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Implementation of EU-Action Plan on Drugs 2000-2004

Progress Review for the Member States

Explicative Note

This document has been prepared by the European Commission in the framework of the Mid-term Evaluation of the EU Action Plan on Drugs 2000-2004. Its main goal is to show the progress as well as the main achievements and difficulties of the first two years of the implementation of this EU Action Plan in the Member States.

The Belgian Presidency of the EU sent to Member States a questionnaire covering the points of the EU Action Plan upon which they were required to take action. The replies to this questionnaire from the Member States have been translated into English, apart from those in French. The initial replies have, in some cases, been completed and clarified.

This document presents these replies thematically following the order set out in the Action Plan, and only includes the points upon which the Member States themselves were required to take action. It is an important tool for the Commission Communication on the Mid-term Evaluation of the EU Action Plan on Drugs.

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List of Abbreviations

General

EMCDDA - European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

REITOX - European Information Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction

France

MILDT- mission interministérielle de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie

OFDT- observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies

OCRTIS- Office Central de Répression du Trafic Illicite de Stupéfiants

CIFAD - Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-Drogue

OCRGDF - Office central pour la répression de la grande délinquance financière

Greece

OKANA - Organisation Against Drugs

KETHEA - Therapy Centre for Dependent Individuals

EKTEPN - National Documentation and Information Centre on Drugs

Italy

DCSA – Central Directorate for Anti-Drugs Services

Luxembourg

MIN. HEALTH - Ministry of Health

AST - Department for Socio-Therapeutic Action of the Directorate of Health

NFP EMCDDA - National Focal Point of the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction

MIN. JUS. - Ministry of Justice

MED. PREV - Division for Preventive Medicine of the Directorate of Health

CePT - National Drug Addiction Prevention Centre

MIN. FOR. AFF. - Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MIN. FIN. - Ministry of Finance

FUND ADT - Fund Against Drug

Netherlands

AWUD - Ministerial Working Group on the Implementation of Drugs Policy

Spain

DGPND - Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs

END - National Strategy on Drugs

NSD - National Strategy on Drugs

United Kingdom

DETR - Department of Environment Transport and the Regions

DfES - Department for Education and Skills

DH - Department of Health

DICD - Drugs and International Crime Department, Foreign Office

FCO - Foreign & Commonwealth Office

FSS - Forensic Science Service

HMCE (NIS) - Her Majesty's Customs and Excise (National Intelligence Service)

HO - Home Office

- DU - Drugs Unit
- DARU - Drug & Alcohol Research Unit
- DPAS - Drug Prevention Advisory Service
- IND - Immigration & Nationality Department
- JCU - Judicial Cooperation Unit
- POCU - Police and Organised Crime Unit

NCIS - National Criminal Intelligence Service

NCS - National Crime Squad

DAT - Drug Action Team

HA - Health Authority

PCT - Primary Care Trust

GP - General Practitioner

LA - Local Authority

HA - Health Authority

1. Co-ordination

1.2 To continue the EU global, multidisciplinary, integrated and balanced strategy, in which supply and demand reduction are seen as mutually reinforcing elements, as underlined by the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Drugs (UNGASS) (Strategy Aim 3).

1.2.2 To consider to establish where it does not exist and otherwise to strengthen the national co-ordination mechanism and/or to appoint a National Drugs Co-ordinator.

Austria

Given the multi-sectoral nature of the drugs issue, in 1987 a Bundesdrogenkoordination (Federal drugs coordination) was set up with a representative from the Ministries of Health, Justice and Internal Affairs, chaired by the Ministry of Health. Beyond that a body was established in which all Ministries responsible for drugs issues and the representatives of the Federal Länder take part and which - under the chair of the Bundesdrogenkoordination - coordinates drug issues.

Belgium

Le Conseil des Ministres fédéral a décidé le 19 janvier 2001 de créer un observatoire national des drogues et des toxicomanies ainsi qu'une cellule générale de coordination pour une politique de drogues globale et intégrée.

