ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)

New Psychoactive Substances in the Americas

JULY 7, 2022



TOPICS



CICAD/OID



Synthetic Drugs



New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)



NPS synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRAs)



Internet drug sales





Response to new challenges: EWS - SATA

INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS (OID)

- The OID is one of the original lines of action created at the beginning of CICAD, in 1986.
- Originally known as the Drug Use and Trafficking Data Bank.
- Since 2000, at the request of the OAS Member States, it became known as the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs.
 - The research, information, and statistics branch of CICAD.



Interinstitutional and regional coordination

National Observatories on Drugs

(NOD)

CICADCommissioners

OAS
International
Mandates

National

Commissions

on Drugs

(NCD)

OID

Inter-American Observatory on Drugs CICAD/OID **CICAD**

Executive Secretariat

MEM

Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism

DRU

Demand Reduction Unit **SRU**

Supply Reduction Unit Strategic partners at a global level

CAMH

INCB

CARICOM

NIDA

COPOLAD

UNODC



EMCDDA



CICAD and synthetic drugs since 2011

(MOU signed with UNODC to specifically address this issue)

What has happened in the last decade?

- Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) have seen a huge expansion and diversification of the synthetic drug market and a rapid emergence of a wide range of NPS, especially since 2013.
- Synthetic drugs have ceased to be in the background.
- NSPs have become a more common phenomenon.
- Synthetic drugs with opioid effects, such as fentanyl, began to play a new role.
- New modes of illicit manufacturing of synthetic drugs and their precursors emerged.
- Several countries have implemented measures to respond to the emergence of NPS.



The regional "ecstasy" market is expanding

- Increased use of "ecstasy".
- Focused on young people.
- Appearance of crystalline "ecstasy" and pills with a high concentration of MDMA.
- Possible intensification of "ecstasy" trafficking.
- Expansion of "ecstasy" laboratories.
- Presence of adulterated pills, with a wide variety of chemical substances.

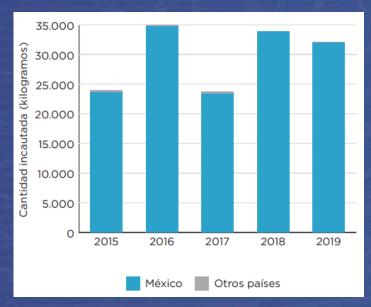
Lifetime prevalence of "ecstasy" use among secondary school students, CICAD 2019



Methamphetamine is concentrated in North America

- Successive seizures of methamphetamine, mainly in Mexico.
- Increase in methamphetamine use in Mexico.
- Methamphetamine laboratories are still mainly concentrated in Mexico, but there would be possible geographic diversification to neighboring countries along Mexico's southern border.
- On the northern border of Mexico, increased use and trafficking of methamphetamine to Canada and the United States, as well as expansion to Asia and Oceania.
- Increased use of methamphetamine precursors not considered on the List of Controlled Substances.

Methamphetamine seizures reported in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2015 to 2019



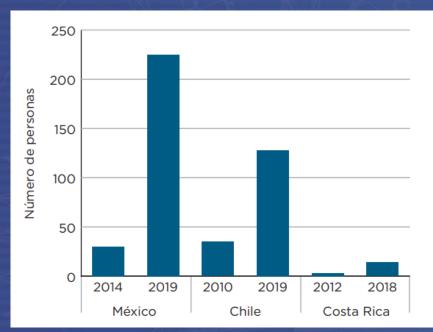
Source: UNODC, responses to ARQ – "Other countries" Includes 11 reporting countries.



Synthetic opioids

- Synthetic opioids have been detected in products sold as heroin and LSD, indicating that drug users in the region may be using synthetic opioids without knowing it.
- A study conducted in northern Mexico found that 93% of white powder heroin samples collected from 89 heroin users contained fentanyl.
- In 2017, Uruguay's EWS-Drugs reported that fentanyl had been detected in drug samples in a presentation form typical of LSD.
- A study carried out by CICAD in 2019 confirmed the use of opioid drugs, such as tramadol, morphine, and suboxone, for non-medical purposes, in some countries of the region.

