

pghumanrightsapp.com



Welcome to the unique human rights app of the Pompidou Group
This self-assessment tool was designed to assess drug policy compliance with human rights standards
The application works best by using the Chrome browser
Of course other browsers work as well

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



Log in

The Email field is required.

The Password field is required.

Remember me?

[Forgot your password?](#)

[Register as a new user](#)



As a new user you have to register

Create a new account.

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Email | |
| Country | --Select-- |
| Sector/Fields | --Select-- |
| Institution | --Select-- |
| Password | |
| Confirm password | |
| Register | |

You can change the language for the assessment and introduction pages from top right corner.

You have to provide your email, country, sector and type of institution
Of course, as this is a strictly anonymous process, no names are entered

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



Log in

Email

thomas.kattau@coe.int

Password

.....

Remember me?

Log in

[Forgot your password?](#)

Once you have completed this process, you are ready to log in and launch the tool

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



Then choose a language from the drop-down menu in the upper right-hand corner
There are currently 6 language versions available:
English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

Introduction

With a new, unique self-assessment tool the Pompidou Group addresses the key questions in practically assessing drug policy compliance with human rights. The aim of this new tool is to provide a straightforward entry point for human rights assessment across key drug policy aspects. By linking key topics to human rights standards and more specific probing questions, we provide a practical framework to investigate and assess the human rights implications for drug laws, policies and practices. This tool is therefore intended for analysis by those who are responsible for drug policy development and implementation. Ideally it should be put to use in collaboration with civil society and those with lived experiences.

The self-assessment process contains 37 assessment questions that are structured thematically in three sections with sub-topics:

Social and welfare

- o Anti-discrimination protection
- o Social welfare conditionality
- o Data protection and privacy
- o Child custody
- o School-based prevention

Health and treatment

- o Access to drug treatment and risk and harm reduction services
- o Compulsory drug treatment
- o Detention due to addiction or intoxication
- o Conditions of drug treatment

Law enforcement and criminal justice

- o Alternatives to criminal sanctions for drug use/possession for personal use
- o Arrest, interrogation
- o Crimes involving freedom of expression
- o Imprisonment and pre-trial detention
- o Conditions of detention (drug treatment and risk and harm reduction services)

Being conscious of existing reporting obligations and high workloads, the concept is designed in a way that readily available sources of information should suffice to conduct the assessments, and standardized indicators are not required. Consequently, for the ease of use, questions are conceived that they can be answered with 'Yes', 'No' or 'N/K' (Not Known). Some questions may be difficult to answer with available data. In such cases you may skip the question and seize later opportunities to gain an understanding about the numbers of people affected and the consequences.

The results of the self-assessment are instantly generated and available in two formats:

You then have the introduction to the themes and assessment questions that are contained in this tool

The overview contains feedback in three categories in a colour scheme:



The report contains in addition more detailed feedback including recommendations for follow-up action together with relevant references to human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies.

It is important to understand that the tool is not a comparative 'scorecard'. There will be no central database or uniform standards against which results will be checked or compared. The tool is for self assessment – a process to voluntarily undertake. The results of the self-assessment are only available for the individual user and can only be accessed with user-ID and password.

To be practical it cannot be all encompassing and we recognize that some issues are not included. By including a selection of key recurring issues across social, health and criminal justice domains, the tool is an invitation to work within and across disciplines and professions to explore progress, problems, and those areas where human rights issues may have been overlooked.

This way, the application of the tool will provide a better understanding how human rights affect drug policies. You will see in which way they can be instrumental in reducing the unintended effects and adverse consequences of drug policy responses. Furthermore, the tool presents clear guidance about the implications and obligations under international legal instruments.

Instructions

1. You need to register with a user ID and password in order to use the tool and access the results of the assessment.
2. The tool contains questions that can be answered with 'Yes', 'No' or 'Don't know' by clicking buttons.
3. You do not need to answer all questions. Those that are not relevant to your context or to the objective of your assessment may remain unanswered. The same applies for questions that you feel not able to answer at the time the self-assessment is conducted.
4. The self-assessment need not be completed in one session. It can be done in steps according to your convenience. After each session the work needs to be saved. It can then be accessed and continued at subsequent sessions.

The assessment concept is built around a traffic light system

organization promoting or disseminating the link to the T
otherwise.