En matière de drogues et de lutte contre la toxicomanie, les principales compétences sont, au plan fédéral, les ministères des Affaires étrangères, de la Justice, de l'Intérieur, Douanes (Ministère des Finances) et Santé (Inspection de la Pharmacie: contrôle du commerce licite, mise sous contrôle des produits et Sécurité sociales: assurance maladie invalidité).

Les données de la prévention et du traitement relèvent principalement des entités fédérées (Communautés linguistiques et Régions).

A ce stade (mai 2002), une cellule «santé» réunissant les autorités fédérales et fédérées compétentes est en place et fonctionne. Des discussions politiques sont en cours pour la création d'une cellule générale de coordination comme prévue dans la note politique du Gouvernement fédéral du 19 janvier 2001.

Denmark

The Ministry of Home Affairs and Health is responsible for co-ordinating actions against drug abuse at a national level and on a continuous basis. The Ministry of Home Affairs and Health is always keen to maintain and strengthen its co-ordination of actions coming under different authorities, i.e. the Ministry of Home Affairs and Health itself, which as well as being responsible for co-ordination, has overall responsibility for treatment by the health service and for preventive efforts, the Ministry of Justice, which has overall responsibility for control and policing and for drug offenders in custody, the Ministry of Social Affairs, which has overall responsibility for the treatment of drug abusers outside the health service, and the Ministry for Taxation, which has overall responsibility for the control of substances which can be used in the unlawful production of drugs (precursors).

As far as the enforcement of the law relating to drug offences is concerned, all investigative work is handled by the police, which is a national body. As far as the

enforcement of the law is concerned, Denmark thus does not have the same need for interdisciplinary co-ordination as many other countries, where the Customs authorities also investigate drug-related crime.

Within the police, the necessary co-ordination is ensured by the way in which the police systematically monitor the collection and processing, at a regional level and centrally, of information relating to drug-related crime. At a regional level, the regional investigation centres in the police regions represent the hub of monitoring activity.

Considered from the point of view of law enforcement, the present Danish structure is quite adequate with regard to securing the appropriate degree of co-ordination.

Finland

In Finland there are three wide-ranging bodies which co-ordinate drugs policy:

- The co-ordination group on drug policy comprising representatives of the ministries responsible for drugs matters, which is responsible for implementing and monitoring the national drug strategy.
- The national EU section on drugs matters, which prepares and co-ordinates matters linked to the HDG and drugs issues which become relevant in the EU and matters concerning drugs precursors.
- The working group dealing with international drug matters, which prepares and co-ordinates drug issues outside the EU.

France

Le dispositif Français comprend un comité interministériel présidé par le Premier Ministre qui définit la politique publique de lutte contre la drogue et de prévention des dépendances et une mission interministérielle de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie (MILDT) qui prépare et met en œuvre la politique définie par le comité et joue le rôle de coordinateur national.

Le Comité interministériel de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie et de prévention des dépendances est compétent pour traiter, d'une part, de la production, la transformation, le transport, la revente des produits stupéfiants et les transactions financières qui s'y rapportent et, d'autre part, de la consommation de ces produits.

A cette fin, il favorise la prévention, les soins, l'insertion sociale, l'information, la recherche, la coopération internationale et la formation des personnes intervenant dans la lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie.

En outre, ce comité ainsi que la MILDT sont compétents pour contribuer à élaborer la politique publique dans le domaine de l'alcool, du tabac, des médicaments psychoactifs et des substances dopantes.

Germany

There is a study group of competent addiction experts from the Länder. In that group there is a permanent exchange of information between the Federal Government and the Länder; the group also organises joint programmes and discusses the further development of addiction assistance. The Federal Government Drugs Commissioner coordinates addiction assistance within the Federal Government within an interministerial working group.

