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## Commission on Narcotic Drugs

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**Follow-up to the implementation at the national, regional and international levels of all commitments, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, to address and counter the world drug problem: consideration of the improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire, as reflected in the Ministerial Declaration of 2019**

## Improved and streamlined annual report questionnaire

### Note by the Secretariat

#### *Summary*

The present note sets out the strengthened and streamlined annual report questionnaire resulting from the expert-level consultation process conducted pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 60/1 of March 2017 and the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem.

It describes the main steps in the consultation process and the structural characteristics of the revised annual report questionnaire, and presents the recommendations of the Expert Working Group on the data collection modality used to improve the quality and effectiveness of the questionnaire. The revised questionnaire is set out in annex I and the proposed timetable for the submission of questionnaire modules is set out in annex II. The questionnaire will be complemented by a conference room paper entitled “Guidelines for the completion of the annual report questionnaire” (E/CN.7/2020/CRP.3).

\* [E/CN.7/2020/1](#).



## I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 60/1, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs highlighted the importance of strengthening data reporting mechanisms, including by identifying gaps in the current drug statistics and by exploring possibilities to support countries in strengthening existing data-collection and analysis tools at the national level. The Commission also invited the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in close cooperation with Member States, to reflect on possibilities to strengthen and streamline its existing data-collection and analysis tools, including improving the quality and effectiveness of the annual report questionnaire.

2. In 2019, the Ministerial Declaration on Strengthening Our Actions at the National, Regional and International Levels to Accelerate the Implementation of Our Joint Commitments to Address and Counter the World Drug Problem requested UNODC to continue expert-level consultations on strengthening and streamlining the existing annual report questionnaire, and to submit an improved data-collection tool to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs for consideration at its sixty-third session.

3. The present note describes the expert-level consultations conducted by UNODC to follow up on those recommendations and sets out the structure and content of the revised annual report questionnaire for consideration by the Commission at its sixty-third session. This streamlined tool will be complemented by a document with guidance notes, including definitions and lists of categories of variables, that will be before the Commission in a conference room paper entitled “Guidelines for the completion of the annual report questionnaire” (E/CN.7/2020/CRP.3).

4. In Commission resolution 60/1, Member States requested UNODC to continue to support Member States, upon request, in strengthening their capacity to develop their reporting mechanisms, including by identifying gaps in the current drug statistics and by exploring possibilities to strengthen existing data-collection and analysis tools at the national level. In the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, Member States made a commitment to targeted, effective and sustainable capacity-building to improve the collection, analysis and sharing of quality and comparable data. In order to support that renewed call for technical assistance in the field of drug-related data, UNODC has prepared a conference room paper entitled “Priority activities to support data collection and analysis related to drugs at the national level”. The priorities include a number of activities to support countries in strengthening data-collection and analysis tools at the national level, as identified by national experts at the consultations.

## II. Consultation process

5. Since 2017, UNODC has worked extensively to review modalities to increase the quality of and response rate to the annual report questionnaire. The improved and streamlined questionnaire set out in the present note is the result of a series of technical reviews and an inclusive revision process that involved the active participation of national and international experts from Member States, civil society and international organizations. The main milestones in the consultation process were the following:

- November 2017: first global online consultation on the status of the questionnaire. A total of 32 countries and 27 experts from international organizations, researchers and academics and non-governmental organizations provided feedback that was presented at the first meeting of the Expert Working Group on Improving Drug Statistics and Strengthening the Annual Report Questionnaire.
- September 2017–January 2018: technical review of the questionnaire by UNODC (findings are available at [www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Drugs/Background\\_paper\\_session\\_II\\_ARQ\\_Technical\\_assessment.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Drugs/Background_paper_session_II_ARQ_Technical_assessment.pdf)).

- 29–31 January 2018: first meeting of the Expert Working Group (comprising experts from 52 countries and five international organizations; outcome report available at [www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Drugs/2018EGM\\_Presentations/FinalReport.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/Drugs/2018EGM_Presentations/FinalReport.pdf)).
  - 15 and 16 May 2019: coordination meeting with international agencies (African Union, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (OAS), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNODC and World Health Organization (WHO)).
  - 2–18 August 2019: second global online consultation on the first draft of the improved and streamlined questionnaire (feedback from 19 Member States, seven non-governmental organizations and one United Nations agency was presented at the second meeting of the Expert Working Group).
  - 28–30 August 2019: second meeting of the Expert Working Group (comprising experts from 59 countries and five international organizations; outcome report available at [www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/2n\\_EGM\\_Outcome\\_Report\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/2n_EGM_Outcome_Report_FINAL.pdf)).
  - October 2019: pilot exercise on the second draft of the improved and streamlined questionnaire. A total of 35 Member States volunteered to test different aspects of the questionnaire, including data availability and clarity of the questions (available at [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/pilot-testing-of-the-newly-drafted-arq.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/pilot-testing-of-the-newly-drafted-arq.html)).
  - 8–17 December 2019: final online consultation with Member States on the third and final draft of the questionnaire, with the option to provide feedback before submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (available at [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/consultation-annual-report-questionnaire-2019.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/data-and-analysis/statistics/consultation-annual-report-questionnaire-2019.html)).
6. Financial contributions for the preparation and organization of the above-mentioned activities were provided by Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and the European Commission.

### III. Modular format of the revised annual report questionnaire

7. Following suggestions made at the meetings of the Expert Working Group, the revised annual report questionnaire is structured in thematic modules to facilitate responses from different national institutions. These are divided into annual modules (to be submitted on an annual basis) and rotating modules (to be submitted every two, three or five years). The use of rotating modules is aimed at reducing the response burden on Member States. Table 1 shows the list of modules and their periodicity.
8. The modules of the revised questionnaire are set out in annex I.

**List of modules of the annual report questionnaire**

<i>Module</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>
A01	Prevalence and extent of drug use	Annual
A02	Registries on drug users	Annual
A03	People who inject drugs	Annual
A04	People with drug use disorders	Annual
A05	Drug-related mortality	Annual
A06	Drug-related treatment	Annual
A07	Seizures and trafficking	Annual
A08	Clandestine laboratories	Annual
A09	Illicit cultivation and eradication of crops	Annual
A10	Price and purity of drugs	Annual
A11	Sales of drugs using the Internet and related technologies	Annual
A12	Drug-related criminal justice process	Annual
A13	Legislative, institutional and strategic framework	Annual
A14	Innovative methods for data collection	Annual
R01	Prisons	Every 2 years
R02	Drug-related acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses	Every 2 years
R03	Core treatment services	Every 3 years
R04	Prevention of drug use	Every 3 years
R05	Prevention of infectious diseases	Every 3 years
R06	Links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime	Every 2 years
R07	Supply reduction activities and international cooperation	Every 2 years
R08	Alternative development	Every 2 years
R09	Alternatives to conviction or punishment	Every 2 years
R10	New psychoactive substances identified	Every 2 years
R11	Illicit financial flows and money-laundering	Every 2 years
R12	National framework	Every 5 years
R13	Access to internationally controlled medications	Every 3 years

9. Following suggestions by experts during the consultations, the criteria used to establish the periodicity of each module were based on the speed at which each phenomenon is likely to change. Data from the current annual report questionnaire were analysed in detail to determine the year-to-year variability of the different items, and a proposal on annual and rotating modules was discussed and agreed upon during the second meeting of the Expert Working Group and global consultations held in August 2019. It was also agreed that a timeline specifying the years in which each of the modules had to be submitted would be included in the present note (see annex II).

## IV. Structure of modules

10. Each module of the revised annual report questionnaire is presented in table format, with information set out in columns under the following headings: “Item”, “Type”, “Description”, “Response options”, “Disaggregation” and “Metadata”. The information to be included under each heading is set out below:

<b>Item</b>	Item code and short title, for ease of reference
<b>Type</b>	The sort of information that the item represents. There are three types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type I: qualitative information that requires basic capacity to monitor drug-related matters</li> <li>Type II: quantitative information that requires intermediate capacity to collect data and monitor drug-related matters</li> <li>Type III: complex quantitative information that requires a high level of capacity to collect data and monitor drug-related matters</li> </ul>
<b>Description</b>	Explanation of the information requested in each item
<b>Response options</b>	Possible response items to be provided by Member States. These may take the form of pre-specified options (through drop-down menus), free text or statistical data
<b>Disaggregation</b>	Variables for which disaggregated data/information are requested. Often, highly disaggregated statistical data are associated with type III information
<b>Metadata</b>	Information on sources, definitions and other features to understand how to interpret the information and data reported by the Member States

11. The revised questionnaire will be complemented by a conference room paper entitled “Guidelines for the completion of the annual report questionnaire” (E/CN.7/2020/CRP.3). The guidelines are referenced in the modules and will provide definitions as well as lists of categories of variables that complement the descriptions in the questionnaire.

## V. Modality of data collection

12. In terms of data-collection arrangements, four main recommendations were made at the Expert Working Group meetings and global consultations.

13. First, it was considered that the establishment of a system of national focal points would be extremely beneficial in increasing response rates and the quality of the data reported. Such a system would make it possible to efficiently coordinate at the national level the collection of information from the relevant institutions while compiling the questionnaire in a centralized manner before submission. It would also improve the flow of communications between UNODC and Member States, while facilitating the sharing of experiences and best practices by Member States.

14. The second recommendation addressed the need for increased collaboration and coordination between UNODC and other international and regional organizations. UNODC has been working closely with counterparts to increase such collaboration in order to avoid duplication of effort. In this regard, a meeting was held in Vienna in May 2019 in which several international and regional organizations participated, including WHO, the International Narcotics Control Board, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, the African Union and OAS. On various other occasions, coordination opportunities were explored and discussed. The ultimate goal

was, where possible, to streamline international and regional data-collection exercises and improve data-sharing between organizations.

15. In addition, a recommendation was made related to the channel used for delivering and collecting data for the revised annual report questionnaire. The current arrangements, based on the transmission by email of Excel and Word files, could be complex and cumbersome to complete. Therefore, an online questionnaire format was recommended, as that would allow for more dynamic, accurate and direct reporting.

16. Finally, the need for specific instructions on how to complete the annual report questionnaire was emphasized. It is expected that UNODC will develop clear instructions and guidelines to be released in conjunction with the new online data collection tool by March 2021, at the same time as the new questionnaire will become operational.

## **VI. Conclusions**

17. Pursuant to resolution 60/1 and the Ministerial Declaration of 2019, the Commission is invited to consider the strengthened and improved annual report questionnaire resulting from the expert-level consultation process (see annex I) and to consider the modality of data collection as recommended by the Expert Working Group to improve the quality and effectiveness of the questionnaire.

18. The Commission is also invited to ask Member States to appoint national focal points to facilitate regular reporting and improve the quality of responses to the questionnaire.

## Annex I

## Revised annual report questionnaire

## A01. Prevalence and extent of drug use

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A01.01</b> Drug use in the country	I	Existence of drug use in the country	Yes No Unknown	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	Reference year/period  Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>A01.02</b> Ranking of drugs used	I	Ranking of drug classes in terms of prevalence or number of users during the reference year	1, 2, 3, etc.		
<b>A01.03</b> Trends in drug use	I	Trends in the prevalence of drug use in terms of change between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Age group	Geographical coverage  Age ranges used for groups
<b>A01.04</b> New developments in drug use	I	Major changes in drug use: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New/emerging drugs being used recently: top three emerging drugs, NPS (if relevant)</li> <li>• Existing drugs with significant changes in use</li> <li>• Changes in patterns of drug use</li> </ul>	Free text	-	
		Other main new developments in drug use		Information requested by: - Drug classes (see guidelines for list)	
<b>A01.05</b> Availability of estimates of drug use	I	Availability of statistics on/estimates of the prevalence of drug use in recent years, from <b>household surveys</b>	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
		Availability of statistics on/estimates of the prevalence of drug use in the youth population in recent years, from <b>school or university surveys</b>			
		Availability of statistics on/estimates of the prevalence of drug use in recent years, from <b>indirect methods</b> (see guidelines for definition)			

<b>A01.06 Household drug use survey data: prevalence of drug use in the general population</b>	II	Prevalence of drug use in the general population, based on household surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifetime prevalence</li> <li>• Annual prevalence</li> <li>• 30-day prevalence</li> </ul>	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>- Sex</li> <li>- Age group</li> </ul>	Year/period of data collection Age ranges used for groups Institution responsible for conducting the survey Sample size Geographical coverage Estimation methods Links to reports/publications
	III	Prevalence of drug use in the general population, based on household surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly prevalence</li> <li>• Daily prevalence</li> </ul>			
<b>A01.07 School/university drug use survey data: prevalence of drug use in the youth population</b>	II	Prevalence of drug use in the youth population, based on school or university surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifetime prevalence</li> <li>• Annual prevalence</li> <li>• 30-day prevalence</li> </ul>	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>- Sex</li> </ul>	Year/period of data collection Age range of reference population Responsible institution for conducting the survey Sample size Geographical coverage Estimation methods Links to reports/publications
	III	Prevalence of drug use in the youth population, based on school or university surveys: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weekly prevalence</li> <li>• Daily prevalence</li> </ul>			
<b>A01.08 Indirect methods: estimates of prevalence of drug use</b>	II	Prevalence of drug use based on indirect methods of estimation (see guidelines for list of indirect methods and corresponding sources): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lifetime prevalence</li> <li>• Annual prevalence</li> <li>• 30-day prevalence</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>- Sex</li> </ul>	Reference year/period Institution responsible for making the estimation Age ranges used for groups Geographical coverage Sources and methods used Links to reports/publications
<b>A01.09 Drug use among specific groups of the population</b>	I	Comparative assessment of the level of prevalence of drug use in each population group as compared with the total population	Higher than general population Same as general population Lower than general population	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific groups of the population</li> </ul>	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
		Details on new developments in drug use among people in specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list), including NPS use, most commonly consumed drug types in each group and methods of consumption (smoking, injection, inhalation, ingestion, other)	Free text		

