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Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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Vienna, 8-12 March 2010 Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

Improving the collection, reporting and analysis of data to monitor the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem

Revised set of data collection tools and mechanisms for the collection, collation, analysis and reporting of data, prepared by the expert group on data collection

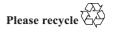
Note by the Secretariat

Addendum

Draft revised annual report questionnaire: part IV. Extent, patterns and trends in drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking**

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^{*} E/CN.7/2010/1.

^{**} The present document was submitted after the date required by the 10-week rule as the meeting of the expert group on data collection was held from 12 to 15 January 2010.

Annex

Revised draft annual report questionnaire

Part IV. Extent, patterns and trends in drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking

Report of the Government of	
Reporting year	
Completed on (date)	
Please return completed question	naire to: arq@unodc.org
The completed revised draft annu	al report questionnaire is due on: [date]
For technical support, contact:	

	Telephone	Fax	E-mail
UNODC Vienna	1 800 123 456	1 800 654 321	arqhelp@unodc.org
Regional offices:			
[list]			

Note

This is a printable version of the revised draft annual report questionnaire, which is in the form of an Excel spreadsheet and is designed to be completed electronically. In this printable version, definitions of key terms used in the questionnaire are given on page 5; in the electronic version, these definitions (and additional instructions) are repeated throughout the questionnaire through the "Comments" function in Excel. The Excel spreadsheet also uses drop-down lists for some questions, allowing respondents to simply select from a list the answer that is most appropriate for their country.

Instructions

The revised draft annual report questionnaire consists of the following four parts:

- Part I. Legislative and institutional framework;
- Part II. Comprehensive approach to drug demand reduction;
- Part III. Extent, patterns and trends in drug use;
- Part IV. Extent, patterns and trends in drug cultivation, manufacture and trafficking.

This is part four of the revised draft annual report questionnaire.

Respondents are asked to complete all questions. Where no data are available, this should be indicated by inserting two dashes (--) or writing "don't know" in the appropriate cell. All questions refer to the reporting year, unless otherwise indicated.

Respondents

Countries are invited to identify a single focal point for reporting data on drugs. In exceptional and duly justified cases, respondents may identify technical contacts who may contribute to completing the questionnaire, indicating, if possible, which questions they contributed to.

Metadata

Respondents may refer to multiple sources in completing the revised draft annual report questionnaire. These sources may include published reports and/or data sets not in the public domain, including routinely collected data from treatment, law enforcement or other agencies. All sources referred to during the completion of the questionnaire should be listed in the section on metadata, which can be found at the end of each section of the questionnaire. This information helps UNODC to understand the information provided.

About the questions

Part four of the revised draft annual report questionnaire asks for information at two levels, in recognition of the fact that not all countries have detailed data on all of the topics covered in the questionnaire.

Quantitative data or estimates

These questions ask for quantitative data or estimates. The revised draft annual report questionnaire includes standardized response categories but, should the data available not conform to those categories, they can still be included. Simply indicate the categories used (e.g. age range, drug category) in the space provided. Quantitative data or estimates should be provided for the reporting year. Where this is not possible, please include the most appropriate recent figures available. The year in which the data were collected should always be specified. If national data or estimates are not available, the data or an estimate for a part of the country or for a sub-group of the population can be indicated. If more than one such partial dataset or estimate is available, the data or estimate that is believed to be the best alternative for recent national data or estimates should be used. In such cases, the

geographical or population coverage of the data or estimate should be specified as simply but as explicitly as possible; similarly, the size of the reference population should also be specified, if relevant.

Several questions relate to classes or types of drugs. Whenever applicable, it is important that the information requested be about individual drugs. Although care has been taken to include all major drugs, the pre-coded lists might not fully match the needs of every country. Therefore, in each list the opportunity has been provided to add other classes or types of drugs. These open categories can also be used to insert alternative groups of drugs. For example, some questions list "heroin" and "other illicit opioids"; if the only information available is on opioids in general (no types are specified), "any opioids" should be listed under "other drugs".

Definitions

Definitions of some key terms used in the revised draft annual report questionnaire are given in the table below.

