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Thematic debate on the follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session**Methodological note on the preparation of the report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem****

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* E/CN.7/2008/1.

** This note has not been edited.



I. Introduction

1. This note explains the methodology used in the preparation of the report of the Executive Director on the world drug problem¹ which involved, where applicable:

(a) The development of the indexes based on the indicators identified in the biennial reports questionnaire covering action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session in 1998; those indexes reflect the responses provided by Member States to the biennial reports questionnaire (BRQ) over its five reporting cycles;

(b) The development of a system for monitoring progress over time based on those core indicators; and

(c) The establishment of the standardized regional groupings; the methodological approach makes it possible to visualize, at the regional level, the progress made by Member States in achieving the targets set in 1998, on the basis of the indicators identified by the Commission, as reflected in the BRQ.

Limitations of the data gathering instrument and other methodological issues are also addressed in brief.

II. States responding in the five reporting cycles

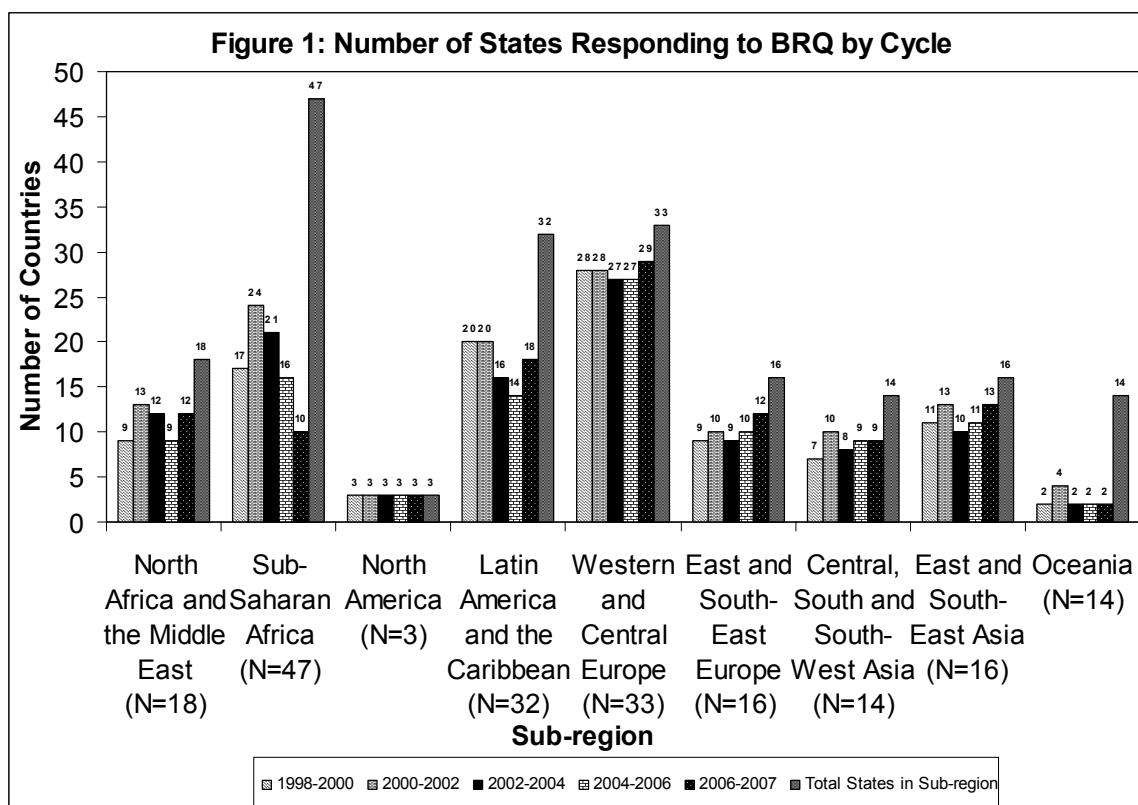
2. Figure 1 below presents the number of countries that responded to the BRQ by subregion as well as the total number of countries in each subregion that responded in each cycle, the last column to the right for each subregion representing the total number of countries in each subregion (N), and the first five columns from the left representing the number of countries in each subregion that responded to the BRQ by cycle.