<b>A01.10 Polydrug use</b>	I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top three most common combinations of drugs being consumed simultaneously or sequentially by drug users and main methods of consumption</li> <li>• New developments in polydrug use, such as trends, specific groups of the population, NPS use with other drugs and patterns of use</li> </ul>	Free text	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Estimation method, sources of data and geographical coverage
	III	Proportion of the general population that has used more than one type of drug over the last 12 months	Statistical data	No disaggregation requested	
<b>A01.11 Availability of studies/ research/ surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug use (including polydrug use) in the general and/or youth population, and/or within specific groups of people in vulnerable situations in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

## A02. Registries on drug users

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A02.01 Availability of drug registries</b>	I	Availability of registries of drug users in the country	Yes (one register) Yes (more than one register) No registries Unknown	Information requested by: - Type of registry (see guidelines for list)	Geographical coverage of registries Institution(s) responsible for registries
<b>A02.02 Path of entry in registries</b>	I	Description of how a user enters each of the available registries and how these registries are maintained	Free text	Information requested by: - Type of registry (see guidelines for list)	-
<b>A02.03 Availability of data on registered drug users</b>	I	Availability of data on registered drug users	Yes, data are available from one registry (please specify) Yes, data are available from consolidation of existing registries (please specify) No, data from registries are not available Unknown	-	-

<b>A02.04</b> <b>Total number of registered drug users</b>	II	Total number of drug users recorded in the registry in the reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Primary drug class (see guidelines for list) - Sex - Age group - Status in registration (see guidelines)	Reference year/period Registries included in the reported data Geographical coverage Age groups used
<b>A02.05</b> <b>Number of drug users newly registered</b>	II	Total number of drug users registered for the first time during the reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Primary drug class (see list in guidelines) - Sex - Age group - Specific groups of the population (see list in guidelines)	

### A03. People who inject drugs

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A03.01</b> <b>Ranking of drugs used via injection</b>	I	Ranking of drug types used via injection in terms of number of injecting users (see guidelines for list)	1, 2, 3, etc.	Information requested by: - Sex - Age group	Reference year/period Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>A03.02</b> <b>Trends in injecting drug use</b>	I	Trends in total number of PWID between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex - Age group	Geographical coverage
<b>A03.03</b> <b>New developments in injecting drug use</b>	I	New developments/ changes in injecting drug use between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New drugs being injected (mention up to three new injected drugs, including NPS)</li> <li>• Existing drugs (including NPS) that have started to be injected</li> <li>• Significant changes in drugs typically being injected, for example in relation to geographical concentration or concentration in some population groups</li> </ul>	Free text	-	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other important developments in injecting drug use between the reference year and the year before, for example in relation to cocaine, opioids, ATS, NPS or other</li> </ul>			
<b>A03.04</b> <b>Availability of estimates of PWID and prevalence of infectious diseases (HIV, HBV, HCV, TB)</b>	I	Availability of estimates of total PWID	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
		Availability of estimates of prevalence of infectious diseases (HIV, HBV, HCV, TB) in the country			
		Availability of data on newly diagnosed cases of HIV and HCV among PWID during the reference year			
<b>A03.05</b> <b>Estimates of prevalence and total number of PWID</b>	II	Prevalence of injecting drug use among the general population	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex - Age group	Reference year/period Age ranges used for groups Geographical coverage Definition of PWID used (drugs covered, reference period) Sources and estimation methods used Links to reports/publications
		Estimated total number of PWID			
<b>A03.06</b> <b>Trends on infectious diseases (HIV, HBV, HCV, TB) among drug users</b>	I	Trends in the number of drug users (for PWID, non-injecting drug users and total drug users) with infectious diseases between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Infectious disease - Type of user (all drug users, PWID, non-injecting drug users)	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) -
<b>A03.07</b> <b>New developments in infectious diseases (HIV, HBV, HCV, TB) among drug users</b>	I	New developments/ changes in infectious diseases between the reference year and the year before, including outbreaks of infectious diseases among drug users (for PWID and non-injecting drug users, respectively), their concentration in specific geographical locations and/or among specific groups of drug users, decrease in the incidence or prevalence of infectious diseases	Free text	-	

<b>A03.08 Prevalence and estimates of cases of HIV, HCV, HBV, TB</b>	II	Prevalence of HIV among PWID, non-injecting drug users and all drug users	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex - Age group - Type of user (all drug users, PWID, non-injecting drug users)	Reference year/period Age ranges used for groups Geographical coverage Definition of PWID used (drugs covered, reference period) Sources and estimation methods used Links to reports/publications
		Prevalence of HCV among PWID, non-injecting drug users and all drug users			
		Prevalence of HBV among PWID, non-injecting drug users and all drug users			
		Prevalence of TB among PWID, non-injecting drug users and all drug users			
<b>A03.09 Newly diagnosed HIV and HCV cases among PWID</b>	III	Number of newly diagnosed HIV cases among PWID during reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex	Geographical coverage Sources of information
		Number of newly diagnosed HCV cases among PWID during reference year			
<b>A03.10 Injecting drug use among specific groups of the population</b>	I	Patterns of injecting drug use among specific groups of the population in terms of higher/lower prevalence, specific trends and/or specific drugs being injected, most commonly injected drugs and recent developments in injecting drug use by specific groups of the population (refer to the guidelines for the list of specific population groups)	Free text	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
		Level of prevalence of injecting drug use in each population group	Higher than general population Same as general population Lower than general population		
<b>A03.11 Availability of studies/ research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on injecting drug use and/or PWID and/or infectious diseases among drug users in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

## A04. People with drug use disorders

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A04.01</b> <b>Ranking of drugs used by people with drug use disorders</b>	I	Ranking of drug types consumed by people with drug use disorders (refer to guidelines for the definition of “people with drug use disorders”).	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	Reference year/period Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>A04.02</b> <b>Trends in number of people with drug use disorders</b>	I	Change in the total number of people with drug use disorders between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see list in guidelines) - Age group	Geographical coverage
<b>A04.03</b> <b>New developments relating to people with drug use disorders</b>	I	Significant changes in people with drug use disorders between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in specific subpopulation groups in terms of sex, age or other socioeconomic characteristics of persons with drug use disorders</li> <li>• Changes in terms of drugs consumed by this population group</li> <li>• Changes in patterns of use/method of drug consumption</li> <li>• Any other change</li> </ul>	Free text	-	
<b>A04.04</b> <b>Availability of estimates of people with drug use disorders or problem drug users</b>	I	Availability of estimates of people with drug use disorders among the general population	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
<b>A04.05</b> <b>Estimated number of people with drug use disorders</b>	II	Prevalence of drug use disorders among the general population  Estimated total number of people with drug use disorders among the general population	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see list in guidelines) - Sex - Age group	Reference year/period Age ranges used for groups Geographical coverage Definition used (drugs covered, reference period, criteria) Sources and estimation methods used Links to reports/publications
<b>A04.06</b> <b>Information on people with drug use disorders among specific groups of the population</b>	I	Comparative level of prevalence of drug use disorders in each specific group of the population as compared to the general population	Higher than general population Same as general population Lower than general population	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most used drug type among people with drug use disorders in each of the specific groups of the population</li> <li>• New developments related to people with drug use disorders among specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list)</li> </ul>	Free text		
<b>A04.07</b> <b>Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on people with drug use disorders (in the general population and/or among people in vulnerable situations) in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### A05. Drug-related mortality

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A05.01</b> <b>Ranking of drugs causing deaths</b>	I	Ranking of drug classes and drug types in terms of the number of deaths directly caused by drug use (see guidelines for list)	1, 2, 3, etc.	Information requested by: - Sex	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Reference year/period
<b>A05.02</b> <b>Trends in drug-related mortality</b>	I	Trends in the number of deaths directly related to (caused by) drug use between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex	Geographical coverage Links to reports/publications
<b>A05.03</b> <b>New developments in drug-related mortality</b>	I	New developments/changes in terms of drug-related mortality between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant changes due to new or emerging combinations of drugs</li> <li>• Specific groups of the population experiencing significant changes in drug-related mortality</li> <li>• Any other significant change, including in terms of victims' characteristics</li> </ul>	Free text	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex	
<b>A05.04</b> <b>Qualitative assessment of polydrug use</b>	I	Specification of the most common combinations of drugs causing drug-related deaths (up to three combinations)	Drug class and/or type (see guidelines for list)	Information requested by: - Sex	
<b>A05.05</b> <b>Availability of data on drug-related mortality</b>	I	Availability of data on <b>direct</b> (see guidelines for definition) drug-related mortality at the national or subnational level	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational)	-	-

		Availability of data on <b>indirect</b> (see guidelines for definition) drug-related mortality at the national or subnational level	No Unknown		
		Availability of data on drug-related mortality, disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>• Polydrug or single drug use as reason for drug-related poisoning deaths</li> </ul>			
<b>A05.06</b> <b>Number of drug-related deaths (direct deaths including poisoning (fatal overdoses) and indirect deaths)</b>	II	Total number of <b>direct drug-related deaths</b> (using ICD codes or national definitions, see guidelines), disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deaths due to drug-related poisoning (<b>fatal overdoses</b>) (using ICD codes or national definition, see guidelines)</li> <li>• <b>Other deaths directly related to drug use</b> (using ICD codes or national definition, see guidelines)</li> </ul>	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>- Sex</li> <li>- Age group</li> </ul>	Geographical coverage Reference year/period National definition of mortality used, and ICD codes included Data sources Qualitative assessment of accuracy of available data (see guidelines for options)
		Total number of <b>drug-related indirect deaths</b> : deaths attributable to drug use (see guidelines for definition), disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deaths due to drug-related <b>road traffic accidents</b></li> <li>• <b>Other drug-related indirect deaths, excluding road traffic</b></li> </ul>		Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex</li> </ul>	
<b>A05.07</b> <b>Drug-related poisoning and polydrug use</b>	II	Total number of drug-related poisoning deaths (fatal overdoses) from polydrug use (see guidelines for definition)	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex</li> </ul>	Geographical coverage Reference year/period National definition of mortality used, and ICD codes included Data sources Expert evaluation of the reported figures relative to the total number of deaths related to drug poisoning
		Percentage of drug-related poisoning deaths (fatal overdoses) from polydrug use out of the total number of fatal overdoses reported above			
	III	Number of drug-related poisoning (fatal overdoses) deaths by each combination of primary and secondary drug (fatal overdoses)			
<b>A05.08</b> <b>Drug-related deaths among specific groups of the population</b>	III	Number of <b>direct drug-related deaths</b> among specific groups of the population (see guidelines for a list of specific groups of population) Number of <b>indirect drug-related deaths</b> among specific groups of the population	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific groups of the population</li> <li>- Sex</li> </ul>	Geographical coverage Reference year/period National definition of mortality used, and ICD codes included Data sources Expert evaluation of the reported figures relative to the total number of drug-related deaths

<b>A05.09</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug-related mortality (including polydrug use and/or mortality within specific groups of people in vulnerable situations) in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-
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### A06. Drug-related treatment

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A06.01</b> Ranking of drugs in terms of treatment provision: number of patients (clients)	I	Ranking of drug classes and types as primary drug for entering treatment in terms of the number of <b>people in treatment</b> (excluding alcohol, see guidelines for list)	1, 2, 3, etc.	Information requested by: - Sex	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Reference year/period Geographical coverage Links to reports/publications
<b>A06.02</b> Trends in the provision of treatment for drug use: number of patients (clients)	I	Trends in the number of <b>people in treatment</b> between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex	
<b>A06.03</b> Ranking of drugs in terms of treatment provision: number of treatment episodes	I	Ranking of drug classes and drug types as primary drug for entering treatment in terms of the <b>number of treatment episodes</b> (excluding alcohol, see guidelines for list)	1, 2, 3, etc.		
<b>A06.04</b> Trends in the provision of treatment for drug use: number of treatment episodes	I	Trends in the <b>number of treatment episodes</b> between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)		
<b>A06.05</b> New developments in drug-related treatment	I	Major changes in drug-related treatment, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major changes (either increases or decreases) in the number of people treated (or treatment episodes), overall and in relation to specific drugs</li> <li>• Developments in terms of the characteristics of clients</li> <li>• Other specific changes related to people receiving treatment (treatment episodes)</li> </ul>	Free text	Information requested by: - Sex	

