

INDICATORS NOT USED IN THE FIRST EVALUATION ROUND

<p>7. Existence of a system for the nationwide distribution of drug-related data and documentation.</p>	<p>System contemplates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographic outreach to urban, suburban and rural areas • Procedures, equipment and data transmission components necessary for users to receive their desired types of information.
<p>11. Existence of prevention campaigns in the media</p>	
<p>12. Existence of participation of private sector in demand reduction programs</p>	<p>For example, private business corporations, universities, NGO's etc.</p>
<p>16 b. Percentage of professionals specialized in drug abuse prevention and treatment that have been trained and continue to work in this area.</p>	<p>Training may be offered nationally or sub-regionally.</p>
<p>19. Use of Emergency Rooms systems to collect data on the prevalence of drug use in order to monitor trends.</p>	
<p>22. Percentage of adolescents that perceive drug use as harmful to health and well-being, and disapprove of illicit drug use.</p>	<p>Measuring the change over time and working toward a net increase in the percentage of youth who perceive drugs as harmful and disapprove of their use</p>

<p>33. Increase in legitimate economic activity in alternative development project areas by year</p>	
<p>42. Number of investigations begun and control measures adopted per year as a consequence of pre-export notifications of controlled chemical substances and on reports of irregular shipments.</p>	
<p>43. Number of seizures of: (a) diverted pharmaceuticals (b) diverted controlled chemical substances by substance and by year.</p>	<p>Includes substances listed in CICAD's Model Regulations and pharmaceuticals</p>
<p>44. a) Quantities of i) pharmaceuticals; ii) controlled chemical substances. Seized and disposed of by substance, by volume, and by year (<i>Part a</i>) was used in the first round) b) quantities of drugs that could have been produced with the controlled chemical substances referred to in (ii) above.</p>	<p>“<u>Disposed of</u>” includes destruction, dilution, neutralization, landfill, incineration, and sale. Includes substances contained in the tables of the CICAD's Model regulations and pharmaceuticals</p>

<p>46. Percentage of officers working in the prevention and control of diversion of (a) Pharmaceuticals, (b) controlled chemical substances that have been trained and percentage of trained officers that continue to work in this area.</p>	
<p>48. Existence of measures⁶, with appropriate legal safeguards, providing for: (a) effective investigative tools, for example; (i) undercover operations, (ii) controlled deliveries, and (iii) use of informants (b) effective prosecutorial tools, for example; (i) criminalization of attempts, (ii) criminalization of conspiracies and all forms of participation (aiding and abetting), and (iii) authorization of negotiated case dispositions (plea bargains).</p>	<p>“<u>Controlled deliveries</u>” means the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments of narcotics drug, to pass out of, or into the territory of one or more countries, with the knowledge and under the supervision of their competent authorities, with a view to identifying persons involved in the commission of drug offences.</p>

⁶ These tools apply not only to drug offenses but to other related criminal activities such as chemical substance diversion, money laundering and illicit firearms trafficking.

<p>49. Existence of measures to strengthen the integrity of the criminal justice system including, among others, the protection of individuals who work in this system such as officials, prosecutors and judges, as well as individuals who cooperate with these authorities</p>	
<p>57. Number of officials participating in the criminal justice process (judges and/or prosecutors) trained in the application of the law in relation to drug trafficking.¹⁰</p>	
<p>58. Number of administrative officers participating in the investigation and control of illicit drug trafficking who have received training in drug trafficking control and who continue to work in this area.</p>	

¹⁰ If there has been no such training the reply should indicate so.

<p>63. Number of administrative and/or regulatory sanctions applied by supervisory entities against companies manufacturing, importing or exporting firearms, ammunition, explosives and other related materials as well as number of judicial sanctions applied.</p>	<p>“<u>Administrative / regulatory sanctions</u>” include fines, increased reporting requirements, restrictions on activities and loss of the licenses or charters that authorize manufacturers, importers and exporters of firearms to carry on business.</p> <p>“<u>Judicial sanctions</u>” are those imposed by a court of law according to the laws of each country.</p>
<p>73. Number of suspicious transactions reported to competent authorities, by year</p>	
<p>74. Value of assets forfeited, by year (by type)</p>	
<p>77. Number of judicial officials (prosecutors and/or judges) trained in the application of the law in relation to money laundering.</p>	
<p>78. Number of administrative officers trained in the investigation and control of money laundering who continue to work in this area.</p>	