Greece

By means of Ministerial Decision No. Y876/22-10-2001 (Government Gazette B, Issue No. 1389) an Interministerial Committee will be constituted for the national action plan on drugs, coordinated by the Prime Minister comprising:

- a) The Minister of Health and Welfare, Chairman;
- b) The Minister of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation, Member;
- c) Minister of National Defense, Member;
- d) Minister of Finance, Member;
- e) Minister of Education and Religious Affairs, Member;
- f) The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, Member;
- g) The Minister of Justice, Member;
- h) Minister of Culture, Member;
- i) The Minister of Mercantile Marine, Member;
- j) The Minister of Public Order, Member.

At the same time and in accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council on June 28th, 2001 provision is made for the upgrading of the Organisation Against Drugs (OKANA) the latter being aimed at building the capacity to carry out substantial interministerial coordination in the elaboration and implementation of the National Action Plan to address the problem of addictive substances. In order to achieve the aforementioned objective it shall be required that an Internal Operation Regulation and an Organisational Chart of the organisation be established by means of a joint ministerial decision of the Ministers of the Interior and Health. The above Joint Ministerial Decision has yet to be issued. Upon achieving such an objective, OKANA shall progressively replace the Interministerial Committee.

With regard to OKANA, to date and in accordance with Law 2955/2001 (Government Gazette A, No. 256, 2/11/2001), this comprises a seven-member Board of Directors (in lieu of 15 members provided for under Law 2161/1993) appointed by decision of the Minister of Health and Welfare and is made up of renowned and recognized persons in the economy in the private sector or public administration, who can, with their knowledge and experience, effectively contribute to the attainment of the Organisation's objectives. Under the same law (Law 2955/2001) provision shall be made for the formation of an Interministerial Coordination Committee where the heads of Directorates, Departments or Offices responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the national action plan shall participate, deriving from the Ministries of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation, National Defense, Finance, Education and Religious Affairs, Labor and Social Affairs, Health and Welfare, Justice, Culture, Mercantile Marine and Public Order. The Chairman of such Committee is a director of OKANA.

Ireland

In Ireland, the Minister of State at the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation has responsibility for the co-ordination of the National Drugs Strategy, supported by the Department's Drugs Strategy Unit. In addition, the National Drugs Strategy Team, the Inter-departmental Group on Drugs and the Cabinet Committee on Social Inclusion, chaired by the Taoiseach (Irish Prime Minister), ensure a co-ordinated approach to policy at national level. At local level, the Local Drugs Task Forces co-ordinate drugs services in the 14 areas most affected by drug misuse and the proposed Regional Drugs Task Forces will do likewise at regional level. The Regional Drugs Task Forces should be up and running in all health board areas by mid-2002.

Italy

In Italy a “national coordinating committee for anti-drug action” has been set up by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with responsibility to direct and promote the general policy on prevention and intervention against the illicit production and distribution of narcotic and psychotropic substances at internal and international level (Law of 26 June 1990, no. 162, article 1, currently Decree of the President of the Republic 309/90 art. 1).

Furthermore, the “National Department for Anti-Drugs Policies” has been set up under a recent provision (15 November) of the President of the Council of Ministers as a structure which, within the framework of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, is designed to provide the necessary administrative support to help direct and coordinate the aforementioned “National Committee”.

The central body responsible for coordinating the repression activities within the framework of the fight against drug trafficking is the *Direzione Centrale per i Servizi Antidroga* (DCSA – Central Directorate for Anti-Drug Services).

This body coordinates the activities of the police forces, the State police, the Carabinieri and the *Guardia di Finanza* police in the fight against drug trafficking and is responsible for directing the police services to ensure the prevention and repression of illicit trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances (Ministry of the Interior).