A06.06 Treatment coverage	I	Overall assessment of the coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders in terms of the number of people in treatment versus those in need	Fully adequate Adequate Barely adequate Some gaps exist Not at all adequate Non-existent	Information requested by: - Intervention (see guidelines for list) - Entry type (see guidelines for list)	
		Availability of treatment services for those requesting them		Information requested by: - Type of intervention (see guidelines)	
		Accessibility of existing treatment services for those in need	Fully accessible Generally accessible Some barriers exist (in relation to costs, for example) Some barriers exist for certain population groups (please specify) Hardly accessible Not accessible at all Unknown	Information requested by: Type of intervention (see guidelines)	
A06.07 Qualitative assessment of polydrug use: clients and episodes	I	Specification of the most common combinations of drugs that people seek treatment for (up to three combinations), based on clients or episodes (excluding alcohol)	Drug class and/or type (see guidelines for list)	Information requested by: - Sex	
A06.08 Availability of data on drug-related treatment	I	Availability of data on drug-related treatment at the national or subnational level (number of <b>clients</b> )	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
		Availability of data on drug-related treatment at the national or subnational level (number of <b>episodes</b> )			
		Availability of data on the number of <b>people in treatment</b> during the reference year, disaggregated by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>• Socioeconomic characteristics (living status, employment status, education level)</li> <li>• Polydrug or single drug use as the reason for entering treatment</li> </ul>			

		<p>Availability of data on the number of <b>treatment episodes</b> during the reference year, disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>• Socioeconomic characteristics (living status, employment status, education level)</li> <li>• Polydrug or single drug use as reason for entering treatment</li> </ul>			
<b>A06.09</b> Number of people in treatment and/or treatment episodes by primary drug and intervention: data on CLIENTS	II	<p>Total number of <b>people in treatment</b> during the reference year (see guidelines for the definition of people in treatment), reported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry type (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>• Pathway of referral (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>• Treatment intervention (see guidelines for list)</li> </ul>	Statistical data	<p>Information requested by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>- Sex</li> <li>- Age group</li> </ul>	<p>Geographical coverage</p> <p>Reference year/period</p> <p>Data sources</p> <p>Qualitative assessment of accuracy of available data (see guidelines for options)</p>
<b>A06.10</b> Number of people in treatment and/or treatment episodes by primary drug and intervention: data on EPISODES		<p>Total number of <b>treatment episodes</b> during the reference year (see guidelines for the definition of treatment episodes), reported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pathway of referral (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>• Treatment intervention (see guidelines for list)</li> </ul>			
<b>A06.11</b> Treatment for polydrug use: data on CLIENTS	II	<p>Total number of <b>clients</b> where more than one drug was reported as a reason for entering treatment (excluding alcohol)</p>	Statistical data	<p>Information requested by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex</li> </ul>	<p>Geographical coverage</p> <p>Reference year/period</p> <p>Data sources</p> <p>Qualitative assessment of accuracy of available data (see guidelines for options)</p>
	III	<p>Number of <b>clients</b> in treatment where a secondary drug is reported in combination with the primary drug by drug combination, for each of three most common combinations of drugs</p>	<p>Statistical data for the most common (up to three) combinations of drugs for which polydrug users are in treatment</p>		
<b>A06.12</b> Treatment for polydrug use: data on EPISODES	II	<p>Total number of <b>episodes</b> where more than one drug was reported as the reason for entering treatment (excluding alcohol).</p>	Statistical data		

	III	Number of <b>episodes</b> in treatment where a secondary drug type is reported in combination with the primary drug type by drug combination, for each of three most common combinations of drugs	Statistical data for the most common (up to three) combinations of drugs in terms of treatment episodes related to polydrug use		
<b>A06.13</b> Access to treatment for specific groups of the population	III	Number of <b>people in treatment</b> disaggregated by specific groups of the population (if client data is not available, data on episodes to be provided)	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Specific groups of the population (guidelines)	Geographical coverage Reference year/period Data sources Qualitative assessment of accuracy of available data (see guidelines for options)
<b>A06.14</b> Information on drug-related treatment by socioeconomic characteristics	III	Number of <b>people in treatment</b> (if client data are not available, data on episodes to be provided) during the reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Living status - Education level - Employment status - Sex	Geographical coverage Reference year/period Data sources Qualitative assessment of accuracy of available data (see guidelines for options)
<b>A06.15</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug-related treatment (including polydrug use and/or treatment within specific groups of people in vulnerable situations) in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### A07. Seizures and trafficking

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A07.01</b> Trends	I	Trends in terms of amounts being trafficked during the reference year	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Reference year/period Geographical coverage
<b>A07.02</b> New developments in drug trafficking	I	Please describe major changes in drug trafficking between the reference year and the year before, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major changes in the types of drugs being trafficked, including information about new drugs emerging for drugs already present in the market</li> <li>• Significant changes in trafficking routes (origin, transit or</li> </ul>	Free text	-	

		<p>destination) of drug trafficking affecting the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant changes in methods of transportation/concealment of drugs</li> <li>• Significant changes in law enforcement capacity and activities (due to, for example, situations of emergency/disasters or new policy priorities) that have affected the level of drug seizures in your country</li> <li>• Other new developments and major changes in terms of drug trafficking</li> </ul>			
<b>A07.03</b> <b>Availability of data on drug seizures</b>	I	Availability of data on the total amounts of drugs seized in the country at the national or subnational level	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	Geographical coverage of the data Reference year/period
<b>A07.04</b> <b>Law enforcement agencies involved in data collection and recording drug seizures</b>	I	Please specify coverage of the data in terms of law enforcement agencies whose data are included in reported seizures and indicate if data from any of them are not included in provided data	Free text	-	
<b>A07.05</b> <b>Drug Seizures</b>	II	Quantities of drugs seized in reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	
<b>A07.06</b> <b>Total number of seizures</b>	II	Total number of seizures in reference year	Statistical data	No disaggregation requested	
<b>A07.07</b> <b>Number of seizures by drug</b>	II	Total number of seizures in reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	
<b>A07.08</b> <b>Countries of departure</b>	II	Top three countries of departure of drug shipments trafficked to the country	Country names		
<b>A07.09</b> <b>Countries of transit</b>	II	Top three countries of transit of drug shipments before entering the country			
<b>A07.10</b> <b>Countries of destination</b>	II	Top three countries of destination of drug shipments trafficked from the country			
<b>A07.11</b> <b>Main transportation modes by direction of trafficking</b>	III	Percentages of drugs seized (by weight) in the country by main transportation mode (air, land, sea, mail), during the reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Direction of trafficking (inbound or outbound)	

<b>A07.12</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug trafficking in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-
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### A08. Clandestine laboratories

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A08.01</b> Existence of illicit manufacture of drugs	I	Illegal manufacture of drugs during the reporting year	Yes No Unknown	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Reference year/period Geographical coverage
<b>A08.02</b> Trends in active clandestine laboratories	I	Trends in number of clandestine laboratories active in the country between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	-	
<b>A08.03</b> New developments in the illicit manufacture of drugs	I	New developments in the illicit manufacture of drugs between the reference year and the year before, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Production of new types of drugs in reference year</li> <li>• Drugs that stopped being produced, and possible reasons</li> <li>• Major changes in the use of precursors or pre-precursors, (please specify whether they are produced locally or imported)</li> <li>• New methods/equipment used in the illicit manufacture of drugs</li> </ul>	Free text	-	
<b>A08.04</b> Availability of data on laboratories detected	I	Availability of information on the total number of clandestine laboratories detected	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
<b>A08.05</b> Clandestine laboratories detected	II	Total number of clandestine laboratories detected by law enforcement authorities in the reference year, where plant-based or synthetic drug-related end products were assumed to have been manufactured (see guidelines for definition of clandestine laboratories)	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	Reference year/period Geographical coverage
		Total number of facilities detected that were dedicated to refining, tableting, cutting and packaging drugs			
		Total number of sites where chemicals and other materials were unlawfully stored or placed	Statistical data	-	

	III	Number of detected clandestine laboratories, by size	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Size (see guidelines)	
<b>A08.06</b> <b>Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions regarding production and manufacture of plant-based and synthetic drugs in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### A09. Illicit cultivation and eradication of crops

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A09.01</b> <b>Existence of illicit cultivation and/or harvest of crops in the country</b>	I	Existence of illicit cultivation (indoor and/or outdoor) of crops during the reference year (for each crop; see list in guidelines)	Yes No Unknown	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>A09.02.</b> <b>Ranking of illicit cultivation of crops</b>	I	Ranking of crops that are illicitly cultivated in the country in terms of size of areas under cultivation	1, 2, 3, etc.		
<b>A09.03</b> <b>Trends in illicit cultivation of crops</b>	I	Trends in terms of area under illicit cultivation between the reference year and the year before for each crop	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)		
<b>A09.04</b> <b>New developments in the illicit cultivation of crops</b>	I	New developments in illicit cultivation of crops between the reference year and the year of illicit cultivation of new crops, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major changes in illicit cultivation practices</li> <li>• Major changes in rural practices that have affected the illicit cultivation of crops</li> <li>• Crop diseases that have affected the illicit cultivation of crops</li> <li>• Any other changes</li> </ul>	Free text	-	
		Crops that were illicitly cultivated before and ceased to be cultivated (please specify reasons)			

		Geographical areas or specific communities where the illicit cultivation of crops changed significantly. Please provide details			
		New areas affected by illicit cultivation. Please provide details			
		Other new developments in the illicit cultivation of crops			
<b>A09.05</b> <b>Availability of estimates of illicit cultivation and production, and information on eradication</b>	I	Availability of estimates of the total area under illicit cultivation for each crop	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
		Availability of estimates of total yield for each crop			
		Availability of estimates of total production for each crop			
		Availability of total eradication figures for each crop			
<b>A09.06</b> <b>Estimates of illicit cultivation and production</b>	II	Estimates of area under illicit cultivation for each crop	Statistical data	-	Reference year/period Sources and estimation methods used Geographical coverage Unit of measurement used
		Estimates of average yield per hectare per year, for each crop			
		Estimates of total production, for each crop			
	III	Number of households involved in illicit cultivation in the country			
<b>A09.07</b> <b>Total eradication of crops</b>	II	Total eradication area at the national level, for each crop	Statistical data	-	Reference year/period Agencies responsible for eradication and included in reported totals Geographical coverage Types of eradication methods used (manual, aerial, other) and included in reported totals Unit of measurement
		Total sites eradicated, for each crop			
		Total plants eradicated, for each crop			
<b>A09.08</b> <b>Alternative development activities</b>	II	Number of ongoing alternative development projects during the reference year	Statistical data	-	Reference year/period Geographical coverage Source of funds (see guidelines for detailed list)
		Amount (in USD equivalent) destined for alternative development activities over the reference year	Statistical data		

		Provide details regarding the extent of private sector investment in alternative development activities, including the organizations involved in such investment, the type of activities financed and the type of household that benefits, during the reference year	Free text		
<b>A09.09 Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on illicit cultivation of crops, yield, production and/or the impact of such activities in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### A10. Price and purity of drugs

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A10.01 Trends</b>	I	Trends in terms of drug prices between the reference year and the year before  Trends in terms of purity of drugs between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
<b>A10.02 New developments in drug prices and purities</b>	I	New developments in the market in terms of prices and purities of drugs between the reference year and the year before, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drugs for which there were changes in price and possible reasons in relation to supply and demand, respectively</li> <li>• Possible changes resulting from law enforcement activities</li> <li>• Possible changes due to changes in drug trafficking routes</li> <li>• Other possible developments</li> </ul>	Free text	-	
<b>A10.03 Availability of data on price and purities of drugs</b>	I	Availability of data on the price of drugs at the national or subnational level  Availability of data on the purity of drugs at the national or subnational level	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-

<b>A10.04 Prices</b>	II	Prices of drugs: typical, minimum, maximum	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Level of sale (wholesale/retail)	Method of calculation of typical prices (see guidelines for details) Data sources Currency Reference year/period Geographical coverage
<b>A10.05 Purities</b>	II	Purities of drugs: typical, minimum, maximum			Method of calculation of typical purities (see guidelines for details) Data sources Reference year/period Geographical coverage
<b>A10.06 Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on the price and purity of drugs at various levels of the supply chain of illicit drugs in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### A11. Sales of drugs using the Internet and related technologies

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A11.01 Ranking of drugs trafficked over the Internet/darknet</b>	I	Ranking of drug types commonly trafficked over the Internet/darknet (see guidelines for list of drug types)	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Reference year/period
<b>A11.02 Trends in drug trafficking over the Internet/darknet</b>	I	Changes in drug trafficking over the Internet/darknet between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see list in guidelines)	
<b>A11.03 Information on illicit drug transactions over the darknet/Internet</b>	I	Relative prices of drugs sold over the Internet/darknet compared to those sold on the street, by drug type (see list in guidelines)	Higher Similar Lower Unknown	-	
		Typical size of transactions on the Internet/darknet, by drug type (see list in guidelines)	Retail Wholesale Unknown		
		Three main countries where sites that sell drugs over the Internet/darknet are located, in order of magnitude of sales	Country names		

