



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Capacity development needs,
priorities and possible interventions
– drug supply data
(seizures, prices, purities, lab seizures,
cultivation/production, waste-water)

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Assessment of seizure and trafficking data

Figure 2.23 Average number of member states that provided data on various questions on seizure and trafficking.

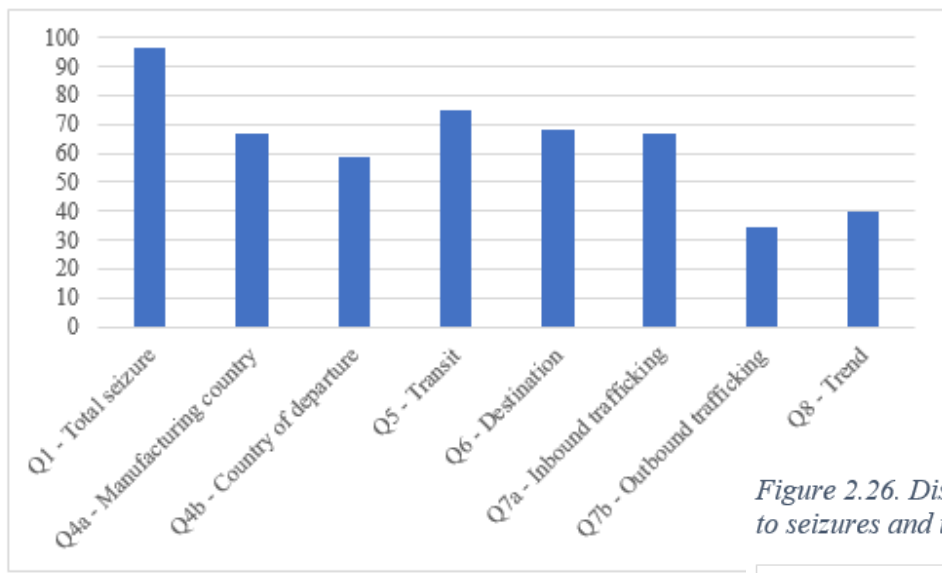
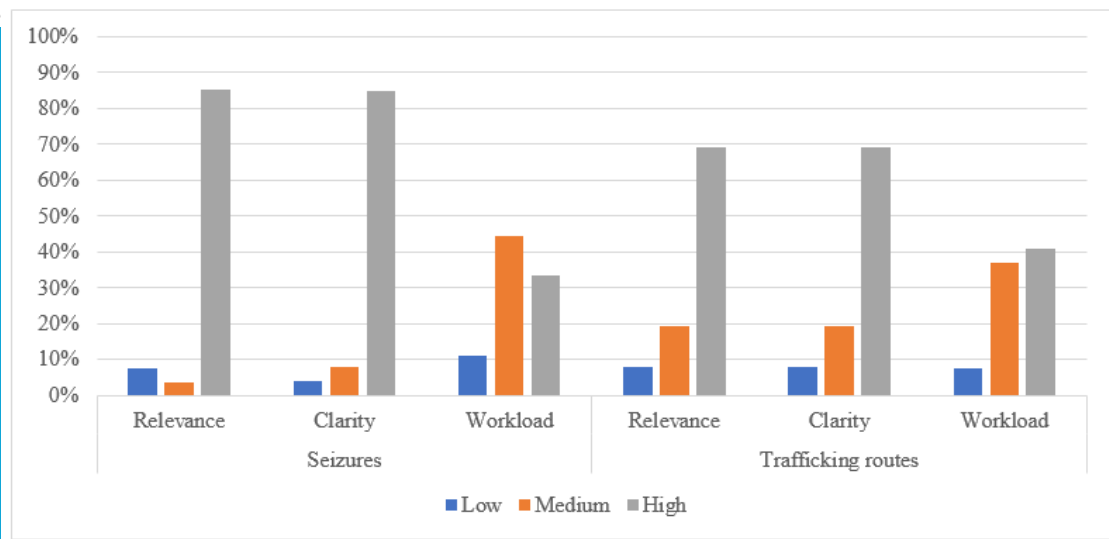