III. Regional analysis

3. In accordance with Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 42/11, the reporting of the information on global trends has been organized by region.

4. Member States have been grouped under nine subregions: Central, South and South-West Asia; East and South East Asia; Central and West Europe; East and South-East Europe; North Africa and the Middle East; North America; Sub-Saharan Africa; Latin America and the Caribbean; and Oceania (see annex for the composition of each subregion and frequency of response).

¹ E/CN.7/2008/2 and Add.1 to Add.6.



5. There was little variation over the five reporting cycles among the countries responding from North America, Oceania, West and Central Europe, East and South-East Europe, East and South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and North Africa and the Middle East, whereas the countries responding from Central, South and South-West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa varied more between the reporting cycles.

6. It should also be noted that:

(a) Oceania: only New Zealand and Australia have responded to the biennial reports questionnaire (with the exception of 2000-2002);

(b) Latin America and the Caribbean: while nearly all States of the South American region have responded, only a few submissions have been received from States in Central America and the Caribbean;

(c) Sub-Saharan Africa: across all reporting periods less than 50 per cent of the States have responded to the biennial reports questionnaire

IV. Construction of the index

7. Pursuant to Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/2, which requested to arrange the information in an instructive fashion in order to illustrate the results achieved in meeting each of the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration, the Secretariat developed an analytical tool (composite index) to quantify the replies to the various chapters of the BRQ.

8. The index was used for the first time in the biennium 2002-2004 to report progress made in drug demand reduction (E/CN.7/2005/2/Add.1), and in the biennium 2004-2006 for monitoring progress also in other thematic chapters² of the BRQ (E/CN.7/2007/2 and Add.1 and 3 to 6).

9. The indices are based on the responses provided by Member States through the BRQ with regard to the reported implementation and estimated coverage of activities as requested under the different chapters of the BRQ. An analysis has been conducted using the data provided by all those countries that responded to the BRQ in each reporting cycle.

10. The indices are presented as regional averages (min 0%; max 100%). For example, a region reaches 100 per cent implementation rate when all the reporting countries indicate having all the requested measures in place, while a region where all reporting countries report having none of these measures in place has a score of 0 per cent.

11. BRQ questions were chosen for the composite index based on their relative importance to the implementation and the estimated coverage of activities. This selection was validated and further refined by participants in the first UNGASS Expert Consultation held from 6 to 8 February 2007.³

12. The following questions were chosen for constructing the index (values assigned to the questions are indicated in brackets):⁴

A. General drug control infrastructure (E/CN.7/2008/2)

Q1: Does your country have a national drug strategy or an action plan? (1)

Q2: Does your country have a central coordinating entity for the implementation of the national drug strategy or action plan? (1)

Q3: Is the national drug strategy or action plan multisectoral? (0.5)

² With the exception of chapter VI on eradication of illicit crops.

³ As part of the UNGASS expert consultations, held in 2007, all indices were reviewed and revised as was deemed necessary. All indices presented in the fifth reporting cycle have been updated to reflect the revised format also regarding the earlier reporting cycles. For more information refer to the report of the Executive Director on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session. (E/CN.7/2007 and E/CN.7/2008/8).

⁴ Ibid.

Q4: Which are the main sectors represented in the national drug strategy or action plan? (health, social programmes, education, law enforcement, justice, employment) (0.13 each).

B. Demand reduction (E/CN.7/2008/Add.1)

The commitment

Q103: Does your country have a national strategy for drug demand reduction? (1)

Q105: Does your country have a central coordinating entity for the implementation of the national strategy for drug demand reduction? (1)

Q106: Does the national strategy for drug demand reduction have a multisectoral approach? (1)

Q108: Does your country have a dedicated budget to implement the national strategy for drug demand reduction? (1)

Q109: Is there a framework for assessing and reporting on the results achieved by the national strategy for drug demand reduction? (1)

Assessing the problem

Q112: Does your country have a mechanism available for the assessment of drug abuse (for example, drug surveys)? (1)

Tackling the problem

Q117: Please indicate which types of prevention programmes have been implemented or are ongoing (1) and how well the programmes have covered the target group in the five settings in which implementation has occurred. Also indicate whether the specific programmes are gender-sensitive.