Number of people who requested treatment for the use of opioid drugs for non-medical purposes in Chile, Costa Rica, and Mexico, 2010 to 2019



Source: UNODC, responses to ARQ.



NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES- NPS

Generalities and scope of the problem



PUBLIC HEARING

lew Psychoactive Substances

vember 2013 | JDE 51 | 9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m. ques Delors Building | 99, rue Belliard | 1040 Brussels





What are New Psychoactive Substances?

- They are not controlled by international drug conventions.
- They have recently become available.
- They are associated with serious health risks.
- They mimic the effects and are sold in traditional drug markets.



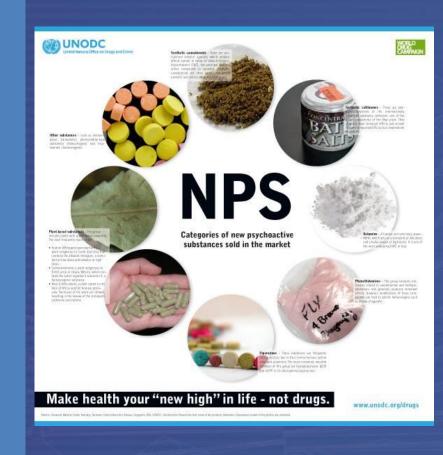






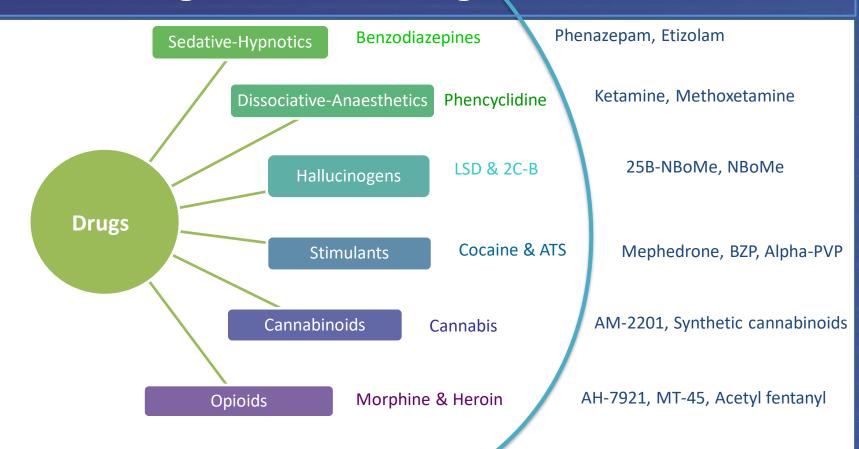
With a comparatively small market, NPS may prove to be more lethal than other drugs

- NPS users are unaware of the quantity and dosage of psychoactive substances contained in these products, which can expose them to severe risks of poisoning and poisoning deaths.
- There is little or no scientific information available to determine the possible effects of these substances and the best way to counteract them.
- Between 2009 and 2021, 134 countries reported the appearance of 1,127 NPS to the UNODC EWA on NPS (48 in 2021).





NPS categories, according to their effects



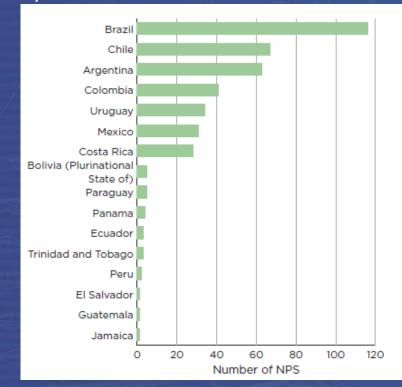
Source: UNODC



NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS)

