



**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL
COMMISSION
(CICAD)**

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**MULTILATERAL
EVALUATION
MECHANISM**

**Draft Questionnaire
Fourth Evaluation Round
2005 - 2006**

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1

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG PLAN/STRATEGY

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the existence of a National Anti-Drug Plan or Strategy, with its respective budget, to serve as the framework to guide all anti-drug activities

PART I

A. 1. What is the current status of your national anti-drug plan/strategy⁽¹⁾?

- a. In force
- b. Drafted but pending approval
- c. Being drafted
- d. Expired
- e. Does not exist

2. Provide the following information on your national plan/strategy, as applicable (include any further details in the observations box, if necessary):

	Date
Approval ⁽²⁾	
Extension ⁽³⁾	
Update ⁽⁴⁾	
Expiration ⁽⁵⁾	

B. Please indicate which of the following areas are covered by the National Plan/Strategy:

	Y	N	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demand Reduction ⁽⁶⁾
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Supply Reduction ⁽⁷⁾
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Development programs related to the prevention or reduction of Illicit crops, production or trafficking of drugs ⁽⁸⁾
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Control Measures ⁽⁹⁾
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Money laundering ⁽¹⁰⁾
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Program Evaluation ⁽¹¹⁾
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify)

C. 1. Which national authorities are involved in the approval of the National Anti-Drug Plan/Strategy? (Examples of national authorities: head of state/government, national congress/assembly, national drug authority, other – specify.)

2. What is the process for approving the National Anti-Drug Plan/Strategy?

3. Which national entities are involved in executing the National Anti-Drug Plan/Strategy?

--

4. Please indicate whether lower tiers of government (regional, provincial, and municipal/local) in your country have competence in anti-drug policy-related areas (health, education, etc.)

Y

N

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

5. If your country carries out decentralization policies, please provide the following information:

- a. How many state and/or regional governments implement anti-drug plans⁽¹²⁾?

Total number of states or regions in the country:	
Number of anti-drug plans at this level:	
Total number of inhabitants benefited:	

- b. How many departmental and/or provincial governments execute anti-drug plans⁽¹²⁾?

Total number of departments or provinces in the country:	
Number of anti-drug plans at this level:	
Total number of inhabitants benefited:	

- c. How many municipal and/or local governments execute anti-drug plans⁽¹²⁾?

Total number of municipalities or localities in the country	
Number of anti-drug plans at this level	
Total number of inhabitants benefited:	

PART II: BUDGET

D. 1. Is there a budget ⁽¹³⁾ for financing the National Anti-Drug Plan/Strategy?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If the answer is “yes”, please proceed to question F.

2. If the answer is “no”, please explain how the activities of the national anti-drug strategy are financed.

E. What are the sources of financing for the National Plan/Strategy budget?

	Y	N	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Direct allocation from the central government ⁽¹⁴⁾
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Specific budget from other public agencies for the drug area ⁽¹⁵⁾
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-financing (application of the law) ⁽¹⁶⁾
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Civil society contributions ⁽¹⁷⁾
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International cooperation ⁽¹⁸⁾
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)

F. Please indicate the amount allocated by area of the National Anti-Drug Plan/Strategy:

Area	Approved budget (US\$)			Executed budget (US\$) ⁽¹⁹⁾		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
1. Demand Reduction						
2. Supply Reduction						
3. Development programs related to the Prevention or Reduction of Illicit crops, production or trafficking of drugs						
4. Control Measures						
5. Money Laundering						
6. Other areas (Specify):						

G. Observations:

H. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **National anti-drug plan/ strategy** means the instrument that summarizes national policies, defines priorities, assigns responsibilities to the institutions that plan, coordinate and develop the integral prevention of the illicit use and traffic of drugs, as well as related offenses. This is in keeping with the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere 1998 and the decisions adopted at the Presidential Summit of Santiago, Chile that same year. It also identifies the economic resources needed for its implementation and control system; as well as follow up and evaluation of institutional efforts.

⁽²⁾ **Approval** is when the National Anti-Drug plan has been discussed by the national authorities, approved by the Executive Branch and published by the country's official newspaper.

⁽³⁾ **Extension** means the process of extending a determined length of time for the completion of the National Anti-drug Plan.

⁽⁴⁾ **Update** refers to the process of adding new elements to the National Anti-drug Plan which has not yet expired.

⁽⁵⁾ **Expiration** means the date when the National Anti-Drug Plan is no longer in effect.

- ⁽⁶⁾ **Demand Reduction** includes drug abuse prevention programs for all cross sections of the general population and high-risk groups, as well as treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, and programs/measures to reduce harm to health caused by drugs.
- ⁽⁷⁾ **Supply Reduction** refers to activities focused on reducing the availability of illicit drugs. This involves law enforcement, regulatory control and interdiction activities carried out by police, Customs, administrative entities, the Coast Guard and others.
- ⁽⁸⁾ **Development programs related to the prevention or reduction of Illicit crops, production or trafficking of drugs** and are initiatives that divert or assist people involved in or who have the potential to be involved in any aspect of illicit drug cultivation, production or trafficking to licit forms of maintaining their livelihood. Such programs are usually concerned with poverty alleviation in order to provide economically viable alternatives for individuals involved in the above mentioned illicit activities or help to prevent individuals from becoming involved. The programs are not limited in focus and can involve rural areas where illicit drug cultivation or other illicit drug production (e.g. synthetic drugs) is taking place or could develop. Similarly, they could involve rural areas or urban centers subject to the problems of illicit drug transshipment or other activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking.
- Development programs can take many forms such as, inter alia, the following:
- Alternative Development** as defined by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) New York, 1998, is “a process to prevent and eliminate illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio-cultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs.”
- Integral Development** refers to projects or programs that incorporate a range of elements such as the production and marketing of alternative development products, improvement of infrastructure, education, community participation, health facilities, government presence to provide civil security, rural credit, environmental conservation, among others. To some degree, these terms may overlap.
- Preventive Alternative Development** refers to projects or programs whose aim is to reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in illicit-crop cultivation and/or other illegal activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking.
- ⁽⁹⁾ **Control Measures** are the laws and regulations that govern all aspects of the drug issue.
- ⁽¹⁰⁾ **Money laundering** means the different activities carried out by criminal organizations and other criminal agents with a view to placing, converting, or concealing illicitly obtained property and profits, incorporating them into the country's economic and financial activity with a view to making them appear to be licit.
- ⁽¹¹⁾ **Program Evaluation** identifies the mechanisms established to evaluate all programs set forth in the national anti-drug plan/strategy and their results.
- ⁽¹²⁾ **Central, regional, departmental, provincial, municipal/local anti-drug plans** are programs and projects implemented by governments at these levels on prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, reintegration and epidemiological research, through the corresponding public coordination or similar entities, in which civil society and local public agencies are represented.
- ⁽¹³⁾ **Budget for financing the national anti-drug plan/strategy** is the total actual budget and other technical assistance, technological, and logistical resources, allocated by public and private institutions at the central, regional (provincial, state, departmental) and municipal levels, as well as in the form of international cooperation, to carry out activities under the national drug plan.
- ⁽¹⁴⁾ **Direct allocation from the central government** refers to that portion of the budget financed with public funds from the national government for the implementation of activities and projects in each area.
- ⁽¹⁵⁾ **Specific budget from other public agencies for the drug area** refers to resources allocated by the ministries or central agencies, including the cooperation of other central public and private agencies as well as international assistance for carrying out programs in the corresponding area of the national anti-drug plan.

⁽¹⁶⁾ **Self-financing (application of the law)** refers to specific funds allocated by law, apart from those allocated from the approved budget, such as proceeds from the confiscation of property, fines, contributions, or taxes/duties.

⁽¹⁷⁾ **Civil society contributions** refer to donations and financial or in-kind assistance for the execution of activities or projects.

⁽¹⁸⁾ **International cooperation** refers to contributions from countries or international organizations in the form of cash, equipment, and/or technical support, to cooperate in the execution of national strategy projects. These include contributions from public or private, national or local organizations in the cooperating country.

⁽¹⁹⁾ **Executed budget** refers to funds actually used to execute programs or projects identified in the national strategy.

2

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG AUTHORITY

NATIONAL ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY

PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR

To determine the existence of a national authority located at a higher political level for the coordination of all the activities of the Anti-drug National System and its budget.

PART I

- A. 1. Does your country have a national authority ⁽¹⁾ (Commission or National Council) which coordinates ⁽²⁾ national anti-drug policies?

Y

N

2. If the answer is yes, please provide the following information:

- a. Name of the National Authority

- b. Year established

- c. Position within the central government (if possible, please attach an organizational chart)

- d. If it is a combined agency, please indicate which agencies comprise the governing level of the national authority

3. If your country has a national authority, please indicate which areas it coordinates:

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demand Reduction
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Supply Reduction
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Development Programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Control Measures
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Drug Observatory
f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Institutional Cooperation
g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Program Evaluation
h.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify)

4. If your country does not have a national authority, please indicate how existing anti-drug activities are coordinated.

B. 1. Does the national authority have a legal basis?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- C. 1. Does the national authority have a central technical office⁽³⁾ (e.g., executive secretariat) to carry out its mandates?

Y

N

2. If the answer is 'yes', please provide the following information:

- a. Name of the central technical office:

- b. Year established:

- c. Position within central government (if possible, please attach an organizational chart):

- d. If it is a combined agency, please indicate which agencies comprise the governing level of the national authority:

PART II: BUDGET

D. 1. Is there an annual budget ⁽⁴⁾ for the national authority?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. If the answer is “no”, please explain how the activities of the national authority are financed.

E. 1. Is the national authority’s budget integrated with the budget of another government agency or independent?

a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Integrated
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Independent

2. What are the sources of the budget of the national authority?

a.	Y	<input type="checkbox"/>	N	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government allocation ⁽⁵⁾
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Self-financing (application of the law) ⁽⁶⁾
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Civil society contributions ⁽⁷⁾
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International cooperation ⁽⁸⁾
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify)

F. If there is an annual budget for the national authority, please indicate the amount for the following fiscal periods:

Year	Proposed budget (US\$) ⁽⁹⁾	Approved budget (US\$) ⁽¹⁰⁾	Total budget received (US\$) ⁽¹¹⁾
2004			
2005			
2006			

G. 1. Please indicate if your budget is adequate.

Y **N**

2. If the answer is “no”, please explain the reasons.

H. 1. Please indicate if this budget is the same budget used by the central technical office to implement mandates.

Y **N**

2. If the answer is “no”, please explain how the activities carried out by the central technical office are financed:

I. Observations:

J. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **National anti-drug authority** refers to the central government body responsible for coordinating and follow-up of the national anti-drug plan/strategy.

⁽²⁾ **Coordination** is the work performed by the national authority as the leading government agency (guiding policy, strategy, and the national anti-drug system) that directs the design and execution of the national strategy and plans in which government ministries, provincial, state, and municipal governments and civil society organizations participate in the framework of a national anti-drug system.

⁽³⁾ **Central technical office** refers to the central government body responsible for the implementation and follow-up of the programs and projects of the national anti-drug plan/strategy.

⁽⁴⁾ An **annual budget** for the national authority is one that facilitates the administration of its structure, functions, and obligations, (e.g., information and statistics related to the drug problem; follow up and evaluation of institutional efforts) according to its regulations; as well as any operational activities that might be included in its mandates. This budget is not meant to cover the cost of specialized agencies in the areas of demand reduction, supply reduction, alternative development, control measures and others in the national plan/ strategy.

⁽⁵⁾ **Government allocation** refers to the part of the operational budget that is funded by money allocated to the national authority by the specific government office that oversees its activities.

⁽⁶⁾ **Self-financing (application of the law)** is specific funds assigned under the law apart from those allocated within the approved budget, for example, proceeds from the confiscation of goods, fines, contributions, and taxes/rates.

⁽⁷⁾ **Civil society contributions** to the national authority's annual budget are cash or in-kind donations for the execution of activities or projects of the national authority.

⁽⁸⁾ **International cooperation** refers to financial donations from countries or international organizations that are made in equipment and/or technical support in order to support the work of the national authority.

⁽⁹⁾ **Proposed budget** is the budget proposed by the national authority to its government in order to be able to fulfill institutional objectives.

⁽¹⁰⁾ **Approved budget** is the budget that has been approved by the government for the national drug authority to implement the different activities and projects.

⁽¹¹⁾ **Total budget received** is the total annual operating budget of the national authority, including all civil society contributions, international contributions and self-financing.

3

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

TREATIES

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the status of ratification of the international instruments

A. 1. Indicate if your country signed/ratified ⁽¹⁾ any of the following international conventions:

	Convention	Date of Signing	Date of Ratification
a.	United Nations Convention against Corruption, 2003		
b.	United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000		
1.	Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air		
2.	Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children		
3.	Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their Parts and Components and Ammunition		
c.	Inter-American Convention against Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials (CIFTA), 1997		
d.	Inter-American Convention against Corruption, 1996		
e.	Inter-American Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters, 1992		
f.	United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988		
g.	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982		
h.	United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971		
i.	United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol		

B. Please indicate any reservations ⁽²⁾ entered by your country to any of the above Conventions.

- C. 1. Has your country enacted any legislation or regulations in accordance with the aforementioned international conventions during the evaluation period 2005-2006?

Y

N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please indicate the thematic area covered and the pertinent legislation including its date of enactment.

International Convention	Thematic Area	Legislation/Date of Enactment

- D. Indicate the countries with which bilateral cooperation agreements have been signed by your country during the years 2004-2006 in the context of the aforementioned international conventions in A.1.

Agreement title	Country

- E. Observations:

- F. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Ratification** is the formal confirmation of a treaty subsequent to signature by a state that makes it binding upon the state. It includes “accession”, “acceptance” or “approval”, formal measures that communicate the express consent of a state to be bound by the treaty.

⁽²⁾ **Reservation** means a unilateral statement made by a state upon signature or ratification of a treaty that the state is opting out from the application of a certain provision or provisions thereof.

4

DATA COLLECTION CAPACITY

INFORMATION SYSTEM

PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR

To determine a country's capacity for producing and collecting information and analyzing drug-related statistics and other information

- A. 1. Does your government have a centralized office at the national/federal level⁽¹⁾ (e.g., a national observatory on drugs⁽²⁾ or similar) that organizes, compiles and coordinates drug-related statistics and other drug-related information?

Y

N

2. If the answer is "yes", please provide the name of the office and contact point.

3. If the answer is "no", please indicate how your government gathers and reports drug-related statistics and other drug-related information.

B. 1. Indicate which studies your country has carried out during the years 2004-2006:

Studies	2004		2005		2006	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Priority Studies						
a. Survey of secondary school students						
b. National household surveys						
c. Access to patient registers of treatment centers in the country. Indicate year of implementation.						
Recommended Studies						
d. Cross-section survey of patients in treatment centers						
e. Access to forensic medicine registers of deceased persons, which show the association of drug consumption and cause of death. Indicate year of implementation.						
f. Survey of juvenile offenders						
g. Survey of patients in emergency rooms						
h. Survey of higher education students						
i. Survey of sale price of drugs						
j. Others (specify)						

2. Please indicate which methodology (not SIDUC) is used to compile, analyze and report drug use statistics.

C. Does your country regularly and in a timely manner provide information to CICAD's Uniform Statistical System on Control of the Supply Area (CICDAT) to collect and report statistics on supply-side control?

Y N

- D. 1. The following table contains a list of indicators necessary to carry out a study on the cost of drugs to a country. Please indicate which of the following indicators are available: ⁽³⁾

	2004		2005		2006	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
a.	Number of requests for drug treatment in public and private institutions					
b.	Number of drug-related deaths or serious injuries					
c.	Number of convictions and length of sentence for drug trafficking					
d.	Substance use studies in the general population, among students, or in the workplace					
e.	Direct government expenditure related to drugs					
f.	Number of substance-use induced hospital admissions and length of stay					
g.	Number of persons undergoing drug treatment, type of treatment, and length of treatment					
h.	Destruction of physical assets related to drug use					
i.	Premature death costs in terms of productivity					
j.	Arrests for possession and use of psychoactive substances					
k.	Number of persons imprisoned for crimes or offenses connected with substance abuse					
l.	Absenteeism costs					
m.	Labor productivity loss					
n.	Economic loss due to morbidity related to drug use					
o.	Social impact of property loss					
p.	Opportunity cost due to psychoactive substance abuse					

2. If your country counts with the majority of the previous indicators, please indicate if your country has undertaken a study on the economical and social cost of drugs using any of the aforementioned indicators.