(a) Information and education about drugs and drug abuse (five settings, max = 18.75)

(b) Life skills development (five settings, max = 18.75)

(c) Providing alternatives to drug use (five settings, max = 18.75)

Q119: Please indicate which types of the following treatment and rehabilitation programmes have been implemented or are ongoing (1) and how well the programmes have covered the target group in the seven settings in which implementation has occurred. Also indicate whether the specific programmes are gender-sensitive.

(a) Detoxification (seven settings, max = 26.25)

(b) Substitution treatment (therapy), excluding short-term detoxification (seven settings, max = 26.25)

(c) Non-pharmacological treatment (seven settings, max = 26.25)

(d) Social reintegration (seven settings, max = 26.25)

Q121: Please indicate whether the following ten interventions have been implemented or are ongoing (1) and how well the programmes have covered the target group in the settings in which implementation has occurred. Also indicate whether the specific programmes are gender-sensitive. (Ten interventions, max = 37.5)

Forging partnerships

Q123: Which collaboration or networking mechanisms have been active in your country in drug demand reduction during the reporting period? (1)

Q124: Do the collaboration or networking mechanisms have provisions for identifying and including new partners? (1)

Focusing on special needs

Q128: Do you have any special programmes for specific at-risk population groups? (1)

Q128(b): Are the programmes based on efforts to identify risk and protective factors? (1.5)

Q130: Has your country established demand reduction programmes for offenders? (1)

Q131: Has your country established programmes for offenders as an alternative to punishment and conviction? (1)

Sending the right message

Q133: Does your national strategy for drug demand reduction include public information campaigns? (1)

Q134: Is training provided for social mediators (for example, peer educators, teachers, parents, journalists and political, educational, cultural, trade union, business or religious leaders) in conveying appropriate and accurate demand reduction messages? (1)

Building on experience

Q136: Is training provided for planners and practitioners involved with service delivery?

- (a) Drug-specialized services (1)
- (b) Non-drug-specialized services (1)

Q138: Does your country participate in international coordinating mechanisms for the exchange of information?

- (a) At bilateral level (0.33)
- (b) At regional level (0.33)
- (c) At multilateral or other levels (0.33)

Q139: Does your country maintain a national database with information on drug demand reduction? (1)

C. Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development (E/CN.7/2008/Add.2)

The analysis of the responses to Chapter VI of the BRQ of the fifth reports questionnaire covering the period June 2006 to June 2007 and previous biennial reports was conducted. The analysis contained in the report (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.1 to Add.6) presents the percentage change in positive responses to the various questions. A negative response to a question can, however, also mean that the problem does not apply to the country in question or that it has already been successfully addressed. The analysis is also based on the Illicit Crop Monitoring Survey which provides additional information on the extent of illicit crops in seven key drug producing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, in the context of the elimination strategy adopted at the Twentieth Special Session of the General Assembly. In view of this information, the creation of an index was not deemed to be required.

D. Measures to promote judicial cooperation(E/CN.7/2008/Add.3)

Extradition

Q21: Does your country have legislation permitting and facilitating judicial cooperation with other countries in connection with extradition? (1)

Q26: Has your country entered into bilateral agreements in relation to extradition? (1)

Q27: Has your country entered into multilateral agreements in relation to extradition? (1)

Mutual legal assistance

Q29: Does your country have legislation permitting and facilitating judicial cooperation with other countries in connection with mutual legal assistance? (1)

Q33: Has your country entered into bilateral agreements in relation to mutual legal assistance? (1)

Q34: Has your country entered into multilateral agreements in relation to mutual legal assistance? (1)

Transfer of proceedings

Q36: Does your country have legislation permitting and facilitating judicial cooperation with other countries in connection with the transfer of proceedings? (1)