- As of December 2020, a total of 217 NPSs have been notified by 16 Latin American and Caribbean countries to the UNODC EWA.
- In 2014, 101 NPSs have been notified by 10 countries.
- Between 2015 and 2020, the most reported NPSs had:
 - Stimulating effects (40%)
 - Hallucinogenic effects (29%)
 - Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (15%)

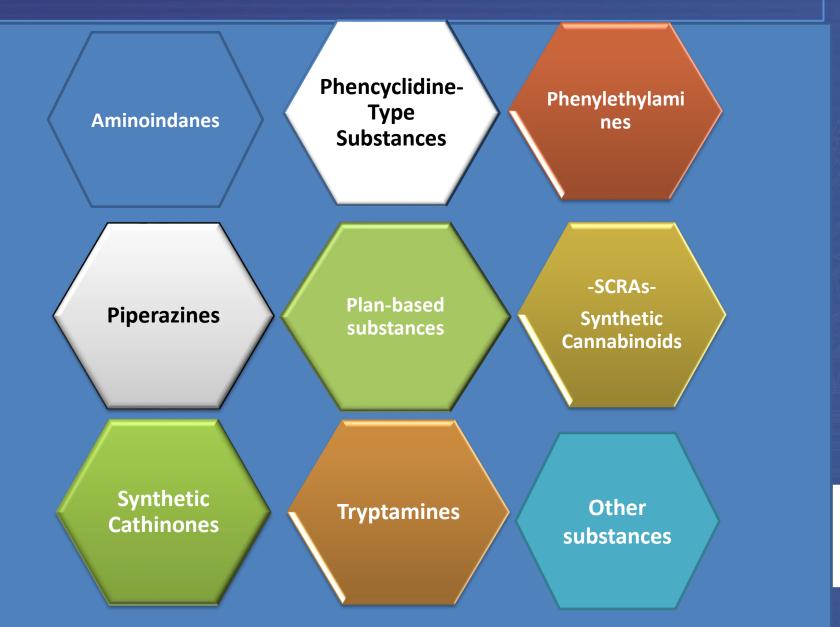
Number of different NPS notified by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean (as of December 2020)



Source: Report LAC 2021, Global SMART/UNODC

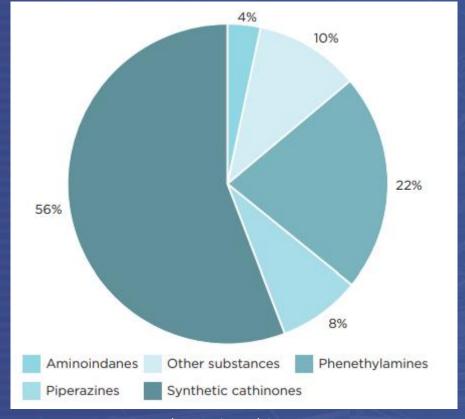


NPS categories, according to the chemical composition



Proportion of NPS with stimulant effects -by the chemical group- notified in Latin America and the Caribbean (as of December 2020)

- Synthetic cathinones constituted the majority of NPS cases reported in the region.
- Synthetic cathinones have been sold as ecstasy in pill, powder, or crystalline form.
- In Colombia, for example, "Hello Kitty"-shaped pills containing butylone were detected in 2017, and in 2020 pills sold as ecstasy containing N-ethylnorpentylone, dipentylone, eutylone, and pentylone were seized.
- Benzofurans with stimulant effects were detected in Colombia and Brazil.



Source: UNODC, NPS Early Warning Advisory, 2021.



NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES (NPS)

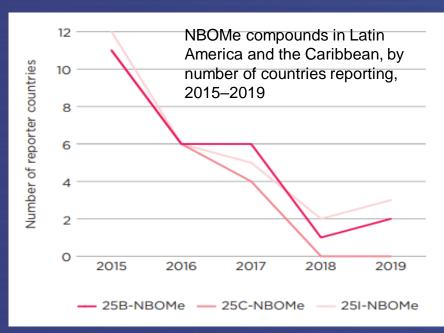


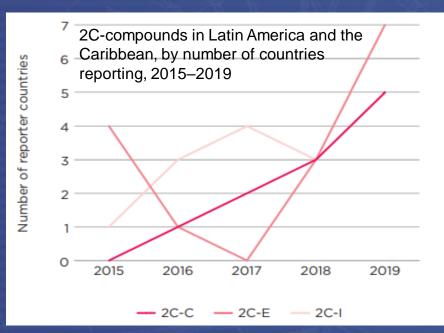
- Between 2015 and 2020, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) placed 60 NPSs under international control.
- In 2021, another eight NPSs were evaluated for international scrutiny.
- In the Americas: The number of countries reporting NPS has increased considerably, especially in South America and the Caribbean.
- North America:
 - It is the only region in which there is an upward trend in the number of substances notified each year.
 - Stimulants and synthetic opioids are the groups that contribute to the increasing rate of diversity recorded since 2017; furthermore, the latter have contributed significantly to the opioid crisis.

Source: GSU/25-UNODC.

New/renewed popularity of 2C-B ("tusi") products often containing NSPs (2C compounds, ketamine), while NBOMe compounds are reported by fewer countries.

Hallucinogen NPS Trends NBOMe – vs - 2C Compounds





Source: UNODC, NPS Early Warning Advisory, 2021.



NPS MARKET EXPANDING PARTICULARLY IN EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA AND AT A SMALLER LEVEL IN AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



(Source: UNODC, WDR 2022)

- A recent trend in Latin America and the Caribbean is the emergence of blotting papers ("stamps") containing various NPS with hallucinogenic effects.
- NPS opioids are among the most harmful groups of NPS.
 The number of opioid NPS found on markets worldwide grew from:
 - just one substance in 2009
 - to 86 substances in 2020



SYNTHETIC CANNABINOID RECEPTOR AGONISTS (SCRAs)

-Synthetic Cannabinoids



What are SCRAs or Synthetic Cannabinoids?

- There is a growing illegal market for the production, trafficking, and consumption of SCRAs for recreational purposes.
- They are known by different names, such as "Spice," K2", as well as variants thereof: 'Spice Silver,' 'Spice Gold,' 'Spice Diamond,' 'Yucatan Fire' and 'Smoke.'
- There are numerous reports that they are sold as plant-based cannabis.
- They are presented as solid powder mixtures with vegetable herbs or incense and in liquid forms.
- There are presentations for use in electronic cigarettes.
- In the same product, there may be from one to two or more different types of synthetic cannabinoids.
- They are consumed by way of smoking (more frequent), inhaled (through incense), and by ingestion (through infusions).
- They can be consumed alone or frequently associated with other drugs.
- The potency of its action is 2 to 100 times greater than that of natural cannabis and its main active ingredient, delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).

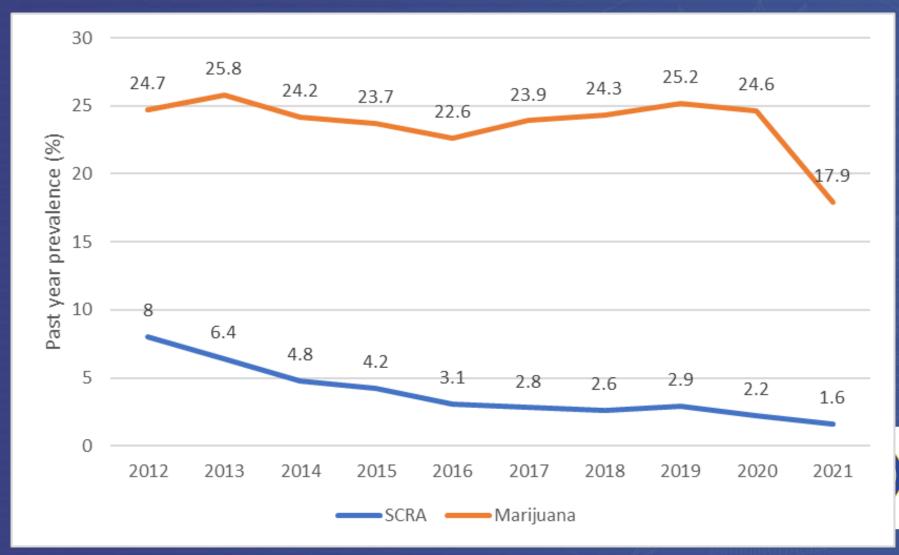


What is the magnitude of SCRA use?

