



Annual report questionnaire

Part Four: Extent and patterns of and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking

Report of the Government of:

Reporting Year:

Completed on (date): (dd/mm/yyyy)

Please upload completed questionnaire to: <https://arg.unodc.org>

The completed annual report questionnaire is due on **March 31, 2016**

For technical support, contact:

	Telephone	Fax	Email
UNODC Vienna	(+43-1) 26060-3914	(+43-1) 26060-5866	arg@unodc.org

Note
This version of the annual report questionnaire is in the form of Excel spreadsheets and is designed to be completed electronically. In this version, definitions of key terms used (and additional instructions), whenever relevant, are provided throughout the questionnaire through the Excel "Comments" function; in addition, these definitions are repeated in the footnotes. Please hover over the cells to see the comments. The excel spreadsheet also uses drop-down lists for some questions, allowing you to simply select from a list the answer that is most appropriate for your

country.

INSTRUCTIONS

The annual report questionnaire consists of the following four parts:

- Part One. Legislative and institutional framework;
- Part Two. Comprehensive approach to drug demand and supply reduction;
- Part Three. Extent and patterns of and trends in drug use
- Part Four. Extent and patterns of and trends in drug crop cultivation and drug manufacture and trafficking

This is part four of the annual report questionnaire.

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

Respondents

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

Metadata

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

About the questions

In recognition of the fact that not all countries have detailed data on all the topics covered in the questionnaire, part four of the annual report questionnaire contains questions designed primarily to elicit quantitative information. When such quantitative information is not available, information on trends and situations may be provided, together with the source of that information.

Quantitative data or estimates

The questions are designed to elicit quantitative data or estimates. The annual report questionnaire includes standardized response categories but, should the data available not conform to those categories, they can still be included. Simply indicate the categories used (e.g. age range, drug category) in the space provided. Quantitative data or estimates should be provided for the reporting year. The year in which data were collected should always be specified. When such quantitative data or estimates are not available, the most recent figures may be provided.

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

Technical notes

Prescription drugs (containing substances under international control)

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

Category of prescription drugs	Examples
Prescription opioids	Buprenorphine (e.g. Subutex), codeine, dextropropoxyphene, fentanyl, hydrocodone (e.g. Vicodin), hydromorphone, methadone, morphine, oxycodone (e.g. Oxycontin), pethidine and suboxone.
Prescription stimulants	Amfepramone, fenetylline, methylphenidate, pemoline, phenmetrazine and phentermine.
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam (e.g. Xanax), clonazepam (e.g. Rivantril and Rivotril), diazepam (e.g. Valium), flunitrazepam (e.g. Rohypnol) and temazepam.
Barbiturates	Allobarbital, barbital, phenobarbital, pentobarbital and secbutabarbital.

Classes and types of drugs under international control

(narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

Listed below are the classes and types of drugs included in the annual report questionnaire.

In some cases, examples of particular drug types are provided, but the lists of these examples are not exhaustive.

CLASS OF DRUG	TYPE OF DRUG
Any illicit drug	
Cannabis	Marijuana (herb) ^a Hashish (resin) ^b Plants Oil Seeds Other types of cannabis including synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (e.g. JWH-018, AM-2201)
Opioids	Heroin Opium Illicit morphine Poppy plants Poppy seeds Diverted/counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs containing opioids under international control Other illicit opioids (e.g. "homebake", AH-7921)
Cocaine	Salts (cocaine hydrochloride (HCl), powder cocaine) "Crack" Coca leaf Other types of cocaine (e.g. coca paste, cocaine paste, cocaine base, basuco, paco and merla)
Amphetamine-type stimulants^c	Amphetamine Methamphetamine "Ecstasy"-type substances (e.g. MDMA, MDA, MDE/MDEA) ^d Diverted/counterfeit prescription drugs containing amphetamine-type stimulants Other stimulants (e.g. Captagon, methcathinone, mephedrone (4-MMC), methylone (bk-MDMA), 3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone (MDPV), 1-benzylpiperazine (BZP), 2C-B)
Sedatives and tranquillizers	Diverted/counterfeit prescription drugs containing benzodiazepines Diverted/counterfeit prescription drugs containing barbiturates Methaqualone <i>Gamma</i> -hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) Other sedatives and tranquillizers
Hallucinogens	Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) Other hallucinogens (e.g. phencyclidine (PCP), compounds of the NBOMe-series and dimethyltryptamine (DMT))
Drugs under national but not international control	Including gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), mushrooms with psychoactive properties, tramadol and substances also known as "new psychoactive substances" such as p-methoxymethamphetamine (PMMA), 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine (mCPP), α -Pyrrolidinopentiophenone (α -PVP), ketamine, methoxetamine, khat, or salvia divinorum.

^a The flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant (excluding the seeds and leaves when not accompanied by the tops) from which the resin has not been extracted.

^b The separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the cannabis plant.

^c Stimulants placed under international control in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1019, No. 14956).