Y N

E. Does your country report drug-related statistics on a regular basis (each year) to the following:

	Y	N	
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International Narcotics Control Board
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime ⁽⁵⁾ Annual Report Questionnaire

F. Does your country have organized collections of drug-related documents (e.g. policy documents, drug use studies, in-depth reports on supply and demand reduction and drug control issues)?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G. What impediments does your country encounter in collecting, organizing, analyzing and utilizing drug-related statistics and other drug-related documentation / information?

H. Observations:

I. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ Some member states collect drug-related statistics at the regional/provincial or city level. If that is the case in your country, please indicate in question A.3.

⁽²⁾ **A National Observatory on Drugs** is aimed primarily at collecting and analyzing drug-related statistics, conducting surveys, carrying out cross-disciplinary analyses of supply and demand data, and apply research findings to policy and practice, as well as collecting, organizing and disseminating drug-related information (documents, books, etc.) to support national programs.

⁽³⁾ For details and definitions regarding the data listed please see the Cost Program Research Manual. Electronic copies can be obtained on the CICAD OID website <http://www.cicad.oas.org/oid/>

⁽⁴⁾ Single, et al; International Guidelines for Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse, 2001 ed; www.ccsa.ca

⁽⁵⁾ The United Nations Office on Drug Control and Crime Prevention (ODCCP) was renamed the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), effective October 1, 2002.

5

INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION CAPACITY

INFORMATION SYSTEM

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the country's capacity to inform policy-makers and the general public about the drug problem

A. How does your country distribute publicly available (non-classified) publications and materials related to the drug problem?

1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Web page (s)
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Congressional Record/Official Gazette a. <input type="checkbox"/> Paper copy b. <input type="checkbox"/> Web page
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Libraries
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Schools/universities/research institutes
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	National journals
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Press/media ⁽¹⁾
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Targeted e-mail, fax service or List serve ⁽²⁾
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Publications and reports by the National Drug Authority and other government agencies
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (specify) ⁽³⁾

- B. 1. Does your country have a “Help Line”, information desk or similar that provides drug-related information to the general public?

Y N

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

2. If the answer is “yes”, please describe the nature of the service and an estimate of the number of people using it.

- C. Does your country distribute information on prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs?

Y N

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

- D. 1. Please indicate if your country has a budget to disseminate information (publications and materials) related to the drug problem.

Y N

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide the budget amounts.

2004 (US\$)	2005 (US\$)	2006 (US\$)

- E. Observations:

- F. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

(1) **Press/media** includes press conferences/press releases.

(2) **List serve** is an e-mailing list for special interest groups where registered members of the group can exchange and post information about a particular topic.

(3) May include TV and radio spots, posters, leaflets, etc.

6

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL/REGIONAL/PROVINCIAL SYSTEM OF DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS THAT TARGET KEY POPULATIONS

PREVENTION

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To assess the extent and coverage of drug abuse prevention programs that target key populations

- A. 1. Is your country implementing drug abuse prevention programs ⁽¹⁾ that target key populations⁽²⁾?

Y

N

2. If the answer is yes, are these programs, particularly school-based programs, compatible with the principles of the ***CICAD Hemispheric Guidelines on School-based Prevention?***

Y

N

N/A

3. What is the status of implementation of these programs? Please describe briefly.

B. If the answer to A.1 is “yes”, please complete the table below for each program that targeted key populations during 2004, 2005, and 2006.

Y	N	Key Populations	Coverage ⁽³⁾	Describe type of program
1.		School-children and university students		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-school (specify age groups): _____ 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary (specify age groups): _____ 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary (junior & high-school) (specify age groups): _____ 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tertiary (university): 		

Y	N	KEY POPULATIONS	Coverage ⁽³⁾	Describe type of program
2.		Community-based programs for youth (outside of the school system)		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Working children (specify age groups): _____ 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street/abandoned children (specify age groups): _____ 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other (specify) 		
3.		Community-based programs for adults		
4.		Women⁽⁴⁾		
5.		Indigenous groups (if applicable)		
6.		Workplace⁽⁵⁾		
7.		Incarcerated individuals		
8.		Other groups at risk⁽⁶⁾ Please specify: _____		

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

E. Bibliographic Information⁽⁷⁾:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Drug abuse prevention** addresses the use of illicit drugs and the abuse/misuse of pharmaceuticals and other substances harmful to health such as inhalants, alcohol and tobacco. In general, a substance abuse prevention program is a sustained effort over time, with a planned curriculum or course of activities, backed up with written or audio-visual materials. Individual sporadic activities do not constitute a program.

⁽²⁾ **Programs that target key populations** are those that develop and implement drug abuse prevention strategies that are tailored to the characteristics of that particular population group, context, gender, age and ethnicity (e.g. primary school or high school students, working children, women, indigenous groups, etc.).

⁽³⁾ **Coverage:** estimated percentage of target group that participates in the program.

⁽⁴⁾ **Women:** Specific programs are often designated to address the special concerns of women in their child-bearing years (no use of drugs or alcohol or tobacco during pregnancy), and to emphasize the role that women play in the family and community as caregivers, points of contact and community leaders.

⁽⁵⁾ **Drugs in the workplace programs** may include drug and alcohol abuse prevention and education for employees and management; employee assistance programs; referral to and/or financial assistance for treatment for substance abuse; on-site facilities made available for Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous (AA / NA) groups; and written policies about non-use of drugs on the job.

⁽⁶⁾ **Other groups at risk:** Each member state should determine those population groups that may, in that country, be at higher risk for drug abuse; other high-risk groups might include prostitutes, migrants, HIV-positive individuals, homeless people, street youth and injecting drug users.

⁽⁷⁾ **Bibliographic Information:** Please attach or list relevant publications on prevention that have been published in the last year. A link to an appropriate website may also be provided.

7

EXISTENCE OF SPECIALIZED TRAINING IN DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RESEARCH

PREVENTION

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To assess the national capacity to provide specialized training in drug abuse prevention treatment and research

- A. 1. During the years 2004-2006, were diplomas, certificates, university degrees, or education courses offered in your country or region ⁽¹⁾ in drug abuse prevention, treatment, and/or research?

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Short refresher courses or in-service training ⁽²⁾ for teachers, social workers, health care workers, police officers, drug treatment counselors, prison guards, community leaders or others (please specify). _____
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Diplomas/certificates
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Undergraduate university-level degree (B.A., BSc, etc.)
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Graduate/Postgraduate M.A. & Ph.D.
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regional and international training abroad programs
f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) _____

2. If the answer is “yes” to A.1.a, please list the short refresher courses or in-service training courses in the table below:

Name of short refresher courses or in-service training	Prevention	Treatment	Research	Offered to whom?	How many participants?		
					2004	2005	2006

3. If the answer is “yes” to A.1.b and A.1.c , please list the universities in your country that include content on prevention and/or treatment in general undergraduate curricula of the following disciplines associated with the drug abuse field:

	Y	N	Discipline	Name of University
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Medical School	
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Psychology	
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nursing School	
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Social Work	
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sociology	
f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Health	
g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)	

4. If the answer is “yes” to A.1.d, please indicate the name(s) of the university or universities that offer graduate level (M.A. or Ph.D.) inter-disciplinary degrees in the addictions, prevention, treatment and/or research for professionals working in fields related to drug abuse prevention and/or treatment (e.g., psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists, nurses, public health specialists, teachers, etc.).

Name of University	M.A. Programs	Ph.D. Programs	Duration of Degree course		Number of graduates in 2004-2006						
			M.A.	Ph.D.	M.A.			Ph.D.			
					2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	

5. a. If the answer is “yes” to A.1.e, please provide details about regional and international study abroad programs.

- b. Do the courses described above meet the national demand for professional training in prevention and treatment?

Y N

- c. Does your country have a system for the accreditation or licensing of demand reduction professionals?

Y N

- d. If the answer is “yes”, please describe:

- B. Observations:

- C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Region:** In some parts of the Americas, such professional training is provided through sub regional (rather than national) universities and courses.

⁽²⁾ **Short refresher courses or in-service training:** Refers to brief training courses for practicing physicians, nurses, nurse practitioners, pharmacists, social workers, drug treatment counsellors, psychologists, teachers, prison guards, etc, often required for professional accreditation or re-licensing.

8

EVALUATION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

PREVENTION

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To assess the effectiveness⁽¹⁾ of substance abuse prevention programs.

- A. 1. In the years 2004-2006, has your country conducted evaluations of substance abuse prevention programs?

Y

N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please complete the table below:

Program/population evaluated (e.g. school-based prevention, community programs, prisoners, women, street children, gang members, etc.)	Title of evaluation performed ⁽²⁾	Type of evaluation performed ⁽³⁾ , methodology used	Year of program evaluation (2004, 2005, 2006)

3. Please give a brief summary of results of the evaluations and attach relevant file, if available.

- B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **An evaluation of effectiveness** describes and analyses on the attitudes, the changes (effects) produced after the application of intervention, values, behaviors, psychological characteristics or any other process or variable selected as an element of change that may occur as a result of preventive intervention and that can be evaluated quantitatively.

⁽²⁾ **Title of evaluation performed:** Please indicate the title of the evaluations, the institutions that carried out the evaluations and bibliographical references.

⁽³⁾ **Type of evaluation performed**

A process evaluation reviews project development to determine whether all of the activities originally planned have been carried out and whether the project is being delivered in the manner intended. Process evaluations can also be used to identify areas in which project administration and delivery can be improved. (“Process evaluation is also known as “formative” evaluation.”)

An outcome evaluation assesses the extent to which a program (project) has achieved the goals set at the beginning of the program; it examines the short-term and long-term outcomes or impact of the project (what the project is expected to change). Outcome evaluation is also known as “summative evaluation”.

9

RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

PREVENTION

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To assess the long-term ⁽¹⁾ impact of substance abuse prevention programs

- A. 1. Has your country conducted research ⁽²⁾ in the years 2004-2006 on the long term impact of prevention programs or “best practices” or is any such research currently under way?

	Y	N	Institution conducting the research
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public institutions
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Private institutions
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Universities
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) _____

2. If the answer is yes, please complete the following table:

Program/populations assessed (e.g. school-based prevention, community programs, prisoners, women, street children, gang members, etc.)	Title of study performed or under way	Year of publication of research (2004, 2005, 2006)	Carried out by (specify research institution or individual researcher(s))

3. Please describe the key findings of completed studies or research hypotheses of studies under way.

- B. Observations:

- C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Long-term impact** means the impact over a 5 to 10 year basis.

Evaluation of Impact: This is an assessment of outcomes of key actions or inputs relative to what would have occurred in the absence of an intervention.

⁽²⁾ **Prevention research or prevention science** may use qualitative or quantitative methods in a variety of disciplines to assess the long-term effectiveness or impact that a particular prevention program or approach has on drug-using behavior by program participants. Prevention research is designed to determine "what works in prevention" and designate model programs or "best practices". The research might take the form of longitudinal cohort studies to follow the drug using behavior over time of selected groups of people, case control studies, ethnographic or anthropological research, or other comparative assessments of the short- and long-term impacts of a particular drug abuse prevention program.

10

EXISTENCE AND APPLICATION OF GUIDELINES OR REGULATIONS ON STANDARDS OF CARE IN DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT

TREATMENT

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To assess the regulation of drug abuse treatment programs

- A. 1. Has your government (national, state/ provincial or local) established guidelines or regulations on standards of care for drug abuse treatment ⁽¹⁾?

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	State/Provincial
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide the title of the document and annex its contents:

3. Are these guidelines voluntary or mandatory?

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Voluntary
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory

4. If mandatory, indicate whether legislation or Executive Orders or similar exist to support these guidelines. (If so, please provide the title of the legislation or executive order and date of passage).

5. If voluntary, please indicate how the guidelines are implemented.

- B. 1. Does your government keep a national (regional/state/provincial) registry ⁽²⁾ of treatment services (facilities) and programs?

Y

N

2. If the answer is "yes", please indicate which government agency maintains the registry of treatment facilities and programs:

a.

National Drug Authority

b.

Ministry of Health

c.

Other (Specify) _____

- C. 1. Does your government have instruments for accrediting ⁽³⁾ treatment services (facilities) and programs?

Y

N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please indicate which government agency is in charge of accreditation of treatment facilities and programs:

- a. National Drug Authority
- b. Ministry of Health
- c. Other (Specify) _____

3. What is the methodology for accreditation of treatment programs?

D. 1. Is there a national (regional/state/provincial) mechanism to oversee adherence to the standards of care for drug treatment and to evaluate the quality of services provided?

Y

N

2. What is the methodology used to oversee adherence?

3. If the answer is “yes” to D.1, please indicate which Agency is in charge of oversight and evaluation:

- a. National Drug Authority
- b. Ministry of Health
- c. Joint Commissions (such as Health Ministry/ National Drug Authority)
- d. Other (Specify) _____

4. With what frequency are evaluations of the quality of treatment services carried out?

- a. Twice a year
- b. Annually
- c. Other (Specify) _____

5. Please indicate briefly the evaluation results and attach the relevant file, if available:

E. 1. Do drug treatment personnel receive ongoing training or refresher courses in their specialities?

Y **N**

2. If the answer is yes, how is the training delivered (in-house, or by a national or provincial training center)?

F. Observations:

G. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Standards of care for drug abuse treatment** are Government-set guidelines that public and private drug treatment facilities (clinics, hospitals, centers, whether in-patient or outpatient) should follow to assure professional care of patients. Such guidelines are generally agreed upon by the Ministry of Health and the drug treatment providers. This includes treatment of alcohol abuse.

⁽²⁾ **National registry of treatment programs** means a list or directory of programs and services offered. A listing in the national registry does not necessarily mean that the quality of the services has been evaluated or is guaranteed.

⁽³⁾ **Accreditation of a drug treatment program or center** is a license, permit, or other certification, issued by the government or professional accreditation board, which authorizes the program to offer treatment services and provides a level of quality guarantee of those services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS THAT INCLUDE EARLY INTERVENTION (DETECTION), DETOXIFICATION, TREATMENT, REHABILITATION, AND AFTERCARE

TREATMENT

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To assess the coverage of the national drug treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration services

- A. Please indicate below which drug treatment modalities exist in your country. Also, indicate whether they are public or private (private may include NGOs, religious groups, private medical services) and provide an estimate of how many treatment programs⁽¹⁾ exist.

	Programs	Public How many?	Private How many?	Type of target population			
				Adults		Minors	
				M	F	M	F
1.	Ambulatory (Outpatient), including clinics ⁽²⁾						
2.	Residential (in-patient) ⁽³⁾						
3.	Other (specify) _____						

- B. Please indicate which drug treatment services exist in your country, whether they are public or private (private may include NGOs, religious groups, private medical services) how many, and geographic coverage:

	Services	Public	Private	Geographic coverage		
		How many?	How many?	Municipal	Regional/ Provincial	National
1.	Network for early detection, outreach and referral of cases ⁽⁴⁾					
2.	Detoxification ⁽⁵⁾					
3.	Treatment ⁽⁶⁾ & rehabilitation ⁽⁷⁾					
4.	Aftercare ⁽⁸⁾					
5.	Self-help groups ⁽⁹⁾					
6.	Brief interventions					
7.	Other (describe) _____					

C. How many treatment centers or programs ⁽¹⁰⁾ are geared specifically towards the following specific populations (please include a brief description of the services offered)

1. Women:

2. Adolescents:

3. Prisoners:

4. Adolescent offenders:

D. Observations:

E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Treatment program:** Refers to services offered (in-patient residential less than 28 days, in-patient residential of more than 28 days, out-patient, intensive out-patient, aftercare, such as half-way houses and other social services, workforce support programs, and acute medical management of detoxification). Note that a treatment center or facility may offer several types of treatment programs, all of which should be listed separately. Please do not include here self-help groups such as AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) or NA (Narcotics Anonymous). Therapeutic community inpatient programs should not be listed separately, but rather included in the overall count of residential programs.