- There is very limited information regarding the prevalence of synthetic cannabinoid use in LAC, which could be attributed to:
 - Their non-inclusion in drug surveys in most countries.
 - An underreporting due to the low analytical capacity of some countries for detection in biological media.
 - Difficulties in the chemical analysis of seized substances.
- Despite the decrease in the prevalence and the seizures of some synthetic cannabinoids in the region in recent years, they continue to be of concern, due to their powerful agonist effect on the cannabinoid system, which determines acute intoxication, some of which are lethal.
- Synthetic cannabinoids have been detected in the context of polydrug use and in some cases reported as the cause of death.

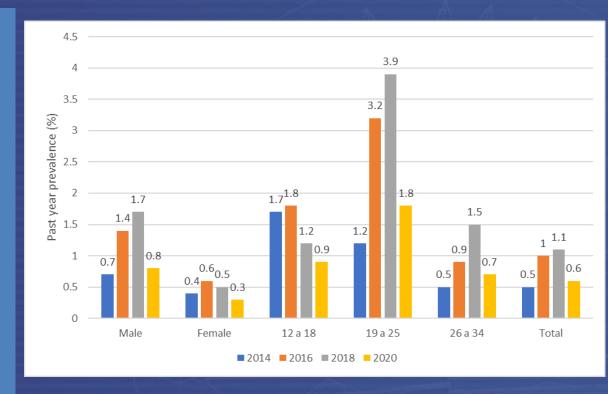


Past Year Prevalence of SCRA and Marijuana/Hashish Use Among 8th, 10th, and 12th Graders (Combined) in the United States, 2012-2021



Past year prevalence of "synthetic cannabinoids" (synthetic marijuana) use in the general population of Chile, 2014-2020

- Chile is the only country in the LAC region that has data on the annual prevalence of synthetic cannabinoid use (known locally as "synthetic marijuana").
- In the general population, the rate increased from 0.5% (2014) to 1.1% (2018) but fell to 0.6% in 2020.
- In 2018, the annual prevalence among young people -between 19 and 25 years old- was at least three times higher than that of the general population, with 3.9%, but in 2020 it fell to 1.8%.
- Use is -significantly- higher among men.

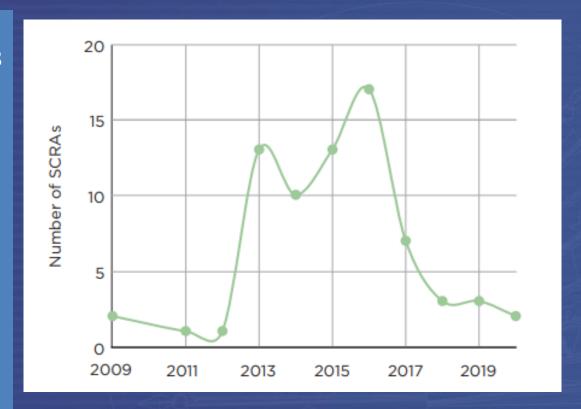


(Source: ENPG Chile, SENDA, 2021).



Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRAs) notified the UNODC EWA from Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009 to 2019 (until December 2020)

- A total of 36 different synthetic cannabinoids were reported by 8 LAC countries, between 2009 and 2019.
- The number of different SCRAs reported, per year, has decreased markedly since 2016.
- Unlike other regions of the world, where synthetic cannabinoids continue to constitute one of the largest and most diverse groups of NPS, in LAC, in 2018 and 2019, only five different synthetic cannabinoids were reported from only two countries, Brazil and Argentina.