Figure 2.26. Distribution of ratings on relevance, clarity and workload of ARQ sections related to seizures and trafficking routes (Respondents from Member States, 2017)

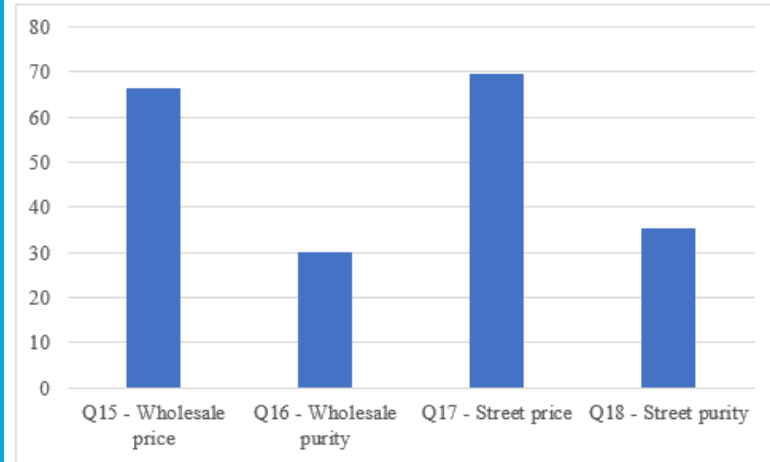


Main challenges

- Missing/double counting of seizures
- Identification of trafficking flows (seizures, intelligence)

Assessment of price and purity data

Figure 2.26 Average number of member states that reported data on various questions on price and purity.



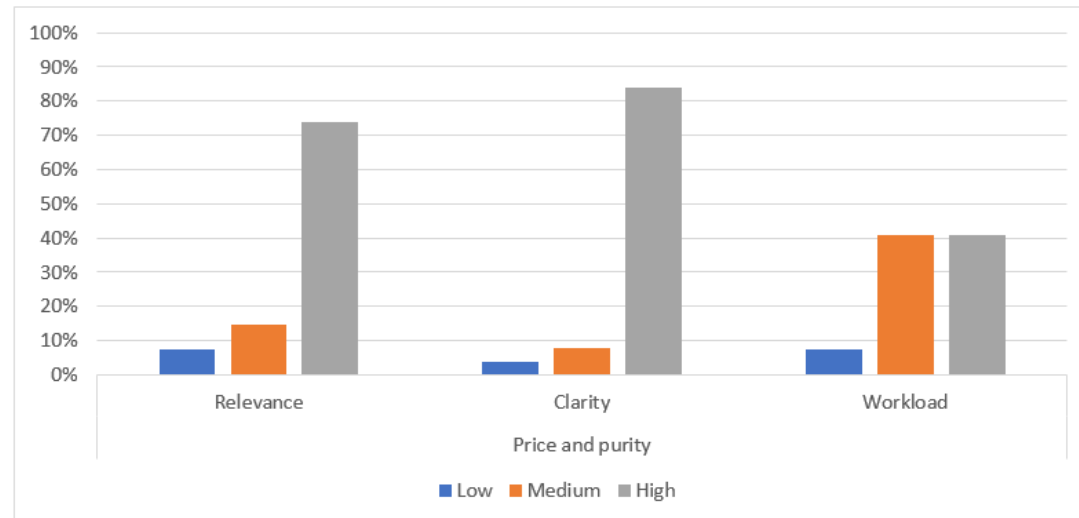
Changes in seizures, prices and purity – key to understanding evolving drug markets (see WDR 2015).



Main challenges

- System for sampling price and purity data & reporting;
- wholesale–retail level ?
- channelling drug testing results from forensic labs into official reporting
- Legal obligations
- Lack of common standards

Figure 2.29. Distribution of ratings on relevance, clarity and workload of the ARQ section on price and purity (Respondents from Member States, 2017)





Significance of seizure, price and purity information for understanding drug market dynamics

- Falling seizures in combination with rising drug prices and falling purity levels suggest a **decline in overall drug supply**,
- Rising seizures in combination with falling drug prices and rising purity levels are usually considered are an indicator of an **increase in drug supply**.
- Rising drug seizures in combination with rising drug prices and falling purity levels suggest intensified law enforcement activity and thus a potential overall **decline in drug supply**.