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

^e Regarding the naming of new psychoactive substances, please refer to the UNODC Report "The challenge of new psychoactive substances", Annex, accessible at: https://www.unodc.org/documents/scientific/NPS_Report.pdf

Respondents

Instructions

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

Focal point

Name	Position	Agency	Telephone	Fax	E-mail

Additional Technical Contacts (optional)

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

Trafficking

Class and type of drugs	Question				
	1			2	3
	What is the total quantity of drugs seized in your country in the reporting year? ^a			What is the total number of cases of drug seizures carried out in the reporting year? ^{c, d}	What definition of “cases of drug seizures” were used in answering questions 1 and 2?
	Preferred unit: kilograms Preferred time frame: reporting year		Other unit of quantity ^b		
	Time frame used:	2015			
Quantity	Unit	Number of Units	Type of Unit		
<i>Example</i>	112,500	kilograms	10000	tablets	279
Cannabis					
Marijuana (herb)	29.389,32	kilograms			4.457
Hashish (resin)	199,62	grams			7
Plant	101.815,00	stems			
Oil					
Seeds	6,28	grams			
Other types of cannabis (specify)					
Canna chocolate	95,86	grams			
Happy cookies	303,20	grams			
Illicit opioids					
Heroin	13.329,34	grams			56
Opium (raw and prepared)					
Illicit Morphine					
Diverted/counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs containing opioids under international control (specify)					
Methadon	2.000,00	mililitre			
Other illicit opioids (specify)					

Cocaine					
Salt (cocaine HCl, powder cocaine)	10,54	grams			2
"Crack"					
Coca leaf					
Other types of cocaine (specify)					
Amphetamine-type stimulants (total)^e					
Amphetamine	1.134,40	grams			
Methamphetamine	4.420.166,85	grams	502	tablets	22.796
"Ecstasy"-type substances	4.310,08	grams	1.980.873	tablets	1.269
Diverted/counterfeit prescription amphetamine-type stimulants (specify)					
MDPV	3,10	grams			
Other stimulants (specify)					
Sedatives and tranquilizers (total)^e					
Diverted/counterfeit prescription drugs containing benzodiazapines			1.247.895	tablets	124
Diverted/counterfeit prescription drugs containing barbiturates			7.332	tablets	44
Methaqualone					
GHB					
Other sedatives and tranquillizers (specify)					

Hallucinogens (total) ^e					
LSD					
Other hallucinogens (specify)					
Drugs under national but not international control (specify)					
Ketamine	13.400,09	grams			2
Other (specify)					
All drugs (grand total)					

Metadata
What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?
 Reports of Indonesian National Police, Customs and National Narcotics Board, 2015

- ^a Include both retail and wholesale seizures. Each seizure should be counted only once.
- ^b A unit can be a tablet, a capsule, an ampoule, a tab etc.
- ^c A seizure case involving more than one drug type should be counted under each specific drug type involved. When available, the totals per drug class (cannabis, opioids, cocaine etc.) should be provided, as well as the grand total (in the cell for "all drugs").
- ^d Where applicable and if possible, please include seizures made outside the territory of your country by law enforcement agencies of your country (such as seizures in international waters), but only the seizures that have not been entrusted to, retained by or otherwise disposed of by agencies of another country.
- ^e Data for each drug type are preferable. If data are not available for each drug type, provide aggregate data for each class of drug (e.g. amphetamine-type stimulants, hallucinogens).

Trafficking*

Note: Questions 4-6 refer to drugs seized in your country during the reporting period. If additional countries are required, please provide these in an attachment.

Class and type of drugs	Question										
	Origin				Transit			Final destination			
	4(a)		4(b)		5			6			
	Producing/ manufacturing country ^a		Country of departure ^e		List the country from which the drug entered your country ^b			List the main countries to which the drug was destined			
Main countries ^c		Percentage ^d		Main Countries		Main countries	Percentage ^f		Main Countries ^g		Percentage ^h
Cannabis											
Marijuana (herb)	1.	Indonesia	100,00%	1.	Hongkong	1.			1.		
	2.			2.	China	2.			2.		
	3.			3.	Papua New Guinea	3.			3.		
Hashish (resin)	1.			1.	Inggris	1.			1.	Indonesia	100,00%
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Oil	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Other types of cannabis (specify)	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Opioids											
Heroin	1.			1.	Tanzania	1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Opium	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Illicit morphine	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Pharmaceutical drugs containing opioids under international control (specify)	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.	Malaysia	3.			3.		
Other illicit opioids (specify)	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		

Cocaine											
Salt (cocaine HCl, powder, cocaine)	1.	Mexico		1.	USA	1.		1.	Indonesia		
	2.			2.	Australia	2.		2.			
	3.			3.		3.		3.			
"Crack"	1.			1.		1.		1.			
	2.			2.		2.		2.			
	3.			3.		3.		3.			
Other types of cocaine (specify)	1.			1.		1.		1.			
	2.			2.		2.		2.			
	3.			3.		3.		3.			
Amphetamine-type stimulants											
Amphetamine	1.			1.	Malaysia	1.		1.			
	2.			2.	USA	2.		2.			
	3.			3.		3.		3.			
Methamphetamine	1.	China	100,00%	1.	China	1.	Malaysia	50,00%	1.	Indonesia	50,00%
	2.			2.	China	2.			2.	Indonesia	100,00%
	3.			3.	Hongkong	3.			3.		
"Ecstasy"-type substances	1.			1.	Germany	1.			1.	Indonesia	
	2.			2.	Malaysia	2.			2.		
	3.			3.	The Netherlands	3.			3.		
Counterfeit/diverted prescription drugs containing amphetamine-type stimulants (specify)	1.			1.	China	1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Other stimulants (specify)	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Sedatives and tranquilizers (specify)	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Hallucinogens											
LSD	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		
Other (specify)	1.			1.		1.			1.		
	2.			2.		2.			2.		
	3.			3.		3.			3.		