<b>A11.04</b> <b>Information on law enforcement activities</b>	I	Description of activities implemented during the reference period to combat drug trafficking over the Internet/darknet, for example: number of sites dismantled/shut down, operations/seizures (please specify authorities involved) and monitoring of the Internet/darknet	Free text	-	-
<b>A11.05</b> <b>Availability of information for monitoring drug sales over the Internet/darknet</b>	I	Availability of mechanisms for monitoring illicit drug sales over the Internet/darknet	Yes No Unknown	-	-
		Institution in charge of monitoring	Free text		
		Source(s) of information on which the monitoring is based	Undercover agents Web scraping techniques Transactional information Investigation of seizures Other (please specify)		
		Description of the process for collecting information on sales over the Internet/darknet	Free text		
<b>A11.06</b> <b>Type of indicators monitored</b>	I	Types of indicators/data related to drug trafficking over the Internet/darknet that are monitored	Number of sites used by clients (located in the country or not) Price of drugs sold on the sites Quantities sold to clients (in the country or not) Information on sellers/buyers Methods or systems used for payment (Western Union, bitcoin, etc.) Delivery methods Other (please specify)	-	Data sources Reference year/period
<b>A11.07</b> <b>Number of sites</b>	II	Total number of Internet/darknet sites monitored by national authorities during the reference period	Statistical data	-	Data sources Reference year/period
<b>A11.08</b> <b>Price of drugs sold over the Internet/darknet</b>	II	Typical, minimum and maximum price of drugs sold over the Internet/darknet, for a standard specified quantity and purity, by drug type (see guidelines for list)	Statistical data	-	Data sources Reference year/period

<b>A11.09 Main countries of departure/ destination of illicit drugs through the mail</b>	III	Top three countries of departure of drugs sold through the Internet/darknet and detected by authorities in your country, by drug type (see guidelines for list). Please specify typical delivery methods	Country names Free text		
		Top three countries of destination of drugs sold through the Internet/darknet and detected by authorities in your country, by drug type (see guidelines for list). Please specify typical delivery methods			
<b>A11.10 Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on trafficking in illicit drugs over the Internet/darknet in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### A12. Drug-related criminal justice process

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A12.01 Trends</b>	I	Trends in the number of drug-related offences at the first stage of the criminal justice system (typically, criminal offences detected by the police)	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
		Trends in the number of persons brought into formal contact with the police in relation to drug-related offences			
<b>A12.02 New developments in drug-related crime in the country</b>	I	<p>New developments in drug-related crime between the reference year and the year before, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant changes in terms of persons or cases entering the criminal justice system for drug-related crime, for trafficking and possession/use offences, respectively</li> <li>• New/emerging drugs (controlled and uncontrolled) becoming a major issue in relation to possession, use and/or trafficking (please specify)</li> <li>• Major changes in the number of crimes indirectly related to drugs, such as those committed to finance drug use or under the influence of drug use</li> <li>• Developments in activities by law enforcement authorities that might have affected changes in detected levels of drug-related crime</li> </ul>	Free text		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other new developments and emerging trends in drug-related crime</li> </ul>			
<b>A12.03 Availability of data on number of offences and offenders</b>	I	Availability of information on the total number of offences recorded by law enforcement agencies and/or persons brought into formal contact with the police, prosecuted and convicted in connection with drug-related offences	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
<b>A12.04 Formal contact with the police</b>	II	Number of drug-related offences recorded by law enforcement agencies in the reference period, by type of offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences related to drug use/possession</li> <li>• Offences related to drug trafficking</li> <li>• All other drug-related offences</li> </ul>	Statistical data	-	Whether non-criminal offences are included Stage in the investigation that data are collected (see guidelines for list) National definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” used Reference year/period National definitions of “drug use/possession” and “drug trafficking” Geographical coverage
	II	Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police in connection with drug-related criminal offences during the reference period, by type of offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences related to drug use/possession</li> <li>• Offences related to drug trafficking</li> <li>• All other drug-related offences</li> </ul>	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex</li> <li>- Adult/juvenile</li> <li>- Citizenship (for drug trafficking-related offences only)</li> </ul>	Reference year/period National definitions of “drug use/possession” and “drug trafficking” Geographical coverage
<b>A12.05 Prosecution</b>	II	Number of persons prosecuted for drug-related criminal offences during the reference period, by type of offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences related to drug use/possession</li> <li>• Offences related to drug trafficking</li> <li>• All other drug-related offences</li> </ul>	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex</li> <li>- Adult/juvenile</li> </ul>	National definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” used Reference year/period National definitions of “drug use/possession” and “drug trafficking” Geographical coverage
<b>A12.06 Conviction</b>	II	Number of persons convicted for drug-related criminal offences during the reference period, by type of offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences related to drug use/possession</li> <li>• Offences related to drug trafficking</li> <li>• All other drug-related offences</li> </ul>	Statistical data		
	III	Number of persons who received a custodial sentence with final decision for drug-related criminal offences, by type of offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offences related to drug use/possession</li> <li>• Offences related to drug trafficking</li> <li>• All other drug-related offences</li> </ul>	Statistical data	Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex</li> <li>- Adult/juveniles</li> <li>- Length of sentence (see guidelines for list)</li> </ul>	

<b>A12.07</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug-related crime in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-
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### A13. Legislative, institutional and strategic framework

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A13.01</b> New legal instruments	I	New laws and regulations related to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or precursor chemicals approved during the reference year	Link/attachment	-	-
		Summary of major changes introduced by the new laws and regulations	Free text		
	I	New legal instruments to criminalize the laundering of money derived from drug trafficking, the diversion of precursor chemicals and other serious crimes of a transnational nature approved during the reference year	Link/attachments		
		Summary of major changes	Free text		
	I	New legal instruments adopted in the context of emerging crimes such as those related to the misuse of new technologies, cyberspace and electronic money transfer systems related to the implementation of the drug conventions approved during the reference year	Link/attachment		
		Summary of major changes	Free text		
	I	New legal measures adopted during the reference year on the identification, freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of drug-related crime	Link/attachment		
		Summary of major changes	Free text		
	I	New legislation, regulatory and administrative mechanisms and procedures approved during the reference year with the aim of simplifying and streamlining processes and removing unduly restrictive regulations and impediments, where they exist, to ensure access to controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, including for the relief of pain and suffering	Link/attachment		
		Summary of major changes	Free text		

<b>A13.02 New substances under national control</b>	I	Whether any psychoactive substances not currently under international control have been placed under national control for the first time during the reference year	Yes (please specify) No Unknown	-	-
	I	Whether any risk assessments have been undertaken before placing the substance(s) under national control	Yes (please provide details) No Unknown		
	I	Whether any narcotic drug or psychoactive substance have been removed or rescheduled at the national level	Yes (please specify substance and reasons) No Unknown		
<b>A13.3 Comprehensive approach to drug demand and supply reduction</b>	I	Summary of any new strategies adopted or any changes/updates in current strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce supply</li> <li>• To reduce demand</li> <li>• To combat organized crime</li> <li>• To address the threat posed by corruption</li> <li>• To control precursors and pre-precursors</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	Free text	-	-
<b>A13.4 Competent national authorities</b>	I	Details on the competent national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in accordance with article 18 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and article 16 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971	Free text	-	-
	I	Details on the competent national authorities empowered to regulate or enforce national controls over precursors and essential chemicals in accordance with article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988			

### A14. Innovative methods for data collection

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>A14.01</b> Availability of innovative drug-related data-collection methods in country	I	Availability/use/testing of innovative drug-related data-collection methods at the national or subnational level as conducted by various actors (national agencies, academia, researchers, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wastewater analysis (city level, portable toilets at events)</li> <li>- Used syringes analysis (city level, other level)</li> <li>- Web/darknet scraping (prices, trafficking, other)</li> <li>- Other methods based on big data (please specify)</li> <li>- Informant networks</li> <li>- Other methods (please specify)</li> </ul>	-	-
<b>A14.02</b> Information on the data collected	I	Description of the specific data/indicators collected on drug supply and/or demand issues in the innovative drug-related data collection	Free text	Information requested by: - Data collection method (as per list in item A14.01)	-
		Description of the methodology used to collect the data (for each data collection exercise)			
<b>A14.03</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions resulting from the data collection initiatives mentioned above	Provide link or share file	-	-

### R01. Prisons

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R01.01</b> Trends in persons held in prisons (PHIP)	I	Trends in the number of persons entering prison for drug-related offences during the reference period	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Type of offence (see guidelines) - Sex - Adult/juvenile	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
<b>R01.02</b> New developments in PHIP	I	Major developments/changes in the total number of PHIP for drug-related offences, for trafficking and possession, respectively, and possible reasons for these changes (such as an increase due to a change in legislation or a decrease due to an amnesty)	Free text	-	
<b>R01.03</b> Availability of data on prisons and PHIP	I	Availability of data on the total number of prisons and PHIP in the country	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown		
		Availability of data on drug use among PHIP, including the prevalence of drug use and injecting drug use			

		Availability of estimates of prisoners with drug use disorders			
<b>R01.04 Prisons</b>	II	Total number of PHIP on 31 December of the reference year	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex - Adult/juvenile	National definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” National definitions of “drug use/possession” and “drug trafficking” Geographical coverage
	II	Total number of prison establishments active on 31 December of the reference year			
	II	Number of PHIP for drug-related offences on 31 December of the reference year			
	III	Total number of persons under the authority of the prison administration for drug-related offences who were subject to non-custodial measures on 31 December of the reference year			
	III	Total number of persons who were held in prison for drug-related offences and were subject to non-custodial measures during the reference period			
<b>R01.05 New developments in drug use within prison</b>	I	Ranking of drugs in terms of prevalence among PHIP during reference period	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
	I	Trends in prevalence of drug use among PHIP between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)		
	I	New developments/changes in drug use among PHIP between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New emerging drugs being used: top three, including NPS</li> <li>• Existing drugs that had significant changes: increase/decrease/disappeared</li> <li>• Changes in drug use among specific groups of PHIP (such as by age, sex, citizenship or length of sentence)</li> <li>• Other main new developments in drug use: cannabis, cocaine, opioids, ATS, NPS, other</li> </ul>	Free text	-	
<b>R01.06 Drug use</b>	II	Most recent available estimates of annual prevalence of drug use among PHIP	Statistical data	Information requested by:	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in

<b>prevalence among PHIP</b>	II	Most recent available estimates of lifetime prevalence of drug use among (adult) prisoners		- Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex	guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
	II	Most recent available estimates of prevalence of drug use in past 30 days among (adult) prisoners			
<b>R01.07 Drug availability in prisons</b>	I	Major channels for drug supply in prison (such as family members, friends, prison staff, support staff, prisoners with outside activities or other persons accessing prisons)	Free text	-	
	I	Existing vulnerabilities in prisons that allow drugs to enter prison settings, including corruption, lack of staff and insufficient security	Free text	-	
<b>R01.08 Availability of and access to antagonist drugs</b>	I	Assessment of access to antagonist drugs in prisons and the registered antagonists most often used as an emergency response to prevent fatal overdoses. Describe existing challenges/difficulties	Free text	-	
<b>R01.09 Injecting drug use among PHIP</b>	I	Ranking of drugs that are injected in prison in terms of prevalence among PHIP during the reference period	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	
	I	Trends in prevalence of injecting drug use among PHIP between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	-	
	I	New developments/changes in injecting drug use among PHIP between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major changes in types of drugs being injected</li> <li>• Specific population groups of PHIP who started injecting drugs</li> <li>• Major changes in infectious diseases among PHIP who inject drugs</li> </ul>	Free text	-	
	II	Estimates of total number of PHIP who inject drugs	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex	
	II	Prevalence of injecting drug use among PHIP			
	II	Prevalence of HIV among PHIP			
	III	Prevalence of HIV among PHIP who inject drugs			
	III	Prevalence of HCV among PHIP who inject drugs			

	III	Prevalence of HBV among PHIP who inject drugs			
	III	Prevalence of TB among PHIP who inject drugs			
<b>R01.10 Service provisions in prison settings</b>	I	Trends in the provision of drug-related services in prison settings between the reference year and the year before, for each of following types of services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases</li> <li>• Interventions for prevention of drug use</li> <li>• Treatment interventions for substance use disorders</li> </ul>	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
	I	New developments in drug-related service provision: information on the type of interventions provided during the reference period and new developments/changes between the reference period and year before			
	II	Number of prisons where interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases have been implemented	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Type of intervention (see guidelines for the list of intervention types)	
	II	Number of prisons where interventions for the prevention of drug use have been implemented			
	II	Number of prisons where treatment interventions for substance use disorders have been implemented			
<b>R01.11 Access of non-governmental entities to prisons</b>	I	Indicate if non-governmental entities have access to prisons in order to provide services to PHIP for drug prevention or treatment	Yes (please provide details on types of services and number of prisons), No, Unknown	-	
<b>R01.12 PHIP with drug use disorders</b>	I	New developments/changes in PHIP with drug use disorders between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes in terms of sex, gender or age group</li> <li>• Changes regarding drugs consumed by prisoners with drug use disorders</li> <li>• Changes in patterns of use/method of drug consumption</li> </ul>	Free text	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
	II	Estimated number of PHIP with drug use disorders	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex	

<b>R01.13</b> <b>PHIP in treatment for drug use</b>	I	Ranking of drugs based on their prevalence as primary drug for treatment among PHIP	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	
	I	Trends in the number of PHIP receiving drug treatment	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list)	
	II	Total number of prisoners in treatment by primary drug	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex	
	III	Proportion of PHIP in treatment for polydrug use	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex	
<b>R01.14</b> <b>Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug-related issues in prisons and/or prisoners in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