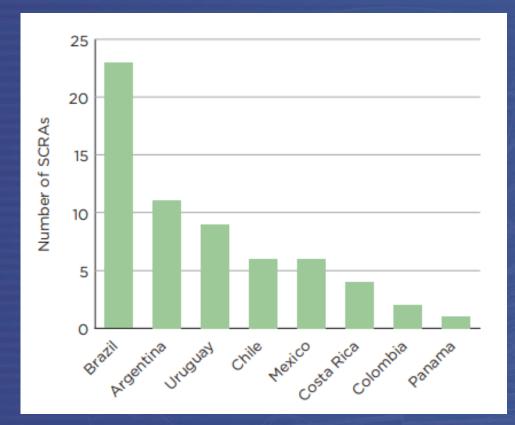


Source: UNODC, NPS Early Warning Advisory, 2021.



SCRAs notified the UNODC EWA from Latin America and the Caribbean (until December 2020)

- Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, and Uruguay have reported detection of synthetic cannabinoids, but do not have information on the prevalence of use.
- In 2015, urine tests carried out during a music festival in Uruguay showed that 11% of the samples contained synthetic cannabinoids. Tests in later years did not give positive results.
- From Brazil, the presence of these substances in prisons has been reported. Their low detection in drug tests makes them more attractive.



Source: UNODC, NPS Early Warning Advisory, 2021.



SALE OF DRUGS THROUGH THE DARKNET/DARK WEB



→ Sort!

Hash (50+) Seed (n) Weed (200+)

Dissociatives 20+ Ecstasy (100+)

MDMA (100+) Methylone (14)

Opioids (20+) Prescription dos-

Eenzus (20+) Opistes (20+)

Stimulants (2) Psychedelic (100+)

2C (13) DMT (7)

> LSD (20+) Mushrooms (2)

Others (20+) Stimulants (100+) Amphetamine

Cocaine (50+) Meth (\$)

Steroids (14)

Injectable is Oral (4) Other (1)

Tobacco (20+) Other (100+)

Counterfeits (11) Digital (100+) Goods (17) Currency (7)

BTC Rate USD \$596.53 EUR €444.17 GBP £354.36



£148.51 for 10g (£15/g) MDMA By haizenberg (77 🛊)



Sthompson-speed Paste 100. £329.1 for 100g (£3.29/g) Amphetam. By huntersthompson (42 🚖)



Only show domestic products

E742.55 for 100g (E7/g) Amphetam By drzheng (9 *)



£445.53 for 1 (£446/each) Currency By nfernet (0 *)



£77.23 for 5g (£15/g) MDMA By haizenberg (77 *)



£1,19 for 1 (£1.19/each) Digital By The Black Hand (28 *)



£178.21 for 900 (£0 2/each) Others By footstool blue__(0 *)



£1.19 for 1 (£1.19/each) Digital By The Black Hand (28 *)



£193.06 for 500 (£0.39/each) Prescrip By Meds 2 Buy (1 x)



Organic Pineapple (1.Qp) £554.18 for 113.4g (£4.89/g) Weed By Tortle-Time (75 *)



£522.75 for 250 (£2 09/each) MDMA By DutchMasters (100+ *)



£68.31 for 225 (£0.3/each) Psychede By Tnppy Bear (0 *)



£20.79 for 0.5g (£42/g) Hash By Turtle Time (75 *)



£1.19 for 1 (£1.19/each) Digital By The Black Hand (28 *)



£1.19 for 1 (£1.19/each) Digital By The Black Hand (28 *)



£10.1 for 1 (£10/each) Prescrip By redpoison1 (3 *)



£86.14 for 150 (£0.57/each) Prescrip By Meds 2 Buy (1 *)



£29.11 for 3g (£10/g) Weed By YOUR O.C. QUEEN (5 *)