TREATMENT MODALITIES

⁽²⁾ **Ambulatory drug treatment:** A center or service where patients receive periodic treatment. It includes people that receive outpatient care and community outreach services. **Clinic:** A semi-open institution that offers treatment services that permit the patient to receive treatment and continue to work, study and maintain family ties at the same time. Can be used as part of the aftercare process after the patient has left the residential center. For example, a patient who works but needs treatment could work during the day and receive treatment at night or receive treatment during the day and maintain family life at night.

⁽³⁾ **Residential drug treatment:** A center where the patient lives in a closed facility during treatment; for example, the therapeutic community model where treatment could last 3 months, 6 months, or one year.

TYPES OF TREATMENT SERVICES

Drug treatment and rehabilitation are generally understood as a continuum of care with different modalities for different patients at various stages of their recovery, and usually require a network of services, which may include:

⁽⁴⁾ **Early detection and outreach:** Social and health workers in the community seek out drug users, provide them with counseling and advice on general health, and encourage them to enter treatment programs and contact health services.

⁽⁵⁾ **Detoxification:** A service that offers care to the patient in order to alleviate symptoms of withdrawal from drugs. This phase prepares the patient to enter longer-term treatment.

⁽⁶⁾ **Treatment:** Care (e.g., pharmacotherapy, psychotherapy, cognitive behavior therapy, etc.) provided by multidisciplinary teams of specialists to address the medical consequences of drug dependence and associated problematic psychosocial behaviors. May include relapse prevention and family therapy. Treatment may be provided in outpatient centers, therapeutic communities, and residential care in clinics or hospitals, "day hospitals" and self-help groups. Most treatment involves a combination of the above, depending on the individual patient, his or her family circumstances, and the drug(s) used.

⁽⁷⁾ **Rehabilitation:** provides social support and involves community services (housing, education, employment, job training) to help former drug users achieve a stable and fulfilling life without the use of drugs. May include halfway houses, "drug courts", drop-in centers, or other modalities provided in cooperation with the Ministries of Justice or Social Services.

⁽⁸⁾ **Aftercare:** generally includes all elements of rehabilitation and relapse prevention, and may also include preparing the neighborhood, local community, the family and/or the workplace to deal with the former drug user.

⁽⁹⁾ **Self-help Groups:** Groups known as AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) and NA (Narcotics Anonymous).

Note: Countries and service providers define the continuum of care in different ways and under different names. The above definitions are merely indicative of the various types of care offered for drug dependent persons.

⁽¹⁰⁾ A **Treatment Center** is any agency or unit that provides treatment to people with drug problems. Treatment centers can be based within structures that are medical or non-medical, governmental or non-governmental, public or private, specialized or non-specialized.

EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE VARIOUS TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMS AND MODALITIES

TREATMENT

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

Evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of early intervention, drug abuse treatment, and-rehabilitation and after-care programs

- A. 1. Have studies ⁽¹⁾ been conducted in your country to evaluate the various early intervention ⁽²⁾, drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation and after-care/social reintegration programs and modalities in order to assess their effectiveness?

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Early intervention
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Treatment
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rehabilitation
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	After-care
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevention of the infectious/contagious diseases most common among drug users

2. If the answer is “no”, please elaborate in section B. Observations.

3. If the answer is “yes”:

- a. Please describe your criteria for determining successful treatment of drug-dependent persons (e.g., drug-free after 6 months, one year, two years, etc.);

b. Please complete the following table:

Program/population evaluated	Title of evaluation performed ⁽³⁾	Type of evaluation performed ⁽⁴⁾ , methodology used	Year of program evaluation (2004, 2005, 2006)

B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ This type of study is designed to measure, inter alia, the extent to which patients in drug treatment remain drug-free after a certain period of time and the success in matching treatment to patient. Some treatment programs in some member states treat certain types of drug dependence with other drugs and therefore the treatment goal is not necessarily to have a patient be drug-free. If that is the case in your country, please so state in the Observations section above, and describe, succinctly, the treatment protocols and expected outcomes.

⁽²⁾ **Early Intervention:** therapeutic intervention with a person who has used drugs occasionally or recreationally, to try to prevent dependency.

⁽³⁾ **Title of evaluation performed:** Please indicate the title of the evaluations, the institutions that carried out the evaluations and bibliographical references.

⁽⁴⁾ **Type of evaluation performed**

A process evaluation reviews project development to determine whether all of the activities originally planned have been carried out and whether the project is being delivered in the manner intended. Process evaluations can also be used to identify areas in which project administration and delivery can be improved. (Process evaluation is also known as “formative” evaluation.)

A treatment outcome evaluation measures how patients (clients) and their circumstances change and whether the treatment was a factor in causing this change, i.e., an outcome evaluation aims to assess treatment effectiveness. Ways of measuring whether observed client improvement is a result of the treatment program include: randomized controlled trials; comparison group designs, and pre-post designs. Absent these more rigorous types of assessment, client satisfaction surveys may give program administrators feedback about the responsiveness of the treatment service, the competence and attitude of the counsellors, the comfort of the physical facilities, etc.

13

DEMAND FOR DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT

TREATMENT

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To assess national drug abuse treatment capacity

- A. Please indicate in the following table the total number of patients who received treatment, or number of treatment episodes ⁽¹⁾ (specify which system of measurement is used).

Year	Measurement system		Data Source
	No. of patients	No. of admissions	
2004			
2005			
2006			

- B. Please indicate in the following table the number of treatment programs in your country.

Year	*(A)	*(B)	Data Source
2004			
2005			
2006			

*(A) Total number of treatment programs ⁽²⁾ in your country

*(B) Number of **new treatment programs** initiated in the year indicated.

- C. Observations:

- D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

(1) Some countries collect information on the number of patients receiving treatment for drug abuse (either during the year or on a given day), while others gather information on the total number of all admissions, or treatment episodes. A **treatment episode** is one admission to a treatment program during the course of a year. This measure does not track individuals, and therefore if one person was admitted five times, those five admissions will constitute five treatment episodes. Please indicate in the table whether your country measures the number of patients or the total number of admissions.

(2) Treatment program: Refers to services offered (in-patient residential less than 28 days, in-patient residential of more than 28 days, out-patient, intensive out-patient, aftercare, such as half-way houses and other social services, workforce support programs, and acute medical management of detoxification). Note that a treatment center or facility may offer several types of treatment programs, and all should be listed separately. Please do not include here self-help groups such as AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) or NA (Narcotics Anonymous). Therapeutic community inpatient programs should not be listed separately, but rather included in the overall count of residential programs.

MAGNITUDE OF DRUG CONSUMPTION

DRUG USE STATISTICS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To Estimate the magnitude of drug consumption and the trend of drug use and abuse

A. Does your country have an estimate of indicators of drug use (prevalence and/or incidence rate⁽¹⁾) among the general population of the country as a whole ⁽²⁾ or for a part of the country or a part of the population ⁽³⁾?

1. No - Please provide further details in section C. Observations below.

2. Yes – an estimate for the general population of the country as a whole (go to Tables A and B below)
*If this study/studies was/were carried out using the methodology of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete table A and B. Please continue with question A.3.

3. Yes – an estimate for part of the country or part of the population (go to Tables C and D below)
*If this study/studies was/were carried out using the methodology of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete table C and D. Please continue with question B.

B. Does your country conduct surveys on regular basis?

1. No – please provide further details in section C, Observations

2. Yes – please complete the table below:
If this study/studies was/were executed using the methodology of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete the table below. Please continue with question C.

Population surveyed		Frequency (in years)
General population		
Specific population 1		
Specific population 2		
...
Specific population n		

Table A – Prevalence In the General Population

Year of Latest Survey:	Age Group Surveyed:								
[]	[]								
Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total population ⁽⁴⁾	M	F	Total population ⁽⁴⁾	M	F	Total population ⁽⁴⁾
1. Alcohol									
2. Tobacco									
3. Solvents & Inhalants									
4. Cannabis Type									
4a Hashish									
4b Marijuana									
4c Other Cannabis Type									
5. Hallucinogens									
5a LSD									
5b PCP									
5c Other hallucinogens									
6. Opioids									
6a Heroin									
6b Morphine*									
6c Opium									
6d Other Opioids*									
7. Cocaine Type									
7a Basuco, or coca paste									
7b Cocaine HCL									
7c Crack									
7d Other Cocaine Type									
8. Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants									
8a Barbiturates *									
8b Benzodiazepines*									
8c Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol®)*									
8d GHB									
8e Ketamine									
8f Other Tranquilizer/Sedative/ Depressant*									
9. Stimulants									
9a Amphetamines									
9b MDMA (Ecstasy) ⁽⁵⁾									
9c Methamphetamines									
9d Other Stimulants									
10. Other drugs									
11. All illicit drugs									

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

If an estimate results in a zero prevalence rate please note as 0. If you have an estimate of the NUMBERS of users, please convert these into percentages of the reference population.

Table B – Incidence In the General Population

Year of Latest Survey:		Age Group Surveyed:				
<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>				
Type of drug	Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total population ⁽⁴⁾	M	F	Total population ⁽⁴⁾
1. Alcohol						
2. Tobacco						
3. Solvents & Inhalants						
4. Cannabis Type						
4a Hashish						
4b Marijuana						
4c Other Cannabis Type						
5. Hallucinogens						
5a LSD						
5b PCP						
5c Other hallucinogens						
6. Opioids						
6a Heroin						
6b Morphine*						
6c Opium						
6d Other Opioids*						
7. Cocaine Type						
7a Basuco, or coca paste						
7b Cocaine HCL						
7c Crack						
7d Other Cocaine Type						
8. Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants						
8a Barbiturates *						
8b Benzodiazepines*						
8c Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol®)*						
8d GHB						
8e Ketamine						
8f Other Tranquilizer/Sedative/ Depressant*						
9. Stimulants						
9a Amphetamines						
9b MDMA (Ecstasy) ⁽⁵⁾						
9c Methamphetamines						
9d Other Stimulants						
10. Other drugs						
11. All illicit drugs						

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

Table C – Prevalence In Specific Populations

Estimate for part of the population or part of the country (e.g., capital city only; large cities; particular region or province; high school students; university students; emergency rooms; detention centers; treatment centers, medical examiners’ reports). Please state whether or not the survey method used a sample of the population or institutions.

Year of Last Survey:		Estimate for part of the population or part of the country to which estimate applies: _____								
<input style="width: 150px; height: 30px;" type="text"/>		Representative sample: ⁽⁶⁾ Y N								
	Type of drug	Lifetime (percentage)			Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
		M	F	Total ⁽⁴⁾	M	F	Total ⁽⁴⁾	M	F	Total ⁽⁴⁾
1.	Alcohol									
2.	Tobacco									
3.	Solvents & Inhalants									
4.	Cannabis Type									
4a	Hashish									
4b	Marijuana									
4c	Other Cannabis Type									
5.	Hallucinogens									
5a	LSD									
5b	PCP									
5c	Other hallucinogens									
6.	Opioids									
6a	Heroin									
6b	Morphine*									
6c	Opium									
6d	Other Opioids*									
7.	Cocaine Type									
7a	Basuco, or coca paste									
7b	Cocaine HCL									
7c	Crack									
7d	Other Cocaine Type									
8.	Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants									
8a	Barbiturates *									
8b	Benzodiazepines*									
8c	Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol®)*									
8d	GHB									
8e	Ketamine									
8f	Other Tranquilizers/Sedatives/ Depressants*									
9.	Stimulants									
9a	Amphetamines									
9b	MDMA (Ecstasy) ⁽⁵⁾									
9c	Methamphetamines									
9d	Other Stimulants									
10.	Other drugs									
11.	All illicit drugs									

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

Note: This table may be copied as many times as needed to report the conclusions of different surveys conducted during this year.

Table D – Incidence In Specific Populations

Estimate for part of the population or part of the country (e.g., capital city only; large cities; particular region or province; high school students; university students; emergency rooms; detention centers; treatment centers, medical examiners’ reports). Please state whether or not the survey method used a sample of the population or institutions.

Year of Last Survey: <input type="text"/>	Estimate for part of the population or part of the country to which estimate applies: _____					
	Representative sample: ⁽⁶⁾ Y N					
Type of drug	Last 12 months (percentage)			Last 30 days (percentage)		
	M	F	Total Population ⁽⁴⁾	M	F	Total Population ⁽⁴⁾
1. Alcohol						
2. Tobacco						
3. Solvents or inhalants						
4. Types of Cannabis						
4a Hashish						
4b Marijuana						
4c Other types of Cannabis						
5. Hallucinogens						
5a LSD						
5b PCP						
5c Other types of hallucinogens						
6. Opioids						
6a Heroin						
6b Morphine*						
6c Opium						
6d Other opioids *						
7. Types of cocaine						
7a Basuco, coca paste						
7b Cocaine HCL						
7c Crack						
7d Other Cocaine Type						
8. Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants						
8a Barbiturates *						
8b Benzodiazepines*						
8c Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol®)*						
8d GHB						
8e Ketamine						
8f Other Tranquilizers/Sedatives/ Depressants*						
9. Stimulants						
9a Amphetamines						
9b MDMA (Ecstasy) ⁽⁵⁾						
9c Methamphetamines						
9d Other Stimulants						
10. Other drugs						
11. All illicit drugs						

* Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

Note: This table may be copied as many times as needed to report the conclusions of different surveys conducted during this year.

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

E. Please provide bibliographical references:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Rate of prevalence of drug use** is defined as the number of people who used a drug during a specified period of time divided by the total number of people in the population at that time. There are three drug prevalence rates that are typically measured:

The **LIFETIME** prevalence of substance use determines the proportion of people who have used a particular drug at any time in their lives (who have ever used a drug).

Prevalence during the **PAST 12 MONTHS** provides information on the proportion of people who have used a drug at least once in the past year.

Prevalence during the **PAST 30 DAYS** provides information on the proportion of people who are probably regular users (sometimes referred to as “problematic” or “chronic” users).

Rate of incidence of drug use is defined as the number of people who began to use a drug during a specified period of time (a year or a month) divided by the number of people who are at risk of using a specific drug for the first time. The “at-risk population” is the total population under study minus those persons who have used drugs prior to the specified time period.

⁽²⁾ **Prevalence data on drug use among the general population** of the country as a whole are typically gathered by means of a national household survey, using a representative sample. If your country has conducted one or more national household surveys, please use TABLE A to report prevalence rates.

⁽³⁾ Information on **prevalence and incidence of drug use among specific populations**, such as high school students, university students, arrestees, etc., may be obtained through surveys of a representative sample of the particular population group, either in the country as a whole, or in particular geographic regions such as the capital city or large cities. If your country has prevalence data for a particular sub-population or for only one geographical area, please use TABLE C to report the estimates.

⁽⁴⁾ **Total** refers to the percentage of male and female drug users in the referenced population.

⁽⁵⁾ May include non-MDMA stimulants identified as “ecstasy” by user.

⁽⁶⁾ **Representative sample**: if your country uses other (non-statistical) estimation methods to determine prevalence, or the proportionate use of drugs (qualitative methods, rapid assessments, etc.) please report those estimates in indicator 20, and not in the present indicator.

15

AGE OF FIRST USE OF DRUGS

DRUG USE STATISTICS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the age of first use of drugs

A. What is the age of the first use of alcohol or any drug in your country, by gender?

If this study/studies was/were carried out using the methodology of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete the table below. Please continue to question B.

	If study did not cover the general population of the country as a whole, specify the part of the population ⁽¹⁾ or part of the country to which this estimate applies: Year of last study: _____	Average ⁽²⁾			Medium ⁽³⁾		
		M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1.	Alcohol						
2.	Tobacco						
3.	Solvents & Inhalants						
4.	Marijuana						
5.	Basuco, or coca paste						
6.	Cocaine HCL						

B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

Note: If your country uses other (non-statistical) estimation methods to determine age of first use of any drugs (qualitative methods, rapid assessments, etc.), **please report those estimates in Indicator # 20, and not in this indicator.**

⁽¹⁾ **General Population:** Refers to a sample of individuals who represent the entire population of your country. **Specific Population:** Refers to a sample of individuals who represent a specific segment of the population of your country (children, teenagers, executives, etc.). Please indicate the specific population(s) surveyed.

⁽²⁾ **Weighted average:** Average age of persons of both genders. Method of calculations is as follows: Add ages of males and females and divide by the total number of persons (both genders) in the group.