## R02. Drug-related acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R02.01</b> <b>Ranking of drugs related to acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses</b>	I	Ranking of drug types and classes in terms of the number of drug-induced acute intoxication and/or non-fatal overdose cases in the reference period (excluding alcohol) (see guidelines for list of drugs)	1, 2, 3, etc.	Information requested by: - Acute intoxication/ Non-fatal overdoses - Emergency visits/Hospitalization (for acute intoxications) - Sex	Reference year/period Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage Data refer to episodes (preferred) or clients Links to report/publications
<b>R02.02</b> <b>Trends in acute intoxication and non-fatal overdose episodes</b>	I	Trends in the number of cases of acute intoxication and/or non-fatal overdoses between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Drug type and class (see guidelines for list) - Emergency visits/hospitalization (for acute intoxication) - Sex	
<b>R02.03</b> <b>New developments in drug-related acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses</b>	I	New developments/trends in terms of <b>programmes/policies</b> and interventions targeting acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses between the reference year and the year before, for example:	Free text	Information requested by: - Acute intoxication/ non-fatal overdose - Sex	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific new programmes aimed at preventing overdose fatalities</li> <li>• Any changes in policies targeting acute intoxication, including new programmes aimed at developments in antagonist treatment (e.g., training, change in regulations on access)</li> <li>• Any changes to hospitalization and emergency responses (e.g., standard operating procedures, increase or decrease)</li> </ul>			
		<p>New developments/trends in terms of acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses between the reference year and the year before, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major increase or decrease in non-fatal overdoses caused by a specific drug</li> <li>• Any significant changes (e.g., significant emerging combinations of drugs)</li> </ul>			
<b>R02.04</b> <b>Qualitative assessment of polydrug use</b>	I	Specification of the most common combinations of drugs causing acute intoxication and/or non-fatal overdoses (up to three combinations of drug types)	Drug types (see guidelines for list)	Information requested by: - Acute intoxication/non-fatal overdoses	
<b>R02.05</b> <b>Availability of and access to antagonist drugs registered in the country</b>	I	Specification of the three main primary drug types (see guidelines for list) that mostly cause non-fatal overdoses and the corresponding registered antagonists most often used in the country as an emergency response to prevent fatal overdoses	Free text	-	Geographical coverage
		Mode of access to antagonists in institutional and non-institutional settings	With prescription, Without prescription, No access, Unknown		

		Population groups that can be provided with access to or custody of antagonists for prompt intervention in cases of acute intoxication	Hospital staff Staff at other health facilities People with drug use disorders Family members People working with drug users in non-institutional settings Law enforcement Other (to be specified)		
	I	Facilities and population groups that typically have stocks of antagonist drugs	Pharmacies Hospitals General (primary) health-care units Drug treatment centres Mental health care facilities providing drug treatment services Police Community workers Other (please specify)		Geographical coverage
		Assessment of accessibility to antagonists in terms of facilities, geographical areas and types of population groups that have stocks of antagonist drugs. Please describe existing challenges/difficulties	Free text	-	
<b>R02.06</b> <b>Availability of data on acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses</b>	I	Availability of data on the total number of <b>acute intoxication episodes</b> (emergency visits and hospitalization)	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	Information requested by: - Drug type and class (see guidelines for list) - Emergency visits/hospitalization	Not applicable
		Availability of data on the total number of <b>non-fatal overdose episodes</b>			
		Availability of data on the total number of <b>non-fatal overdose episodes</b> related to <b>polydrug use</b>			
		Availability of data on <b>acute intoxication episodes</b> among specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list)			

		Availability of data on <b>non-fatal overdose episodes</b> among specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list)			
<b>R02.07</b> <b>Number of acute intoxication and non-fatal overdose episodes</b>	II	Total number of <b>acute intoxication</b> episodes in the reference period	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Primary drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Emergency visits/Hospitalization - Sex - Age group	Geographical coverage Reference period/year Data source Data refer to episodes (preferred) or clients Data for acute intoxication refer to emergency visits and/or hospitalization Qualitative assessment of accuracy of available data
		Total number of <b>non-fatal overdose</b> episodes in the reference period	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Drug class and type (see guidelines for list) - Sex - Age group	
<b>R02.08</b> <b>Non-fatal overdoses from polydrug use</b>	II	Total number of polydrug use episodes out of the total number of non-fatal overdoses reported above	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex	
	III	Specification of combinations of primary and secondary drug types and the number of non-fatal overdoses for each of these combinations	Statistical data for the most common (up to three) combinations of drugs causing non-fatal overdoses	No disaggregation is required	
<b>R02.09</b> <b>Acute intoxication and non-fatal overdose episodes among specific groups of the population</b>	III	Total number of <b>acute intoxication episodes</b> among specific groups of the population (see guidelines list)	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Emergency visits/hospitalization - Specific group of the population (see guidelines for list)	Geographical coverage Reference year/period Data source Data refer to episodes (preferred) or clients Data for acute intoxication refer to emergency visits and/or hospitalization Qualitative assessment of accuracy of available data
		Total number of <b>non-fatal overdoses</b> among specific groups of the population		Information requested by: - Specific group of the population	

<b>R02.10</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug-related acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses (including polydrug use and/or drug-related acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses within specific groups of people in vulnerable situations) in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-
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### R03. Core treatment services

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R03.01</b> Ranking of treatment facilities	I	Ranking of type of facilities (on the basis of service provided) which were most common in the reference period (see guidelines for list)	1,2, 3, etc.	No disaggregation requested	Reference year/period Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>R03.02</b> Trends in treatment facilities	I	Trends in treatment provision in terms of the number of facilities supplying treatment services between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Type of facility	Geographical coverage Links to reports/publications
<b>R03.03</b> New developments in treatment facilities	I	New developments/changes in terms of drug treatment facilities between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major increase or decrease in the number of facilities</li> <li>• Changes in budget allocation</li> <li>• Changes in the distribution of services nationally and subnationally</li> <li>• Other new developments</li> </ul>	Free text	Information requested by: - Sex	
<b>R03.04</b> Qualitative assessment of the availability of treatment facilities	I	Overall assessment of the geographical distribution of treatment facilities	Fully adequate Adequate Barely adequate Some gaps exist Not at all adequate Non-existent	Information requested by: - Treatment facility setting (see guidelines) - Type of facility (see guidelines)	

<b>R03.05</b> <b>Funding of treatment facilities</b>	I	Rank main institutions (up to three) responsible for providing public resources to treatment facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ministry of Health</li> <li>• Ministry of Social Services</li> <li>• Ministry of Drug Control</li> <li>• Ministry of Justice</li> <li>• Ministry of the Interior</li> <li>• Ministry of Education</li> <li>• Local budget (e.g., city)</li> <li>• Public health insurance</li> <li>• Private health insurance</li> <li>• International organization</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3	-	
<b>R03.06</b> <b>Funding and legal status (nature) of treatment facilities</b>	I	Trend in terms of the funding of treatment facilities between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Type of funding (see guidelines)	
	II	Rank treatment facilities in terms of their legal status (up to three) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public</li> <li>• Private for profit</li> <li>• Private not-for-profit</li> <li>• International organizations</li> <li>• Other</li> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3	-	
	II	Ranking of source/s of funding to cover patients' treatment costs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public insurance</li> <li>• Private insurance</li> <li>• Patients and/or their families</li> <li>• Government (free for patients)</li> <li>• Non-governmental organizations (free for patients)</li> <li>• International organizations</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, etc.		

<b>R03.07 Supervision/ monitoring of treatment facilities</b>	I	Main institution responsible for supervising/monitoring treatment facilities	Ministry of Health Ministry of Social Services Ministry of Drug Control Ministry of Justice Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Education Local budget (e.g., city) Public health insurance Private health insurance International organization Other (please specify) Unknown	-	
<b>R03.08 Constraints/ impediments to the provision of treatment services</b>	I	Ranking of the main types of constraints in the delivery of essential treatment services by order of importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient/unclear legal framework</li> <li>• Insufficient inter-institutional coordination</li> <li>• Lack of funding</li> <li>• Lack of trained personnel</li> <li>• Insufficient infrastructure or supplies (building, equipment, medicines)</li> <li>• Inefficient linkages with support services</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, etc.		
<b>R03.09 Availability of data on treatment facilities</b>	I	Availability of data on treatment facilities at the national or subnational level	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown		
<b>R03.10 Number of treatment facilities</b>	II	Total number of treatment facilities	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Treatment facility setting (see guidelines)	Counting unit Geographical coverage Reference year/period Data source

		Total number of <b>clients</b> in treatment facilities during the reference period		Information requested by: - Treatment facility setting (see guidelines) - Type of facility (see guidelines) - Sex - Age group	Age groups used Treatment registries and/or reports
		Total number of <b>beds</b> in treatment facilities during the reference period		Information requested by: - Type of inpatient facility (see guidelines)	
		Total number of <b>slots</b> in treatment facilities during the reference period		Information requested by: - Type of facility (see guidelines)	
<b>R03.11</b> Availability of palliative care	I	Existence of palliative care as part of treatment services in treatment facilities	Yes No Unknown	-	
	II	Number of treatment facilities that provided palliative care during the reference period	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Treatment location/institution	Geographical coverage Reference year/period Data source Treatment registries and/or reports
<b>R03.12</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on core treatment services in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

#### R04. Prevention of drug use

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R04.01</b> Ranking of prevention interventions	I	Ranking of interventions for preventing drug use by type of intervention during the reference period (see guidelines for types of prevention interventions)	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	Reference year/period Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>R04.02</b> Trends in the provision of prevention interventions	I	Trends in the provision of interventions aimed at preventing drug use between the reference year and the year before	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Type of prevention intervention (see guidelines for list)	Geographical coverage Links to reports/publications
<b>R04.03</b> New developments in the prevention of drug use	I	New developments/changes in terms of the prevention of drug use between the reference year and the year before, for example:	Free text	Information requested by: - Universal prevention/ Selective prevention (see guidelines for definitions)	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Major increase or decrease in the number of prevention campaigns</li> <li>• New scientific evidence affecting national prevention strategies</li> <li>• New strategies on targeting specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list)</li> <li>• Structural shocks that have resulted in significant changes affecting the prevention of drug use</li> <li>• New methods for evaluating the impact of prevention interventions</li> <li>• New developments aimed at increasing coordination and cooperation at the national, subnational and community levels, e.g., decentralization of interventions and/or quality assurance mechanisms, development of information-sharing systems, etc.</li> <li>• Any other new developments</li> </ul>			
<b>R04.04 Prevention of the non-medical use of prescription drugs</b>	I	Existing strategies for the prevention of the non-medical use of pharmaceutical drugs	Yes (please provide details) No Unknown	-	
<b>R04.05 Monitoring and evaluation of prevention interventions</b>	I	Existence of a monitoring and evaluation system following interventions for the prevention of drug use (please specify whether unique identifier codes are used to monitor people targeted by prevention interventions)	Yes (please specify) No Unknown		
	I	Description of the typical process used to evaluate implemented interventions (existing standards) and the focus of the monitoring and evaluation by intervention type. Please comment on the typical frequency/periodicity of monitoring and evaluation and specify whether the focus is on the process or impact of interventions	Free text		

<b>R04.06</b> Qualitative information on prevention interventions	I	Qualitative assessment of the coverage of prevention interventions in terms of reaching locations, communities or population groups in need	Full Extensive Limited Rare No provision Unknown	Information requested by: - Type of prevention intervention (see guidelines for list)	
<b>R04.07</b> Availability of quantitative data on prevention interventions	I	Availability of information/data on the provision of prevention interventions in the country at the national or subnational level	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
<b>R04.08</b> Number of people receiving prevention interventions	III	Total number of people targeted with prevention interventions during the reference period	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex - Age group - Type of prevention intervention (see guidelines for list)	Reference year/period Geographical coverage Sources of data
<b>R04.09</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on the prevention of drug use in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### R05. Prevention of infectious diseases

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R05.01</b> Ranking of the provision of interventions for the prevention of drug-related infectious diseases	I	Ranking of the most common interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases in the country in the reference period (as per the WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users – 2012 revision, see guidelines)	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
<b>R05.02</b> Trends in the provision of interventions aimed at preventing drug use between the reference year and year before	I	Trends in the provision of interventions aimed at preventing infectious diseases between the reference year and the year before, by intervention type (as per WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users – 2012 revision, see guidelines)	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	Information requested by: - Type of intervention (see guidelines for list)	
<b>R05.03</b> New developments in the provision of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases	I	New developments/changes in terms of policies and programmes targeting infectious diseases between the reference year and the year before, for example: • Any major increase or decrease in the number of prevention programmes relating to infectious diseases (ID)	Free text	-	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New scientific evidence affecting national ID prevention strategies</li> <li>• New methods for evaluating the impact of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases</li> <li>• Any increase in financial resources or the emergence/expansion of programmes</li> <li>• New developments aimed at increasing coordination and cooperation at the national, subnational and community levels – e.g., decentralization of specific programmes with quality assurance mechanisms in place, development of information-sharing systems, etc.</li> <li>• Any other new developments</li> </ul>			
<b>R05.04 Monitoring and evaluation of prevention interventions</b>	I	Existence of a monitoring and evaluation system following interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases	Yes (please provide details) No Unknown	-	
	I	Description of the typical process used to evaluate implemented interventions (existing standards) and the focus of the monitoring and evaluation by intervention type. Comment on the typical frequency/periodicity of monitoring and evaluation and specify whether the focus is on process, impact or both	Free text	-	
<b>R05.05 Funding of programmes for the prevention of infectious diseases</b>	I	Ranking of the type of funding (public, private, mixed) (see guidelines for details) for interventions related to the prevention of infectious diseases during the reference period. Please provide a brief description	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	
<b>R05.06 Availability of information/data on prevention interventions</b>	I	Availability of statistics/information on interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases at the national or subnational level	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	
<b>R05.07 Coverage of interventions for the prevention of infectious diseases</b>	II	Coverage of prevention interventions in the reference period for each type of intervention (interventions as per WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users – 2012 revisions)	Low Medium High (See guidelines for instructions on coverage assessment)	Information requested by: - Gender identity (see guidelines for list) - Specific groups of the population (see guidelines for list) - Age group	Reference year/period Geographical coverage Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>R05.08 Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on the prevention of infectious diseases in your country	Provide link	-	-

