

Working group A.2

Priorities for new methodological developments

- drug supply data

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Guidelines on supply indicators

- Seizure data

- counting rules for seizure cases
- definitional issues concerning provenance (country of production/manufacture versus departure), transit and destination
- recording and providing microdata (IDS)
- how to aggregate information on provenance
- classification issues

- Price and purity data

- how to collect price data
- how to aggregate price and purity data (typical values, common ranges)
- purity-adjusted prices

- Putting it together

- Differentiating retail and “wholesale”; breakdowns by market level
- Adjusting seizures for purity
- What does all this tell us?

- Open question: Estimating the quantity of drug present in the illicit market

Methodologies for cultivation, production and manufacture

- Illicit crop monitoring of outdoor cultivation
 - best practices to consolidate experience of multiple joint monitoring projects with countries
 - how should a country go about setting up a crop monitoring programme?
- Cannabis – indoor versus outdoor cultivation
 - how to quantify indoor cultivation and associated production
- Recording and collecting data on clandestine laboratories
 - Definitional issues
 - Classification issues
- Open question: synthetic drugs

Wastewater analysis

- Relies on detecting the residues of drugs and drug metabolites in sewage treatment facilities
- Developed mainly as a technique to glean information on drug use in urban centres, but can also be applied to detect residues of chemical by-products of illicit manufacture
- Numerous challenges: catchment areas, numerous chemical/pharmacological parameters, variability of metabolisms. Highly technical and interdisciplinary area.
- Work by groups based in Americas, Africa, East and South-East Asia, Europe, Oceania.
- Need for consolidation of the experience of different regions into international guidelines to further support the production of metrics based on wastewater analysis
- To what extent can wastewater analysis be used to enhance information gaps on drug supply?