Q40: Has your country entered into bilateral agreements in relation to transfer of proceedings? (1)

Q41: Has your country entered into multilateral agreements in relation to transfer of proceedings? (1)

Law enforcement

Q43: Has your country taken any of the following measures aimed at the exchange of information and other forms of cooperation, including training:

- (a) Instituting exchange programmes (1)
- (b) Sharing with other countries information concerning criminal investigation techniques (1)
- (c) Establishing specialized units for investigating drug-trafficking cases (1)
- (d) Enhancing technical cooperation, training and human resources development for law enforcement personnel (1)

Q44: Does your country use modern communication technologies to facilitate the exchange of information with other countries? (1)

Q45: Has your country taken any other measures to strengthen cooperation with law enforcement agencies of other countries? (1)

Controlled delivery

Q46: Does your domestic legal system permit the use of the technique of controlled delivery? (1)

Illicit trafficking by sea

Q49: Does your country have legislation permitting and facilitating cooperation with other countries in connection with countering illicit drug trafficking by sea? (1)

Q52: Does your country have agreements with other countries relating to illicit trafficking by sea? (1) Protection of judges, prosecutors, surveillance personnel, law enforcement officers and witnesses

Q53: Does your country have in place legislation, rules or procedures for the protection of judges, prosecutors, surveillance personnel, law enforcement officers and witnesses?

Overall implementation

Includes scores from Q21, 29, 36, 43c, 46, 49, 53. However, Q53 would be analysed separately for the last three cycles.

E. Illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors (E/CN.7/2008/Add.4)

Policy and strategic responses

Q88: Have the international drug control treaties and the relevant resolutions and decisions of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the recommendations of the International Narcotics Control Board been implemented? (1)

Q102: Have cooperative activities been undertaken to strengthen the control system for amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors? (1)

Q100: Have measures relating to amphetamine-type stimulants been taken with a view to:

(a) Introducing mechanisms to deal with non-scheduled substances, in particular those included in the limited international special surveillance list established by the International Narcotics Control Board. (0.5)

(b) Preventing the diversion and irresponsible marketing and prescribing of amphetamine-type stimulants. (0.5)

Q101: Have measures been taken at the national or international level with a view to:

(a) Rapidly identifying and assessing new amphetamine-type stimulants found on the illicit markets. (1)

(b) Speeding up the scheduling process. (0.5)

(c) Introducing appropriate sanctions and penalties for offences relating to amphetamine-type stimulants while strengthening law enforcement efforts. (0.5)

Capacity to detect and analyse information

Q91: Have measures been implemented by your Government to continuously monitor the illicit demand for and abuse patterns of amphetamine-type stimulants? (1)

Q101(d): Have measures been taken at the national or international level with a view to: Improving data collection. (1)

International and multisectoral cooperation

Q100: Have measures relating to amphetamine-type stimulants been taken with a view to:

(a) Enhancing cooperation with the chemical industry to prevent diversion of precursors of amphetamine-type stimulants. (0.5)

(b) Enhancing cooperation with the pharmaceutical industry to prevent diversion of licit pharmaceuticals containing amphetamine-type stimulants. (0.5)

Q101: Have measures been taken at the national or international level with a view to:

(a) Improving regional cooperation. (0.5)

(b) Introducing the “know-your-client principle”. (0.5)

(c) Assisting other countries in dealing with the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants. (0.5)

Measures to improve technical capacity to detect and monitor the ATS problem

Q95: Have measures been taken by your Government to detect the clandestine manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants? (1)

Q96: Have specific measures been taken to monitor the manufacturing methods used in clandestine laboratories? (0.5)

Q97: Have specific measures been taken to improve operational capabilities to enable forensic laboratories to provide scientific support to law enforcement investigations? (1)

Q98: Have specific measures been taken to provide training in the technical complexities of amphetamine-type stimulants to law enforcement and regulatory personnel involved? (0.5)

Q99: Have specific measures been taken to investigate, develop and/or introduce procedures for use by law enforcement authorities for:

(a) Differentiating between groups of substances with closely related chemical structures (0.5)