Drugs under national but not international control (specify)										
	1.			1.				1.		
	2.			2.				2.		
	3.			3.				3.		
	1.			1.				1.		
	2.			2.				2.		
	3.			3.				3.		
	1.			1.				1.		
	2.			2.				2.		
	3.			3.				3.		
Other (specify)										
Ketamine	1.			1.	Hongkong			1.	Indonesia	
	2.			2.	Chinese Taipei			2.	Indonesia	
	3.			3.				3.	Indonesia	
Benzodiazepines derivative	1.			1.	Malaysia			1.	Indonesia	
	2.			2.	China			2.	Indonesia	
	3.			3.	Sri Lanka			3.	Indonesia	

Metadata
 What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?
 Reports of Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Board, Customs

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

a For marijuana, cannabis resin, opium and coca leaf, please list the country of production; for other drugs, such as heroin and cocaine, please list the country of manufacture, not cultivation.

b Please consider the last country through which the drugs transited before reaching your country. This could be a neighbouring country, if the drugs were transported by land, or any other country, if the drugs were transported by air.

c List the main countries where the drug crop was cultivated or the drug was manufactured.

d Indicate the percentage of all seizures (by weight) produced or manufactured in that country. The percentages may not add up to 100 per cent since only information on the three main countries is requested.

e List the main countries (by weight of drug seized) that were the point of departure for drug traffickers, or unaccompanied shipments of drugs, reaching your country. The drugs may or may not have been produced/manufactured in these countries. Please do not include your own country.

f Indicate the percentage of all seizures (by weight) entering your country that came through the main countries indicated. The percentages may not add up to 100 per cent since only information on the three main countries is requested.

g Your own country may be included.

h Indicate the percentage of seizures (by weight) destined for each country. The percentages may not add up to 100 per cent since only information on the three main countries is requested.

Class and type of drugs	Question										8 What has been the trend in trafficking of each drug over the reporting year? ^a
	7(a)					7(b)					
	Inbound					Outbound					
	What percentage of seizures (by weight) that came into your country in the reporting year was being transported by each method?					What percentage of seizures (by weight) that left your country in the reporting year was being transported by each method?					
Air	Land	Sea	Mail	Percentage or units*	Air	Land	Sea	Mail	Percentage or units*		
All illicit drugs	55,27	54,17	377,79	111,41	Kilograms					=100%*	Select one:
Cannabis					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Marijuana (herb)	0,00	0,24	0,00	19,80	Kilograms					=100%*	Stable
Hashish (resin)	50,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	Kilograms					=100%*	Stable
Oil					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Other (specify)											
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Opioids					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Heroin	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	Kilograms					=100%*	Stable
Opium					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Illicit morphine	100,00				Kilograms					=100%*	Stable
Diverted/counterfeit pharmaceutical drugs containing opioids under international control (specify)											
Methadone				2,00	Kilograms					=100%*	Stable
Other (specify)											
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Cocaine					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Salt (cocaine HCl, powder cocaine)				0,01	Kilograms					=100%*	Stable
"Crack"					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Other (specify)											
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Amphetamine-type stimulants					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Amphetamine			0,99	0,14	Kilograms					=100%*	Stable
Methamphetamine	44,49	9,39	375,71	38,23	Kilograms					=100%*	Stable

"Ecstasy"-type substances	1,30	0,33	1,08	50,49	Kilogram s					=100%*	Stable
Diverted/counterfeit prescription drugs containing amphetamine-type stimulants (specify)											
MDPV				0,00	Kilogram s					=100%*	Select one:
Other stimulants										=100%*	Select one:

Sedatives and Tranquilizers (specify)											
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Hallucinogens											
LSD					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Other (specify)					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Drugs under national but not international control (specify)											
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
					=100%*					=100%*	Select one:
Other (specify)											
Benzodiazepines derivatives	9.061,50	44.205,00	12,00	720,00	Tablets					=100%*	Select one:

Metadata										
What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?										
Reports of Indonesian National Police, Directorate General of Customs and Excise, National Narcotics Board										

^a "Stable" refers to an estimated variation of under 10 per cent; "some increase" and "some decrease" refer to an estimated variation of between 10 and 25 per cent; "large increase" and "large decrease" refer to an estimated variation of more than 25 per cent.

* Raw quantities may be provided instead of percentages. If you are not providing percentages, please select the appropriate unit in column "Percentage or Units"

Trafficking

9 In cases for which there was a significant change in drug trafficking trends (see question 7) or in drug seizures (see question 1) in the reporting year, provide details on those trends and state the suspected reasons. Also include any other information relevant to trafficking in your country. Remember to always specify the name of the drug or drugs involved.

There is an increase of inbound illicit drug traffickings by sea and using postal service. Meanwhile there is a decrease of illicit drug traffickings by air and land.

10 Were there any significant changes in the methods of transportation or the origin, routes or final destinations of drugs trafficked in your country during the past year? If yes, briefly describe these changes for the classes of drugs listed below and state the suspected reasons.