Manufacture – dismantling of laboratories

	Question										
	49	50	51	52				53			
Broken down by substance manufactured, how many clandestine laboratories were detected during the reporting year? ^a	How many of the laboratories were manufacturing more than one substance?	What other substances (if any) were being manufactured in the laboratories?	For manufacture of psychotropic substances only: indicate the phase of manufacturing reached when the laboratory was discovered. ^b The total number in each row should equal the number of laboratories reported in question 49 for each substance.				For manufacture of psychotropic substances only: indicate the size of the clandestine laboratories detected during the reporting year. The total number in each row should equal the number of laboratories where drugs and other substances are manufactured reported in question 52 (a).				What has been the trend with regard to the manufacture of each substance in the past year? ^c
List the plant-based or synthetic drug-related end products assumed to have been manufactured (e.g. drug intermediate, drug or precursor chemical)			(a) Number of laboratories where a substance or drug is manufactured ^d	(b) Number of laboratories for refining, tableting, cutting and packaging ^e	(c) Number of sites where equipment or chemicals were stored ^f	(d) Number of sites where equipment, packaging or chemical waste was dumped ^g	(a) Kitchen laboratories ^h	(b) Other small-scale laboratories ⁱ	(c) Medium-to-large-scale laboratories ^j	(d) Industrial-scale laboratories ^k	



Clandestine laboratories

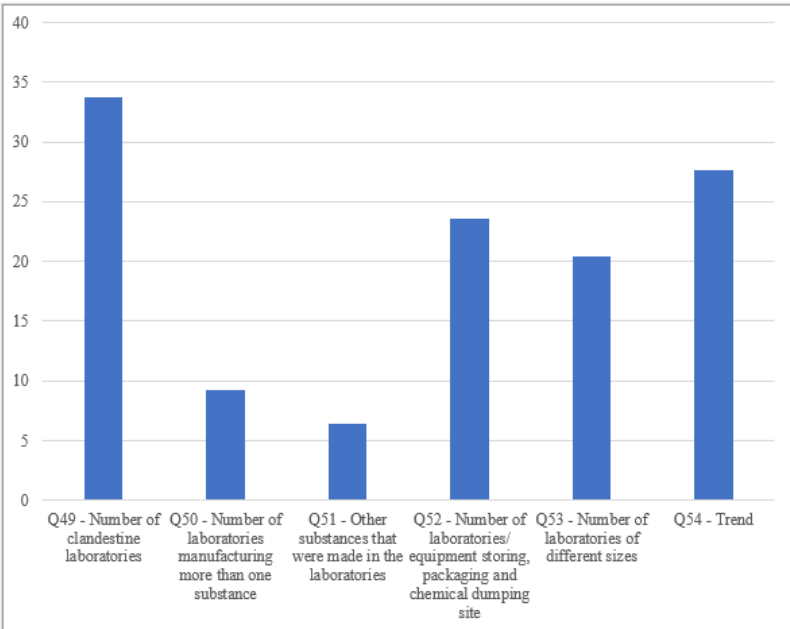
- 57** In the space provided below, provide information about no more than eight seizures carried out at clandestine laboratories during the reporting period. If the number of seizures that took place in your country is more than eight, provide information about seizures that illustrate common practices or that highlight emerging trends in illicit drug production and manufacture. For each seizure, provide at least the following information, if available:
- Name of drug or end product manufactured
 - Type of laboratory (e.g. if for processing, manufacture, tableting etc.)
 - Volume and extent of drug manufacture (e.g. period of operation, amount manufactured during the period of operation, estimated production capacity)
 - Methods, processes, routes of illicit manufacture
 - For tableting laboratories: please describe any tablet marks or logos used and estimate the capacity of the tableting equipment
 - Operational status of laboratory at the time of seizure (e.g. active, abandoned)