⁽³⁾ **Medium:** A value representing no more than 50% of the observations, and is exceeded by no more than 50% of the observations when these are ordered according to their magnitude. For example, if the ages of five children (from the youngest to the oldest) are 7, 8, 10, 15, and 16, the medium would be 10 (Note that the average would be 11.2).

16

Relationship between perceived risk and trends in drug use

DRUG USE STATISTICS

PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR

To Assess Attitudes Towards Drug Use among High School Students

- A. 1. Does your country have an estimate of the number or percentage of youths that perceive drug use as being harmful to their health and well-being⁽¹⁾?

Y

N

2. a. If the answer is “yes”, please provide the percentage in the table below:

If this study/studies was/were carried out with the methodology of Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete questions A and B. Please continue with question C.

Age group to which this applies _____

Category	% of those surveyed who believe that persons who carry out the following activities are at a moderate or great risk (or who think that it is quite harmful or very harmful):
1. Occasionally smoke cigarettes	
2. Often smoke cigarettes	
3. Often drink alcoholic drinks	
4. Get drunk	
5. Occasionally take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	
6. Often take non-prescribed tranquilizers/stimulants	
7. Occasionally inhale solvents	
8. Often inhale solvents	
9. Occasionally smoke marijuana	
10. Often smoke marijuana	
11. Occasionally take cocaine or crack	
12. Often take cocaine or crack	
13. Occasionally use coca paste	
14. Often use coca paste	
15. Occasionally take ecstasy	
16. Often take ecstasy	

- b. If your country has studies over time, indicate the nature and extent of the change in the perceived risk associated with drug use (i.e. whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the perceived risk among the population surveyed). If there are no studies to evaluate change, please indicate.

B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Health and well-being:** Some research has shown that the higher the perceived risk associated with drug use, the lower the rate of drug use among that population.

NEW DRUGS AND NEW ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

DRUG USE STATISTICS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine whether new drugs have appeared and/or whether the use of formerly little used drugs has suddenly increased

A. 1. Have new drugs been reported in the years 2004-2006 in your country?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. During the years 2004-2006, have new patterns of administration of drugs been reported⁽¹⁾?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Which new drugs have been detected?

Year	Name of new drugs ⁽²⁾
2004	
2005	
2006	

4. Which new routes of administration have been reported?

Year	Drug	New administration routes
2004		
2005		
2006		

B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ If your country does not have data based on surveys, registers or formal methods of estimation of prevalence and trends, this indicator may be answered on the basis of informed expert opinions gathered through qualitative research, focus groups, networks of drug epidemiologists, researchers, physicians, law enforcement personnel, etc. Under “B. Observations”, please describe briefly how your country gathered the information reported in this indicator.

⁽²⁾ if there is more than one type of drug in a given year, please add the columns needed to the table.

DRUG-RELATED MORTALITY

DRUG USE STATISTICS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine consequences of drug use

- A. 1. Does your country have an estimate of the number of drug-related deaths ⁽¹⁾ ?

Y

N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please complete the table below:

YEAR TO WHICH ESTIMATE APPLIES: _____				
PLEASE IDENTIFY THE CLASSIFICATION USED:				
£ ICD - 9				
£ ICD -10				
£ Other _____				
	Type of drug	Estimated number of drug-related deaths		
		Male	Female	Total Population
1.	Alcohol			
2.	Tobacco			
3.	Solvents & Inhalants			
4.	Types of cannabis (hashish, marihuana)			
5.	Hallucinogens			
6.	Opioids (Heroin, Morphine, Opium)			
7.	Types of cocaine			
8.	Tranquilizers / Sedatives/ Depressants*			
9.	Stimulants			
10.	Other drugs			
11.	All substances of abuse			

*Non-prescribed/non-therapeutic use only

- B. If your country has a system to collect data on drug content or drug toxicity levels in the body associated with drug-related mortality, please describe:

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Drug-related deaths** are understood as deaths directly attributable to or induced by the use or abuse of drugs (legal and illegal use), including drug overdose, accidental poisoning and suicide from medically-prescribed and other drugs. This category normally excludes accidents, homicides and other causes indirectly related to drug use or abuse, as well as newborn deaths associated with the mother's drug use. According to the World Health Organization, the causes of death are to be classified according to the Ninth or Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9 or ICD-10).

Please indicate in the observations section whether your country's estimate of drug-related deaths is classified as described above, or whether the category includes other causes.

Medical examiners reports are a likely source of information on drug-related mortality, or possibly emergency room data.

DRUG USE AND RELATED ACCIDENTS AND CRIMES

DRUG USE STATISTICS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To evaluate the possible relationship between drug use, crimes, and accidents

If your country has carried out the study on recent arrestees using the methodology of the Inter-American Uniform Drug Use Data System (SIDUC) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), complete only questions E, F, G, and H.

- A. 1. Does your country have an estimate of drug use by recent arrestees ⁽¹⁾ prior to ⁽²⁾ their arrest?

Y	N
<input style="width: 40px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/>

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide the percentage of arrests whose offenses were related to drug use, by gender and date of the latest survey.

M	F

Date of latest survey: _____

- B. 1. Does your country have an estimate of alcohol use by recent arrestees ⁽¹⁾ prior to their arrest? ⁽²⁾

Y	N
<input style="width: 40px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 40px; height: 30px; border: 1px solid black;" type="checkbox"/>

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide percentage of arrestees whose offenses were related to alcohol use, by gender and date of the latest survey:

M	F

Date of latest survey: _____

C. 1. Does your country keep records on alcohol- and drug-related traffic accidents?

Y

N

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

2. If the answer is "yes", please provide the percentage of traffic accidents in 2004, 2005, and 2006 in which alcohol and/or drugs were a contributing factor:

2004		2005		2006	
Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs

D. 1. Does your country keep records on alcohol and drug-related accidents in the workplace?

Y

N

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------

2. If the answer is "yes", please provide the percentage of workplace accidents in 2004, 2005, and 2006 in which alcohol and/or drugs were a contributing factor:

2004		2005		2006	
Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs	Alcohol	Drugs

Source: _____

E. 1. Indicate if your government (national, state/provincial or municipal) has established guidelines, norms or regulations on prevention activities relating to alcohol-related accidents:

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	State / provincial
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Municipal

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide the title of the document and annex its content:

3. Indicate whether these regulations or guidelines established by the government are voluntary or obligatory:

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Obligatory
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Voluntary

4. If obligatory, please indicate if there is an Executive Order or legislation in this regard. (If this is the case, state the title and date of approval of the Law or the corresponding executive decree):

5. If voluntary, indicate how they are implemented.

F. 1. Please indicate the nature of the activities carried out ⁽³⁾:

2. Indicate the nature of the institutions which carry out these activities:

- a. Police
- b. Ministry of Labor
- c. Media
- d. Ministry of Health
- e. Civil Society Organizations
- f. Others

3. Which sector of the population benefit from these?

- a. All consumers of alcoholic beverages
- b. Public transport (e.g. public transport drivers, taxi drivers, etc.)
- c. Individuals, natural persons etc.
- d. Workplace, companies, etc.

G. Observations:

H. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

(1) **Recent arrestee:** A person arrested within the previous 48 hours.

(2) **Prior to arrest:** Drug or alcohol use within 3 days prior to the arrest.

(3) Prevention activities could include: **administrative sanctions**, such as fines, cancellation of driving permit, establishment of policies on drug and alcohol consumption in the workplace, and assistance for workers who consume drugs and alcohol; **penal sanctions**; **prevention programs** carried out by governmental and non-governmental entities; media messages and campaigns, and **legislative measures**, such as the prohibition of the sale of alcohol to minors, the closure of an establishment which sells alcohol to minors, prohibition of propaganda, etc.

AREA CULTIVATED AND POTENTIAL PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS AND DRUGS, BY TYPE OF PLANT

DRUG PRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

Quantification of illicit crops and potential drug production

- A. Does your country have a system to detect and quantify the total area of illicit crops ⁽¹⁾?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), only complete questions F, G, and H.

- B. What is the total area planted with the following crops ⁽¹⁾? Please answer using hectares ⁽²⁾ as the unit of measure.

Cultivated area						
Plant	2004		2005		2006	
	Licit	Illicit	Licit	Illicit	Licit	Illicit
1. Marijuana						
2. Coca						
3. Poppy						

- C. What was the variation ⁽³⁾ in illicit crops by type of plant and by year? Please answer using hectares ⁽²⁾ as the unit of measure.

New illicit crops (area) ⁽⁴⁾			
Plant	2004	2005	2006
1. Marijuana			
2. Coca			
3. Poppy			

D. What is the potential production of raw materials ⁽⁵⁾?

Potential production of raw materials			
Raw material	2004	2005	2006
1. Marijuana			
2. Coca leaf			
3. Opium gum			

E. What is the potential production of drug ⁽⁶⁾?

Potential production of drug			
Drug	2004	2005	2006
1. Marijuana			
2. Cocaine			
3. Heroin			

F. Describe how the figures reported in sections B, C, D, and E are calculated.

G. Observations:

H. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Area of Licit Crops:** Refers to the areas which have been officially designated crop areas grown for traditional, medicinal and or legal commercial products.

Area of Illicit Crops: Does not include areas officially designated as crop areas grown for traditional or medicinal use and/or legal commercial products. Does not include crops grown indoors. Answers should be based on the land area under cultivation during the year and NOT on the number of harvests per year from a given land area. Example: If on a one hectare plot there were four harvests of coca, only count the one hectare-NOT the four harvests.

⁽²⁾ 1 hectare = 2.47 acres

⁽³⁾ **Variation:** Refers to the hectares of new illicit crops that were not noted in illicit crops records in last year's report (last MEM report). Does not include crop areas grown for traditional or medicinal use and/or legal commercial products.

⁽⁴⁾ The following formula may be used to estimate the variation in illicit crops:

FORMULA:

$$\text{HN} = \text{A}_1 - \text{A}_0$$

HN = Hectares of new crops during the year

A₀ = Area planted at the start of the year

A₁ = Area planted at the end of the year

(-) = denotes subtraction

⁽⁵⁾ **Potential production of raw material:** This refers to the entire marijuana plant including the stalk, leaves, seeds and buds, to the yield of dry coca leaves and opium gum that can be obtained from the given area. For the purpose of these calculations, use a standard average determined by the country providing the information. Calculations should be based on the following criteria:

The value of factors such as: planting density, average weight per plant, etc., is to be defined by the reporting country for use in the following calculations and should be reported in the observations' section.

The following formulas are some of the methods for calculating the potential production of marijuana, coca leaves and opium gum:

The potential production of marijuana is calculated as follows: Total area cultivated with marijuana plants (in hectares) multiplied by the average number of plants per hectare, multiplied by the average weight per plant, multiplied by the number of harvests per year.

POTENTIAL PRODUCTION OF MARIJUANA:

$$\text{PPm} = \text{A} \times \text{P} \times \text{Wm} \times \text{H}$$

PPm = Potential production of marijuana per year
A = Total area in hectares
P = Average number of plants per hectare
Wm = Average weight per plant
H = Number of harvests per year

Unit of measure: Kg/ha

The potential production of coca leaf is calculated as follows: Total area cultivated with coca leaf (in hectares) multiplied by the average number of plants per hectare, multiplied by the average weight per plant, multiplied by the number of harvests per year.

POTENTIAL PRODUCTION OF COCA LEAF:

$$\text{PPc} = \text{A} \times \text{P} \times \text{Wc} \times \text{H}$$

PPc = Potential production of coca leaf per year
A = Total area in hectares
P = Number of plants per hectare
Wc = Average weight of dry coca leaf per plant
H = Number of harvests per year

Unit of measure: Kg/ha

The potential production of opium gum is calculated as follows: Total area cultivated with poppy (in hectares), multiplied by the average yield of opium gum per hectare, multiplied by the number of harvests per year.

POTENTIAL PRODUCTION OF OPIUM GUM

$$\text{PPo} = \text{A} \times \text{Y} \times \text{H}$$

PPo = Potential production of opium gum per year
A = Total area in hectares of poppy
Y = Average yield of opium gum per hectare (Kg)
H = Number of harvests per year

Unit of measure: Kg/ha

⁽⁶⁾ **Potential drug production:** This refers to the production of drugs obtained by multiplying the number of leaves/plants needed to prepare cocaine hydrochloride or heroin, by the estimate of the output of raw material. For marijuana, it refers to the useable parts of the plant such as the leaves and buds.

NUMBER OF INDOOR-GROWN PLANTS SEIZED, AND THEIR POTENTIAL TO PRODUCE RAW MATERIAL

DRUG PRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the quantity of indoor marijuana crops and the production potential

A. Has your country detected marijuana plants grown indoors ⁽¹⁾?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. If the answer is “yes”. how many marijuana plants grown indoors ⁽¹⁾ were seized ⁽²⁾ during the past three years?

Plant	Number of plants			Total weight of raw material ⁽³⁾		
	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
Marijuana						

C. Estimate the amount of indoor production in your country during the past three years?

Estimated production		
2004	2005	2006

D. How is indoor cultivation estimated?

E. Observations:

F. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Plants grown indoors** refers to the illicit cultivation of plants indoors, buildings, garages and houses. This refers to marijuana cultivation since it is almost impossible to cultivate coca leaf or poppy indoors.

⁽²⁾ **Seized plants** refers to illicit plants cultivated indoors, seized by police or other agency authorized to participate in operations against indoor cultivation.

⁽³⁾ To calculate the total weight of raw material the net weight of the entire plant including the stalk, leaves, seeds and buds should be used.

AREAS NO LONGER USED FOR ILLICIT CROPS (BY TYPE OF PLANT) AS A RESULT OF ERADICATION OR ABANDONMENT

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine the existence of a program to reduce illicit crops/production and its results

A. Does your country have a formal crop eradication program?

Y N

(If the answer is “no”, please proceed to the next Indicator).

B. Please indicate all forms of eradication included in the program indicated in section A.

Component	Yes	No
Aerial spraying		
Forced manual eradication		
Voluntary manual eradication		

C. What was the total area of illicit crops eradicated ⁽¹⁾ or abandoned ⁽²⁾ in hectares ⁽³⁾ during the years 2004-2006? Please answer using hectares as the unit of measure.

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete this question. Please continue with question D.

	PLANTS	Areas no longer cultivated—2004				
		Abandoned	Sprayed	Manual Eradication		Total
				Forced	Voluntary	
1.	Marijuana					
2.	Coca					
3.	Poppy					

	PLANTS	Areas no longer cultivated—2005				
		Abandoned	Sprayed	Manual Eradication		Total
				Forced	Voluntary	
1.	Marijuana					
2.	Coca					
3.	Poppy					

PLANTS	Areas no longer cultivated—2006				
	Abandoned	Sprayed	Manual Eradication		Total
			Forced	Voluntary	
1. Marijuana					
2. Coca					
3. Poppy					

D. What was the total estimated financial expenditure⁽⁴⁾ in your country to carry out eradication activities during the years 2004-2006?

YEAR	Total estimated financial expenditure of eradicated areas Total (US\$)
1. 2004	
2. 2005	
3. 2006	

E. Please describe the items included in the total financial expenditure estimation reported in D.

F. Observations:

G. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Total area eradicated:** This is the net area of crops destroyed. It is understood that different means can be used to reduce cultivation, based on policies and national programs. This can include manual eradication, fumigation or voluntary eradication agreements.

⁽²⁾ **Abandonment:** Refers to the act of voluntarily giving up or discontinuing the cultivation of illicit crops.

⁽³⁾ 1 Hectare = 2.47 acres.

⁽⁴⁾ **Financial expenditure:** An outlay or disbursement of money to attain a goal or accomplish a purpose.

ILLICIT LABORATORIES OF ORGANIC DRUGS DISMANTLED AND POTENTIAL PRODUCTION BY YEAR

DRUG PRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR

To determine the number of laboratories producing illicit organic drugs

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), only complete questions B and C .

A. 1. Please indicate if illicit laboratories ⁽¹⁾ for organic drugs have been found in your country.

Y N

Y	N
---	---

2. If the answer is “yes”, please indicate how many illicit organic drug laboratories were dismantled in your country during the years 2004-2006 by estimated potential annual production capacity ⁽²⁾?