### R06. Links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R06.01 Drug trafficking groups</b>	I	Top three active drug trafficking groups operating in the country: names, modus operandi and structures	Free text	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
	I	Information about members of specified trafficking groups: main nationalities, sex and ages			
	I	Information about structure/hierarchy of specified trafficking groups			
	I	Information on geographical reach of specified trafficking groups: some parts of the country, whole country or transnational			
	I	Information on any links to other drug trafficking groups in other countries			
<b>R06.02 Links between drug trafficking and other forms of organized crime</b>	I	Comment on existence and nature of the links between drug trafficking and between each of the listed offences: - Trafficking in persons - Trafficking in firearms - Cybercrime and money-laundering - Terrorism - Corruption - Other forms (please specify)	Free text	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
<b>R06.03 Availability of data from the criminal justice system on links between drug trafficking and other offences</b>	I	Availability of statistical information/data on the number of people brought into formal contact with the police, prosecuted and convicted for drug trafficking and other offences simultaneously	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	
<b>R06.04 Data from the criminal justice system on links between drug trafficking and other offences</b>	II	Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police for drug trafficking and any of the offences listed above	Statistical data	No disaggregation requested	
		Number of persons prosecuted for drug trafficking and any of the offences listed above			
		Number of persons convicted for drug trafficking and any of the offences listed above			
<b>R06.05 Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on drug trafficking groups and/or terrorist groups involved in drug trafficking in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

## R07. Supply reduction activities and international cooperation

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R07.01 Drug supply reduction activities</b>	I	<p>Brief description of the three main supply reduction activities and their outcome, which may relate to the following areas during the reference period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and investigation of activities potentially related to the illicit manufacture of drugs</li> <li>• Detection and eradication of illicit drug crops</li> <li>• Control of precursor chemicals (preventing the diversion of precursors for the illicit manufacture of drugs)</li> <li>• Forensic intelligence – identification, quantification, characterization or chemical profiling of seized drugs</li> <li>• Anti-money-laundering</li> <li>• Research: systematic studies or investigations aimed at discovering, interpreting and developing methods and systems that enable a better understanding of the evolving drug markets and trafficking trends</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	Free text	-	<p>Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)</p> <p>Geographical coverage</p>
<b>R07.02 Cross-border cooperation</b>	I	<p>Brief description of existing international, bilateral, regional, and subregional cooperation mechanisms that law enforcement agencies have used to communicate with their counterparts in other countries; indicate the main reasons for using them, including information on benefits and challenges experienced; also indicate whether the following frameworks were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• INTERPOL</li> <li>• World Customs Organization</li> <li>• Regional organizations (please specify)</li> <li>• Liaison officers</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>			<p>Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)</p>
	I	<p>Brief description and outcomes of cross-border cooperation activities with law enforcement agencies in other countries, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint operations (including controlled deliveries) with other countries: provide the number of operations and the three most frequently involved countries</li> <li>• Exchange of liaison officers: provide the number of operations and the three most frequently involved countries</li> <li>• Exchange of information: provide the number of operations and the three most frequently involved countries</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>			

	II	Number of extradition requests of drug offenders (foreigners or nationals) sent to other countries during the reference period under valid bilateral, regional or international agreements/memorandums of understanding, by status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved</li> <li>• Not approved</li> <li>• Under consideration</li> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>	Statistical data	No disaggregation requested	
	II	List the three main countries to which extradition requests for drug offenders were sent	Country names		
	II	Number of extradition requests for drug offenders (foreigners or nationals) received from other countries under valid bilateral, regional or international agreements/memorandums of understanding during the reference period, by status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved</li> <li>• Not approved</li> <li>• Under consideration</li> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>	Statistical data		
	II	List the three main countries from which extradition requests for drug offenders were received	Country names		
	II	Number of requests for mutual legal assistance related to drug offences sent to other countries under valid bilateral, regional or international agreements/memorandums of understanding during the reference period, by status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved</li> <li>• Not approved</li> <li>• Under consideration</li> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>	Statistical data		
	II	List the three main countries to which mutual legal assistance requests related to drug offences were sent	Country names		
	II	Number of requests for mutual legal assistance related to drug offences received from other countries under valid bilateral, regional or international agreements/memorandums of understanding during the reference period, by status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved</li> <li>• Not approved</li> <li>• Under consideration</li> <li>• Unknown</li> </ul>	Statistical data		
	II	List the three main countries from which mutual legal assistance requests related to drug offences were received	Country names		

<b>R07.03 International technical cooperation</b>	I	Brief description of technical assistance <i>received</i> in the area of drug supply reduction from another country or international organization (please specify): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Software</li> <li>• Financial</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	Free text	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
	I	Description of the forms of assistance required in the area of supply reduction	Free text		
	I	Brief description of technical assistance <i>provided</i> in the area of drug supply reduction to another country or international organization (please specify): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training</li> <li>• Equipment</li> <li>• Software</li> <li>• Financial</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	Free text		
<b>R07.04 Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on supply reduction activities and international cooperation in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### R08. Alternative development

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R08.01 Illicit cultivation of crops</b>	I	Occurrence of illicit cultivation of crops in the country	Yes No Unknown	Information requested by: - Crop (see guidelines)	-
<b>R08.02 List of alternative development projects conducted during the reference period</b>	II	Provide a list of alternative development projects implemented in the country or financed by the country (as donor or partner) during the reference period (differentiate ongoing and new projects). For each alternative development project, please specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing/new</li> <li>• Full name</li> <li>• Duration (start and end years)</li> <li>• Location (Country and States/Provinces)</li> <li>• Donor(s)</li> <li>• Main implementing partner(s)</li> </ul>	Provide list	-	-

<b>R08.03</b> <b>Types of alternative development activities</b>	I	Types of activities related to alternative development projects implemented and/or financed during the reference period: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of alternative crops (please specify three main crops)</li> <li>• Support to farmers or producers' associations</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Reduction of deforestation/environmental impact</li> <li>• Training/education</li> <li>• Investment on infrastructure</li> <li>• Gender-based activities</li> <li>• Illicit crop cultivation prevention initiatives</li> <li>• Urban development activities</li> <li>• Strengthening of rule of law and good governance</li> <li>• Access to credit mechanisms, to land and land titling</li> <li>• Value chain development and promotion of access to markets</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>	Yes No Unknown		
		Brief description of alternative development activities implemented during the reference period	Free text	-	-
<b>R08.04</b> <b>Implementation modality of AD projects</b>	I	Description of alternative development policy applied in areas that were or will become the target of eradication. Provide information on sequencing of activities and on whether eradication is a precondition for alternative development interventions (see guidelines)	Free text	-	-
<b>R08.05</b> <b>Availability of data on households affected by illicit cultivation and benefiting from alternative development projects</b>	I	Availability of statistical information/data on the total number of households living in areas with illicit cultivation of crops	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
		Availability of statistical information/data on the total number of households benefiting from alternative development projects			
<b>R08.06</b> <b>Number of households living in areas affected by illicit cultivation of crops</b>	II	Number of households living in areas with illicit cultivation of crops in the reference period	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Type of household (see guidelines for list)	Reference period Geographical coverage Projects covered by reported data
		Proportion of indigenous households (see guidelines for definition) on total number of households living in areas with illicit cultivation of crops in the reference period			
<b>R08.07</b> <b>Number of beneficiaries of alternative development projects</b>	II	Number of households benefiting directly (that receive targeted and direct support) from ongoing alternative development projects (see definitions in guidelines)			

		Number of households benefiting indirectly from ongoing alternative development projects, that maybe part of communities that are broadly targeted by the project (see definitions in guidelines)			
		Proportion of indigenous beneficiary households (see guidelines for definition of indigenous household), both direct and indirect, among beneficiary households			
<b>R08.08</b> <b>Socioeconomic indicators of households in areas affected by illicit cultivation</b>	I	Description of the socioeconomic situation of households in areas affected by illicit crop cultivation (income, education, gender composition, age structure, distance to markets, availability of roads, availability of health services, others)	Free text	-	
<b>R08.09</b> <b>Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on the impacts, lessons learned and evaluations/impact assessment (including issues related to land tenure, poverty and others) of the alternative development projects that have been implemented in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### R09. Alternatives to conviction or punishment

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R09.01</b> <b>New developments on alternatives to conviction or punishment</b>	I	New developments/changes in relation to alternatives to conviction or punishment between the reference year and the year before, for example, in relation to new legislation or sentencing practices, changes in types of sentences/decisions, increase or decrease in the use of alternatives to conviction or punishment, etc. Information to be provided by stage of the criminal justice system: - Formal contact with the police - Prosecution - Conviction	Free text	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Reference year/period Geographical coverage
<b>R09.02</b> <b>Availability of data from the criminal justice system on alternatives to conviction or punishment</b>	I	Availability of statistical information/data on the total number of people brought into formal contact with the police, prosecuted and convicted for drug-related offences	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown		
		Availability of statistical information/data on the total number of people brought into formal contact with the police, prosecuted and convicted for drug-related offences who received alternatives to conviction or punishment			

<b>R09.03 Formal contact</b>	II	Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police for drug-related offences, by type of offence: - Offences related to drug use/possession - Offences related to drug trafficking - All other drug-related offences (such as domestication and transportation)	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex - Adult/juveniles - Citizenship of the country/Foreigner	National definitions of “adult” and “juvenile” used Reference year/period National definition of “drug use/possession” and “drug trafficking” Geographical coverage
	II	Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police for each type of drug-related offence, as specified above, who received the following alternatives to prosecution or custodial measures: - Total - Caution, verbal sanctions, such as admonition, reprimand and warning - Bail - Conditional discharge/release (e.g., condition to appear in court on a specified day; to not engage in specific conduct; to not leave a certain area/State; to report on a daily or periodic basis to an authority; to surrender identity documents, etc.) - Diversion to treatment - Other (please specify)			
	III	Number of persons who received alternatives to prosecution involving treatment for drug use, out of the total persons brought into formal contact with the police for drug-related offences			
<b>R09.04 Prosecution</b>	II	Number of persons prosecuted for drug-related offences, by type of offence: - Offences related to drug use/possession - Offences related to drug trafficking - All other drug-related offences (such as domestication and transportation)	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex - Adult/juvenile	
	II	Number of persons prosecuted for drug-related offences who received the following alternatives to conviction:	Statistical data		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total</li> <li>- Suspension of prosecution</li> <li>- Suspension of court proceedings</li> <li>- Caution, verbal sanctions, such as admonition, reprimand and warning</li> <li>- Bail</li> <li>- Conditional discharge/release (e.g., condition to appear in court on a specified day; to not engage in specific conduct; to not leave a certain area/State; to report on a daily or periodic basis to an authority; to surrender identity documents, etc.)</li> <li>- Diversion to treatment (including supervised treatment/drug treatment court programmes (drug courts)</li> <li>- Other (please specify)</li> </ul>			
	III	Number of persons who received alternatives that involved a treatment element, out of the total persons prosecuted for drug-related offences		No disaggregation requested	
<b>R09.05 Conviction</b>	II	Number of persons convicted for drug-related offences, by type of offence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Offences related to drug use/possession</li> <li>- Offences related to drug trafficking</li> <li>- All other drug-related offences (such as domestication and transportation)</li> </ul>		Information requested by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sex</li> <li>- Adult/juvenile</li> </ul>	
	II	Number of persons convicted for drug-related offences who received the following alternatives to punishment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total</li> <li>- Verbal sanction, such as admonition, reprimand and warning</li> <li>- Bail</li> <li>- Conditional discharge/release</li> <li>- Probation and judicial supervision</li> <li>- Community service order</li> <li>- Court-supervised treatment/drug treatment (including drug courts)</li> <li>- Economic sanctions and monetary penalties</li> <li>- House arrest, electronic monitoring</li> <li>- Confiscation</li> <li>- Suspended or deferred sentence</li> <li>- Other (please specify)</li> </ul>			
	III	Number of persons who received alternatives that involved a treatment element, out of the total persons convicted		No disaggregation requested	

<b>R09.06</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on alternatives to conviction or punishment in your country	Provide link or share file		
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### R10. New psychoactive substances identified