The Pompidou Group reserves the right to deny, at its sole

Confidentiality and data protection

Where a user connects to this website, certain of his/her p
stored on the website's servers. These items do not specif
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the public, or disclosed or sold to third parties. The Pompi
statistics to which consent has implicitly been given by us
Conversely, the Pompidou Group and the Council of Euro

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[New Self Assessment](#)

At the bottom of the page with instructions, you can start your assessment process by clicking the button 'New Self Assessment'

Assessment

Appendix

Section: Social and Welfare

Topic: Anti-discrimination protection

The aim of this section is therefore to draw attention to this important legal protection that underpins the realisation of other rights.

People who are drug dependent can face various forms of discrimination due to their health status in both the private and public spheres. Health status has been recognised as prohibited grounds for discrimination. But it is not always sufficiently clear if drug dependency is recognised in anti-discrimination legislation.

Human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies ► [Link](#)

1. Is drug dependence recognised as a health status for the purposes of anti-discrimination legislation?

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

2. Are procedures and mechanisms in place to ensure that people who are drug dependent have access to health and social services without discrimination?

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

3. Are efforts undertaken to reduce the stigma associated with drug use or dependency?

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

The assessment contains 37 questions in 3 thematic areas with a total of 14 sub-topics
You have 5 different options to answer the questions by clicking the appropriate button
You do not need to answer all questions
You can choose the ones that are relevant for your assessment endeavour

▼ **Topic: Conditions of detention (drug treatment, risk and harm reduction)**

This section focuses specifically on drug treatment and risk and harm reduction.

A large proportion of people in prison use drugs. Many continue to use drugs while in prison. In many countries, however, drug treatment and risk and harm reduction services that are available in the community are not available in prison settings, contrary to the principle of equivalence in human rights law. In some cases, treatments are discontinued upon entry into prison. Prison conditions are monitored by human rights entities such as the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture
Human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies ► [Link](#)

37. Are the following services available in prisons and pre-trial detention to an equivalent standard as in the community?

► Drug dependence treatment, including opioid agonist and antagonist

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

► Needle and syringe exchange

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

► Overdose prevention (including throughcare)

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

Return

Submit

When you have completed the questions you have answered,
click 'Submit' at the bottom of the page

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



Assessment Entries

New Self Assessment

Appendix

Created

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[Edit](#) | [Results](#)

10/23/2022 12:09:52 PM

[Edit](#) | [Results](#)

10/13/2022 1:11:35 PM

[Edit](#) | [Results](#)

Your assessment is now automatically saved and you can re-open and edit it
You can also make new assessments over time
And of course you can access the results

Results

PDF

Appendix

Section: Social and Welfare

Topic: Anti-discrimination protection

The aim of this section is therefore to draw attention to this important legal protection that underpins the realisation of other rights.

People who are drug dependent can face various forms of discrimination due to their health status in both the private and public spheres. Health status has been recognised as prohibited grounds for discrimination. But it is not always sufficiently clear if drug dependency is recognised in anti-discrimination legislation.

Human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies ► [Link](#)

1. Is drug dependence recognised as a health status for the purposes of anti-discrimination legislation?

Results

Potential
need for
remedial
action

2. Are procedures and mechanisms in place to ensure that people who are drug dependent have access to health and social services without discrimination?

Results

Need for
further
investi-
gation

3. Are efforts undertaken to reduce the stigma associated with drug use or dependency?

Low risk
of human
rights
concerns

Here you have the instant results with the traffic light system for each question you have answered

Results

PDF

Appendix

Section: Social and Welfare

Topic: Anti-discrimination protection

The aim of this section is therefore to draw attention to this important legal protection that underpins the realisation of other rights. People who are drug dependent can face various forms of discrimination due to their health status in both the private and public spheres. Health status has been recognised as prohibited grounds for discrimination. But it is not always sufficiently clear if drug dependency is recognised in anti-discrimination legislation. Human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies ► [Link](#)

1. Is drug dependence recognised as a health status for the purposes of anti-discrimination legislation?

Results

► If drug dependency is not covered by anti-discrimination legislation, clarify if the rationale or explanation given for not recognising drug dependency as grounds for discrimination is plausible and legitimate.

► Check compliance/alignment with the following:

Treaty provisions ► [Link](#)

ECHR, Art 14, Art 1 Protocol 12, non-discrimination

ESC, Art E, non-discrimination

ICCPR, Art 2(1), non-discrimination

ICESCR, Art 2(3), non-discrimination

CRC, Art 2, non-discrimination

Guidance documents ► [Link](#)

International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy:

I.3 (non-discrimination as a foundational principle)

II.1.ii (action on the social determinants of health, including stigma and discrimination)

Relevant ECtHR case law ► [Link](#)

Potential
need for
remedial
action

2. Are procedures and mechanisms in place to ensure that people who are drug dependent have access to health and social services without discrimination?