	Illicit Drugs	Number of illicit laboratories dismantled											
		2004				2005				2006			
		S	M	L	NK	S	M	L	NK	S	M	L	NK
a.	Coca Paste ⁽³⁾												
b.	Cocaine Base ⁽⁴⁾												
c.	Cocaine Hydrochloride ⁽⁵⁾												
d.	Crack												
e.	Heroin												
f.	Hashish												
g.	Hashish oil												
h.	Others (specify)												
i.	Total												

S = small

M = medium

L = large

NK = not known

B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Laboratories** refer to facilities or locations where drugs are produced, manufactured, diluted, mixed or otherwise prepared (including processing pits). These drugs include organic based substances such as cocaine, heroin, hashish etc.

⁽²⁾ **Potential annual production capacity** refers to the quantity of illicit drugs that the laboratory could have produced during the course of a year if it had not been seized and dismantled. A relative measure of “small” (S), “medium” (M) and “large” (L) is proposed for defining potential capacity. Where data is not available regarding the relative size of the dismantled laboratory, then figures may be presented as “not known” (NK). The thresholds for each of the foregoing designations are as follows:

	Drugs	Units of measure	Small	Medium	Large
1.	Cocaine HCL	Kg per year	< 100	101 – 1,000	>1,000
2.	Heroin	Kg per year	< 50	51 - 500	> 500

Dosage unit refers to the form in which the drug might be contained for consumption such as a tablet, pill, capsule and blotter.

⁽³⁾ **Coca Paste:** This is produced from coca leaves which have been dissolved with kerosene and sulfuric acid (so as to extract the alkaloid of the cocaine) and sodium carbonate (to extract any impurities which the process may have produced). This is generally known as coca paste.

⁽⁴⁾ **Cocaine Base:** This is the equivalent of washed coca paste and is the drug produced from the coca paste which has been put through the process of oxidation through potassium permanganate, as well as sulfuric acid, so as to dissolve substances and impurities.

⁽⁵⁾ **Cocaine Hydrochloride:** This is the drug produced from the washed coca paste, which has been put through a dissolving and crystallizing process through the use of acetone and hydrochloric acid.

ILLICIT LABORATORIES OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS DISMANTLED AND POTENTIAL PRODUCTION BY YEAR

DRUG PRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the number of laboratories producing illicit synthetic drugs

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), only complete questions B and C .

A. 1. Please indicate if illicit laboratories ⁽¹⁾ for synthetic drugs have been found in your country.

Y N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please indicate how many illicit synthetic drug laboratories were dismantled in your country during the years 2004-2006 by estimated potential annual production capacity⁽²⁾?

Synthetic Drugs	Number of illicit laboratories dismantled											
	2004				2005				2006			
	S	M	L	NK	S	M	L	NK	S	M	L	NK
a. LSD												
b. MDMA (Ecstasy and its derivatives)												
c. Amphetamines												
d. Methamphetamines												
e. GHB												
f. Others (specify)												
g. Total												

S = small

M = medium

L = large

NK = not known

B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Laboratories** refer to facilities or locations where drugs are produced, manufactured, diluted or mixed or otherwise prepared (including processing pits). These drugs include synthetic drugs such as amphetamine-like stimulants, methamphetamine and “designer drugs”.

⁽²⁾ **Potential annual production capacity** refers to the quantities of illicit drugs that the laboratory could have produced during the course of a year if it had not been seized and dismantled. A relative measure of “small” (S), “medium” (M) and “large” (L) is proposed for defining potential capacity. Where data is not available regarding the relative size of the dismantled laboratory then figures may be presented as “not known” (NK). The thresholds for each of the foregoing designations are as follows:

Drugs	Units of measure	Small	Medium	Large
Synthetic drugs	Dosage units per year	< 100K	100K – 500K	> 500K

Dosage unit refers to the form in which the drug might be contained for consumption such as a tablet, pill, capsule and blotter.

EXISTENCE OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ⁽¹⁾ RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OR REDUCTION OF ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION, DRUG PRODUCTION OR TRAFFICKING

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OR REDUCTION OF ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION, DRUG PRODUCTION OR TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the existence and composition of development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking

A. 1. Is your country carrying out any development activities or programs to improve the economic opportunities and the living conditions of the inhabitants of areas of existing or potential illicit crop cultivation, drug production or related to drug trafficking in order to:

- | | Y | N | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| a. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reduce illicit-crop cultivation by providing other alternatives to gain income |
| b. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in illicit-crop cultivation |
| c. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in other illegal activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking |

2. a. If the answer is “no” to all of the above, do you have any plans to implement program(s) such as those described in A.1?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b. If the answer is “yes”, please provide details about the intended program(s):

c. If the answer to all the questions in A.1 and A.2 is “no”, please proceed to Observations or to Indicator 27.

3. If the answer to any of the questions in A.1. is “yes”, please indicate, where appropriate and based on the type of activity or the components of such programs, the following:

Activity/ Component ⁽²⁾	Duration (year it starts, year it ends)	Expenditure (US\$)			Partners
		2004	2005	2006	
PRODUCTION:					
a. Agricultural					
b. Agro-industrial					
c. Fisheries (Aquaculture)					
d. Forestry					
e. Industrial					
f. Livestock					
g. Tourism					
h. Other (specify)					
INFRASTRUCTURE:					
a. Housing					
b. Road					
c. Potable water					
d. Other (specify)					
OTHER:					
a. Education					
b. Health					
c. Marketing of products					
d. Poverty reduction					
e. Rural credit / microcredit					
f. Microenterprise promotion					
g. Ecotourism					
h. Sports/Youth Programs					
i. Other (specify)					

4. Please provide a brief description, if applicable, of the programs mentioned above.

- B. List the possible difficulties encountered by your country in the implementation of the development projects considered in A.

PROBLEM	Yes	No
1. Infrastructure		
2. Equipment		
3. Training / Education		
4. Markets		
5. Other. Explain:		

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Development programs** are initiatives that divert or assist people involved in or who have the potential to be involved in any aspect of illicit drug cultivation, production or trafficking to licit forms of maintaining their livelihood. Such programs are usually concerned with poverty alleviation in order to provide economically viable alternatives for individuals involved in the above mentioned illicit activities or help to prevent individuals from becoming involved. The programs are not limited in focus and can involve rural areas where illicit drug cultivation or other illicit drug production (e.g. synthetic drugs) is taking place or could develop. Similarly, they could involve rural areas or urban centers subject to the problems of illicit drug transshipment or other activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking.

Development programs can take many forms such as, inter alia, the following:

Alternative Development as defined by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) New York, 1998, is “a process to prevent and eliminate illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio-cultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs.”

Integral Development refers to projects or programs that incorporate a range of elements such as the production and marketing of alternative development products, improvement of infrastructure, education, community participation, health facilities, government presence to provide civil security, rural credit, environmental conservation, among others. To some degree, these terms may overlap.

Preventive Alternative Development refers to projects or programs whose aim is to reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in illicit-crop cultivation and/or other illegal activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking.

⁽²⁾ Please provide in the observations box any additional comments regarding any other development activities or programs which have not been described in question A.3.

IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS ⁽¹⁾ RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OR REDUCTION OF ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION, DRUG PRODUCTION OR TRAFFICKING

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS RELATED TO THE PREVENTION OR REDUCTION OF ILLICIT CROP CULTIVATION, DRUG PRODUCTION OR TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR **To measure the impact of development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking**

- A. 1. Does your country have a mechanism or internal system to evaluate the impact of development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking?

Y N

If the answer is “no”, please proceed to the next indicator.

2. If the answer is “yes”, please explain the key elements ⁽²⁾ of the mechanism or system utilized to evaluate the impact of the programs.

- B. 1. What impact on the population did the programs reported in Indicator 25 have in your country during the period under study?

Impact	2004	2005	2006
a. Total number of families benefited			
a. Number of these families which perform agricultural activities			
b. Number of these families which perform non-agricultural activities			
b. Number of jobs (direct employment ⁽³⁾) generated by development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking			
c. Number of jobs (indirect employment ⁽⁴⁾) generated by development programs related to the prevention or reduction of illicit crop cultivation, drug production or trafficking			
d. Average increase in beneficiaries’ per capita income (in percentage)			

2. Please provide details on the impact by types of work derived from the programs reported in Indicator 25 in the following areas, if applicable, during the years 2004-2006:

a. Basic services (e.g. electricity, potable water, gas, etc.)

b. Transportation and infrastructure

c. Aqueduct or sewage

d. Schools or education centers

e. Hospitals and health centers

f. Rural credit

g. Others

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Development programs** are initiatives that divert or assist people involved in or who have the potential to be involved in any aspect of illicit drug cultivation, production or trafficking to licit forms of maintaining their livelihood. Such programs are usually concerned with poverty alleviation in order to provide economically viable alternatives for individuals involved in the above mentioned illicit activities or help to prevent individuals from becoming involved. The programs are not limited in focus and can involve rural areas where illicit drug cultivation or other illicit drug production (e.g. synthetic drugs) is taking place or could develop. Similarly, they could involve rural areas or urban centers subject to the problems of illicit drug transshipment or other activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking.

Development programs can take many forms such as, inter alia, the following:

Alternative Development as defined by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS) New York, 1998, is “a process to prevent and eliminate illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances through specifically designed rural development measures in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio-cultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs.”

Integral Development refers to projects or programs that incorporate a range of elements such as the production and marketing of alternative development products, improvement of infrastructure, education, community participation, health facilities, government presence to provide civil security, rural credit, environmental conservation, among others. To some degree, these terms may overlap.

Preventive Alternative Development refers to projects or programs whose aim is to reduce the potential for individuals to become involved in illicit-crop cultivation and/or other illegal activities related to illicit drug production or trafficking.

⁽²⁾ **Key elements** that may be used to design an effective mechanism to evaluate development projects can include the following questions: Does it measure short, medium and long term impact?; Does it analyze the cost-benefit ratio of project resources utilized?; Does it take in consideration the overall time in the development of the project?

⁽³⁾ **Direct employment** is defined as the jobs directly associated to the activity or project being considered. In the case of Alternative Development projects, it includes labor performed by the project beneficiaries, managers, technicians, etc.

⁽⁴⁾ **Indirect employment:** is defined as the second round of employment associated to the activities or projects being considered, as a result of the additional output and employment generated directly by the activity or project. Indirect employment reflects the spending of revenues and wages from direct-employment beneficiaries to make further purchases.

SCOPE OF THE MECHANISMS FOR THE CONTROL OF THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR

To assess measures to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products

- A. 1. Does your country have laws and regulations in place for the control of pharmaceutical products?

Y N

2. If the answer is "yes", please provide the following details:

Title of the law or regulation	Date when enacted

3. If the answer is "no", is the adoption of such laws and regulations anticipated and, if so, when?

- B. Does your country have in place a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of pharmaceutical products ⁽¹⁾ applicable to health professionals ⁽²⁾ and entities (importers, exporters, manufacturers, distributors, etc.) authorized to do so?

Y N

- C. Indicate which are the competent authorities responsible for coordinating activities related to the control of pharmaceutical products:

D. Which pharmaceutical products listed in the international conventions are not controlled in your country?

E. Which of the following areas are included in the control mechanism of pharmaceutical products in your country?

1. Commercial Sector

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Import/export control
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	License control
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitoring distribution
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inspection ⁽³⁾
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Administrative sanctions ⁽⁴⁾
f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registry of Licensees ⁽⁵⁾
g.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registry of quantities of pharmaceutical products sold
h.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)		

2. Health Care sector

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	License control
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitoring distribution (e.g. purchase and prescribing by health care professionals, purchases by pharmacies and hospitals)
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monitoring of prescriptions
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inspection ⁽³⁾
e.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Administrative sanctions ⁽⁴⁾
f.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transfer of unusual cases detected by administrative authorities to judicial authorities
g.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)		

F. Administrative and regulatory activities per year:

1. Does your country have a system to compile information on administrative and regulatory activities and sanctions imposed in connection with them?

Y	N
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. If the answer is “yes”, please complete the following table:

<u>Regulatory activities</u>		2004	2005	2006
a.	Number of licenses issued to:			
	1. Importers			
	2. Exporters			
	3. Manufacturers			
	4. Distributors			
	5. Other			
b.	Number of permits issued for:			
	1. Importation			
	2. Exportation			
	3. Other			
c.	Number of inspections conducted			
	1. Physicians			
	2. Dentists			
	3. Pharmacists			
	4. Veterinarians			
	5. Importers			
	6. Exporters			
	7. Manufacturers			
	8. Distributors			
	9. Others (specify)			

3. If the answer (to question F.1) is “no”, is implementation of such systems anticipated and, if so, when?

G. 1. In your country, do you offer training courses for personell in the public and private sector involved in the handling of pharmaceutical products?

Y N

2. If “yes”, please provide details:

3. Do these training courses satisfy the demand (eg. Scope of subjects covered, number of participants that can attend etc) for training in your country?

Y

N

- H. 1. Do you have in place any automated information management systems to facilitate the control of pharmaceutical products?

Y

N

2. If "yes", please provide details

- I. What major problems or impediments have been encountered by national entities in effectively fulfilling their control responsibilities?

- J. Observations:

- K. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Pharmaceutical products** are those that contain substances defined in the U.N. Conventions 1961, as amended in 1972, 1971 and 1988 that are legally distributed for medical and scientific use.

⁽²⁾ **Health Professionals** generally include pharmacists, physicians, dentists, nurses and veterinarians.

⁽³⁾ **Inspections** include activities such as site visits and audits that are part of a monitoring activity intended to produce compliance with relevant regulations and other administrative controls.

⁽⁴⁾ **Administrative Sanctions** are penalties applied to cases of regulatory noncompliance related to the use or distribution of pharmaceutical products. May include restriction on or removal of privileges to buy, sell, use or otherwise transact business with pharmaceutical products.

⁽⁵⁾ **Registry of Licensees** includes registries of entities such as pharmacies, hospitals, manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers and others that are licensed or otherwise legally entitled to buy, sell, use, manufacture, distribute, transport or otherwise handle pharmaceutical products. These entities are usually responsible for the implementation of the national system for the control of pharmaceutical products. This system normally includes a registry of companies, import/export licenses, and transport control.

NATIONAL LAWS AND/OR REGULATIONS FOR PENAL, CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine the laws and regulations to prevent diversion of pharmaceutical products used in illicit drug manufacture

A. Does your country make provision in national laws and/or regulations for penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the diversion of pharmaceutical products ⁽¹⁾

Pharmaceutical products	Penal sanctions ⁽²⁾		Civil sanctions ⁽³⁾		Administrative sanctions ⁴⁾	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

B. Please indicate the number of times that sanctions were applied during the years 2004-2006 under your national laws and/or regulations by type (penal, civil, administrative).

	Number of sanctions		
	Pharmaceutical products		
	2004	2005	2006
1. Penal			
2. Civil			
3. Administrative			

C. What are the possible sanctions (minimum and maximum) that can be applied by type (penal, civil, administrative)? Please specify the sanctions in terms of jail time or fines in national currency as appropriate. (Where there are no minimum or maximum sanctions, enter "N/A" in the appropriate columns)

Pharmaceutical products	Penal sanctions		Civil sanctions		Administrative sanctions	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum

D. Observations:

E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Pharmaceutical products** are those that contain substances defined in the 1961 UN Convention, as amended in 1972, and the 1971 Convention that are legally distributed for medical and scientific purposes. Such products include those of a single basic compound or “raw material” and formulations containing such drugs.

⁽²⁾ **Penal sanctions** are sanctions imposed by a court related to the commission of a criminal offense. Courts can have broad, but not unlimited discretion in the application of such sanctions. The nature of the sanctions usually, but not always, consists of a deprivation of liberty (full incarceration, house arrest, supervision, or other conditional restrictions on an individual’s liberty) and can also include a monetary penalty, such as a fine or the removal of a license or right. The latter type of penal sanctions in some jurisdictions are often imposed on “legal” persons (e.g. companies), entities that it makes no sense to punish by imprisonment. At the same time, however, company directors, officers and employees could be subject to penal sanctions that provide for imprisonment. In some other jurisdictions, monetary sanctions against legal entities are applied by way of administrative sanctions imposed by regulatory or supervisory agencies.