Adulterant	A cutting agent with pharmacological (psychoactive) properties.
Common range	The range observed most of the time. For example, if purity varies between 1 and 90 per cent but is usually between 15 and 30 per cent, then 15-30 per cent is the common range.
Country of origin	The country in which the illicit drug or precursor chemical originated, or the country in which the substance was cultivated or manufactured.
Cultivation	The growth of plants used to manufacture plant-based drugs such as heroin, cocaine and cannabis.
Destination country	The country believed to be the final destination of a shipment of drugs in transit.
Diluent	A cutting agent used to increase the volume and to decrease the purity of a drug.
Diverted prescription drugs	Prescription drugs containing one or more substances under international control diverted from legitimate medical use to the illegal market.
Class of drugs	A category of narcotic or psychotropic drugs, such as illicit opioids or illicit amphetamine-type stimulants. A class of drugs includes two or more specific types of drugs.
Drug diversion	The diversion of prescription drugs containing one or more substances under international control from legitimate medical use to the illegal market.
Personal drug offences	Drug offences related to the use or possession of drugs for personal use.
Drug seizure	The seizure of illicit or diverted drugs by a law enforcement agency. Includes both retail (street level) and wholesale seizures.
Drug trafficking	Drug offences not in connection with personal use.
Type of drugs	A specific type of narcotic or psychotropic drug within a class of drugs. For example, marijuana (herb) and hashish (resin) are types in the cannabis class.
Eradication	The destruction of illicitly cultivated and wildly growing plants used in the production of plant-based drugs.
Fake/ counterfeit prescription drugs	Drugs sold under a product name without proper authorization, where the identity of the source of the drug is knowingly and intentionally mislabelled in a way that suggests that it is the authentic approved product.
Farm gate price	The price paid to the grower or producer of a plant prior to processing or manufacture. The first sale in the distribution chain.

Homeless A person without stable or consistent accommodation. **person**

Illicit drug Any drug listed in the schedules to the international drug control conventions whose

origin (that is, production, cultivation, sale or acquisition) is illicit or illegal.

Manufacture Production of synthetic illicit drugs from chemical precursors.

Prisoner A person held against his or her will by the State as punishment for the commission of

a crime.

Production The production of plant-based illicit drugs from raw (plant-based) materials.

Reporting year The last complete calendar year.

Retail The level of an illicit drug market at which the drug is provided to consumers (users).

Transit The country through which illicit drugs are trafficked en route from the country of origin to the destination country.

Wholesale The level of an illicit drug market at which the drug is sold in bulk, to be sold on to

consumers at the retail level.

Technical notes

Prescription drugs (containing substances under international control)

Below are some examples of substances that fall within a certain category of prescription drugs. A full list of prescription drugs within each category, providing both the chemical and the most common proprietary names, is available from www.unodc.org.

Category of prescription drugs	Examples
Prescription opioids	Buprenorphine, codeine, dextropropoxyphene, fentanyl, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone, pethidine, suboxone, subutex.
Prescription stimulants	Amfepramone, fenetylline, methylphenidate, pemoline, phenmetrazine, phentermine.
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam, clonazepam, diazepam, temazepam.
Other sedative hypnotics, including barbiturates	Meprobamate, methaqualone, phenobarbital, zolpidem.

Classes and types of drugs (narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

Listed below are the classes and types of drugs included in the revised draft annual report questionnaire. In some cases, examples of particular drug types are provided, but the lists of these examples are not exhaustive.

Class of drug	Type of drug
Any illicit drug	
Cannabis	Marijuana (herb)
	Hashish (resin)
	Plant
	Oil
Illicit opioids	Heroin
	Opium
	Illicit morphine
	Other illicit opioids (e.g. "homebake")
Cocaine	Powder (salt)
	"Crack" and base
	Coca paste
	Coca leaf
Illicitly manufactured	Amphetamine
amphetamine-type	Methamphetamine
stimulants	"Ecstasy"-type substances (e.g. MDMA, MDA, MDE/MDEA) ¹
	Other illicit amphetamine-type stimulants (e.g. Captagon, methcathinone, 4-MTA,
	2C-B, MDBD)
Diverted and	Prescription opioids
fake/counterfeit	Prescription stimulants
prescription drugs	Benzodiazepines
	Other sedative hypnotics, including barbiturates
Hallucinogens	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)
	Other hallucinogens (e.g. phencyclidine (PCP), mushrooms with psychoactive
	properties, tryptamines)
Solvents and	
inhalants	
Drugs under national	Including gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), khat, piperazines
but not international	(e.g. N-benzylpiperazine (BZP)), tramadol, ketamine
control	

¹ MDA=methylenedioxyamphetamine; MDEA=3,4-methylenedioxyethylamphetamine; MDMA=methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

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Respondents

Instructions

Provide details of the focal point for reporting of drug data in your country. In the exceptional cases in which technical contacts have been identified, you may wish to list them in the table entitled "additional technical contacts", indicating, if possible, which questions they have contributed to.