In March 2001 a special department was set up by the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (Department of Social and Welfare Policies) to organise the prevention and rehabilitation of drug addicts and alcoholics and the Permanent Observatory set up to monitor the problem of drugs and drug addiction and to manage the national anti-drug fund. In addition, under the Decree of the President of the Republic, in November 2001 a Special Government Commissioner was appointed to coordinate the anti-drug policies with the support of a new department set up by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers with the task of reviewing legislation and preparing the three-year anti-drug plan (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

Following the parliamentary elections of 1999, the Ministry of Health has been entrusted the overall drug policy coordination. In November 2000, the Minister of Health has appointed a **national drug co-ordinator**, who is in charge of the national drug coordination and chairs the national delegation of the HDG.

The national drug co-ordinator is responsible for the implementation of the national drugs strategy. In order to optimise this process the Directorate of Health is setting up a **special division for social medicine and drug addiction**. A close link between the EMCDDA national focal point and the policy level is ensured by the fact the national focal point of the EMCDDA is being implemented in the referred division and that the head of focal point has also been appointed National Drug Co-ordinator.

Coordination in the field of drug-related law enforcement activities remains a competence of the Ministry of Justice. The missions of the **Interministerial Group on Drugs**, chaired by the Ministry of Health since 2000, has been revised and its role enhanced in order to guarantee on overall co-ordination of demand and supply reduction policies.

Netherlands

A platform has been established at national level involving all ministries responsible for Dutch drugs policy. The ministerial working group on the implementation of

drugs policy (AWUD) meets every four weeks. The AWUD ensures the coordination of policy and legislation and addresses any problems. The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport coordinates national drugs policy and also houses the national drugs coordinator.

Portugal

There has been a national co-ordinator for drugs matters since 1987. The post is held by the member of the Government responsible for this area, at the present moment the Minister of Health.

Additionally, a Technical Commission for Guidelines has been created, which is responsible for ensuring a dialogue between ministers on the policies pursued by the various Ministries responsible in the field of the fight against drugs and drug addictions. This guarantees a better and uniform approach in their services, as well as promoting the action of involvement of central administration services, at national, regional and local level.

Spain

In Spain there has since 1985 been a Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (DGPND - Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas). This is a government initiative aimed at coordinating and bolstering the policies which, in this area, are implemented by the different public administrations (central, autonomous and local) and by the social agencies.

As the body directly responsible for the DGPND, the government delegate has overall responsibility for coordinating all the drugs policies developed in Spain by the different public administrations and by the social agencies.

Sweden

The Minister for Health and Social Affairs is responsible for coordination on drugs issues within the Government. Within the Chancery there is a specific interministerial group, SAMNARK, which coordinates drugs issues within and between ministries. In January 2002 the Government submitted to the Riksdag a proposal for a national action plan. The Riksdag will consider the bill during spring 2002. At the same time, the Government has appointed a special national coordinator who will implement the action plan and coordinate drugs policy at both local and central level.

United Kingdom

UK Anti-Drugs Co-ordinator and Deputy were appointed in 1998 and set in place 10 year strategy and co-ordination structures. Their appointments came to an end in June 2001 when responsibility for the delivery of the drug strategy passed to the Home Office. The Home Secretary, David Blunkett is responsible to the Prime Minister for delivery of the drug strategy. Anti-drugs strategy is overseen by inter-departmental Ministerial Steering Group on Drugs. At official level there is a dedicated team within the Home Office supporting the Home Secretary. Additionally, co-ordination and monitoring of the strategy is delivered through cross-departmental working groups covering Young People, Treatment, Communities, Availability, and Research. These groups report to an interdepartmental senior officials Strategic Planning Board established in June 2000. Ministers and senior officials are responsible for driving forward the shared strategy aims and delivery targets within their Departments under Public Service Agreements. In some key areas (eg treatment and prevention) Departmental budgets are jointly managed.

1.2.4 To ensure that a balanced and multi-disciplinary approach is taken into account and implemented in their drugs programmes and policies.

Austria

Given the multi-faceted and complex nature of the underlying causes of the problem of drug abuse and its multi-sectoral approach, Austria, in addition to using repressive measures (especially with regard to drug trafficking), places emphasis mainly on information, counselling, treatment, care, social reintegration and harm reduction.