Cannabis	Yes, the main method of transportation are by land, sea and using postal service
Opioids	No, the main method of transportation remains by air and sea
Cocaine	No, the main method of transportation remains by air and sea
Amphetamine-type stimulants	No, the main method of transportation remains by air and sea

Metadata

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

Reports of Indonesian National Police, Directorate General of Customs and Excise, National Narcotics Board

Price and purity

11	Does your country have a system in place to monitor the price of illicit drugs?	
	At the retail level*	At the wholesale level**
	Select: <input type="text" value="No"/>	Select: <input type="text" value="No"/>
	Specify: <input type="text"/>	Specify: <input type="text"/>
If the answer is yes, please describe in detail the methodology used to monitor the price of illicit drugs at the retail level.		If the answer is yes, please describe in detail the methodology used to monitor the price of illicit drugs at the wholesale level.
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>

12	a) Do authorities in your country have access to laboratory services for analysing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances seized by law enforcement agencies?	
	<input type="text" value="Yes, they have access to laboratory facilities in the country"/>	
b) Are the following services provided:	Identification of seized drugs	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
	Quantification of seized drugs (determination of purity)	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
	Characterization/chemical profiling of seized drugs to determine their origin or for linking samples ("forensic drugs intelligence")	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
	Analysis of precursor chemicals	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
	Investigation of clandestine laboratories	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
	Other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>
	NOTE : Determination of purity is limited to methamphetamine	<input type="text" value="Yes"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select one:"/>	

14 Was there any significant change in the farm-gate price of plant-based drugs in your country during the past year, compared to the previous year? Specify the drug or drugs and provide an explanation.

There is no significant change in the farm-gate price, however there is a significant increase of price along the supply chain.

Metadata

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

Reports of Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Board

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

** The level of an illicit drug market at which the drug is sold in bulk, to be sold on to consumers at a later stage.

*** For example, monthly, quarterly, annual.

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

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

Price and purity

Drug class and types	Question													
	15				16			17				18		
	Price at wholesale level ^a				Purity at wholesale level ^a			Price at retail (street) level ^d				Purity at retail (street) level ^d		
	Indicate the typical wholesale price ^b and the common range ^c of prices of drugs trafficked in your country				Indicate the typical purity ^b and the common range ^c of purity levels of drugs trafficked in your country			Indicate the typical retail price ^b and the common range ^c of prices of drugs sold in your country				Indicate the typical retail purity ^b and the common range ^c of purity levels of drugs sold in your country		
	Currency: US\$							Currency: US\$						
Common range				Common range			Common range				Common range			
Typical	From	To	Unit	Typical	From	To	Typical	From	To	Unit	Typical	From	To	
Example	15000,00	10000,00	20000,00	kg	35,00%	30,00%	50,00%	250,00	150,00	350,00	gram	15,00%	5,00%	40,00%
Cannabis^e														
Marijuana (herb)	72,00	4,00	140,00	kg				380,00	200,00	560,00	kg			
Hashish (resin)														
Oil														
Other (specify)														
Opioids														
Heroin (specify) ^f								115,00			gr			
Opium ^g														
Illicit morphine														
Other (specify)														
Cocaine														
Salts (cocaine HCl, Powder Cocaine)														
Cocaine base														
"Crack"														
Other (specify)														
Amphetamine-type stimulants														
Amphetamine powder														
Amphetamine tablet ^h (mg per tablet)					mg	mg	mg					mg	mg	mg
Methamphetamine powder / crystalline								153,00			gr			

Methamphetamine tablet ^h (mg per tablet)						mg		mg		mg						mg		mg		mg
Ecstasy-type substances powder																				
Ecstasy-type substances tablet ^h (mg per tablet)						mg		mg		mg	31,00			tbl		mg		mg		mg
Other (specify)																				
Sedatives and tranquilizers (specify)																				
Hallucinogens																				
LSD																				
Other (specify)																				
Drugs under national but not international control (specify)																				
Ketamine											77,00			gr						
Other (specify)																				

- 19** What definition of “wholesale” have you used in answering these questions? If different definitions were used for different drugs, please provide each definition separately, indicating which drugs they refer to. Where applicable, please indicate whether the purity measurements include the salt part of the substance or not (in other words, whether the weight of the anion is included or not. For example, “heroin hydrochloride” instead of “heroin”). If they do include the salt part of the substance, please specify the salt (HCl, sulfate etc.).

Indonesian law on drug trafficking does not define nor differentiate between 'wholesale' and 'retail'

- 20** What definition of “retail” have you used in answering these questions? If different definitions were used for different drugs, please provide each definition separately, indicating which drugs they refer to. Where applicable, please indicate whether the purity measurements include the salt part of the substance or not (in other words, whether the weight of the anion is included or not. For example, “heroin hydrochloride” instead of “heroin”). If they do include the salt part of the substance, please specify the salt (hydrochloride, sulfate etc.).