Focal point

Name	Position	Agency	Phone	Fax	E-mail

Additional technical contacts (optional)

	Name	Position	Agency	Telephone	Fax	E-mail	Questions contributed to
Example	Mr. John Smith	Chief Statistician	Office of Drug Control	+44 221 6573	+44 221 6001	j.smith@odc.gov	6-9 and 10-13
Contributor #1							
Contributor #2							
Contributor #3							
Contributor #4							
Contributor #5							

Trafficking

	Ti differing						
Class and type of drugs	Question						
	1				2	3	
	in your c Preferr	What is the total quantity of drugs seized in your country in the reporting year? ² Preferred unit: kilograms Preferred time frame: reporting year Time frame used:		What is the total number of cases of drug seizures	What definition of "cases of drug seizures" were used in answering questions 1 and 2?		
	Preferred t			carried out in the reporting year?			
	Quantity	Unit	Number of Units	Type of Unit			
Example	112.5	kilograms	10,000	tablets	279		
Cannabis Marijuana (herb) Hashish (resin) Plant Oil							
Illicit opioids Heroin Opium (raw and prepared) Morphine Other illicit opioids (specify)							
Cocaine Powder (salt) "Crack" and base Coca paste Coca leaf Illicitly manufactured amphetamine-type stimulants Amphetamine Methamphetamine							
"Ecstasy"-type substances Other illicit amphetamine-type stimulants (specify)							
Diverted and fake/counterfeit prescription drugs Prescription opioids Prescription stimulants Benzodiazepines Other sedative hypnotics							
Hallucinogens LSD Other hallucinogens (specify)							
Solvents and inhalants Drugs under national but not international control (specify)	-						

 $^{^{2}}$ Include both retail and wholesale seizures. Each seizure should be counted only once.

³ A unit can be a tablet, capsule, ampoule, tab etc.

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What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?

Trafficking

Note: Questions 3-5 refer to drugs seized in your country during the reporting period. If additional countries are required, please provide these in an attachment.

Class and type of drugs	Question								
	4		5	6					
	Origin		Transit	Final destin	ation				
	List the main countries where the drug was cultivated or manufactured. Indicate what percentage of seizures (by weight) came from that country		List the main countries through which the drug transited before arriving in your country	List the main countries to which the drug was destined. Indicate what percentage of seizures (by weight) was destined for each country					
	Main countries	Percentage	Main countries	Main countries	Percentage				
Cannabis									
Marijuana (herb)	1. 2. 3.		1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.					
Hashish (resin)	1. 2.		1. 2.	1. 2.					
	3.		3.	3.					
Oil	1. 2. 3.		1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.					
Illicit opioids	J.		5.	3.					
Heroin	1. 2.		1. 2.	1. 2.					
Opium	3. 1. 2.		3. 1. 2.	3. 1. 2.					
Morphine	3. 1. 2.		3. 1. 2.	3. 1. 2.					
Other illicit opioids (specify)	3. 1.		3.	3.					
	2. 3.		2. 3.	2. 3.					
Cocaine									
Powder (salt)	1. 2.		1. 2.	1. 2.					
"Crack" and base	3. 1. 2.		3. 1. 2.	3. 1. 2.					
Illicitly manufactured amphetamine-type stimulants	3.		3.	3.					
Amphetamine	1. 2.		1. 2.	1. 2.					
Methamphetamine	3. 1. 2.		3. 1. 2.	3. 1. 2.					
"Ecstasy"-type substances	3. 1. 2.		3. 1. 2.	3. 1. 2.					
Diverted and fake/counterfeit	3. 1.		3.	3.					
prescription drugs	2. 3.		2. 3.	2. 3.					

Hallucinogens				
LSD	1.	1.	1.	
	2.	2.	2.	
	3.	3.	3.	
Drugs under national but international control (spe	not cify)			
	1.	1.	1.	
	2.	2.	2.	
	3.	3.	3.	
	1.	1.	1.	
	2.	2.	2.	
	3.	3.	3.	
	1.	1.	1.	
	2.	2.	2.	
	3.	3.	3.	

Α.	T .	40	J	_	L

1171	- C : C 4:	/1-1:-11	1 (-1: -11)	were referred to in		
w nat sources o	or illiormation	t Dublished and	i unbublisheu	i wele lefelled to ili	answering mese	uucsiions!