(b) The detection of individual substances within amphetamine-type stimulants (0.5)

Measures to improve awareness and reduce demand

Q89: Have measures been taken by your Government to raise awareness of the problem of amphetamine-type stimulants and to give it higher priority? (0.5)

Q90: Have measures been taken by your Government to reduce the illicit demand for amphetamine-type stimulants? (1)

Q92: Does your country have any specific programmes to prevent youth from experimenting with amphetamine-type stimulants? (1)

Q93: Have measures been taken by your Government to prevent information related to illicit drugs from being disseminated on the Internet? (0.5)

Q94: Is modern information technology used to disseminate information on the adverse health, social and economic consequences of the abuse of amphetamine-type stimulants? (0.5)

General implementation of the Action Plan on ATS

Determined by a global average of implementation scores from all ATS sections mentioned above.

F. Precursor control (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.5)

Q5: Has your Government any laws pertaining to precursor control? (1)

Q8: Does the framework of control include a system of prior import/export authorization? (1)

Q10: Has your Government established working procedures for monitoring and identifying suspicious transactions involving precursors? (1)

Q12: Has a code of conduct been established with the chemical industry? (1)

Q14: Has your Government taken measures to prevent trade in and diversion of materials and equipment for illicit production or manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances? (1)

Q16: Have the law enforcement authorities of your country put in place procedures to investigate:

- (a) Diversions of chemicals (0.5)
- (b) Clandestine laboratories (0.5)

G. Money-laundering (E/CN.7/2008/2/Add.6)

Legislation criminalizing of money-laundering

Q57: Has your country made it a criminal offence to launder the proceeds derived from the following activities:

- (a) Drug trafficking (0.5)
- (b) Other serious crimes (0.5)

Freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime

Q61: Does your legislation provide for the freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of:

- (a) Illicit drug trafficking in line with the provisions of the 1988 Convention (0.5)
- (b) Other serious crimes (0.5)

An extraditable offence

Q63: Is money-laundering considered an extraditable offence in your country?

National legislation requiring the declaration of cross-border transportation

Does your legislation establish any requirements to declare the cross-border transport of the following items when they exceed a specified value:

- (a) Cash (1)
- (b) Negotiable bearer instruments (1)

Measures to detect and prevent money-laundering in financial entities

Q65: Have measures been adopted in the financial system of your country with a view to the following:

- (a) Enabling the reporting of suspicious and/or unusual transactions. (0.2)
- (b) Putting into practice the principle of “know your client”. (0.2)
- (c) Removing impediments to criminal investigation that are related to banking secrecy. (0.2)
- (d) Enabling the identification of the beneficial owners of accounts, corporate bodies and other financial assets. (0.2)

- (e) Establishing a central unit (financial intelligence unit) to collect and analyse reports and intelligence on suspected cases involving money-laundering. (0.2)

V. Revision of the BRQ after the baseline reporting cycle

In accordance with the Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 44/2, the BRQ was revised after the baseline reporting cycle. The revised questionnaire was used in its adjusted format as of the reporting cycle 2000-2002.⁵ In order to ensure full comparability between the reporting cycles, the second reporting cycle 2000-2002 serves as the baseline for those questions which were most affected by the revision.

VI. Other methodological issues

- (a) No definitions were provided for the concepts and terms used in the BRQ;
- (b) Lack of quantitative measures makes it difficult to assess the actual magnitude of the reported activities;
- (c) The monitoring mechanism in its present form does not allow for a sufficient assessment of the coverage, quality or impact of the measures taken;
- (d) General nature of many questions inevitably leads to broad generalizations.

⁵ For example in the chapter IV on judicial cooperation the questions were organized differently, and in the chapter VIII on demand reduction some new questions were introduced.