Indonesian law on drug trafficking does not provide definition for 'retail'. The numbers quoted in the table on Price and Purity are based on the results of interrogation of suspects

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

Price : National Narcotics Board & Indonesian National Police

Purity : Forensic Laboratory of the Indonesia National Police, National Agency of Drug and Food Control, Drug Testing Laboratory National Narcotics Board

-
- a* The wholesale level is the level of an illicit drug market at which the drug is sold in bulk, to be sold on to consumers at a later stage.
 - b* Report the most common values for prices and purities.
 - c* The common range is the range observed most of the time. For example, if the price is between \$1,200 and \$1,800 most of the time, that is the common range.
 - d* The retail level is the level of an illicit drug market at which the drug is provided to consumers (users).
 - e* For cannabis products, purity refers to tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content. If your country does not routinely measure the THC content in cannabis seizures, leave the cannabis purity questions blank.
 - f* For example, brown or white heroin, heroin No. 3, heroin No. 4 etc.
 - g* For opium products, purity refers to morphine content.
 - h* For amphetamine-type stimulants in tablet form, please report the weight (in mg) of the quantity of controlled substance per tablet (for example, 30 mg).

Price and purity

21. If you provided information about purity in answering the questions above, please explain the methodology used.

Gas Chromatography Mass Spec , HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)

22. Was there any significant change in the price or purity of any drug trafficked or sold in your country during the past year compared with the previous year? Please explain the reasons for the change. Remember to always specify the name of the drug or drugs involved.

23. What diluents, cutting agents, adulterants and other psychoactive substances are generally found in the different types of drugs seized in your country?

Class and type of drugs	Diluents ^a /cutting agents	Adulterants ^b /other psychoactive drugs
<i>Example</i>	<i>Lactose</i>	<i>Caffeine, ketamine</i>
Opioids		
Heroin		
Other (specify)		
Cocaine		
Salts (cocaine HCl, powder cocaine)		
Cocaine base		
"Crack"		
Other (specify)		

Illicity amphetamine-type stimulants		
Amphetamine		
Methamphetamine	Powder (Talc)	Acetaminophene, Chloroquine, Tramadol, Efedrin, Kafein, Dextromethopan, Chlorpeniramine
"Ecstasy"-type substances	Lactose	Benzocaine, Kafein, DOC, Ketamin
Other (specify)		
Sedatives and tranquilizers (specify)		
Hallucinogens		
LSD		
Other (specify)		
Drugs under national but not international control (specify)		
Other (specify)		

Metadata
What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?
Forensic Laboratory of the Indonesian National Police, Drug Testing Laboratory of National Narcotics Board, National Agency of Drug and Food Control

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

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

Illicit drug market overview

24 Please provide an overall contextual description for each of the drug markets of concern in your country. Include information on all aspects, from illicit cultivation, manufacture and trafficking to retail. You may wish to consider the emerging patterns and trends in price, purity, demand and supply, and whether illicit drug markets interact or overlap. Remember to always indicate which drug or drugs are being referred to and the time frame of observed trends.

Indonesia is a target country for drugs comes from national and international syndicates. Types of trafficked drugs in Indonesia that comes from abroad are Heroin, Cocain, Shabu, Extacy, DOC. Meanwhile, narcotics originating from within the country is Cannabis.

Distribution and trafficking Routes to/from Indonesia: Methamphetamine in Indonesia might be originated from China and Malaysia. It is trafficked into Indonesia via transit countries. Meanwhile MDMA comes from Netherlands and China. The main routes used for illicit traffic of methamphetamine into Indonesia from China are via Malaysia and Thailand.

Metadata

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

National Narcotics Board and Directorate General for Custom and Excise



Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or the criminal justice system in connection with drug-related offences

Question										
25						26				
Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or the criminal justice system ^a in connection with personal drug-related offences ^b in the reporting year						Number of persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or the criminal justice system in connection with drug trafficking ^c in the reporting year				
Preferred definition of a minor: <i>a person under 18 years of age.</i>						Preferred definition of a minor: <i>a person under 18 years of age.</i>				
Is the definition "under 18 years of age" used? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes						Is the definition "under 18 years of age" used? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes				
If the answer is NO , please specify until what age a person is considered a minor: <input type="text"/>						If the answer is NO , please specify until what age a person is considered a minor: <input type="text"/>				
Do data comply with the definition of "personal drug offences" as "offences related to the use or the possession of drugs for personal consumption" (E/CN.7/2010/15/Add.4)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes						Do data comply with the definition of "drug trafficking" as "drug offences not in connection with personal use" (E/CN.7/2010/15/Add.4)? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes				
If the answer is NO, please provide details						If the answer is NO, please provide details				
Class of drugs	Total	Male	Female	Adult	Minor	Total	Male	Female	Adult	Minor
All illicit drugs	13.472					23.542				
Cannabis	2.274					3.388				
Illicit opioids	36					33				
Cocaine						2				
Illicit amphetamine-type stimulants	11.155					20.115				
Hallucinogens										
Drugs under national but not international control (specify)										
Ketamine	1					1				
Other (specify)										
25a						26a				
Number of personal drug offences recorded ^d in the reporting year						Number of drug trafficking ^e offences recorded in the reporting year				
						10.022				
						19.457				

Metadata

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

Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Board

- a Persons brought into formal contact with the police and/or the criminal justice system may include persons suspected, arrested or cautioned at the national level (United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, 2009). The definition used should be specified in questions 27 and 28. Further information on the type of data recorded should be given in question 29.
- b Personal drug offences are drug offences related to the use or the possession of drugs for personal consumption (see art. 3, para. 2, of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988).
- c Drug trafficking refers to drug offences committed not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption (see art. 3, para. 1, of the 1988 Convention).
- d Personal drug offences are drug offences related to the use or the possession of drugs for personal consumption (see art. 3, para. 2, of the 1988 Convention).
- e Drug trafficking refers to drug offences committed not in connection with the use or possession of drugs for personal consumption (see art. 3, para. 1, of the 1988 Convention).