$Trafficking^*\\$

Class and type of drugs	Question															
			7 (a)					7 (b)						8		
						that le	Outbound What percentage of seizures (by weight) that left your country in the reporting year was being transported by each method?				What has been the trend in trafficking of each drug over the past year?					
	Air	Land	Sea	Mail		Air	Land	Sea	Mail		Strong increase	Slight increase	Stable	Slight decrease	Strong decrease	Don't know
All illicit drugs					=100%					=100%						
Cannabis					=100%					=100%						
Marijuana (herb)					=100%					=100%						
Hashish (resin)					=100%					=100%						
Oil					=100%					=100%						
Illicit opioids					=100%					=100%						
Heroin					=100%					=100%						
Opium					=100%					=100%						
Morphine					=100%					=100%						
Other illicit opioids (specify)					- -					- -						
					=100%					=100%						
Cocaine					=100%					=100%						
Powder (salt)					=100%					=100%						
"Crack" and base					=100%					=100%						
Illicitly manufactured amphetamine-					=100%					=100%						
type stimulants											_	_	_	_	_	_
Amphetamine					=100%					=100%						
Methamphetamine					=100%					=100%						
"Ecstasy"-type substances					=100%					=100%						
Diverted and fake/counterfeit					=100%					=100%						
prescription drugs					-1000/					-1000/		_	_	_	_	_
Hallucinogens LSD		1			=100% =100%					=100% =100%						
		1			100%					1 -100%		Ш	Ц	Ц	Ц	Ц
Drugs under national but not international control (specify)																
					=100%					=100%						
		1			=100%					=100%						
		1			=100%		†		1	=100%						

Metadata

What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?

^{*} Trafficking refers to the movement of illicit drugs or precursor materials across international borders.

Trafficking

Metadata

trends and sta	te the suspected reasons. A	1) in the reporting year, provi lso include any other inforr always specify the name of	nation relevant to
routes or final	destinations of drugs traffick	n the methods of transportated in your country during the	e past year? If yes,
briefly describe reasons.	these changes for the classes	es of drugs listed below and	state the suspected
Cannabis	Opioids	Cocaine	Amphetamine-type
_	 		stimulants
	L		

In cases for which there was a significant change in drug trafficking trends (see

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What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?

Price and purity

Note: Answer questions 11 and 12 only if illicit drug crops are cultivated in your country.

11. Does your country have a system in place to monitor the price of illicit drugs?

At the retail level	At the wholesale level
□ Yes, on a routine basis. Specify frequency: □ Yes, on an ad hoc basis. Specify circumstances under which this occurs: □ Yes, on some other basis. Specify: □ No	□ Yes, on a routine basis. Specify frequency: □ Yes, on an ad hoc basis. Specify circumstances under which this occurs: □ Yes, on some other basis. Specify: □ No
If the answer is yes, please describe in detail the methodology used to monitor the price of illicit drugs at the retail level.	If the answer is yes, please describe in detail the methodology used to monitor the price of illicit drugs at the wholesale level.
12. Under what circumstances are seized illici country?	t drugs subjected to forensic analysis in your
enforcement or judicial authorities	

Class and type of											
drugs				13							
		F	arm gate pri	ce ⁴							
	gate pr	ices for illicit	n gate price a plant-based	and common range of farm drugs in your country	Indicate moisture content/purity (whichever is applicable) for the price provided						
	Currency use	cd:	n range ⁵		price provided						
	Average	From	To	Unit							
Example	\$1 500	\$1 000	\$2 000	1 kilogram	40% moisture						
Opium											
Opium (wet)											
Opium (dry)											
opium (ur))					<u>L</u>						
Coca type			1								
Coca leaf											
Coca paste											
Cocaine base											
Other plant-based drugs (specify)			T								
country		ast year, con		e farm gate price of plante e previous year? Specify the							
Metadata What sources of informat	ion (published a	nd unpublishe	d) were referr	ed to in answering these quest	ions?						

⁴ The farm gate price is the price paid to the grower or producer of the plant or drug prior to processing or manufacture. It is the price of the first sale in the distribution chain.

The common range is the range observed most of the time. For example, if the price is between \$1,200 and \$1,800 most of the time, that is the common range.

Price and purity

Drug class and type	Question													
		15	5			16			17				18	
	Wholesale price				Wholesale purity Indicate the typical purity and the common range of purity levels of drugs trafficked in your country Common range			Retail (street-level) price Indicate the typical retail price and the range of prices of drugs sold in your country Currency used: Common range				Retail (street-level) purity Indicate the typical retail (street) purity and the range of purity levels of drugs sold in your country Common range		
	Indicate the typical price ⁶ and the range of prices of drugs trafficked in your country Currency used:													
	Common range													
	Typical	From	To	Unit	Typical	From	To	Typical	From	To	Unit	Typical	From	To
Example	150 000	100 000	200 000	kg	35%	30%	50%	250	150	350	gram	15%	5%	40%
Cannabis ⁷														
Marijuana (herb)														
Hashish (resin)														
Plant														
Oil														
Illicit opioids														
Heroin (specify)8														
Opium ⁹														
Morphine														
Cocaine														
Cocaine powder (salt)														
"Crack" and base														
Other (specify)														
Illicit amphetamine-type stimulants														
Amphetamine														
Methamphetamine														
"Ecstasy"-type substances														

⁶ Report the most common or modal price.