Austria has no single document setting out a national drugs strategy. This is due in part to the federal structure of the country, which has a particular impact on health and social affairs. However, there is basic consensus at national level, as is shown by the Narcotics Law and its implementation.

Belgium

Le même Conseil des Ministres fédéral du 19 janvier 2001 a adopté une note politique en la matière définissant une approche globale et intégrée incluant:

- la coordination ;
- l'épidémiologie, l'évaluation et la recherche ;
- la prévention ;
- la prise en charge, la réduction des risques et la réinsertion ;
- la répression.

Les mesures décidées étant en cours de mise en œuvre, il n'est pas encore possible d'en évaluer l'impact.

Denmark

It is precisely because of the continuous co-ordination of actions by the responsible authorities by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Health, cf. Item 1.2.2, and because of ad hoc contacts between individual authorities, that action against drug abuse has a balanced and multi-disciplinary basis.

Within the context of SSP (schools, social administration and police) co-operation, there is continuous co-operation between the education system, the social authorities and the police in relation to the prevention of juvenile crime and other social problems, in particular drug-related problems.

SSP co-operation is subject to permanent development and reinforcement, amongst other things by the compilation of annual reports. In 2000 and 2001 the Council for the Prevention of Crime and the Drugs Council thus issued a joint report on SSP co-operation in Denmark with a view to further improving interdisciplinary co-operation within SSP in order to co-ordinate and expand crime prevention in Denmark at a comprehensive and multi-disciplinary level.

In the execution of its duties, the Danish police are increasingly moving in the direction of problem-orientated police work, in the sense that national and local authorities are being involved to an ever increasing degree in the solution of problems which do not only affect the interests of the judicial authorities.

A number of police districts which are under pressure have therefore set up working parties involving the participation of relevant sections of the police, the local authorities and Customs and Excise.

In an effort to improve interdisciplinary co-ordination, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Affairs issued joint guidelines in April 1998 on the way in which co-operation between the Prison Service and the social authorities should be

organised. The guidelines imply that the authorities must draw up joint plans of action for individual clients, including in particular substance abusers. In order to monitor and evaluate current co-operation, a multi-disciplinary monitoring group has been set up, which issued its first internal evaluation report in January 2001. It is evident from this report that the new guidelines have brought a significant improvement in the co-operation between the Prison Service and the social authorities, especially as far as work with substance abusers is concerned. During 2002 there will be another evaluation of the arrangements, this time by an external evaluator.

Finland

The Government Decision-in-Principle on Drug Policy of 1998 states that the goal of drug policy is to prevent drug use and the spread of drugs so as to make the detrimental effects on individuals, and the costs entailed by drug abuse, and related prevention, care and control measures as small as possible.

In order to realise a holistic approach, all drug programme co-ordination groups contain experts responsible for drugs policy from various administrative sectors.

France

Le comité interministériel mentionné au point précédent comprend, sous la présidence du Premier ministre, les ministres et les secrétaires d'état chargés de la santé et des affaires sociales, du travail, de l'éducation nationale et de l'enseignement supérieur, de la recherche, de la jeunesse et des sports, de la justice, de l'intérieur, de la défense, du budget, des transports, des affaires étrangères, des affaires européennes, de la coopération, de l'économie, de l'industrie, de l'agriculture, de l'outre-mer, de la culture et de la ville.

La mission interministérielle, placée sous l'autorité du Premier ministre, anime et coordonne les actions de ces ministères en matière de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie. Elle prépare les délibérations du comité interministériel et veille à leur exécution. La présidente de la mission prépare les plans d'action dans ce domaine et rend compte de leur exécution. La diversité des ministères concernés montre que l'approche équilibrée et multidisciplinaire est réellement prise en compte.

Germany

See answer to 1.2.2.