<b>R10.01</b> Trends	I	Change (trends) in quantities of NPS trafficked to/from the country between the reference year and the year before, by main NPS group (see <a href="http://www.unodc.org/nps">www.unodc.org/nps</a> for the chemical structure of NPS; for new drugs not listed on the website, please provide the chemical structure): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aminoindanes</li> <li>- Phencyclidine-type</li> <li>- Phenethylamines</li> <li>- Plant-based NPS</li> <li>- Piperazines</li> <li>- Synthetic cannabinoids</li> <li>- Synthetic cathinones</li> <li>- Tryptamines</li> <li>- Other</li> </ul>	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Reference year/period Geographical coverage
<b>R10.02</b> New developments in NPS	I	New developments/changes in NPS supply and trafficking between the reference year and the year before, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New substances emerging in supply market and use</li> <li>- Changes in the origin, transit or destination countries of trafficked NPS</li> <li>- Other new developments and major changes in terms of NPS trafficking and use</li> </ul>	Free text		
<b>R10.03</b> NPS identified	II	Identified NPS for the first time in the country during the reference period	Standard NPS list provided by UNODC		
	III	NPS identified for the first time during the reference period that are not included in the standard NPS list provided by UNODC (please specify): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Substance name</li> <li>- Abbreviation</li> <li>- Alternative names (e.g., street or trade names)</li> <li>- IUPAC name</li> <li>- Form of substance: salt, liquid, tablet, other</li> </ul>	Free text		
<b>R10.04</b> Availability of studies/research/surveys	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on NPS in your country	Provide link or share file	-	-

### R11. Illicit financial flows and money-laundering

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R11.01 Availability of information</b>	I	Availability of information on known income of drug traffickers (for example based on investigations, analyses and detections)	Yes (national) Yes (only subnational) No Unknown	-	-
		Availability of estimates of income from drug trafficking (including cases where estimates exist in relation to selected drug types)			
		Availability of information on money-laundering (please specify the amount, methods, other)			
		Availability of data on the number of persons brought into formal contact with the police, prosecuted and convicted in connection to money-laundering			
		Availability of information on asset confiscation (please specify the amount, types of assets, other)			
<b>R11.02 Ranking of drugs in income of drug traffickers</b>	I	Rankings of drugs in terms of income generated from drug trafficking, by drug class (see list in guidelines)	1, 2, 3, etc.		Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
<b>R11.03 International routes of illicit financial flows related to drug trafficking</b>	I	Qualitative assessment of the proportion of net income generated from drug trafficking that exits the country to be invested/used abroad	Low (< 25%), Medium (25–50%), High (> 50%)		
		Top three countries of destination where profits generated from trafficking of drugs are invested and/or laundered	Country names		
		Top three countries of origin from where illicit financial flows (generated from trafficking of drugs) enter the country			
		New developments in routes of illicit financial flows generated from drug trafficking: new emerging routes, routes that have ceased to be used, other available information	Free text		
<b>R11.04 Criminal justice data related to money-laundering</b>	II	Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police in connection with money-laundering linked to drug trafficking activities	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Sex	Data refer to all activities or to drug-trafficking only Reference year/period Geographical coverage
		Number of persons prosecuted in connection with money-laundering linked to drug trafficking activities			
		Number of persons convicted in connection with money-laundering linked to drug trafficking activities			

<b>R11.05</b> <b>Information on money-laundering of income from drug trafficking activities</b>	I	Methods used to launder income from drug trafficking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash</li> <li>• Cryptocurrencies</li> <li>• Informal remittances</li> <li>• Banking system</li> <li>• Other financial institutions</li> <li>• Construction/real estate</li> <li>• Other business sectors (please specify)</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>	Yes No Unknown	-	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options)
		Ranking of different methods based on how often they are used by traffickers to launder income from drug trafficking, by type of method as specified in the previous question	1, 2, 3, etc.		
		Provide a description of the three most important cases/investigations on money-laundering related to drug trafficking activities during the reference period. Describe the amounts involved, methods of money-laundering, destination/origin countries, etc.	Free text		
<b>R11.06</b> <b>Confiscation of assets and frozen assets</b>	II	Value of assets confiscated owing to drug trafficking activities	Statistical data	Information requested by: - Type of asset (see guidelines for list)	Data refers to all activities or to drug-trafficking only Reference year/period Geographical coverage
		Value of frozen assets due to drug trafficking activities			
<b>R11.07</b> <b>Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports, surveys or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on illicit financial flows of income generated through drug trafficking activities and money-laundering in your country	Provide link	-	-

## R12. National framework

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R12.01</b> <b>Overall legal framework</b>	I	List the main legal provisions that define the “measures of control” applicable to drugs that are under international control. Attach files or provide links	List provisions. Attach files or provide links	-	-
<b>R12.02</b> <b>Legal framework to place under national control those substances that are internationally controlled</b>	I	List legal provisions that regulate the process for placing substances under national control once they have been newly placed under international control (see guidelines)	List provisions. Attach files or provide links		

		Type of legislation/regulation used to place under national control substances that are newly placed under international control	Annexes to laws Ministerial decrees Automatic national mechanism to change drug schedules Other (please specify)		
		Description of process necessary to effectively place under national control substances that are newly placed under international control (e.g., steps in the process, the amount of time the process can take)	Free text		
<b>R12.03</b> <b>Existing mechanism to place under national control those substances that are not internationally controlled</b>	I	List primary/secondary legal provisions that regulate how to place under national control the substances that are not under international control. Attach or provide link	List provisions Attach files or provide links		
		Type of legislation used to put under national control substances that are not under international control	Individual list Analogue control Generic legislation Consumer protection regulations Customs act Medicine regulations/poison acts Specific legislation/regulation Temporary bans Rapid procedure Other (please specify)	-	
		Whether the country has changed the scope of control of any substance(s) (e.g., a move from List 1 to List 2) under national control during the reference period	Yes, substances that are under international control (please specify substances) Yes, substances that are not under international control (please specify substances) No		
		Whether the country has placed any substance under national control during the reference period	Yes, substances that are under international control (please specify substances) Yes, substances that are not under international control (please specify substances) No		
		Institutions involved in deciding to place under national control substances that are not under international control	Free text		

		Description of the process for placing under national control substances that are not under international control (e.g., steps in the process, risk assessment requirements, amount of time the process can take)	Free text	-	
		Availability of mechanisms for monitoring substances that are not under national or international control (monitoring observatories, early warning systems)	Yes (describe) No Unknown		
<b>R12.04 Unlawful activities involving controlled substances</b>	I	Indicate, on the basis of national legislation, the type of offence for each of the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cultivation</li><li>• Production/manufacture</li><li>• Trafficking</li><li>• Personal use</li><li>• Purchase, cultivation and possession for personal consumption</li><li>• Diversion of precursors</li><li>• Other (please specify)</li></ul>	Criminal Non-criminal Other type of offence (please specify) Not an offence Other (please specify)		
		Indicate, on the basis of national legislation, penalties for each of the following drug-related offences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cultivation</li><li>• Production/manufacture</li><li>• Trafficking</li><li>• Personal use</li><li>• Purchase, cultivation and possession for personal consumption</li><li>• Diversion of precursors</li><li>• Other (please specify)</li></ul>	Custodial sentence (range) Fine (range) Non-custodial penalties (please specify) Other non-criminal penalties (please specify) No penalty		
		Whether there are criteria that define the following drug-related offences as criminal or non-criminal offences (for example, quantities of drug possessed for personal use or number of plants cultivated for personal use): <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Production/manufacture</li><li>• Trafficking</li><li>• Personal use</li><li>• Purchase, cultivation and possession for personal consumption</li><li>• Diversion of precursors</li><li>• Other (please specify)</li></ul>	No Yes (please specify threshold amount/quantity by drug) Other criteria No distinction exists	-	

		Whether a distinction between criminal and non-criminal offences is made on the basis of the amount/quantity. Please specify the thresholds for each drug, as applicable	Free text		
<b>R12.05 Alternatives to conviction or punishment</b>	II	Availability of alternatives to conviction or punishment in the national legal framework (as per list of alternatives to conviction or punishment included in the guidelines)	Yes No Unknown	Information requested by: - Drug-related offence (as per list in item R12.04)	
		List legal provisions that establish alternatives to conviction or punishment. Attach files or provide links	List and attachments/links		
		Stage in the criminal system process at which these alternatives can be implemented	Formal contact with police or criminal justice system, Prosecution, Conviction		
		Ranking of the stage in the criminal system process in terms of frequency of use of alternatives to punishment: • Formal contact with police or criminal justice system • Prosecution • Conviction	1, 2, 3, etc.		
		Percentage of cases where alternatives to punishment are used	Low percentage (< 20%), Significant percentage (20–50%), High percentage (> 50%)		
<b>R12.06 National drug strategies and policies</b>	I	Type of national drug-related strategies and policies currently in place. Attach or provide link	General drug strategy/policy Separate national drug supply strategy/policy Separate national drug demand strategy/policy National strategy/policy on organized crime (with component on drugs) Other (please specify) No strategy in place	-	
		Reference time period of the most recent national strategy/ies and policies	Free text		
		Sources of funding for implementing strategies and policies	National ministry (please specify) Other national entities Subnational entities Foreign aid Other sources (please specify)		

		Central entity coordinating drug strategies and policies	Free text		
<b>R12.07 National alternative development strategies and policies</b>	I	Type of national strategy/strategies on alternative development in place. Attach files or provide links	Alternative development strategy Alternative development support strategy (as donor) Other (please specify) No strategy		
		Geographical coverage of alternative development strategies and policies	On national territory Abroad Both		
		Reference time period of the most recent strategy	Free text	-	
		Thematic coverage of alternative development strategies and policies	Introduction of alternative crops Support of farmers or producers' associations Food security Reduction of environmental impact Training/education Increase private sector investment Investment in infrastructure Preventive alternative development Other (please specify)		
		Conditions for the selection of the area where alternative development interventions are implemented according to the strategy	Free text		
		Description of monitoring mechanism for evaluating the results and impact of alternative development strategies and policies			
		Entities involved in the implementation of alternative development strategies and policies, and central coordinating entity			
		Description of how the implementation of alternative development strategies and policies are managed (e.g., locally, centralized)			

		Sources of funding for implementing alternative development strategies and policies	National ministry (please specify) Other national entities (please specify) Subnational entities (please specify) Foreign aid (please specify) Other sources (please specify)		
<b>R12.08</b> <b>Challenges in implementing international cooperation in criminal matters</b>	I	Main challenges in the implementation of extradition procedures (time, resources, bureaucracy, counterparts, etc.) and other forms of international cooperation in criminal matters (including mutual legal assistance)	Free text	-	
<b>R12.09</b> <b>National system on asset recovery and combating money-laundering</b>	I	Year in which money-laundering was first criminalized	Free text		
		Latest legal provision adopted on money-laundering offences. Attach files or provide links	List and attachments/links		
		Existence of a financial information unit (FIU). Year established	Free text		
		Institution where the FIU is located	Law enforcement Central Bank Judicial or prosecutorial Hybrid Other (please specify)		
		Membership of FIU to the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units	Yes No Unknown		
		Number of full-time regular staff working in the FIU	Statistical data		
		Roles and responsibilities assigned to the FIU: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigating money-laundering</li> <li>• Terrorism financing</li> <li>• Lead agency or national coordinator of anti-money-laundering/combating of terrorism financing (AML/CTF) implementation</li> <li>• Lead agency or national coordinator of AML/CTF legislative drafting</li> <li>• Lead jurisdiction delegation with the FATF or FSRB</li> <li>• AML/CFT supervision of AML/CFT-regulated firms;</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>	Yes No Unknown	-	

		Implementation of joint operations (see guidelines for definition) undertaken by the FIU with other national/financial institutions in the last two years	Yes (please specify) No		
		Description of joint operations with other countries during the last two years. Specify the main countries and type of financial institutions	Free text		
		Legal provisions on seizure and recovery of assets	List and attachments/links		
		Description of the circumstances under which assets can be frozen, seized and recovered according to the current legal provisions	Free text		
		Indicate how often assets are frozen, seized and/or recovered in practice	Frequently Rarely Sometimes Never		
		Description of the constraints/limitations on implementation of the above measures	Free text		
<b>R12.10 National strategies/policies on the prevention of drug-related infectious diseases</b>	I	Policies/strategies adopted to prevent infectious diseases related to drug use	List and attachments/links	-	
		Main elements covered by the policies in terms of interventions	Free text		
		Sources of funding for implementing policies on the prevention of infectious diseases related to drug use	National ministry (please specify) Other national entities Subnational entities Foreign aid Other sources (please specify)		
		Inclusion of prevention interventions (as per the WHO, UNODC, UNAIDS technical guide for countries to set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment and care for injecting drug users – 2012 revisions) to prevent infectious diseases among PWID	Yes No Unknown Other (please specify)		