⁷ For cannabis products, purity refers to tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content. If your country does not routinely measure the THC content of cannabis seizures, leave the cannabis purity questions blank.

⁸ For example, brown or white heroin, heroin no. 3, heroin no. 4 etc.

⁹ For opium products, purity refers to morphine content.

Diverted and ake/counterfeit prescription drugs														
Hallucinogens			•	•					•	•			•	
LSD														
Other (specify)														
olvents and inhalants	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·													
Orugs under national but of international control specify)														
	ļ													
					used in						efinitio	ns were	used for	r
20. Wha different di											efinitio	ns were	used for	r
											efinitio	ns were	used for	r
											lefinitio	ns were	used for	r
											efinitio	ns were	used for	r
											efinitio	ns were	used fo	r
different di	rugs, plea	se provi	de each d	efinitio	n separate	ely, indica	ting whic	h drugs t			efinitio	ns were	used for	r
different di	rugs, plea	se provi	de each d	efinitio	n separate	ely, indica	ting whic	h drugs t			efinitio	ns were	used for	r

Prescription stimulants

Other sedative hypnotics

Drugs under national but not international control (specify)

Benzodiazepines

Price and purity

	uents, cutting agents, adulterants and oth in the different types of drugs seized in you	
Class and type of drugs	Diluents ¹⁰ /cutting agents	Adulterants ¹¹ /other psychoactive drugs
Example	Lactose	Caffeine, ketamine
Illicit opioids		
Heroin		
Other (specify)		
Cocaine		
Powder (salt)		
"Crack" and base		
Illicit amphetamine-type stimulants		'
Amphetamine		
Methamphetamine		
"Ecstasy"-type substances		
Other (specify)		
Fake prescription drugs	- L	1
Prescription opioids		

21. Was there any significant change in the price or purity of any drug trafficked or sold in your country during the past year compared with the previous year? Please explain your

answer. Remember to always specify the name of the drug or drugs involved.

¹⁰ A diluent is a cutting agent used to increase the volume and decrease the purity of a substance.

¹¹ An adulterant is a psychoactive substance other than the named substance that can be added intentionally, occur as a contaminant or result as a by-product during manufacture.

Metadata

What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?

Illicit drug market overview

	trends in price, purity, demand and supply, and whether illicit drug markets interact or overlap. Remember to always indicate which drug or drugs are being referred to and the time frame of observed trends.
Metadata What sources of in	nformation (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?

23. Please provide an overall contextual description for each of the drug markets of concern in your country. Include information on all aspects, from illicit cultivation, manufacture and trafficking to retail. You may wish to consider the emerging patterns and

Arrests

Class and type of drugs					Qu	restion							
				24 ¹²					25				
	Numbe	er of per	sons arre	sted for	personal drug offences13 in	Numbe	er of per			afficking ¹⁴ in drugs in the			
				reportin		reporting year							
	Preferr	ed definit	tion of a n	ninor: a j	person under 18 years of age	Preferred definition of a minor: a person under 18 years of age							
	Definit	ion used:				Definition used:							
	Total	Male	Female	Adult	Minor	Total	Male	Female	Adult	Minor			
All illicit drugs													
Cannabis													
Illicit opioids													
Heroin													
Other illicit opioids													
Cocaine													
"Crack", base and powder (salt)													
Other types of cocaine													
Illicit amphetamine-type													
stimulants													
Amphetamine													
Methamphetamine													
"Ecstasy"-type substances													
Other illicit amphetamine-type													
stimulants													
Hallucinogens													
Diverted and fake prescription													
drugs													
Drugs under national but not													
international control (specify)				-									
				26			27			28			
	What	t method			used to arrive at the data			counting		efinition of arrest was used			
			reporte	ed in que	estion 24?			at the data		e at the figures reported in			
							d in ques		q	uestions 24 and 25?			
			ersons arr				er of per	sons					
	□ Nun	nber of o	ffences re	corded		arrested							
	☐ Oth	er (specif	y below)				er of offe	ences					
						recorded							
						☐ Other	(specify	below)					
								·					

¹² If the number of persons arrested is not available, the number of arrests should be reported instead. This should be indicated in question 26.

¹³ Personal drug offences are drug offences related to the use or possession of drugs for personal use.

¹⁴ The term "drug trafficking" means drug offences that are not in connection with personal use.