Annex

Member States by region and reporting frequencies⁶

<i>Subregion: Central, South and South West Asia</i>			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Afghanistan	2	Maldives	4
Bangladesh	5	Nepal	2
Bhutan	1	Pakistan	4
India	5	Sri Lanka	4
Iran (I.R of)	5	Tajikistan	4
Kazakhstan	2	Turkmenistan	0
Kyrgyzstan	2	Uzbekistan	4
<i>Subregion: East and South-East Asia</i>			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Brunei Darussalam	5	Malaysia	5
Cambodia	1	Mongolia	1
China	5	Myanmar	5
Indonesia	5	Philippines	5
Japan	5	Singapore	4
Korea (PDR)	1	Thailand	4
Korea (Republic of)	5	Timor-Leste	0
Lao PDR	4	Viet Nam	2
<i>Subregion: Central and West Europe</i>			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Andorra	2	Liechtenstein	5
Austria	5	Lithuania	5
Belgium	3	Luxembourg	5
Cyprus	5	Malta	3
Czech Republic	5	Monaco	4
Denmark	5	Netherlands	5
Estonia	4	Norway	3
Finland	5	Poland	5
France	4	Portugal	5
Germany	5	San Marino	0
Greece	5	Slovakia	5
Holy See	0	Slovenia	5
Hungary	5	Spain	5
Iceland	3	Sweden	5
Ireland	4	Switzerland	5
Italy	5	United Kingdom	5
Latvia	4		

⁶ Number of cycles reported reflects those BRQs received as of 6 November 2007.

Subregion: Latin America and Caribbean			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Antigua and Barbuda	0	Guatemala	3
Argentina	5	Guyana	0
Bahamas	2	Haiti	4
Barbados	1	Honduras	3
Belize	2	Jamaica	1
Bolivia	5	Nicaragua	0
Brazil	5	Panama	3
Chile	5	Paraguay	4
Colombia	5	Peru	5
Costa Rica	5	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0
Cuba	1	Saint Lucia	1
Dominica	2	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1
Dominican Republic	1	Suriname	0
Ecuador	5	Trinidad and Tobago	5
El Salvador	5	Uruguay	3
Grenada	4	Venezuela	2
Subregion: North Africa and Middle East			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Algeria	5	Morocco	5
Bahrain	0	Oman	3
Egypt	4	Qatar	4
Iraq	2	Saudi Arabia	2
Israel	3	Sudan	2
Jordan	5	Syria	4
Kuwait	0	Tunisia	5
Lebanon	5	United Arab Emirates	5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	Yemen	1
Subregion: North America			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Canada	5		
Mexico	5		
United States of America	5		
Subregion: Oceania			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Australia	5	Palau	1
Fiji	0	Papua New Guinea	0
Kiribati	0	Samoa	0
Marshall Islands	0	Solomon Islands	0
Micronesia	0	Tonga	0
Nauru	1	Tuvalu	0
New Zealand	5	Vanuatu	0

<i>Subregion: Sub-Saharan Africa</i>			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Angola	2	Liberia	1
Benin	1	Madagascar	4
Botswana	1	Malawi	0
Burkina Faso	5	Mali	0
Burundi	3	Mauritania	0
Cameroon	4	Mauritius	1
Cape Verde	2	Mozambique	1
Central African Republic	1	Namibia	3
Chad	2	Niger	2
Comoros	0	Nigeria	5
Congo (DR of)	1	Rwanda	1
Congo (Republic of)	2	Sao Tome and Principe	2
Côte D'Ivoire	2	Senegal	1
Djibouti	0	Seychelles	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	Sierra Leone	1
Eritrea	2	Somalia	0
Ethiopia	4	South Africa	5
Gabon	0	Swaziland	3
Gambia	3	Tanzania	0
Ghana	4	Togo	4
Guinea-Bissau	2	Uganda	2
Guinea	3	Zambia	3
Kenya	1	Zimbabwe	3
Lesotho	0		
<i>Subregion: East and South-East Europe</i>			
<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. cycles reported</i>
Albania	2	Georgia	3
Armenia	3	Moldova	2
Azerbaijan	2	Montenegro	1
Belarus	4	Romania	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	Russian Federation	5
Bulgaria	5	Serbia, Yugoslavia	2
Croatia	5	Turkey	5
FYR Macedonia	2	Ukraine	3