		Whether provisions on needle and syringe programmes are included in the national legislation (e.g., legislation or policies to support the provision of NSP services in closed settings or to support the distribution of injecting equipment through NSPs, or national guidelines outlining training and supervision requirements of the NSP workforce)	Yes (please specify) No Unknown Other (please specify)		
		Limitations on the provision of injecting equipment included in the legislation or policies (e.g., certain quotas per user)	Yes (please specify) No Unknown Other (please specify)		
		Central coordinating entity and other institutions involved in the implementation of policies on the prevention of infectious diseases (including NGOs if they are involved in treatment delivery)	Free text		
		Description of the coordination mechanism (activities involved, responsible entities, timeline, etc.)			
<b>R12.11 National policies/strategies on prevention of drug use</b>	I	Availability of a policy on the prevention of drug use. Please provide details	Yes No Unknown		
		Main elements covered by the policy in terms of interventions	Free text		
		Sources of funding for implementing policies on the prevention of drug use	National ministry (please specify) Other national entities Subnational entities Foreign aid Other sources (please specify)	-	
		Availability of a national monitoring system on the implementation of prevention policies. Please provide details	Yes (please specify) No Unknown Other (please specify)		
		Main focus and approach of policies on drug use prevention (for example, environmental, developmental, information)	Free text		
		Whether policies on drug use prevention target specific settings (family, schools, workplace, community)	Yes (please specify) No Unknown Other (please specify)		
		Whether policies on drug use prevention target specific population groups (children, adolescents, the elderly, women, others)			

		Policies in place on requirements for the accreditation of staff and institutions involved in prevention. Please provide details	Yes (please specify) No Unknown		
		Central coordinating entity and other institutions involved in the implementation of drug use prevention policy (including NGOs, if applicable)	Free text		
		Description of the coordination mechanism (e.g., activities involved, responsible entities, timeline)			
<b>R12.12 National policies/strategies on the treatment of drug users</b>	I	Policy/strategy on the provision of treatment interventions in place at the national level	List and attachments/links		
		Availability of specific policy/strategy for specific groups of the population, by population group (see guidelines for list)	Yes (please provide link/attachment) No Unknown		
		Main components of the policy/strategy, such as types and objectives of treatment interventions, target groups, etc.	Free text		
		Affordability of treatment services available in the country	All treatment covered by the public health system Treatment covered only by private insurance Mixed coverage (some treatment covered by the public system and other by the private system (please specify)) Other (please specify)	-	

		Treatment interventions covered in legal provisions or strategy. Provide link/attachment	Pharmacological: detoxification, opioid antagonist maintenance Psychosocial: counselling, cognitive behavioural therapy, social support Rehabilitation and aftercare: interventions based on scientific evidence and focused on the process of rehabilitation Recovery and social reintegration Other (please specify)		
		Availability of mechanism(s) to map available interventions and/or to monitor treatment interventions. Please provide details	Yes (please specify) No Unknown		
		Description of standard operating procedures for the various paths of referral for patients into treatment with indication of whether treatment is offered on a voluntary or compulsory basis (for each paths)	Free text	-	
		Existence of standard operating procedures on treatment interventions and to assess their quality. Please provide details	Yes (please specify) No Unknown Other (please specify)		
		Inclusion of specific groups of the population in the legislation/strategy for treatment provision (see list of specific groups of the population in the guidelines)	List and attachments/links		
		Central coordinating entity and other institutions involved in the implementation and management of treatment services (including NGOs, if applicable)	Free text		
<b>R12.13 Mortality and non-fatal overdoses</b>	I	Monitoring systems in place on drug-related deaths and non-fatal overdoses.	Free text		
		Central coordinating entity and other institutions involved in the implementation of the policy regarding drug-related mortality (including NGOs, if applicable).			
		Description of modus operandi of the coordination mechanism			

		Availability of standard operating procedures on treatment protocol for non-fatal overdoses. Please provide details	Yes (please specify) No Unknown		
		Standard operating procedures on the administration of antagonists and accessibility to antagonists			
		Availability of targeted policies on acute intoxication for different subgroups at higher risk	Yes (please specify) No Unknown		
<b>R12.14 National system for access to internationally controlled medication</b>	I	Legal provisions or policy documents in place that regulate access to pain medication. Attach files or provide links	List and attachments/links		
		Availability of a supply management system at country level for regulating access to and medical use of internationally controlled substances	Yes No Unknown		
		Description of the components of the supply management system at the country level (selection, quantification, procurement, storage and distribution, see guidelines)	Free text	-	
		Description of principal criteria and conditions that regulate access to and use of controlled substances (conditions for access, carriers of stocks of medications, etc.)			
		Availability of a national system to monitor the possible diversion of internationally controlled medications. Please provide details	Yes (please specify) No Unknown		
		Description of mechanisms available to ensure access to the WHO list of essential medicines	Free text		
		Availability of estimates of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drugs consumed for medical use</li> <li>• Stocks of controlled drugs at 31 December</li> <li>• Totals to be utilized for the manufacture of other drugs</li> <li>• Total synthetic drugs to be manufactured</li> <li>• Total drugs necessary for addition to special stocks</li> <li>• Quantity of opium to be produced</li> </ul>	Yes No Unknown		

<b>R12.15</b> <b>Medical and scientific use of controlled substances</b>	I	Legal provisions for the medical and scientific use of controlled substances by type of substance (see guidelines for list of relevant substances). Attach files or provide links	List and attachments/links		
		Whether a licence to produce substances for medical and scientific purposes is part of the national legislation	Yes No Unknown		
		Main restrictions for the use of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes, by substance type (see guidelines for list of relevant substances)	Presentation of prescription Record-keeping requirements Limited sites of availability (e.g., hospitals) Other (please specify)		
<b>R12.16</b> <b>National monitoring of the drug situation</b>	I	National institutions responsible for monitoring the drug situation	Observatories Specialized board (please specify members) No one institution alone is responsible for the monitoring Other (please specify)	-	
		Institutions involved in collecting data on drug supply and demand, respectively	Free text		
<b>R12.17</b> <b>Monitoring of drug use</b>	I	Institution(s) in charge of overall monitoring of drug use, by type of data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of use</li> <li>• Treatment</li> <li>• Mortality</li> <li>• PWID</li> <li>• Persons with drug use disorders</li> <li>• Infectious diseases</li> <li>• Other (please specify)</li> </ul>	Free text		
		Type of national data collection utilized by the country to estimate the prevalence of drug use and estimation systems	Household surveys on drug use University/school surveys Indirect estimation based on administrative data Prison drug use surveys Special methods to estimate specific groups of drug users (such as PWID or persons with drug use disorders) Other data and estimation methods (please specify)		

		Periodicity (regular, ad hoc, none), last year of collection, and institutions responsible for data collection, by type of data collection (as listed in the response options for the previous sub-item)	Free text	-	
<b>R12.18 Monitoring of drug supply</b>	I	Availability of registers of seizures in the country at the following levels: - Central/national - Regional - Municipal or similar - Other level (please specify)	Yes No Unknown		
		Institution(s) responsible for repositories of seizures	Free text		
		Institution responsible for the coordination of seizure repositories			
		Type of information/variables kept in repositories of seizures (e.g., quantities, location)			
		Description of procedure to share information on seizures			
		Availability of a system to monitor the price of drugs, by periodicity of system	Routine (please specify periodicity) Ad hoc None		
		Sources of price data/information	Intelligence data collection Intelligence information (not based on data) Other (please specify)		
		Level of coordination of price data collection	National Regional/State Other (please specify)		
		Institution(s) responsible for price data collection	Free text		
		Availability of system to monitor the purity of drugs, by periodicity of system	Routine (please specify periodicity) Ad hoc None		
		Sources of purity data/information	Forensic laboratory Intelligence Other (please specify)		
		Location of available laboratories	In the country In other countries for all samples In other countries for some samples No availability		

		Services provided by laboratories	Identification Quantification Profiling of origin or linking Precursor analysis Other (please specify)		
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### R13. Access to internationally controlled medications

*Note:* Information on needs and consumption of internationally controlled medications is collected by other agencies such as INCB and WHO; it is not included in this module to avoid duplication.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Response options</i>	<i>Disaggregation</i>	<i>Metadata</i>
<b>R13.01</b> <b>Ranking of drugs for medical use in terms of availability</b>	I	Ranking of drug types (see guidelines for list) in terms of shortage of availability of drugs for medical use	1, 2, 3, etc. No shortage	Information requested by: - Setting (see guidelines for list)	Primary sources of information used (refer to list in guidelines for options) Geographical coverage
<b>R13.02</b> <b>Trends in availability of drugs for medical use</b>	I	Trends in the total available stocks of internationally controlled medications available for medical use between the reference year and the year before, by drug type (see guidelines for list)	Large increase Some increase Stable Some decrease Large decrease (See guidelines for definitions)		
<b>R13.03</b> <b>New developments in access to internationally controlled medications</b>	I	Significant changes in total amounts of internationally controlled medications available for medical use (e.g., specific types of internationally controlled medications for which there were changes) between the reference year and the year before, by drug type (see guidelines for list)	Free text		
		Main challenges that prevent internationally controlled medications from being accessible for medical use, by drug type (see guidelines for list)	No challenges National policies and regulations International policies and regulations Lack of capacity/training of staff Affordability Market shortage Limited accessibility to prescriptions Reluctance of distributors/wholesalers/pharmacies to carry stocks Insufficient infrastructure (please specify) Other (please specify)		

<b>R13.04</b> <b>Information on the data collection mechanism in relation to access to internationally controlled medications</b>	I	Availability of a central mechanism for the collection of data related to access to internationally controlled medications for medical use	Yes No Unknown	-	-
		Main sources of data for monitoring the accessibility and availability of internationally controlled medications for medical use	Data from distributors/wholesalers/ pharmacies Data from health-care facilities (hospitals, health centres, other) Household surveys International surveys or reports (WHO, INCB) Other (please specify)		
		Institutions involved in the collection of relevant data (list of relevant institutions in the guidelines) Describe the system/mechanism	Yes (coordinating) Yes (participating) No Unknown Free text		
		Availability of estimates of the consumption of internationally controlled medications for international reporting	Yes No Unknown		
		Methods used to estimate the consumption of internationally controlled medications for international reporting	Repetition of historical data Based on population figures Based on other data from the health-care system Other (please specify)		
<b>R13.05</b> <b>Restrictions on access to internationally controlled medications</b>	I	Ranking of restrictions on access by the population to internationally controlled medications for medical use in terms of importance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National legislation/regulatory systems</li> <li>• International legislation/regulatory systems</li> <li>• Health-care systems</li> <li>• Affordability for the individual</li> <li>• Training of health-care professionals</li> <li>• Education/awareness-raising of the population</li> <li>• Estimates/assessment and reporting/ benchmarks for the consumption of substances under international control</li> <li>• International cooperation/ coordination</li> </ul>	1, 2, 3, etc.	-	-
		Professionals allowed to legally write prescriptions for internationally controlled medications. Please specify whether the situation varies for different substances	Physicians Pharmacists Nurses Practitioners Others (please specify)		

		Proportion of physicians who are licensed to write prescriptions for internationally controlled medications. Details on how physicians can obtain these licences (if applicable)	Statistical data Free text		
		Restrictions in terms of the dosage that can be included in the prescriptions (e.g., period that it covers in practice). Please specify whether the restrictions are different for different substances	Free text		
		Existence of an informal market where the population has access to internationally controlled substances for medical purposes. Description of such a market (e.g., location, accessibility), if applicable			
<b>R13.06 Emergency procedures</b>	I	Please describe the procedures in place to ensure accessibility to internationally controlled medications in case of emergencies (such as natural disasters, disease outbreaks, etc.)	Free text	-	-
		Details regarding any emergencies that may have taken place during the reference period. Please describe the emergency, the procedure followed and the outcome			
<b>R13.07 Good practices in improving the availability and accessibility of internationally controlled medications</b>	I	Please describe good practices implemented in the country that have been effective and have had a positive impact in improving the availability and accessibility of internationally controlled medications			
<b>R13.08 Availability of studies/research/surveys</b>	I	Link to any studies, reports or other research documents that were consulted or used to respond to relevant questions on the situation regarding access to internationally controlled medications in your country, including issues related to accessibility and adequacy	Please provide links or attach files	-	-

## Annex II

## Timetable for annual report questionnaire modules

Module	Title	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
A01	Prevalence and extent of drug use	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A02	Registries on drug users	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A03	People who injects drugs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A04	People with drug use disorders	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A05	Drug-related mortality	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A06	Drug-related treatment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A07	Seizures and trafficking	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A08	Clandestine laboratories	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A09	Illicit cultivation and eradication of crops	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A10	Price and purity of drugs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A11	Sales of drugs using the Internet and related technologies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A12	Drug-related criminal justice process	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A13	Legislative, institutional and strategic framework	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A14	Innovative methods for data collection	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
R01	Prisons		X		X		X		X		X
R02	Drug-related acute intoxication and non-fatal overdoses		X		X		X		X		X
R03	Core treatment services			X			X			X	
R04	Prevention of drug use		X			X			X		
R05	Prevention of infectious diseases		X			X			X		
R06	Links between drug trafficking, corruption and other forms of organized crime	X		X		X		X		X	
R07	Supply reduction activities and international cooperation	X		X		X		X		X	
R08	Alternative development		X		X		X		X		X
R09	Alternatives to conviction or punishment	X		X		X		X		X	
R10	New psychoactive substances identified		X		X		X		X		X
R11	Illicit financial flows and money-laundering	X		X		X		X		X	
R12	National framework	X					X				
R13	Access to internationally controlled medications	X			X			X			X