Greece

The Interministerial Committee constituted shall be made up of Ministers from 10 jointly responsible Ministries active either in reducing demand or in reducing supply (see 1.2.2). The mission of the Interministerial Committee, in accordance with Decision No. Ö876/22-10-2001 of the Prime Minister shall be:

- a) to elaborate a five-year national action plan which shall represent a global policy for addressing the problem of drugs, where the principles, actions, acts and measures shall be clearly stipulated and determined, as well as the availability of funds for them and all other necessary details for the achievement and completion of the plan;
- b) To coordinate the competent services and monitor the implementation of the action plan in all Ministries and at all levels;

Moreover, the constitution of the Interministerial Coordination Committee provided for under Law 2955/2001 where the heads of Directorates, Departments or Offices responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the national action plan

participate, coming from the jointly responsible Ministries, shall also contribute to ensuring a balanced and multidisciplinary approach (see also 1.2.2). The object of the Committee shall be to coordinate and promote all necessary measures, programmes and actions, on behalf of the jointly responsible Ministries, within the framework of the national action plan, as well as the monitoring of their implementation.

With regard to the above Directorates, Departments or Offices, article 7 of Law 2161/1993 provided for the possibility of formation within the jointly responsible ministries under indent a, article 3 of the same law, of special departmental bodies at Directorate or Department level, the object of which would be to keep OKANA continuously informed. The said Ministries, under Law 2161/1993, were those also mentioned in paragraph 1.2.2 of the present, except for the Ministries of the Interior, Public Administration and Decentralisation, National Defense, and Labor and Social Affairs which at this point are considered jointly responsible under Law 2955/2001. Although the above provision of 1993 (No.7) is still in force, not all jointly responsible Ministries have created a respective Directorate, Department or Office. However, in accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council on June 28th, 2001, it is anticipated that by the end of 2002 all Ministries participating in the implementation of the national action plan shall include all of the above departmental bodies.

In particular, and with regard to the reduction of supply, a special 5-year operational program on drugs is being elaborated by investigative authorities (Greek Police, Customs Service, Financial Crimes Enforcement Unit and Coast Guard) who constitute integral operational parts of the 5-year national action plan on drugs.

Ireland

The National Drugs Strategy involves several Government Departments and Agencies in its implementation, as well as the Community and Voluntary sectors. The overall aim of the National Drugs Strategy is to significantly reduce the harm caused to individuals and society by the misuse of drugs through a concerted focus on the four policy pillars of supply reduction, prevention, treatment and research.

Prevention programmes are funded by the Department of Health and Children, Health Boards and the Department of Education and Science. The Department of Health and Children, through its Health Promotion Unit, provides funding for the production of a wide range of resource materials and national awareness programmes. It works in conjunction with the Department of Education and Science on the development and implementation of substance misuse prevention programmes in primary and second level schools and in supporting drug awareness programmes in the non-formal education sector. Health Boards provide a range of supports and training at regional and local levels, assisting schools in developing substance misuse policies in schools and working with youth, parents and community and voluntary groups. They also develop and deliver regional drug awareness programmes and they provide a range of resource materials.

The National Advisory Committee on Drugs was established in 2000 to provide analysis of research findings and information commissioned or available to it and to advise the Government in relation to prevalence, prevention, treatment/rehabilitation and consequences of drug misuse. A budget of 3.81m EUR over three years has been allocated to it.

Italy

Under current legislation, the “national coordinating committee for anti-drug action” relies on the “Permanent Observatory”, which periodically and systematically collects not only data on the consumption of narcotic drugs and the prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts, but also data concerning the activities of the police forces in the area of repression of illicit trafficking, on the number of criminal proceedings for drug-related crimes, on the sources and on the flows of illicit trafficking in narcotic or psychotropic substances.

The programmes of the Ministries of the Interior, of Health and of Education aimed at combating the various aspects of the problem of drug abuse must follow the guidelines of the “national coordinating committee for anti-drug action”.