⁽³⁾ **Civil sanctions** are sanctions imposed by a court that relate to civil actions, such as the commission of a wrongful act, often awarded to one person against another, under a civil code or other laws (but not pursuant to criminal offenses) or for failure to comply with that code or those laws, the purpose of which is to secure a civil indemnity (damages), reparation or payment of a monetary penalty. Civil actions proceed independently of criminal prosecutions. Civil sanctions can vary significantly in the awarding of damages, especially when juries are involved in the determination of the quantum of the sanction.

⁽⁴⁾ **Administrative sanctions** are sanctions imposed by an administrative tribunal or some other administrative control body against persons (including “legal” persons) who fail to comply with directives, regulations and other norms imposed by certain agencies of the state. The sanctions are largely regulatory in nature and can consist of prescribed financial penalties as well as the suspension or revocation of licenses, permits and other rights.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS SEIZED, BY NUMBER AND QUANTITIES, AND DISPOSED OF BY SUBSTANCE, QUANTITY AND BY YEAR

CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To Determine the Volumes of Seizures in Cases of Diversion of Pharmaceutical Products

- A. How many seizures ⁽¹⁾ involving pharmaceutical products ⁽²⁾ were made during the years 2004-2006 and what volumes/quantities did this involve?

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete this table. Please continue with question B.

Pharmaceutical products	Number of seizures			Unit of measure Pills, capsules, liters, kilos	Quantities seized		
	2004	2005	2006		2004	2005	2006
1. Oxycodone							
2. Hydrocodone							
3. Hydromorphone							
4. Pentazocine							
5. Codeine							
6. Propoxyphene							
7. Meperidine							
8. Methylphenidate							
9. Dextroamphetamine							
10. Diazepam							
11. Oxazepam							
12. Flurazepam							
13. Alprazolam							
14. Estazolam							
15. Others (specify)							
Total							

B. Which seized pharmaceutical products were disposed of ⁽³⁾ during the years 2004-2006 and what volumes/quantities did this involve?

	Pharmaceutical products	Unit of measure Pills, capsules, liters, kilos	Quantities disposed of		
			2004	2005	2006
1.	Oxycodone				
2.	Hydrocodone				
3.	Hydromorphone				
4.	Pentazocine				
5.	Codeine				
6.	Propoxyphene				
7.	Meperidine				
8.	Methylphenidate				
9.	Dextroamphetamine				
10.	Diazepam				
11.	Oxazepam				
12.	Flurazepam				
13.	Alprazolam				
14.	Estazolam				
15.	Others (specify)				
	Total				

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

(1) **Seizure** means temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property.

(2) **Pharmaceutical products** are those that contain substances defined in the 1961 UN Convention, as amended in 1972, and the 1971 Convention that are lawfully distributed for medical and scientific purposes. Such products include those of a single basic compound or “raw material” and formulations containing such drugs.

(3) **Disposed of** includes sale (where permitted) and destruction or otherwise rendering unusable (e.g. dilution, neutralization, incineration). The authority to dispose of these pharmaceutical substances and the circumstances under which this can be done are usually defined by legislation or regulations. In most cases, this requires a formal act of a competent legal authority.

(4) **Neutralization** refers to a process that changes the chemical composition or nature of a pharmaceutical substance, rendering it useless for diversion and abuse.

USE OF THE INTERNET TO SELL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS AND OTHER DRUGS

CONTROL OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the existence of mechanisms to prevent and/or control the use of the Internet in the illicit trafficking of pharmaceutical products and other drugs

- A. 1. Have any of the following activities regarding the sale and distribution of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs over the Internet been identified in your country?

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In-country sale of drugs
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	International sale of drugs
c.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establishment of Internet web sites hosted in your country through which pharmaceutical products and other drugs are sold
d.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Establishment of distribution centers where drugs are stored and/or from which they are distributed further to Internet sales

- B. 1. Does your country have legislation or regulations in place to control the sale of pharmaceutical products via the Internet?

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Control through authorized Internet pharmacies
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Control of pharmaceutical product sales via the Internet in general

2. If the answer is "yes", to either of the foregoing, please provide details including the title, date, entry into force, relevant articles and possible sanctions

3. If the answer is “no”, please explain (e.g. “no legislation in place” or “controls included in more general legislation related to drugs” etc.)

- C. 1. Have the functions and responsibilities of the administrative offices and police entities involved in the prevention and control of the sale of pharmaceutical products and drugs over the Internet been clearly defined?

Y **N**

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2. If the answer is “yes”, please list the entities that are involved:

3. If the answer is “no”, please explain:

- D. 1. Do the responsible institutions have procedures, investigation techniques, training and equipment to detect suspicious transactions or diversion of controlled pharmaceutical products or other drugs through the internet?

Y **N**

--	--

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide details:

- E. 1. Does your country have in place activities or programs to increase awareness among administrative, regulatory, judicial, law enforcement, postal, customs or other authorities regarding illicit sale of pharmaceutical products and other drugs through the Internet?

Y N

--	--

2. If the answer is “yes”, please describe the activities that have been implemented:

- F. Observations:

- G. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Pharmaceutical products** are those substances defined in the U.N. Conventions 1961, as amended in 1972, and 1971 that are legally distributed for medical and scientific purposes. These products include pharmaceutical drugs in their basic, single entity or “raw material” form and formulations containing such drugs.

PURPOSE OF
INDICATORTo determine the scope of the internal mechanism for the control of the diversion of
controlled chemical substances

- A. 1. Does your country have laws and regulations in place for the control of chemical substances?

Y

N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide the following details:

Title of the laws or regulations	Date when enacted

3. If the answer is “no”, is the adoption of such laws and regulations anticipated and, if so, when?

- B. Does your country have in place a mechanism to monitor and prevent the diversion of controlled chemical substances ⁽¹⁾ applicable to health professionals ⁽²⁾ and entities (importers, exporters, manufacturers, distributors, etc.) authorized to do so?

Y

N

- C. Which controlled chemical substances listed in the United Nations International Conventions are not controlled by your country?

D. Please identify the components of the internal mechanism for the control of the diversion of chemical substances:

	Y	N		Responsible Entity
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National registry of Licensees ⁽³⁾	
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	License control (manufacture, distribution)	
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Import/export control	
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inspections ⁽⁴⁾	
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Control of distribution	
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Control of the final commercialization	
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transport control ⁽⁵⁾	
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-export notifications ⁽⁶⁾	
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Imposition of sanctions ⁽⁷⁾	
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other (specify)	

E. 1. In your country, do you offer training courses for administrative, police and customs officers in the control of the diversion of chemical substances?

Y N

2. If the answer is "yes", please provide details:

3. Do these training courses satisfy the demand (eg. Scope of subjects covered, number of participants that can attend etc) for training in your country?

Y N

- F. 1. Does your country have automated information management systems in place to facilitate the secure and efficient handling of information on the control of the diversion of chemical substances?

Y N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide details

- G. What major problems or impediments have been encountered in the execution of the internal mechanism for the control of the diversion of chemical substances?

- H. Observations:

- I. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Controlled Chemical Substances** include chemical substances listed in CICAD’s Model Regulations as well as other chemical substances not included in CICAD’s MR but controlled by the reporting country.

⁽²⁾ **Health Professionals** generally include pharmacists, physicians, dentists, nurses and veterinarians.

⁽³⁾ **Registry of Licensees** are registries of business entities such as manufacturers, distributors, wholesalers and others that are licensed or otherwise legally entitled to buy, sell, use, manufacture, distribute, transport or otherwise handle controlled chemical substances. These entities coordinate implementation of the national chemical control system, which may include a registry of companies, import/export licenses, and transport control.

⁽⁴⁾ **Inspections** include activities such as site visits and audits that are part of a monitoring activity intended to produce compliance with relevant regulations and other administrative controls.

⁽⁵⁾ **Transport Control** is a system or set of procedures used to minimize the diversion of controlled chemical substances being transported by air, road or other means (e.g. from the manufacturer to a distributor). May include special authorizations or permits to ship or otherwise move quantities of controlled chemical substances.

⁽⁶⁾ **Pre-export notifications** refers to the exchange that takes place between a country proposing to export or re-export controlled chemical substances to another country which is the end recipient of the chemical or through which the chemicals will be transshipped. These notifications are used as a means to confirm the identity of end users of the consignment. They also provide an opportunity to exchange information between agencies responsible for the control of chemicals, to identify potential problem shipments and to provide advance notice of shipments for administrative, investigational and operational purposes.

⁽⁷⁾ **Sanctions** are penalties applied to cases of regulatory noncompliance related to the use or distribution of controlled chemical substances. May include restriction on or removal of privileges to buy, sell, use or otherwise transact business with controlled chemical substances.

NATIONAL LAWS AND/OR REGULATIONS FOR PENAL, CIVIL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DIVERSION OF CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the laws or regulations to prevent diversion of controlled chemical substances used for the illicit manufacture of drugs

- A. Does your country make provision in national laws and/or regulations for penal, civil and administrative sanctions against the diversion of controlled chemical substances⁽¹⁾ in accordance with international conventions?

Controlled chemical substances	Penal sanctions ⁽²⁾		Civil sanctions ⁽³⁾		Administrative sanctions ⁽⁴⁾	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

- B. Please indicate the number of times that sanctions were applied during the years 2004-2006 under your national laws and/or regulations by type (penal, civil, administrative).

	Number of sanctions		
	Controlled chemical substances		
	2004	2005	2006
1. Penal			
2. Civil			
3. Administrative			

- C. What are the possible sanctions (minimum and maximum) that can be applied by type (penal, civil, administrative)? Please specify the sanctions in terms of jail time or fines in US\$. (Where there are no minimum or maximum sanctions, enter "N/A" in the appropriate columns)

Controlled chemical substances	Penal sanctions		Civil sanctions		Administrative sanctions	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum

- D. Observations:

E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

(1) **Controlled chemical substances** means chemical substances contained in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 as well as those chemical substances controlled by the reporting country and listed in CICAD's Model Regulations and other substances not included in said Model Regulations. Such substances include chemical products containing a single basic compound or "raw material" and products containing combinations of chemical substances.

(2) **Penal sanctions** are sanctions imposed by a court related to the commission of a criminal offense. Courts can have broad, but not unlimited discretion in the application of such sanctions. The nature of the sanctions usually, but not always, consists of a deprivation of liberty (full incarceration, house arrest, supervision, or other conditional restrictions on an individual's liberty) and can also include a monetary penalty, such as a fine or the removal of a license or right. The latter type of penal sanctions in some jurisdictions are often imposed on "legal" persons (e.g. companies), entities that it makes no sense to punish by imprisonment. At the same time, however, company directors, officers and employees could be subject to penal sanctions that provide for imprisonment. In some other jurisdictions, monetary sanctions against legal entities are applied by way of administrative sanctions imposed by regulatory or supervisory agencies.

(3) **Civil sanctions** are sanctions imposed by a court that relate to civil actions, such as the commission of a wrongful act, often awarded to one person against another, under a civil code or other laws (but not pursuant to criminal offenses) or for failure to comply with that code or those laws, the purpose of which is to secure a civil indemnity (damages), reparation or payment of a monetary penalty. Civil actions proceed independently of criminal prosecutions. Civil sanctions can vary significantly in the awarding of damages, especially when juries are involved in the determination of the quantum of the sanction.

(4) **Administrative sanctions** are sanctions imposed by an administrative tribunal or some other administrative control body against persons (including "legal" persons) who fail to comply with directives, regulations and other norms imposed by certain agencies of the state. The sanctions are largely regulatory in nature and can consist of prescribed financial penalties as well as the suspension or revocation of licenses, permits and other rights.

NUMBER OF PRE-EXPORT (RE-EXPORT) NOTIFICATIONS FOR CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES, BY YEAR, SENT BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITY OF THE EXPORTING OR TRANSIT COUNTRY

CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine effectiveness in preventing diversion of controlled chemical substances used for the illicit manufacture of drugs

A. 1. Does your country export chemical substances or handle these substances in-transit?

	Y	N	
a.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Export
b.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In transit

2. If the answer is “yes”, in either case above, please continue with the questions in this Indicator. If in both cases above the answer is “no”, please proceed to the next Indicator.

B. Please indicate how many pre-export notifications ⁽¹⁾ for controlled chemical substances ⁽²⁾ your country issued during the years 2004-2006 to countries importing or transshipping these chemicals.

Number of Pre-export Notifications Issued			
Importing / transshipment countries	2004	2005	2006
Total			

C. What number of the pre-export notifications sent by your country in the years 2004-2006 were not approved by the importing or transit countries?

Number of Pre-export Notifications Rejected by the Importing or Transit Countries		
2004	2005	2006

D. What benefits have you experienced through your use of pre-export notifications?

--

E. Indicate the number of problems that you may have encountered when sending a pre-export notification to a transit or importing country.

		Problems Encountered	Number of Times Problem Occurred			
			2004	2005	2006	
Y	N					
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	No response			
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Late response			
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Request for additional information			
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Not approved			
5.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)					

F. Observations:

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G. Agency and official providing information:

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Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Pre-export notifications** refers to the exchange that takes place between a country proposing to export or re-export controlled chemical substances to another country which is the end recipient of the chemical or through which the chemicals will be transshipped. These notifications are used as a means to confirm the identity of end users of the consignment. They also provide an opportunity to exchange information between agencies responsible for the control of chemicals, to identify potential problem shipments and to provide advance notice of shipments for administrative, investigational and operational purposes.

⁽²⁾ **Controlled chemical substances** means chemical substances contained in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 as well as those chemical substances controlled by the reporting country and listed in CICAD's Model Regulations and other substances not included in said Model Regulations. Such substances include chemical products containing a single basic compound or "raw material" and products containing combinations of chemical substances.

PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS FOR CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES REPLIED TO ON TIME BY YOUR COUNTRY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER OF PRE-EXPORT NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED, BY YEAR

CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine effectiveness in preventing diversion of controlled chemical substances used for the illicit manufacture of drugs

- A. 1. Does your country import chemical substances or handle these substances in-transit?
- Y N
- a. Import
- b. In transit
2. If the answer is “yes” in either case above, please continue with the questions in this Indicator. If in both cases above the answer is “no”, please proceed to the next Indicator.

B. How many pre-export notifications ⁽¹⁾ for controlled chemical substances ⁽²⁾ did your country receive in the years 2004-2006 and what number did you respond to in a timely manner?

	2004	2005	2006
1. Number of pre-export notifications received by your country			
2. Number of timely replies sent by your country (maximum of 15 days)			
3. Number of timely replies received in relation to the total number of notifications received			

C. What number of responses to pre-export notifications received by your country from exporting countries in the years 2004-2006 were not approved or resulted in an investigation in your country?

	2004	2005	2006
1. Number of pre-export notifications not approved by your country			
2. Number of investigations initiated by your country			

D. What benefits have you experienced through your use of pre-export notifications?

--

E. Indicate the problems that you may have encountered when attempting to respond to pre-export notifications received by your country from exporting countries:

		Problems Encountered	Number of Times Problem Occurred			
			2004	2005	2006	
Y	N					
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insufficient time to respond before scheduled shipping			
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Insufficient information			
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Incorrect information			
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify)			

F. Observations:

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G. Agency and official providing information:

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Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Pre-export notifications** refers to the exchange that takes place between a country proposing to export or re-export controlled chemical substances to another country which is the end recipient of the chemical or through which the chemicals will be transshipped. These notifications are used as a means to confirm the identity of end users of the consignment. They also provide an opportunity to exchange information between agencies responsible for the control of

chemicals, to identify potential problem shipments and to provide advance notice of shipments for administrative, investigational and operational purposes.

(2) **Controlled chemical substances** means chemical substances contained in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 as well as those chemical substances controlled by the reporting country and listed in CICAD's Model Regulations and other substances not included in said Model Regulations. Such substances include chemical products containing a single basic compound or "raw material" and products containing combinations of chemical substances.

CONTROLLED CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES SEIZED, BY NUMBER AND QUANTITIES, AND DISPOSED OF BY SUBSTANCE, BY QUANTITY AND BY YEAR

CONTROL OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the volumes of seizures in cases of diversion of chemical substances

- A. How many seizures ⁽¹⁾ involving controlled chemical substances ⁽²⁾ were made during the years 2004-2006 and what volumes/quantities did this involve?

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete this table. Please continue with question B.