Drug trafficking

31	Describe the current situation with regard to drug trafficking groups operating in your country. For example, what are the nationalities of those involved in drug trafficking? What is the structure of such groups operating in your country? Specify the name of the drug or drugs involved.
<p>The circulation of illicit drugs in Indonesia have entered into the cities and counties through small islands where the International syndicate capitalize recruited Indonesian citizens as couriers. International drug syndicates in Indonesia are currently dominated by citizens of China. Drug traffickers operating in Indonesia are predominantly Indonesian followed by Malaysian and Chinese syndicates.</p> <p>In general, transnational criminal groups involved in the smuggling of Methamphetamine and MDMA into Indonesia are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Chinese criminal networks which is controlled from their headquarters in Hongkong and Taiwan. They often send couriers to Indonesia to conduct market research and to locate safe-places for the loading-undloading process and to be designated as storage facility. The modus operandi is to ship the drugs within large containers in large amount, or shipped via a cargo service.2. Malaysia-Aceh criminal networks. The group commonly uses sea and land transborder routes, taking advantage of the numerous small ports and posts that exist along the Indonesia-Malaysia borders.	

Metadata What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?
National Narcotics Board & Directorate General for Custom and Excise

Illicit drug cultivation and production

	Question										
	32		33		34		35	36	37		38
	Were illicit drug crops cultivated in your country during the reporting year?		What was the total estimated area under illicit drug crop cultivation ^a in your country?		What was the total area eradicated during the reporting year?		What was the total number of plants eradicated during the reporting year?	What was the total number of sites eradicated during the reporting year?	What was the total area under illicit drug crop cultivation after eradication?		What has been the trend with regard to illicit drug crop cultivation in your country during the reporting year? ^b
		Area	Unit	Area	Unit	Number	Number	Area	Unit		
<i>Example 1</i>	Yes	500,00	Hectares	200,00	Hectares	200.000	200	300,00	Hectares	Some decrease	
Opium Poppy	Select one:		Hectares		Hectares				Hectares	Select one:	
Coca bush	Select one:		Hectares		Hectares				Hectares	Select one:	
Cannabis (outdoors)	Yes	367,00	Hectares	132,00	Hectares	211.200	22	103,50	Hectares	Stable	
Cannabis (indoors)	Select one:				Hectares				Hectares	Select one:	
Other ^c (specify)											
	Select one:		Hectares		Hectares				Hectares	Select one:	
	Select one:		Hectares		Hectares				Hectares	Select one:	

	Question							
	39		40	41		42	43	
	What was the estimated yield per harvest?		What is the typical number of harvests per year?	What was the estimated total annual production?		Do the estimates in questions 39 and 41 refer to dry weight or fresh weight? If possible, please give average moisture content.	What has been the trend in plant-based drug production in your country during the past year? ^b	
	Yield	Unit		Weight	Unit	Average moisture content		
<i>Example 2</i>	50,00	kg/ha	2	30000,00	kg	Dried	10,00%	Some decrease
Opium						Select one:		Select one:
Coca leaf						Select one:		Select one:
Cannabis herb (marijuana) (outdoors)	4.000,00	Kg/Ha	2	4.000,00	kg	Dried	10,00%	Stable

Cannabis resin (hashish) ^d (outdoors)						Select one:		Select one:
Cannabis herb (marijuana) (indoors)						Select one:		Select one:
Other ^c (specify)								
						Select one:		Select one:
						Select one:		Select one:

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

^a "Illicit drug crop cultivation" refers to the cultivation of crops used in the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

^b "Stable" refers to an estimated variation of under 10 per cent; "some increase" and "some decrease" refer to an estimated variation of between 10 and 25 per cent; "large increase" and "large decrease" refer to an estimated variation of more than 25 per cent.

^c Plants that are not under international control but that are of national concern, such as khat, ephedra and hallucinogenic mushrooms.

^d As defined in article 1 (d) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, "cannabis resin" means the separated or partially separated resin, whether crude or purified, of the cannabis plant.

Illicit cultivation and production

44	For those narcotics for which a strong increase or decrease in cultivation or production was observed in the past year, briefly state the reasons for the increase or decrease. Also report any other relevant information on illicit drug crop cultivation and drug production that relates to the past year. Specify the name of the plant and/or drug involved.
-	

45	Name the administrative areas where illicit drug crop cultivation takes place. Specify separately areas of wild growth. Provide a percentage breakdown of cultivation per administrative area (e.g. area A: 20 per cent, area B: 80 per cent). Also specify the main growing season, if relevant.
Illicit drug crop	Administrative areas and percentage of area under cultivation
Opium poppy	
Coca bush	
Cannabis (outdoors)	Lamteuba, 13%, Growing season : June-Desember
Cannabis (indoors)	
Other (specify)*	

Question					
46			47		
What are the main methods used to detect the cultivation of illicit drug crops (including wild growth)?			What are the main methods used to destroy illicit drug crops (including wild growth)?		
Drug plant	Methods		Drug plant	Methods	Frequency ^a
Opium poppy	Remote sensing ^b	Select one:	Opium poppy	Aerial spraying with herbicide	Select one:
	Ground survey ^c	Select one:		Other use of herbicides	Select one:
	Other method (specify)			Burning	Select one:
		Select one:		Manual destruction	Select one:
		Select one:		Other method (specify)	
					Select one:

Coca bush	Remote sensing ^b	Select one:	Coca bush	Aerial spraying with herbicide	Select one:
	Ground survey ^c	Select one:		Other use of herbicides	Select one:
	Other method (specify)			Burning	Select one:
		Select one:		Manual destruction	Select one:
		Select one:		Other method (specify)	
				Select one:	
Cannabis plant	Remote sensing ^b	Yes	Cannabis plant	Aerial spraying with herbicide	Select one:
	Ground survey ^c	Yes		Other use of herbicides	Select one:
	Other method (specify)			Burning	Often
		Select one:		Manual destruction	Often
		Select one:		Other method (specify)	
				Select one:	
Other (specify)	Remote sensing ^b	Select one:	Other (specify)	Aerial spraying with herbicide	Select one:
	Ground survey ^c	Select one:		Other use of herbicides	Select one:
	Other method (specify)			Burning	Select one:
		Select one:		Manual destruction	Select one:
		Select one:		Other method (specify)	
				Select one:	

Metadata

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

Deputy of Community Empowerment, National Narcotics Board, 2015

* Plants that are not under international control but that are of national concern, such as khat, ephedra and hallucinogenic mushrooms.

^a The term “often” means more than 50 per cent of the time; “sometimes” less than 50 per cent of the time (but not never).

^b Remote sensing includes observations by means of aerial or satellite images.

^c Ground survey refers to the detection of illicit drug crop cultivation by conducting field visits.

Substance produced	55		56 Where are clandestine laboratories mainly located? Specify administrative areas and general location (e.g. north, south, centre) where manufacture takes place.
	What are the main types of clandestine laboratory that were detected in the reporting year?		
	Type of laboratory	Frequency ¹	
Methamphetamine	Mobile laboratory	Select one:	
	On private premises	Often	Jakarta, Medan (North Sumatera), Aceh
	In industrial/commercial facilities	Select one:	
	In universities/research institutes	Select one:	
	Other (specify)		
		Select one:	
MDMA Tablets	Mobile laboratory	Select one:	
	On private premises	Select one:	
	In industrial/commercial facilities	Select one:	
	In universities/research institutes	Select one:	
	Other (specify)		
		Select one:	
	Mobile laboratory	Select one:	
	On private premises	Select one:	
	In industrial/commercial facilities	Select one:	
	In universities/research institutes	Select one:	
	Other (specify)		
		Select one:	
	Mobile laboratory	Select one:	
	On private premises	Select one:	
	In industrial/commercial facilities	Select one:	
	In universities/research institutes	Select one:	
	Other (specify)		
		Select one:	
	Mobile laboratory	Select one:	
	On private premises	Select one:	
	In industrial/commercial facilities	Select one:	
	In universities/research institutes	Select one:	
	Other (specify)		
		Select one:	

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

National Narcotics Board

- a* Include laboratories at any phase of the manufacturing process. If no illicit drug manufacture occurred in your country during the reporting year, write “none” in the first cell.
- b* At the “laboratory operational phase” drugs are being manufactured.
- c* “Stable” refers to an estimated variation of under 10 per cent; “some increase” and “some decrease” refer to an estimated variation of between 10 and 25 per cent; “large increase” and “large decrease” refer to an estimated variation of more than 25 per cent.
- d* At “synthesis laboratories” (also known as “powder laboratories”), synthetic drugs, drug intermediates and precursor chemicals in any form are manufactured from precursor and other chemicals. Such laboratories may or may not be operational at the time of discovery.
- e* Laboratories dedicated to refining, tableting, cutting and packaging are where drugs are processed but where no evidence of synthesis exists. MDMA powder is pressed into tablets, powder or liquid methamphetamine is refined into the crystal form, drug powders are diluted (“cut”) to increase bulk and maximize profits and materials temporarily disguised for trafficking purposes are recovered (e.g. for cocaine conversion). There is no evidence of drug synthesis at the location.
- f* At sites where equipment or chemicals are stored there may be some or even all the components needed to manufacture drugs, but there is no evidence that drug synthesis or any other operation is taking place.
- g* Dumping sites are locations where equipment, packaging or chemical waste from synthesis laboratories have been discarded. However, no evidence exists that drug synthesis is taking place at such locations.
- h* In “kitchen laboratories” only basic equipment and simple procedures are used. Typically, those operating in such laboratories have a limited or non-existent knowledge of chemistry and simply follow instructions. Usually, there are no significant stores of precursors and the amount of drugs or other substances manufactured is for personal use (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield less than 50 grams of the substance).
- i* People operating in other small-scale laboratories have advanced chemical knowledge. At such laboratories, more complex amphetamine-type stimulants may be manufactured. They may be of similar size to “kitchen laboratories” but frequently employ non-improvised equipment. They may also include experimental laboratories. The amount manufactured is typically for personal use or for use by a limited number of close associates (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield less than 500 grams of the substance).
- j* Medium-to-large-scale laboratories use commercially available standard equipment and glassware (in some cases, custom-made equipment) and may operate for longer periods of time. They are not very mobile, making it possible to recover precursor chemicals and equipment in many cases (it is these types of laboratories for which production estimates are the most viable and reliable). The amount manufactured at such sites is primarily for illicit economic gain (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield between 0.5 kg and 50 kg of the substance).
- k* Industrial-scale laboratories use oversized equipment and glassware that is either custom-made or purchased from industrial processing sources. Such industrial operations produce significant amounts of amphetamine-type stimulants in very short periods of time, the amount being limited only by access to precursors, reagents and consumables in adequate quantities and the logistics and manpower to handle large amounts of drugs or chemicals and process them into the next step (a typical manufacture cycle for amphetamine-type stimulants would yield 50 kg or more).
- l* The term “often” means more than 50 per cent of the time; “sometimes” less than 50 per cent of the time (but not never).