£68.31 for 100 (£0.68/each) Prescrip By Meds 2 Buy (1 *)



£29.7 for 10g (£2.97/g) Amphetam By snapback shop (100+ *)



£23.17 for 1 (£23/each) Tobacco By ShopAgent (0 *)



Bulk Listino 150o Swazi G £207.91 for 150g (£1.39/g) Weed By theblossom's T_ (4 *)



£1.19 for 1 (£1.19/each) Digital By The Black Hand (28 *)



£712.85 for 100 (£7/each) Prescrip By redpoison1 (3 *)



£50.49 for 50 (£1.01/each) Prescrip By Meds 2 Buy (1 x)



Organic Pineapple (5 Lb) £7758.5 for 2267 96g (£3.42/g) Weed By Turtle Time (75 *)



£1.19 for 1 (£1.19/each) Digital By The Black Hand (28 *)



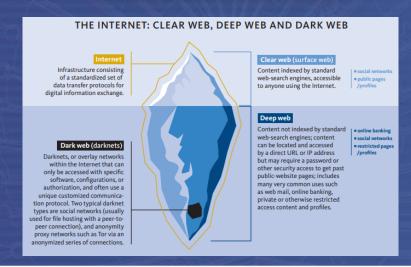
£38.61 for 7 (£6/each) Opiates By theOCguy - Oxy (56 *)

Synthetic drugs: Easy to produce, transport, send (Courier), camouflage, and sell. Buying/selling drugs through the darknet

Buying/selling DRUGS through the dark web

- The dark internet comprises the content that circulates in encrypted networks, or darknet, that use the World Wide Web but require special access programs or authorizations.
- The purchase of drugs through the Internet, in particular the dark web, has increased in recent years.
- Since the dark web cannot be accessed through traditional web searches, buyers and sellers access it through the "Onion Router" (TOR) to ensure their identities remain hidden.
- Products are typically paid for in bitcoins or other cryptocurrencies and are often delivered via postal services.

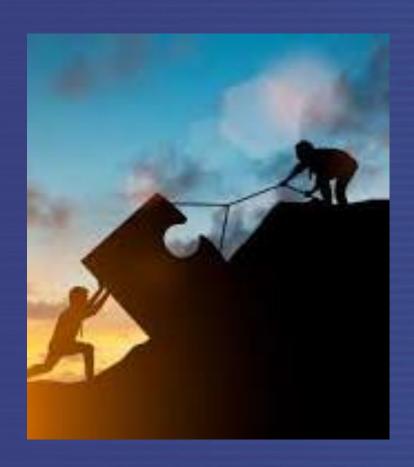












RESPONSE TO NEW CHALLENGES







Early Warning System for the Americas SATA

(by its Spanish acronym)







PROGRESS IN THE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS OF THE COUNTRIES OF Latin **America**



ARGENTINA - Observatorio Argentino de Drogas

SAT Argentina

Sedronar &

Nalbufina

SAT Argentina				
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251-NBONe (2C-I-NBOMe)				
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25I-NBOMe (2C-I-NBOMe)

Reaparición de los Benzofuranos:

en Bogotá

SAT Colombia

Drogas de Síntesis

SAT Argentina



2,5-dimetoxi-4-iodoanfetamina (DOI)

SAT Argentina



2,5-dimetoxi-4-etilfenetilamina (2C-

COLOMBIA - Observatorio de Drogas de Colombia

SAT Argentina



Ciclopentolato



CHILE - Observatorio del Narcotráfico en Chile

del Consumo de Drogas y Alcohol (SENDA)



Informe Mesa Nuevas Sustancias

Psicoactivas-2017

Informe del observatorio del narcotrafico en Chile-2017



Informe Mesa Nueva Sustancias

CHILE - Dirección Nacional del Servicio Nacional para la Prevención y Rehabilitación