Class and type of drugs				Que	stion			
				2	9			
			onalities of thos at nationality		drug traffickin ug trafficking.	ng in your cour	itry. For each	drug, report
	Nationality	Nationality	Nationality	Nationality	Nationality	Nationality	Nationality	Nationality
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All illicit drugs								
Cannabis								
Illicit opioids								
Heroin								
Other illicit opioids								
Cocaine								
"Crack", base and powder (salt)								
Other types of cocaine								
Illicit amphetamine-type stimulants								
Amphetamine								
Methamphetamine								
"Ecstasy"-type substances								
Other illicit amphetamine-type stimulants								
Hallucinogens								
Diverted and fake prescription drugs								
Drugs under national but not international control (specify)								

Metadata

What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?

Drug trafficking

30. Describe the current situation with regard to drug trafficking groups operating in your country. For example, what are the nationalities of those involved in drug trafficking? What is the structure of such groups operating in your country? Specify the name of the drug or drugs involved.	
Metadata What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?	

Illicit cultivation and production

		31	3	2	3	33	34	35	36		37					
	crops co	llicit drug ultivated in intry during orting year?	estimated a illicit dr cultivatio	What was the total stimated area under illicit drug crop cultivation in your du		total area total number to eradicated of plants during the eradicated		What was the total number of sites eradicated during the reporting year?	What was the total area under illicit drug crop cultivation after eradication?		What has been the trend with regard to illicit drug crop cultivation in your country during the reporting year?					y
	No	Yes	Area	Unit	Area	Unit	Number	Number	Area	Unit	Strong increase	Slight increase	Stable	Slight decrease	Strong decrease	Don't know
Example 1		Ø	500	hectares	200	hectares	200 000	200	300	hectares				$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$		
Opium poppy																
Coca bush																
Cannabis (outdoors)																
Cannabis (indoors)																
Other (specify)																

	3	38	39	4	0		41				42			
		he estimated harvest?	What is the typical number of harvests per year?	What was the estimated total annual production?		Do the estimates in questions 38 and 40 refer to dry weight or fresh weight? If possible, please give average moisture content.		drug production in your country						
	Amount	Yield		Weight	Unit	Fresh	Dried	Average moisture content	Strong increase	Slight increase	Stable	Slight decrease	Strong decrease	Don't know
Example 1	50	Kg/ha	2	30 000	kg		Ø	10% moisture				Ø		
Opium		_												
Coca leaf														
Cannabis herb (outdoors)														
Cannabis resin (outdoors)														

(indoors)							
Other (specify)							
for the annual producti	on estimates.						

Illicit cultivation and production

was observed in the past year, briefly state reasons. Also report any other relevant information on illicit drug crop cultivation and drug production that relates to the past year. Specify the name of the plant and/or drug involved.
44. Name the administrative areas where illicit drug crop cultivation takes place. Specify separately areas of wild growth. Provide a percentage breakdown of cultivation per administrative area (e.g. area A: 20 per cent, area B: 80 per cent). Also specify the main growing season, if relevant.

Plants and drugs for which a strong increase or decrease in cultivation or production

				Que	estion				
	45					46			
	main methods used to det drug crops (including wi			n of	What are the r	main methods used to destr (including wild growth		it drug cr	ops
Drug plant	Methods		Frequency	7	Drug plant	Methods		Frequency	y
		Never	Some- times	Often			Never	Some- times	Often
Opium poppy	Satellite remote sensing				Opium poppy	Aerial spraying with herbicide			
	Aerial remote sensing Ground survey Other method (specify)					Other use of herbicides Burning Manual destruction			
	(or)					Other method (specify)			
Coca bush	Satellite remote sensing				Coca bush	ca bush Aerial spraying with herbicide			
	Aerial remote sensing Ground survey Other method (specify)					Other use of herbicides Burning Manual destruction			
						Other method (specify)			
Cannabis plant	Satellite remote sensing				Cannabis plant	Aerial spraying with herbicide			
	Aerial remote sensing Ground survey Other method (specify)				piunt	Other use of herbicides Burning Manual destruction			
	(specify)					Other method (specify)			
Other (specify)	Satellite remote sensing				Other (specify)	Aerial spraying with herbicide			
	Aerial remote sensing Ground survey Other method (specify)					Other use of herbicides Burning Manual destruction			
	(specify)					Other method (specify)			
Metadata What sources of in	nformation (published and	unpubl	ished) were	e referro	ed to in answering t	hese questions?			