Clandestine laboratories

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

Seizure 1. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	Methamphetamine
- Type of Laboratory : Kitchen Laboratory	

Seizure 2. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
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Seizure 3. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
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Seizure 4. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	
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Seizure 5. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	

Seizure 6. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	

Seizure 7. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	

Seizure 8. Name of drug or end product manufactured:	

Metadata
What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions?
Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Board

Illicit manufacture

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

Please, explain the criteria used to answer question 60:

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

^a Coca leaf, opium poppy, poppy straw etc.

Illicit manufacture

Question									
61					62				
What precursor chemicals are used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs in your country and what are the conversion rates encountered?					What percentage of the total end product is destined for domestic consumption and what percentage is destined for trafficking abroad?				
(a) What is the end product (synthetic drug)?	(b) What is the primary precursor chemical used to manufacture the end product?	(c) What percentage of laboratories use this precursor chemical?	(d) What quantity of this precursor chemical is used to produce 1 kg of end product?		End-product (synthetic drug)	Domestic consumption	+	Trafficking abroad	
		%	Quantity	Unit					
Methamphetamine	Ephedrine		2,00	Kg	Methamphetamine	100,00%	+		=100%
							+		=100%
							+		=100%
							+		=100%
							+		=100%
							+		=100%
							+		=100%

Please, explain the criteria used to answer question 62:

based on investigation results

Question					
End product (synthetic drug), (copy from above)	63	64	65		
	What other essential chemicals (reagents) are used to manufacture the end product?	What quantity of these other chemicals is used to produce 1 kg of end product?	What is the typical illicit (black market) value of the primary precursor chemical?		
			Price	Currency	Quantity (e.g. 1kg, 1 litre)
Methamphetamine	Iodine and Red Phospor	Not Known			

Metadata
What sources of information (published and unpublished) were referred to in answering these questions? Indonesian National Police and National Narcotics Board

Illicit manufacture

66

Describe any other information relevant to the illicit manufacture of drugs or precursor chemicals in your country. For drugs for which a large increase or decrease in illicit manufacture was indicated in question 54, briefly state the reasons. Specify the name of the drug or drugs involved.

Metadata

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

Diversion from licit channels

Question			
67	68	69	
Which licit drugs have been diverted from licit channels in your country, during the reporting year?	How many cases of diversion were recorded in the reporting year?	What is the total quantity of drugs diverted in the reporting period?	
		Quantity	Unit
N/A	N/A		

Question			
70			
What are the main methods used to divert licit drugs in your country? For each drug diverted, select no more than three main methods by writing the numbers 1, 2 and 3 next to the methods listed below.			
Drug diverted	Main methods of diversion (select no more than three)		
<i>Sample drug</i>	2	Theft from factory or wholesaler	Sales of prescription to unauthorized persons
		Forgery of prescriptions	3 Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices
	1	Diversion from international trade	Other diversion by medical professionals
		Theft from pharmacies	Other (specify)
		Obtained through friends or family	
N/A		Theft from factory or wholesaler	Sales of prescription to unauthorized persons
		Forgery of prescriptions	Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices
		Diversion from international trade	Other diversion by medical professionals
		Theft from pharmacies	Other (specify)
		Obtained through friends or family	
		Theft from factory or wholesaler	Sales of prescription to unauthorized persons
		Forgery of prescriptions	Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices
		Diversion from international trade	Other diversion by medical professionals
		Theft from pharmacies	Other (specify)
		Obtained through friends or family	

	Theft from factory or wholesaler		Sales of prescription to unauthorized persons
	Forgery of prescriptions		Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices
	Diversion from international trade		Other diversion by medical professionals
	Theft from pharmacies	Other (specify)	
	Obtained through friends or family		
	Theft from factory or wholesaler		Sales of prescription to unauthorized persons
	Forgery of prescriptions		Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices
	Diversion from international trade		Other diversion by medical professionals
	Theft from pharmacies	Other (specify)	
	Obtained through friends or family		
	Theft from factory or wholesaler		Sales of prescription to unauthorized persons
	Forgery of prescriptions		Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices
	Diversion from international trade		Other diversion by medical professionals
	Theft from pharmacies	Other (specify)	
	Obtained through friends or family		
	Theft from factory or wholesaler		Sales of prescription to unauthorized persons
	Forgery of prescriptions		Theft from hospitals or doctors' offices
	Diversion from international trade		Other diversion by medical professionals
	Theft from pharmacies	Other (specify)	
	Obtained through friends or family		

Metadata

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

71. Does your country have a body dedicated to monitoring the national situation with regard to illicit drugs?

Yes

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