Results

By clicking the drop-down arrow next to 'Results'
you will see the human rights provisions relevant to that questions
By clicking the links you will get the full text of these provisions

Appendix - PGHRSAT | x +

ianrightsapp.com/assessment/appendix_en#2

ce: What's The... Justice: What's The... Lecture 1: Introd... Vladimir Pozner: Ho... Lecture 23: Building... EU Digital Passenge... The War for Minds:...

Treaty Provisions

European Convention on Human Rights

ARTICLE 14

The enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Convention shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.

PROTOCOL 12, ARTICLE 1

1. The enjoyment of any right set forth by law shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, association with a national minority, property, birth or other status.
2. No one shall be discriminated against by any public authority on any ground such as those mentioned in paragraph 1.

European Social Charter

ARTICLE E

The enjoyment of the rights set forth in this Charter shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national extraction or social origin, health, association with a national minority, birth or other status.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

ARTICLE 2

1. Each State Party to the present Covenant undertakes to respect and to ensure to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction the rights recognized in the present Covenant, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

ARTICLE 2

3. Developing countries, with due regard to human rights and their national economy, may determine to what extent they would guarantee the economic rights recognized in the present Covenant to nonnationals.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

ARTICLE 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's

You can get back to the results overview by simply closing the window

Results

PDF Appendix

Section: Social and Welfare

Topic: Anti-discrimination protection

The aim of this section is therefore to draw attention to this important legal protection that underpins the realisation of other rights. People who are drug dependent can face various forms of discrimination due to their health status in both the private and public spheres. Health status has been recognised as prohibited grounds for discrimination. But it is not always sufficiently clear if drug dependency is recognised in anti-discrimination legislation. Human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies ► [Link](#)

1. Is drug dependence recognised as a health status for the purposes of anti-discrimination legislation?

Results

- If drug dependency is not covered by anti-discrimination legislation, clarify if the rationale or explanation given for not recognising drug dependency as grounds for discrimination is plausible and legitimate.
- Check compliance/alignment with the following:
Treaty provisions ► [Link](#)
ECHR, Art 14, Art 1 Protocol 12, non-discrimination
ESC, Art E, non-discrimination
ICCPR, Art 2(1), non-discrimination
ICESCR, Art 2(3), non-discrimination
CRC, Art 2, non-discrimination
Guidance documents ► [Link](#)
International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy:
I.3 (non-discrimination as a foundational principle)
II.1.ii (action on the social determinants of health, including stigma and discrimination)
Relevant ECtHR case law ► [Link](#)

Potential
need for
remedial
action

2. Are procedures and mechanisms in place to ensure that people who are drug dependent have access to health and social services without discrimination?

Here you can go to the appendix that contains all the human rights provisions that are referred to in this tool

Appendix - Human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies

Contents

[Social and Welfare](#)

[1. Anti-discrimination protection](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[Relevant Case Law of the ECtHR](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[2. Social welfare conditionality](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[3. Data protection and privacy](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[4. Child custody](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[Relevant Case Law of the ECtHR](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[5. School-based prevention](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[Health and treatment](#)

[6. Access to drug treatment and risk and harm reduction](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[7. Compulsory drug treatment](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[8. Detention due to addiction or intoxication](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[9. Conditions of drug treatment](#)

[Treaty Provisions](#)

[Relevant Case Law of the ECtHR](#)

[International Guidelines on Human Rights and Drug Policy](#)

[Law enforcement and criminal justice](#)

[10. Alternatives to criminal sanctions for drug use/possession for personal use](#)

The appendix is structured along the themes and sub-topics
By clicking the theme or topic you will be shown the relevant provisions in full text

Results

PDF

Appendix

Section: Social and Welfare

Topic: Anti-discrimination protection

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1. Is drug dependence recognised as a health status for the purposes of anti-discrimination legislation?

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Relevant ECtHR case law ► [Link](#)

Potential
need for
remedial
action

And of course you can download your detailed assessment results by clicking PDF

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF- ASSESSMENT TOOL



Results

Section: Social and Welfare

Topic: Anti-discrimination protection

The aim of this section is therefore to draw attention to this important legal protection that underpins the realisation of other rights.

People who are drug dependent can face various forms of discrimination due to their health status in both the private and public spheres. Health status has been recognised as prohibited grounds for discrimination. But it is not always sufficiently clear if drug dependency is recognised in anti-discrimination legislation.