Illicit manufacture

	47	48	49	50 For synthetic drugs only: indicate the phase of F					5	51				52	2		
	How many clandestine laboratories were detected during the reporting year? ¹⁵	How many of the laboratories were producing more than one substance?	substances (if any) were being produced in	manufact discovered equal th question 4	uring reache . ¹⁶ The total e number of	nly: indicate th d when the labo number in each laboratories re nthetic-related	oratory was row should ported in	clandesti reporting should equ drugs and	For synthetic drugs 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 50 (a).				What has been the trend with regard to the manufacture of each substance in the past year?				
																П	
List the plant- based or synthetic dru g related end- products assumed to have been manufactured (e.g. drug intermediate, drug or precursor chemical)				of labora-	(b) Number of laboratories for refining, tableting, cutting and packaging 18	(c) Number of sites where equipment or chemicals were stored ¹⁹	(d) Number of sites where equipment, packaging or chemical waste was dumped ²⁰	laboratories	(b) Other small-scale laboratories	(c) Medium- to-large- scale laboratories	(d) Industrial- scale laboratories	Strong increase	Slight increase	Stable	Slight decrease	Strong decrease	Don't know
Example substance A	20	2	Substance B	14	2	1	3	7	4	2	1		Ø				
	_		_			_											

¹⁵ Include laboratories at any phase of the manufacturing process. If no illicit drug manufacture occurred in your country during the reporting year, write "none" in the first cell.

¹⁶ At the "laboratory operational phase" drugs are being manufactured.

¹⁷ At "synthesis laboratories" (also known as "powder laboratories"), synthetic drugs, drug intermediates and precursor chemicals in any form are manufactured from precursor and other chemicals. Such laboratories may or may not be operational at the time of discovery.

Laboratories dedicated to refining, tableting, cutting and packaging are where drugs are processed but where no evidence of synthesis exists. MDMA powder is pressed into tablets, powder or liquid methamphetamine is refined into the crystal form, drug powders are diluted ("cut") to increase bulk and maximize profits and materials temporarily disguised for trafficking purposes are recovered (e.g. for cocaine conversion). There is no evidence of drug synthesis at the location.

At sites where equipment or chemicals are stored there may be some or even all the components needed to manufacture drugs, but there is no evidence that drug synthesis or any other operation is taking place.

Dumping sites are locations where equipment, packaging or chemical waste from synthesis laboratories have been discarded. However, no evidence exists that drug synthesis is taking place at such locations.

In "kitchen laboratories" only basic equipment and simple procedures are used. Typically, those operating in such laboratories have a limited or non-existent knowledge of chemistry and simply follow instructions. Usually, there are no significant stores of precursors and the amount of drugs or other substances manufactured is for personal use (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield less than 50 grams of the substance). See instructions for other drug examples.

People operating in other small-scale laboratories have advanced chemical knowledge. At such laboratories, more complex amphetamine-type stimulants may be manufactured. They may be of similar size to "kitchen laboratories" but frequently employ non-improvised equipment. They may also include experimental laboratories. The amount manufactured is typically for personal use or for use by a limited number of close associates (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield less than 500 grams of the substance). See instructions for other drug examples.

Medium-to-large-scale laboratories use commercially available standard equipment and glassware (in some cases, custom-made equipment) and may operate for longer periods of time. They are not very mobile, making it possible to recover precursor chemicals and equipment in many cases (it is these types of laboratories for which production estimates are the most viable and reliable). The amount manufactured at such sites is primarily for illicit economic gain (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield between 0.5 kg and 50 kg of the substance). See instructions for other drug examples.

Industrial-scale laboratories use oversized equipment and glassware that is either custom-made or purchased from industrial processing sources. Such industrial operations produce significant amounts of amphetamine-type stimulants in very short periods of time, the amount being limited only by access to precursors, reagents and consumables in adequate quantities and the logistics and manpower to handle large amounts of drugs or chemicals and process them into the next step (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield 50 kg or more). See instructions for other drug examples.

	Question											
	53				54							
	What are the main types of clandes detected in the repo			at were	Where are clandestine laboratories mainly located? Specify administrative areas and general location (e.g. north, south, centre) where manufacture takes place.							
]	Frequency									
Substance produced	Type of laboratory	Never	Some- times	Often								
	Mobile laboratory											
	On private premises											
	In industrial/commercial facilities											
	In universities/research institutes Other (specify)											
	Mobile laboratory											
	On private premises											
	In industrial/commercial facilities											
	In universities/research institutes											
	Other (specify)											
	Mobile laboratory											
	On private premises											
	In industrial/commercial facilities											
	In universities/research institutes Other (specify)											
	omer (specify											
	Mobile laboratory											
	On private premises											
	In industrial/commercial facilities											
	In universities/research institutes Other (specify)											
	Mobile laboratory											
	On private premises											
	In industrial/commercial facilities											
	In universities/research institutes Other (specify)											
Metadata												
What sources of inform	nation (published and unpublished) were	e referred	to in answ	vering the	se questions?							
					·							

Clandestine laboratories

55. 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)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,
Seizure 1. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
Seizure 2. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
Scizure 2. Ivame of drug of the product manufactured.	
Seizure 3. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
Seizure 4. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	

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Seizure 5. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
The state of the product manuscratter	
Seizure 6. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
Seizure 7. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
Seizure 8. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
Metadata	
What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?	