SAT Chile

Informe del observatorio del narcotrafico en Chile-2016

SAT Chile NUEVAS SUSTANCIAS PSICOACTIVAS

Primer Informe Mesa Nueva Sustancias Psicoactivas-2015

SAT Chile



Informe del observatorio del narcotrafico en Chile-2015

URUGUAY - Observatorio Uruguayo de Drogas



Presencia de MDMA (éxtasis) en Forma de Cristales y Polvos en Uruquay



Presencia de Sellos de LSD

Adulteración de Cocaína con

Detección de Nueva Catinona

Butilona

SAT Colombia

Nuevo Grupo de NPS: Aparición de Circulación de 4-APB en Muestras Comprimidos con Contenido de 6-Sintética: Comprimidos en Forma APB (Benzofuranos) de Hello Kitty con Contenido de

SAT Colombia



Aumenta la Variedad de Catinonas Alto Riesgo por Consumo de Sintéticas: Aparicióm de Dibutilona, Polidrogas: Las Mezclas de NPS v Dimetilona y N-Etilpentilona en Otras Sustancias Presentes en el

SAT Colombia



2C-B Comercializado en Colombia es Falso



Main alerts reported to SATA in 2018 and 2019

	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	Uruguay
Cannabis		Creepy/Crippy	Crippy	
Cocaine	Injected cocaine			
Ecstasy		MDMA		MDMA
Phenethylamines	2,5-dimethoxy-4- ethylamphetamine (2C-E) (three alerts) 2,5-dimethoxy-4- iodoamphetamine (DOI) 25I-NBOMe (2C-I- NBOMe) 25I-NBOH (NBOH- 2CI, Cimbi-27, 2-C-I- NBOH)	"ecstasy"-type su or crystals (crystal LSD: It include substances, suc Phenethylamines	es the presence of ubstances, both in pilalline ecstasy). s a variety of hall the chas 2C-B, keta of the NBOMe to mixed with other in the second control of the second control	ucinogenic mine and ype, even
LSD (Lysergic acid diethylamide)			LSD	
Controlled prescription drugs	Cyclopentolate			
Opioids	Nalbuphine		Medicines	
Plant- and animal-based substances	Remifentanil Angel's trumpet Bufotenin		Other opioids DMT (N- Dimethyltryptamine)	
Chemical substances/precursors	Butanediol			





VIRTUAL TRAINING ON EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS (EWS) AND STRENGTHENING OF LABORATORIES

- Preparation of EWSs training guides and execution of virtual training seminars for the Member States.
- Improve infrastructure and laboratory analysis capacity.
- Training for professionals who work in laboratories.
- Modernize drug analysis equipment.
- Report findings on NPS and other emerging drugs.
- Contribute to the generation of alerts and work in coordination with the National EWS.



Main conclusions

- The expansion of the markets for ATS synthetic drugs methamphetamine and "ecstasy in LAC" in addition to synthetic opioids has impacted the rise of NPS.
- In the last decade, NPS has gone from being unknown to becoming a widespread phenomenon in many regional countries.
- The increasing proliferation of NSP with hallucinogenic effects is observed. NBOMe is decreasing, but the "Tusi" phenomenon or "pink cocaine" (2C-B or 2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromophenethylamine) is becoming more and more attractive among young people. Several NPSs mark the LSD and ketamine market sold under those names.
- Different cathinone and other NSPs with stimulant effects have remained the most interesting and are sold in "ecstasy" markets.
- Synthetic cannabinoids have been declining in use, but it remains an attractive market for online sales.
- A particular risk for users in the region is the emergence of highly toxic NPS with hallucinogenic effects, which can have serious adverse health consequences and lead to a fatal overdose.
- Deaths have been linked to phenethylamine uses in compounds of NBOMe and 25E-NBOH (a derivative of 2C-E) in Colombia and Brazil. In Argentina, clinical admissions for intoxications with NBOMe compounds and deaths from cocaine adulterated with synthetic opioids were recorded.



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- Organization of American States (OAS)
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