Illicit manufacture

Question							
58				59	60		
Which raw materials are used in the production of plant-based drugs in your country and what are the conversion rates encountered?							
(a) What is the plant-based drug (end product)?	(b) What raw materials are used to produce the end product? ^a	(c) What is the moisture content (e.g. 70 per cent, dry) of the raw material (if applicable)?	(d) What quantity of raw material is used to produce 1kg of end product?	What are the main countries of origin of the raw material used?	What percentage of the total quantity of drugs produced is destined for domestic consumption and what percentage is destined for trafficking abroad?		
			Quantity	Unit	Domestic consumption	Trafficking abroad	
						+	=100%

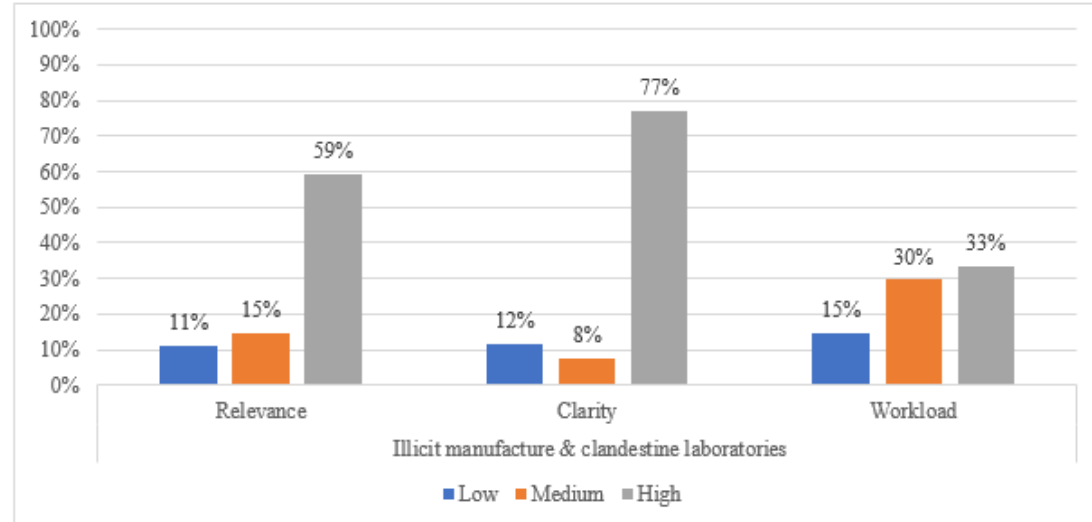
Assessment of illicit manufacturing data

Figure XX. Average number of countries that provided data on illicit manufacture from 2010 to 2015.



Reporting on dismantling laboratories:
 34 countries, on average, 2010–2016
 60 countries at least once, 2010–2016
 4 countries every year, 2010–2016

Figure XX Distribution of ratings on relevance, clarity and workload of ARQ section on illicit manufacture and clandestine laboratories (Respondents from Member States, 2017)