Controlled chemical substances	Number of seizures			Unit of measure kilos, metric tons, liters	Quantities seized		
	2004	2005	2006		2004	2005	2006
Total							

- B. Which seized controlled chemical substances were disposed ⁽³⁾ of during the years 2004-2006 and what volumes/quantities did this involve?

Controlled chemical substances	Unit of measure	Quantities disposed of		
	kilos, metric tons, liters	2004	2005	2006
Total				

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Seizure** means temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property.

⁽²⁾ **Controlled chemical substances** means chemical substances contained in Tables I and II of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 as well as those chemical substances controlled by the reporting country and listed in CICAD's Model Regulations and other substances not included in said Model Regulations. Such substances include chemical products containing a single basic compound or "raw material" and products containing combinations of chemical substances.

⁽³⁾ **Disposed of** includes sale (where permitted) and destruction or otherwise rendering unusable (e.g. dilution, neutralization, incineration). The authority to dispose of these controlled chemical substances and the circumstances under which this can be done are usually defined by legislation or regulations. In most cases, this requires a formal act of a competent legal authority.

⁽⁴⁾ **Neutralization** refers to a process that changes the chemical composition or nature of a controlled chemical substance rendering it useless for diversion and use in the production of illicit drugs.

QUANTITY OF DRUGS SEIZED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND QUANTITIES OF DRUGS SEIZED BY SUBSTANCE, BY MEASURE AND BY YEAR

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR

To determine seizures made in connection with illicit drug trafficking

- A. Please indicate the number of seizures and quantities of drugs seized ⁽¹⁾ by law enforcement agencies during the years 2004-2006.

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete this table. Please continue with questions B and C.

	Type of drugs	Number of seizures			Quantities of drugs seized		
		2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006
1.	Opium						
2.	Poppy Plants						
3.	Poppy Seeds						
4.	Morphine						
5.	Heroin						
6.	Coca Leaf						
7.	Coca Paste						
8.	Cocaine Base						
9.	Cocaine Hydrochloride						
10.	Crack Cocaine						
11.	Basuco (residues or impurities)						
12.	Cannabis plants						
13.	Leaf Cannabis (grass)						
14.	Cannabis Resin (hashish)						
15.	Hashish Oil (liquid cannabis)						
16.	Cannabis Seed						
17.	LSD						
18.	Amphetamine/methamphetamine						
19.	Other amphetamine-like stimulants ⁽²⁾						
20.	MDMA (Ecstasy) and derivatives						
21.	GHB						
22.	Methadone						
23.	Others (specify)						

B. Observations:

C. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Seizure** means temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, disposition or movement of property or temporarily assuming custody or control of property.

⁽²⁾ **Other amphetamine-like stimulants** include synthetic drugs subject to abuse with stimulant properties such as enhanced alertness, attention and energy; elevated blood pressure; increased heart rate; increased respiration; suppressed appetite; sleep deprivation.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AND PUBLIC OFFICIALS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND ACTS OF CORRUPTION RELATED TO DRUG TRAFFICKING

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

**PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR**

To estimate the quantity of persons and public officials being processed for illicit drug trafficking and corruption related to illicit drug trafficking

If your country has provided the information requested in A and B to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), please continue to question C.

- A. During the years 2004-2006, how many people were formally charged ⁽¹⁾ in your country with illicit drug trafficking ⁽²⁾ ?

Number of persons formally charged		
2004	2005	2006

- B. During the years 2004-2006, how many people were convicted in your country for illicit drug trafficking ?

Number of persons convicted		
2004	2005	2006

- C. Please indicate the number of public officials formally charged for acts of corruption ⁽³⁾ related to illicit drug trafficking ⁽⁴⁾:

Year	Number of public officials charged
1. 2004	
2. 2005	
3. 2006	

- D. Please indicate the number of public officials convicted for acts of corruption related to illicit drug trafficking:

Year	Number of public officials convicted
2004	
2005	
2006	

E. Please indicate the number of public officials formally charged with offenses related to illicit drug trafficking ⁽⁵⁾.

Year	Number of public officials formally charged
2004	
2005	
2006	

F. Please indicate the number of public officials convicted of offenses related to illicit drug trafficking.

Year	Number of public officials convicted
2004	
2005	
2006	

G. Observations:

H. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **“Formally Charged”** as used in this indicator refers, in general, to the proceeding in which an individual receives the charges as part of criminal proceedings, when the investigative work has been completed.

⁽²⁾ **Illicit drug trafficking** is as referred to in Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the 1988 U.N. Convention. Generally speaking this means possession for the purpose of trafficking, cultivation, production (including manufacturing and processing), import/export, distribution and sale.

⁽³⁾ **Acts of Corruption** are those identified in Articles VI, VIII, IX, and XI of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption:

1. The solicitation or acceptance by a government official of a bribe (Art. VI.a)
2. The offering or granting to a government official of a bribe (Art. VI.b).
3. Any act or omission by a government official for the purpose of illicitly obtaining benefits for himself or for a third party (Art. VI.c)
4. The fraudulent use or concealment of property derived from an act of corruption (Art. VI.d)
5. Transnational bribery of a government official (Art. VIII).
6. Illicit enrichment of a government official (Art. IX)

7. The improper use by a government official of classified or confidential information (Art. XI.1.a)
8. Embezzlement by a government official (Art. XI.1.b)

⁽⁴⁾ This indicator refers to public officials who commit a corruption offense related to illicit drug trafficking, for example, judges or law enforcement agents receiving bribes from drug traffickers so as not to arrest or sentence those criminals.

⁽⁵⁾ This indicator refers to public officials who commit an offense directly related to illicit drug trafficking as defined by national law, for example, those who belong to a drug cartel or drug trafficking organization.

NUMBER OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED WITH AND CONVICTED OF ILLICIT POSSESSION OF DRUGS

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To estimate the number of persons involved in cases related possession of illicit drugs and to determine the respective legal framework

- A. During the years 2004-2006, how many people were formally charged ⁽¹⁾ in your country with illicit drug possession ⁽²⁾ ?

Number of persons formally charged		
2004	2005	2006

- B. During the years 2004-2006, how many people were convicted in your country of illicit drug possession?

If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete this question.

Number of persons convicted		
2004	2005	2006

- C. 1. Does your country have laws or regulations that permit (treat as lawful) the possession of drugs for personal use?

Y
N

2. If the answer is "yes", please indicate which drugs are permitted and what are the maximum amounts allowed.

Drug	Provisions permitting possession for personal use	Maximum amounts allowed

- D. 1. Does your country have provincial, state, or local provisions establishing that possession for personal use is lawful?

Y N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please complete the table below:

Drug	Provisions permitting possession for personal use	Maximum amounts allowed

- E. What criteria or limits are used to distinguish possession for personal use ⁽³⁾ from possession for illicit trafficking purposes?

- F. 1. Does your country have national laws or regulations establishing exceptions within the definition of the offense of possession for personal use?

Y N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please indicate which drugs and amounts are not considered an offense as regards possession for personal use, and the measures taken in that connection.

Drug	Maximum amounts allowed	Measures taken

- G 1. Have judgments been issued in your country that found lawful possession for personal use ⁽⁴⁾?

Y
N

2. If the answer is yes, please indicate what kind of drug, the quantity, and the number of people that have benefitted from such judgements.

Drug	Maximum amounts allowed	Number of people that benefitted

- H. 1. When a person is charged with or convicted of illicit possession for personal use, are alternative measures ⁽⁵⁾ to the sentence available in your country?

Y
N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please indicate the alternative measures applied.

Type of measure	Number of persons to whom it has been applied

3. If such alternative measures have been applied, have their results been evaluated?

Y
N

- I. During the years 2004-2006, how many persons were arrested for illicit possession of drugs for personal use?

Number of persons arrested		
2004	2005	2006

- J. Observations:

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- K. Agency and official providing information:

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Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **“Formally Charged”** as used in this indicator refers, in general, to the proceeding in which the individual receives the charges as part of criminal proceedings, after the investigative work has been completed.

⁽²⁾ **Illicit drug possession** means non-trafficking related-possession. Domestic legislation on drugs defines specific offenses which may include, while not limited to, personal use or consumption.

⁽³⁾ **Criteria:** Possession for personal use includes, for example, drug amounts found on a person.

⁽⁴⁾ Refers to cases involving illicit drug possession in which judgments have determined that possession is for personal use and, in consequence, have not applied the legally established sanctions that would normally be imposed.

⁽⁵⁾ **Alternative measures** are measures applied instead of judicial proceedings or the imposition of sanctions, such as “drug treatment courts,” therapeutic measures aimed at rehabilitation and social reintegration, and educational measures, among others.

Illicit drugs means the substances contained in Article 1.n and 1.r of the UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988).

**OPERATIONAL INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND
COLLABORATION AMONG NATIONAL AUTHORITIES
RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTROLLING ILLICIT DRUG
TRAFFICKING**

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

**PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR**

To determine the effectiveness of national and international coordination in preventing and suppressing illicit drug trafficking

- A. 1. By what means does your country promote or facilitate timely operational information exchange and collaboration among national authorities within your country responsible for controlling illicit drug trafficking?

2. What have been the principal achievements in applying these means?

3. What major impediments have been encountered in ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration?

- B. 1. What means does your country use to promote or facilitate the timely exchange of operative information and collaboration between national authorities responsible for the control of illicit drug trafficking with other countries?

2. What have been the principal achievements in applying these means?

3. What major impediments have been encountered in ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration?

D. Observations:

E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

JUDICIAL COOPERATION REQUESTS REGARDING ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING BASED ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine the effectiveness of coordination at the international level to prevent and suppress illicit drug trafficking

A. Indicate the number of judicial cooperation requests regarding illicit drug trafficking made by your country to other states based on international agreements ⁽¹⁾ and the number of replies granting the request.

Number of requests			Number of replies granting the request		
2004 ⁽²⁾	2005 ⁽²⁾	2006 ⁽²⁾	2004	2005	2006

B. Indicate the number of judicial cooperation requests regarding illicit drug trafficking received by your country based on international agreements ⁽¹⁾ and the number of replies made granting the request.

Number of requests			Number of replies granting the request		
2004 ⁽²⁾	2005 ⁽²⁾	2006 ⁽²⁾	2004	2005	2006

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **International agreements** include, among others, Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs), mutual legal assistance treaties, and other bilateral or multilateral cooperation agreements.

⁽²⁾ **Under the years indicated** in the table, the number of requests does not necessarily have to match the number of replies. There may be more replies in a given year than requests if they have accumulated from previous years.

NUMBER OF EXTRADITION REQUESTS FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING CASES MADE BY YOUR COUNTRY TO OTHER STATES AND THE NUMBER OF REPLIES RECEIVED

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the effectiveness of the international cooperation system to prevent and suppress illicit drug trafficking

- A. Indicate the number of requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases, made by your country to other states, and the number of replies granting the request.

Number of requests made by your country			Number of replies granting the request		
2004 ⁽¹⁾	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2005	2006

- B. In cases where the request was not granted, please indicate reasons given by the requested country.

Year	Reasons for not granting ⁽²⁾		
	Errors in procedure of the request	Insufficient legal basis	Other (specify)
2004			
2005			
2006			
TOTAL			

- C. Please identify the central authority responsible for making requests for extradition to other countries.

D. Please indicate the countries with which your country has extradition treaties:

Countries

E. What major impediments have been encountered in extradition requests to other countries in illicit drug trafficking cases?

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F. Observations:

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G. Agency and official providing information:

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Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Under the years indicated** in the table, the number of requests does not necessarily have to match the number of replies; because of processing delays there may be more replies in a given year than requests if they have accumulated from previous years.

⁽²⁾ Please provide the number of times for each category.

NUMBER OF EXTRADITION REQUESTS FOR ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING RECEIVED BY YOUR COUNTRY

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the international cooperation offered to prevent, control, and suppress illicit drug trafficking

- A. Indicate the number of requests for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases received by your country from other states, and the number of replies granting the request.

Number of requests received by your country			Number of replies granting the request		
2004 ⁽¹⁾	2005 ⁽¹⁾	2006 ⁽¹⁾	2004	2005	2006

- B. In cases where all the requests were not granted, please indicate the reason.

Year	Reasons for not granting		
	errors in procedure in receiving the request	Insufficient legal basis	Other (specify)
2004			
2005			
2006			
TOTAL			

- C. 1. Is extradition of your nationals permitted under national law?

Y N

2. If the answer is “no”, are exceptions permitted for illicit drug trafficking cases or other transnational crimes?

Y

N

- D. Please identify the central authority or other agencies responsible for receiving extradition requests.

- E. What major impediments have been encountered in receiving requests from other countries for extradition in illicit drug trafficking cases?

- F. Observations⁽²⁾:

- G. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Under the years indicated** in the table, the number of requests does not necessarily have to match the number of replies; because of processing delays there may be more replies in a given year than requests if they have accumulated from previous years.

⁽²⁾ Other forms of informal cooperation among countries which lead to extradition may be noted under observations.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING ON THE CONTROL OF ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

ILLICIT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine the existence of specialized training on illicit drug trafficking for law enforcement, security and customs officers

- A. 1. Has your country developed specialized training courses or briefings ⁽¹⁾ for law enforcement, security, customs officers, prosecutors or the judiciary to address illicit drug trafficking?

Y N

2. If the answer is “yes”, please provide details of specialized training courses delivered in the years 2004-2006:

Name of course	Location	Participating countries ⁽²⁾	Participating Agencies ⁽³⁾

- B. Please indicate if the above noted courses delivered during the evaluation period satisfied the training needs of your country:

Y N

- C. Identify specific training needs that are not covered by those currently offered in your country.

D. Observations:

E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

- ⁽¹⁾ **Specialized Training Courses or Briefings** refers to initiatives or activities developed and implemented by the country intended to increase awareness or build capacity, expertise or skills in matters related to the control of illicit drugs and related areas such as the control of chemicals, and money laundering control to mention a few. These initiatives or activities could be in the form of training seminars, courses, briefings or other similar vehicles.
- ⁽²⁾ **Participating Countries** refers to individuals from other countries that participated in the specialized training course.
- ⁽³⁾ **Participating Agencies** refers to the national or international agencies, departments, organizations or entities that were involved in the initiative either as participants, trainers or to help organize or fund it.

OPERATIONAL SCOPE AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR CONTROLLING MOVEMENT OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS AND PREVENTING THEIR DIVERSION

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine operational scope and legal framework in preventing diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials

A. Identify the national entity/entities responsible for the following control activities in relation to firearms⁽¹⁾, ammunition⁽²⁾, explosives⁽³⁾ and other related materials⁽⁴⁾:

Firearms	
Responsibility	National Entity
1. Issuance of import ⁽⁵⁾ and in-transit licenses and authorizations ⁽⁶⁾	
2. Issuance of export licenses ⁽⁷⁾	
3. Cancellation of licenses and authorizations	
4. Confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition	
5. Information exchange within the country among relevant national entities	
6. Information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries	

Ammunition	
Responsibility	National Entity
1. Issuance of import ⁽⁵⁾ and in-transit licenses and authorizations ⁽⁶⁾	
2. Issuance of export licenses ⁽⁷⁾	
3. Cancellation of licenses and authorizations	
4. Confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition	
5. Information exchange within the country among relevant national entities	
6. Information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries	

Explosives	
Responsibility	National Entity
1. Issuance of import ⁽⁵⁾ and in-transit licenses and authorizations ⁽⁶⁾	
2. Issuance of export licenses ⁽⁷⁾	
3. Cancellation of licenses and authorizations	
4. Confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked explosives	
5. Information exchange within the country among relevant national entities	
6. Information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries	

Other Related Materials	
Responsibility	National Entity
1. Issuance of import ⁽⁵⁾ and in-transit licenses and authorizations ⁽⁶⁾	
2. Issuance of export licenses ⁽⁷⁾	
3. Cancellation of licenses and authorizations	
4. Confiscation or forfeiture of illicitly trafficked firearms or ammunition	
5. Information exchange within the country among relevant national entities	
6. Information exchange with relevant national entities in other countries	

B. What major impediments have been encountered in ensuring effective information exchange and collaboration among the competent national entities ⁽⁸⁾?

