio se llevó adelante en el Sudeste Asiático y fue ampliando su cobertura de manera gradual. América Latina se incorporó en el año 2011. Desde el 2011 el programa está trabajando con los Estados miembros de la Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas de la Organización de los Estados Americanos (CICAD - OEA) para mejorar su capacidad de recopilar, analizar y compartir información sobre productos estimulantes de tipo anfetamínico, su uso, producción y rutas de tráfico.
Argentina se sumó al proyecto en marzo del 2011 y desde ese momento participa en las actividades requeridas para el mejoramiento de los datos sobre las drogas sintéticas.

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SEDRONAR, Argentina


Fundado em 1891 JORNAL DO BRASIL

Internacional

Agência da ONU preocupada com aumento de drogas sintéticas

Rádio ONU
Márcia Vilela Brayley

Um programa das Nações Unidas está tentando mapear o crescimento de drogas sintéticas em todo o mundo. De acordo com o Escritório da ONU sobre Drogas e Crime, Unodc, nos últimos dois anos, várias regiões estão registrando um aumento na diversidade de substâncias psicoativas.

Conhecidas como sais de banho, ecstasy e outras anfetaminas, as drogas sintéticas estão se tornando um problema de saúde pública com efeitos, muitas vezes, fatais em vários países.

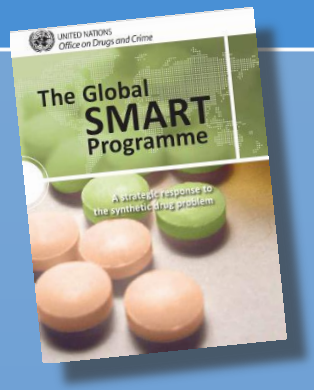
Uma atualização do programa de análise, monitoramento e tendências, batizado de Smart, oferece um panorama das principais substâncias no mercado ilegal de drogas em inglês e espanhol.

Somente no ano passado, na Europa, foram registradas 49 substâncias, de acordo com o Centro de Monitoramento Europeu sobre Drogas e Dependências de Drogas.

O Unodc está operando uma rede de laboratórios para teste de drogas através de um sistema de colaboração internacional, que pela primeira vez, permite a laboratórios através do mundo monitorar o próprio desempenho.

Mais de 100 laboratórios de 48 países participaram da iniciativa em 2011.

- The incorporation of new countries, collecting updated information on synthetic drugs, and disseminating this information are the main future challenges of the SMART Programme in Latin America.



THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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More sources for ATS information

www.unodc.org www.apaic.org

www.cicad.oas.org