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Illicit manufacture

			Q	uestion							
		56			57		5	8			
	rials are used in the pronter on rates encountered?	roduction of plant-based o	lrugs in your c	ountry and what							
(a) What is the plant-based drug (end product)?	(b) What raw materials are used to produce the end product?26	(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?		is used to produce 1kg of end		What are the main countries of origin of the raw material used?	What percentage produced is designed what percent	tined for	r domestic cons destined for tr	sumption
			Quantity	Unit		Domestic consumption		Trafficking abroad			
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		

Metadata: What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?											

²⁶ Coca leaf, opium poppy, poppy straw etc.

				Question							
		59			60						
country and wha	chemicals are used in the tare the conversion ra	tes encountered?			What percentage of the total end product is destined for domestic consumption and what percentage is destined for trafficking abroad?						
product (synthetic precursor chemical used drug)? to manufacture the end product? product? this precursor chemical?			chemical is u	antity of this precursor used to produce 1 kg of nd product?							
			Quantity	Unit	End-product (synthetic drug)	Domestic consumption		Trafficking abroad			
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
							+		=100%		
				_			+		=100%		
					·		+		=100%		

	61	62	63		
End product (synthetic drug), (copy from	What other essential chemicals (reagents) are used to manufacture the end product?	What quantity of these other chemicals is used to produce 1 kg of end product?	What is the typical illicit (black market) value of 1 kg of the primary precursor chemical? Price Currency Quantity		
above)					Q ,

Metadata

What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?

64. Describe any other information relevant to the illicit manufacture of drugs or precursor chemicals in your country. For drugs where a strong increase or decrease in illicit manufacture was indicated in question 52, briefly state the reasons. Specify the name of the drug or drugs involved.	
Metadata What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?	

Diversion from licit channels

	Question				
65	66		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	57	
Which licit drugs have been diverted from licit channels in your country, during the reporting year?	How many cases of diversion were recorded in the reporting year?		What is the total quantity of drugs diverted in the reporting period?		
			Quantity	Unit	
	Question				
	68				
What are the main methods used to dive methods by writing the numbers 1, 2 and 3			g diverted, select no r	nore than three main	
Drug diverted Main meth	ods of diversion (select no mo				
	om factory or wholesaler		es of prescriptions to ur		
• •	of prescriptions		Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices		
	on from international trade				
_	om pharmacies	⊔ Otl	ner (specify)		
	d through friends or family				
	om factory or wholesaler		Sales of prescriptions to unauthorized person		
	of prescriptions		eft from hospitals or do		
	on from international trade		ner diversion by medica		
	om pharmacies d through friends or family	□ Oti	ner (specify)		
	om factory or wholesaler	Пел	as of prosprintions to un	anythorized margans	
	of prescriptions		es of prescriptions to ur eft from hospitals or do	_	
	on from international trade		ner diversion by medica		
	om pharmacies		ner (specify)	_	
	d through friends or family	_ 0	(specify)		
	om factory or wholesaler	□ Sal	es of prescriptions to ur	nauthorized persons	
	of prescriptions		eft from hospitals or do		
	on from international trade	☐ Otl	ner diversion by medica	l professionals	
Theft from	om pharmacies	☐ Otl	ner (specify)		
☐ Obtained	d through friends or family				
	om factory or wholesaler	☐ Sal	es of prescriptions to ur	nauthorized persons	
☐ Forgery	of prescriptions	☐ The	eft from hospitals or doo	ctors' offices	
☐ Diversion	on from international trade		ner diversion by medica	-	
	om pharmacies	☐ Otl	ner (specify)		
	d through friends or family				
	om factory or wholesaler		es of prescriptions to ur	_	
	of prescriptions		eft from hospitals or doo		
	on from international trade		ner diversion by medical		
	om pharmacies	⊔ Otl	ner (specify)		
L I Obtained	d through friends or family				

Metadata
What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering questions 65-68 on the previous page?

Additional comments

Use the space below to make notes and comments, to clarify any of the information contained in this questionnaire and to document any other issues that you wish to draw to the attention of UNODC. If your comment relates to a specific question in the questionnaire, please refer to the corresponding question number.