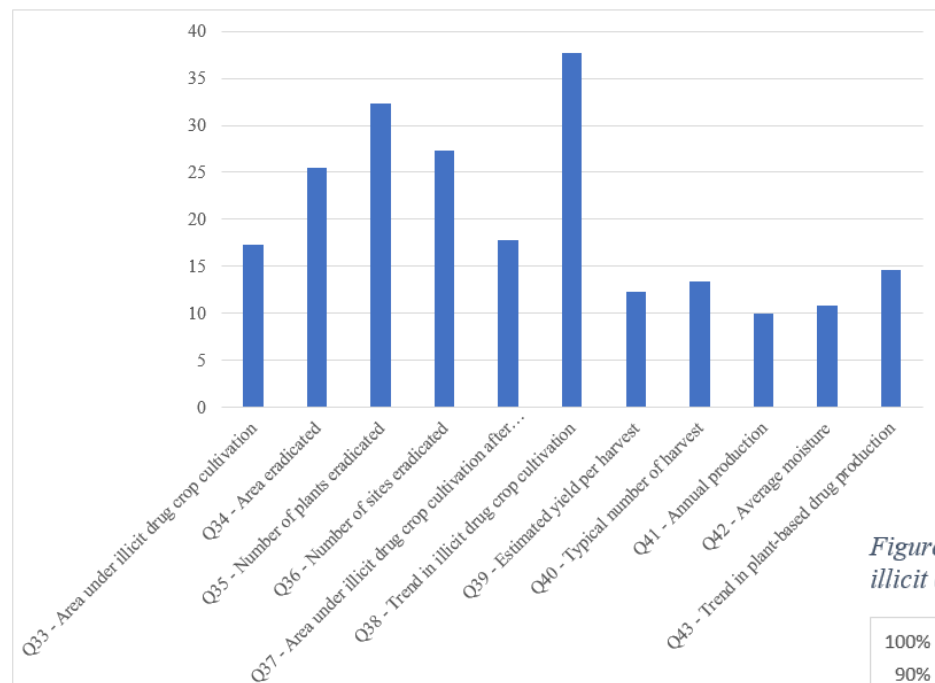


Main challenge

- Information flow from police forces dismantling laboratories to those reporting on the activities

Assessment: cultivation and production

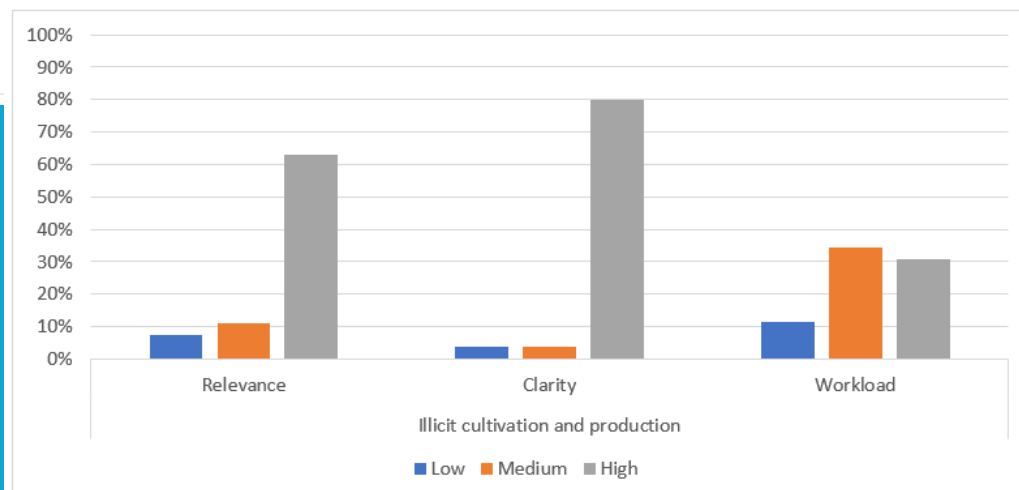
Figure 2.34 Average number of member states that provided data on the 11 questions on cultivation and production.



Main Challenges

Improving reporting on **drug cultivation, yields and production** notably for countries not assisted by UNODC; very poor data on the world's most widespread substance: cannabis.

Figure 2.38. Distribution of ratings on relevance, clarity and workload of the ARQ section on illicit cultivation and production (Respondents from Member States, 2017)



Ground, satellite surveys, helicopter/ aircraft (drones ?) surveys

Perception:

cultivation = eradication

Eradication trends often used as a proxy for cultivation trends.



Waste-water analysis

Used to (a) measure drug consumption and
(b) clandestine drug manufacture

Already widely spread, at city level:

- in Europe (2011–2016: 80 cities in 26 countries; > 50 each year since 2014)
- Oceania (Australia: covering more than 40% of population, New Zealand),
- Asia, notably China, Rep. of Korea and other countries of South–East Asia,
- North Americas (Canada, USA)
- South America (Colombia)
- Caribbean (French territories)
- Africa (South Africa)

Advantages:

- Reliable (not influenced by self–reporting)
- Timely
- Cost efficient
- Can be used at local level to measure impact of policy changes

Should UNODC assist Member States in conducting such surveys?

Should waste–water references be included in ARQ?



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**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**



For more information:
<http://www.unodc.org/>