Human rights treaty provisions and sources for guidance and enhancing policies ► [Link](#)

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ESC, Art E, non-discrimination
ICCPR, Art 2(1), non-discrimination
ICESCR, Art 2(3), non-discrimination
CRC, Art 2, non-discrimination

Potential need for remedial action

Print 6 pages

Destination Save as PDF

Pages All

Layout Portrait

More settings

Save Cancel

You can now save your assessment
and also print it by scrolling to your connected printer under 'Destination'

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



Assessment Entries

New Self Assessment

Progress

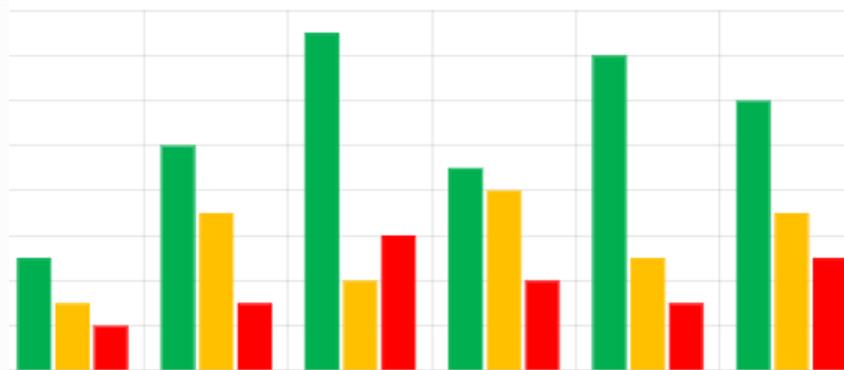
Appendix

Created

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[Edit](#) | [Results](#) | [Delete](#)



By clicking the 'Progress' tab you can see the progress made since the last assessment
This shows the usefulness of conducting assessments at regular time intervals
for example every time new regulations, programmes, strategies or action plans are adopted

Home Assessment **Feedback** Statistics

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



Introduction

With a new, unique self-assessment tool the Pompidou Group addresses the key questions in practice to provide a straightforward entry point for human rights assessment across key drug policy aspects. We provide a practical framework to investigate and assess the human rights implications for those who are responsible for drug policy development and implementation. Ideally it should be used by those who are responsible for drug policy development and implementation.

The self-assessment process contains 37 assessment questions that are structured thematically in the following areas:

- Social and welfare
 - o Anti-discrimination protection
 - o Social welfare conditionality

To improve the tool, we must rely on your feedback
Please provide this by clicking the 'Feedback' button

Feedback

Did you find the tool overall useful?

- Useful
- Partly useful
- Little useful
- Not useful at all

Do the results of the assessment provide clear guidance?

- Mostly
- Partly
- Very little
- Not really

Will you continue using the tool?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe
- Don't know

Will you recommend the tool to others?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe
- Don't know

What in your opinion is missing or should be changed/added?

Submit

The feedback section is kept short and concise, focussing on essential information. It contains four multiple choice questions and one text box for further comments and suggestions

Statistics

Assessment

Assessments

15

Low risk of human rights concerns

62

Need for further investigation

34

Potential need for remedial action

66

Not Answered

513

Answers Total

162

Users

Registered users

17

Feedback

Did you find the tool overall useful?

- Useful: 1
- Partly useful: 0
- Little useful: 0
- Not useful at all: 0

Do the results of the assessment provide clear guidance?

- Mostly: 1
- Partly: 0
- Very little: 0
- Not really: 0

Will you continue using the tool?

- Yes: 0
- No: 0
- Maybe: 1
- Don't know: 0

Will you recommend the tool to others?

- Yes: 0
- No: 1
- Maybe: 0
- Don't know: 0

Feedback

Statistics

HUMAN RIGHTS IN DRUG POLICY: A SELF-ASSESSMENT TOOL



Free feedback

| Date | What in your opinion is missing or should be changed/added? |
|------------|--|
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Traffic lights per question

1. Is drug dependence recognised as a health status for the purposes of anti-discrimination?



2. Are procedures and mechanisms in place to ensure that people who are drug dependent?



3. Are efforts undertaken to reduce the stigma associated with drug use or dependency?



Access to the statistic section is only available for users with administrator rights
It contains anonymised user statistics, feedback results and the submitted comments

pghumanrightsapp.com

**Human Rights at the heart of drug
and addiction policies**



COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

We wish you successful use of this new tool and hope that it will help to implement humane and sustainable drug policies