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C. Provide the titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws and/or regulations that criminalize the illicit trafficking⁽⁹⁾ and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials and the sanctions for non-compliance.

Titles, dates and relevant articles of current laws and/or regulations that criminalize the illicit trafficking and manufacture of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials	Sanction ⁽¹⁰⁾

D. During the years 2004 – 2006, how many persons were formally charged ⁽¹¹⁾ in your country with illicit possession and trafficking⁽⁹⁾ of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials?

Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Firearms and Ammunition		
Number of persons formally charged		
2004	2005	2006

Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Explosives		
Number of persons formally charged		
2004	2005	2006

Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Other Related Materials		
Number of persons formally charged		
2004	2005	2006

E. During the years 2004 – 2006, how many persons were convicted of illicit possession and trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials?

Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Firearms		
Number of persons convicted		
2004	2005	2006

Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Ammunition		
Number of persons convicted		
2004	2005	2006

Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Explosives		
Number of persons convicted		
2004	2005	2006

Illicit Possession and Trafficking of Other Related Materials		
Number of persons convicted		
2004	2005	2006

F. Provide the titles, dates and relevant articles of current laws and/or regulations that establish administrative controls over the importation, exportation and in-transit movement of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials; and the number and type of sanctions⁽¹⁰⁾ in cases of non-compliance. Please annex the text of the relevant articles, if available.

Firearms and Ammunition

Operation under administrative control		Title, dates and articles of current laws and/or regulations	Type of sanction for non-compliance	Number of sanctions for the years 2004-2006
Y	N			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Importation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exportation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In-Transit		

Explosives

Operation under administrative control		Title, dates and articles of current laws and/or regulations	Type of sanction for non-compliance	Number of sanctions for the years 2004-2006
Y	N			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Importation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exportation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In-Transit		

Other Related Materials

Operation under administrative control		Title, dates and articles of current laws and/or regulations	Type of sanction for non-compliance	Number of sanctions for the years 2004-2006
Y	N			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Importation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exportation		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In-Transit		

G. Observations:

H. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Firearms:**

- a)- any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or
- b)- any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.

⁽²⁾ **Ammunition:** the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.

⁽³⁾ **Explosives:** any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:

- a)- substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or
- b)- substances and articles listed in the Annex to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

⁽⁴⁾ **Other related materials:** any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.

⁽⁵⁾ **Import** is defined as such in Article 1.3 of the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

⁽⁶⁾ **In-transit movement** occurs whenever a shipment passes through a customs jurisdiction that is neither the country of importation or exportation.

⁽⁷⁾ **Export** is defined as such in Article 1.3 of the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of the International Movement of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

⁽⁸⁾ In most instances a mix of ministries, departments or agencies in a country is involved in different aspects of the control of firearms and ammunition.

⁽⁹⁾ **Illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials** includes (a) the introduction into the country of firearms, ammunition, explosives and/or other related materials in violation of the laws that regulate their importation, exportation or in-transit, (b) illegal commercial transactions within the country. In accordance with the legal framework of each country, this can be a special offense or included in other offenses such as smuggling. Illicit trafficking also takes its meaning from Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials and (c) diversion of these items from an official transaction between two or more states to the illicit market.

⁽¹⁰⁾ **Sanction** refers to the length of sentence for the offenses of the illicit trafficking of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials. Please indicate whether or not there are provisions for additional sanctions, such as a fine.

⁽¹¹⁾ **“Formally Charged”** as used in this indicator refers, in general, to the proceeding in which the individual receives the charges as part of criminal proceedings, after the investigative work has been completed.

FOR THE IMPORTING OR IN-TRANSIT COUNTRY: OPERATION OF NATIONAL LAWS AND/OR REGULATIONS THAT REQUIRE, BEFORE AUTHORIZING THE ENTRY OF SHIPMENTS OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS INTO YOUR COUNTRY, THAT THE NECESSARY IMPORT OR IN-TRANSIT LICENSES OR AUTHORIZATIONS HAVE FIRST BEEN ISSUED

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine the effectiveness of controls utilized in preventing the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials

- A. Please provide the titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws and/or regulations that require that your country issue the corresponding import ⁽¹⁾ or in-transit ⁽²⁾ licenses or authorizations before permitting the entry of a shipment of firearms⁽³⁾, ammunition⁽⁴⁾, explosives⁽⁵⁾ and other related materials⁽⁶⁾. Please annex the text of the relevant articles.

Titles, dates and relevant articles

- B. Please provide the number of times a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials was not authorized for entry because the necessary import licenses or authorizations were not issued, in the years 2004 – 2006.

Year	Firearms shipments	Ammunition shipments	Explosives shipments	Other Related Materials
2004				
2005				
2006				

- C. Please provide the total quantities of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials that were not authorized for entry due to the lack of a necessary import or in-transit license or authorization in the years 2004 – 2006.

Year	Quantities of firearms	Quantities of ammunition	Quantities of explosives	Quantities of other Related Materials
2004				
2005				
2006				

- D. Observations:

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E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ The term **importation** takes its meaning from Article 1.3 of the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

⁽²⁾ **An in-transit movement** occurs whenever a shipment passes through a customs jurisdiction that is neither the exporting nor importing country.

⁽³⁾ **Firearms:**

- a)- any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or
- b)- any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.

⁽⁴⁾ **Ammunition:** the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.

⁽⁵⁾ **Explosives:** any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:

- a)- substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or
- b)- substances and articles listed in the Annex to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

⁽⁶⁾ **Other related materials:** any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.

FOR THE EXPORTING COUNTRY: OPERATION OF NATIONAL LAWS AND/OR REGULATIONS THAT REQUIRE, BEFORE ISSUING THE EXPORT LICENSE OR AUTHORIZATION, THAT THE IMPORTING COUNTRY HAS FIRST ISSUED THE NECESSARY LICENSES OR AUTHORIZATIONS

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine the effectiveness of controls utilized in preventing the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials

A. Please provide the titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws and/or regulations that require that before your country issues an export ⁽¹⁾ license or authorization for shipments of firearms⁽²⁾, ammunition⁽³⁾, explosives⁽⁴⁾ and other related materials⁽⁵⁾ the importing country has first issued the necessary licenses or authorizations. Please annex the text of the relevant articles.

Titles, dates and relevant articles	

B. Please provide the number of times an export license or authorization was not issued by your country because the necessary licenses or authorizations were not first issued by the importing country during the years 2004 – 2006.

Year	Firearms shipments	Ammunition shipments	Explosives shipments	Other Related Materials
2004				
2005				
2006				

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ The terms **export** and **import** takes their meaning from Article 1.3 of the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

⁽²⁾ **Firearms:**

- a)- any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or
- b)- any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.

⁽³⁾ **Ammunition:** the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.

⁽⁴⁾ **Explosives:** any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:

- a)- substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or
- b)- substances and articles listed in the Annex to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

⁽⁵⁾ **Other related materials:** any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.

FOR THE EXPORTING COUNTRY: OPERATION OF NATIONAL LAWS AND/OR REGULATIONS THAT REQUIRE, BEFORE AUTHORIZING THE EXPORT OF SHIPMENTS OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES, AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS, THAT THE IN-TRANSIT COUNTRIES HAVE ISSUED THE NECESSARY LICENSES OR AUTHORIZATIONS⁽¹⁾

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine the effectiveness of controls utilized in preventing the diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials

- A. Please provide the titles, dates and relevant articles of current national laws and/or regulations that require that, before your country authorizes embarkation of shipments of firearms⁽²⁾, ammunition⁽³⁾, explosives⁽⁴⁾ and other related materials⁽⁵⁾ the in-transit⁽⁶⁾ country has first issued the necessary licenses or authorizations. Please annex the text of the relevant articles.

Titles, dates and relevant articles

- B. Please provide the number of times a shipment of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials was not authorized to be exported ⁽⁷⁾ by your country because the necessary licenses or authorizations were not first issued by the in-transit country, during the years 2004–2006.

Year	Firearms shipments	Ammunition shipments	Explosives shipments	Other related materials shipments
2004				
2005				
2006				

- C. Observations:

- D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

- ⁽¹⁾ Countries which have ratified any regional or international instrument that creates the obligation identified in this indicator or that have a similar obligation under national law, should be in a position to fully respond to this indicator. Other countries are encouraged to respond to the fullest extent possible or make an appropriate observation in the comments section.
- ⁽²⁾ **Firearms:**
- a)- any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or
 - b)- any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.
- ⁽³⁾ **Ammunition:** the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.
- ⁽⁴⁾ **Explosives:** any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:
- a)- substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or
 - b)- substances and articles listed in the Annex to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.
- ⁽⁵⁾ **Other related materials:** any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.
- ⁽⁶⁾ An **in-transit** movement occurs whenever a shipment passes through a customs jurisdiction that is neither the exporting nor importing country.
- ⁽⁷⁾ The term **export** takes its meaning from Article 1.3 of the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

QUANTITY OF ILLICITLY TRAFFICKED FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS CONFISCATED

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

**PURPOSE OF
INDICATOR**

To determine the effectiveness of the system for confiscation in cases of diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials

- A. Quantities of illicitly trafficked ⁽¹⁾ firearms⁽²⁾, ammunition⁽³⁾, explosives⁽⁴⁾ and other related materials⁽⁵⁾ confiscated⁽⁶⁾ during the years 2004 – 2006.

* If your country has provided this information to the Uniform Drug Supply Control Statistical System (CICDAT) in coordination with the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), then it is not necessary to complete this table. Please continue with question B.

Quantity of firearms confiscated			
2004	2005	2006	Total

Quantity of ammunition confiscated			
2004	2005	2006	Total

Quantity of explosives confiscated			
2004	2005	2006	Total

Quantity of other related materials confiscated			
2004	2005	2006	Total

- B. 1. Please indicate number of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials confiscated in relation to arrests for illicit drug trafficking offenses ⁽⁷⁾.

Year	Number of arrests	Quantity of confiscated firearms	Quantity of confiscated ammunition	Quantity of confiscated explosives	Quantity of Other related materials	Number of operations
2004						
2005						
2006						

2. If there are no registers kept, please indicate if in investigations of confiscated firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials, it is possible to estimate, in percentage terms, how many of them were destined for illicit drug trafficking organizations?

Y N

3. If the answer is “yes”, please indicate in the following table:

Destined for illicit drug trafficking organizations				
Year	Percentage of firearms	Percentage of ammunition	Percentage of explosives	Percentage of other related materials
2004				
2005				
2006				

C. Observations:

D. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

(1) **Illicit trafficking of firearms** includes (a) the introduction into the country firearms and/or ammunition in violation of the laws that regulate their importation, exportation or in-transit and (b) illegal commercial transactions within the country. In accordance with the legal framework of each country, this can be a special offense or included in other offenses such as smuggling. Illicit trafficking also takes its meaning from Article 1 of the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

(2) **Firearms:**

- a)- any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or
- b)- any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.

(3) **Ammunition:** the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.

(4) **Explosives:** any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:

- a)- substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or
- b)- substances and articles listed in the Annex to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

(5) **Other related materials:** any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.

(6) Following the language from the Vienna Conventions: “**Confiscation**”, which includes forfeiture where applicable, means the permanent deprivation of property by order of a court or other competent authority.

(7) **Illicit drug trafficking** means the offenses identified in Article 3, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL DATABASE OR RECORD KEEPING SYSTEM THAT MAINTAINS A RECORD BY DATES, DESCRIPTION AND SERIAL OR LOT NUMBERS OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS IMPORTED, EXPORTED OR MOVING IN-TRANSIT

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR To determine the existence of import, export, and in-transit registers of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials

- A. Is there a national database or record keeping system that maintains a record (by date, description and serial or lot number) of the importation, exportation ⁽¹⁾ and in-transit ⁽²⁾ of firearms⁽³⁾, ammunition ⁽⁴⁾, explosives ⁽⁵⁾ and other related materials⁽⁶⁾?

Transaction	Firearms		Ammunition		Explosives		Related Materials	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Importation								
2. Exportation								
3. In-Transit								

- B. Provide the number of years the records are kept.

Transaction	Firearms	Ammunition	Explosives	Related Materials
1. Importation				
2. Exportation				
3. In-Transit				

- C. Are these records computerized?

Transaction	Firearms		Ammunition		Explosives		Related Materials	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Importation								
2. Exportation								
3. In-Transit								

- D. Observations:

E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Importation** and **exportation** take their meaning from Article 1.3 of the OAS/CICAD Model Regulations for the Control of Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition.

⁽²⁾ **In-Transit** movements occur whenever a shipment passes through a customs jurisdiction that is neither the exporting nor importing country.

⁽³⁾ **Firearms:**

- a)- any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or
- b)- any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.

⁽⁴⁾ **Ammunition:** the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.

⁽⁵⁾ **Explosives:** any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:

- a)- substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or
- b)- substances and articles listed in the Annex to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

⁽⁶⁾ **Other related materials:** any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.

OPERATIONAL SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES OF ENTITIES RESPONSIBLE FOR INFORMATION EXCHANGE AND COLLABORATION BETWEEN COUNTRIES, IN RELATION TO THE CONTROL OF FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES AND OTHER RELATED MATERIALS

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

To determine on the international level the operational scope of the responsible entities for the prevention of diversion of firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other related materials

- A. Identify the national entity or entities responsible for the exchange of information and collaboration with agencies in other countries regarding the control of firearms⁽¹⁾, ammunition⁽²⁾, explosives⁽³⁾ and other related materials⁽⁴⁾ and the type of information shared.

National Entity or Entities	Type of information shared

- B. If there is more than one national entity responsible for controlling the exchange of information and collaboration with similar agencies in other countries, which of the following means or mechanisms are used to promote or facilitate information exchange and collaboration among the national entities⁽⁵⁾?

	Y	N	Means/Mechanisms of Cooperation
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interagency committee
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joint forces/operations
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Joint training
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interagency information systems/networks ⁽⁶⁾
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Interagency communication systems/networks ⁽⁷⁾
6.	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify)		<input type="text"/>

- C. Identify by name the aforementioned means or mechanisms of cooperation to promote or facilitate information exchange and collaboration with similar agencies in other countries and indicate under whose authority they operate.

Name	Authority

- D. Observations:

- E. Agency and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Firearms:**

- a)- any barreled weapon which will or is designed to or may be readily converted to expel a bullet or projectile by the action of an explosive, except antique firearms manufactured before the 20th Century or their replicas; or
- b)- any other weapon or destructive device such as any explosive, incendiary or gas bomb, grenade, rocket, rocket launcher, missile, missile system, or mine.

⁽²⁾ **Ammunition:** the complete round or its components, including cartridge cases, primers, propellant powder, bullets, or projectiles that are used in any firearm.

⁽³⁾ **Explosives:** any substance or article that is made, manufactured, or used to produce an explosion, detonation, or propulsive or pyrotechnic effect, except:

- a)- substances and articles that are not in and of themselves explosive; or
- b)- substances and articles listed in the Annex to the Inter-American Convention Against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials.

⁽⁴⁾ **Other related materials:** any component, part, or replacement part of a firearm, or an accessory which can be attached to a firearm.

⁽⁵⁾ In many instances a mix of ministries, departments or agencies in a country are involved in different aspects of the control of firearms and ammunition.

⁽⁶⁾ **Interagency information systems/networks** refers to computerized or manual information databases to which the agencies have common access.

⁽⁷⁾ **Interagency communications systems/networks** refers to a system that links the various agencies and facilitates communication and information exchange among the officials.

PURPOSE OF INDICATOR

Determine the national system for the control of money laundering

- A. Does your country belong to a Financial Action Organization (FATF, CFATF, GAFISUD)?

FATF	CFATF	GAFISUD

- B. Indicate the year when the aforementioned organization last carried out an evaluation of your country, and annex the evaluation report:

200_

- C. Indicate if, after the evaluation, your country participated in a follow up process. If this is the case, indicate the year and annex the report.

200_

- D. Indicate if any changes have been registered since the last report (of evaluation or follow up).

- E. Observations:

F. Institution and official providing information:

Definitions and Explanations

⁽¹⁾ **Money laundering** refers to the offense described in Article 2 of the CICAD/OAS Model Regulations Concerning Laundering Offenses Connected to Illicit Drug Trafficking and other serious Offenses, amended in 1999.