In cooperation with the Ministries of University and Scientific Research and Technology and Justice, the Minister of Health promotes studies and research concerning the pharmacological, toxicological, medical, psychological, rehabilitational, social, educational, preventive and legal aspects connected with drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

A “central service for addiction to alcohol and narcotic and psychotropic substances” has been set up within the Ministry of Health which, among other things, is responsible for directing and coordinating the policies and programmes involved in the treatment of the aforementioned forms of addiction throughout the national territory.

The Minister of Education promotes and coordinates health and information education activities on the damage caused by alcoholism, smoking and the use of narcotic or psychotropic substances as well as the related pathologies.

The same department approves annual programmes which are differentiated according to type of initiative and related application methodologies for the promotion of activities to be implemented in schools on the basis of proposals put forward by an appropriate technical-scientific committee (Ministry of the Interior).

One of the tasks of the aforementioned structures is to guarantee coordination among the various departments. This also entails responsibility for ensuring the updating of the integrated and multidisciplinary approach underlined by the UNGASS. The government has recently produced a three-year plan for the fight against the production, trafficking, distribution and consumption of narcotic and psychotropic substances 2002-2004 and the guideline document for the presentation of projects of central government from the resources of the national anti-drug fund (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

The strategic framework of anti-drugs interventions has been defined by the national drug coordinator by means of a national action plan on drugs and drug addiction covering the period 2000 to 2004.

The referred action plan is based on the outcomes of national needs assessments, on priorities set by the governmental declaration of 1999, on interventions areas retained by the EU action plan on drugs 2000-2004 and on the requirements of the EMCDDA in terms of data provision. Structurally speaking, the national drugs action plan covers six domains that are: primary prevention, treatment, socio-professional reintegration measures, harm reduction, research and evaluation.

An effective implementation of the action plan is ensured by the fact that all retained projects have reached adequate funding by the Ministry of Health and the national

fund against drug trafficking (ADT) and that concerned field agencies have been highly involved in the conceptualisation process.

Netherlands

The foundations of the current drugs policy are laid down in the multidisciplinary policy document “Het Nederlandse Drugbeleid, continuïteit en verandering” (Drugs policy in the Netherlands; Continuity and Change), which was published in 1995. The Dutch Parliament is kept informed of implementation of the policy document by a yearly progress report, usually followed by parliamentary discussions. All new initiatives of the ministries involved are discussed in the AWUD.

Portugal

The National Strategy for the Fight Against Drugs, approved in April 1999, defines political direction in the area of drugs, encompassing all aspects of the phenomenon: prevention, treatment, reduction of injuries, return to the community, combating the traffic of drugs and money-laundering, research and training, international co-operation.

March of 2001 saw approval for the Plan of Action in the Fight Against Drugs and Drug Addiction - 2004 Horizon, that defines action and measures which aim to strengthen and implement the Strategy’s guidelines.

Spain

In December 1999, the Spanish Government, pursuant to the recommendations put forward by the 20th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1998, approved the National Strategy on Drugs (END - *Estrategia Nacional sobre Drogas*) by a Royal Decree. This strategy sets out the general aims and practical objectives to be achieved by Spain in line with the calendar set by the United Nations (2003 and 2008).

The Spanish National Strategy on Drugs, 2000-2008, has a global and integrated nature, including among its intervention of areas demand reduction, supply control and international cooperation, prevention being its priority. In addition, this strategy pursues objectives in the area of policy, research and training, evaluation, information systems and the financing aspects.

Sweden

Swedish drugs policy is based on a balanced and multidisciplinary approach, which is also reflected in the new national action plan.

United Kingdom

UK’s 10-year anti-drugs strategy ‘Tackling Drugs to Build a Better Britain’ sets policy framework covering all areas – prevention, treatment, crime, availability and research. This is signed up to and implemented by all relevant departments against targets set out in the national plans.

1.3 To encourage multi-agency co-operation and the involvement of civil society (strategy aim 6)

1.3.2 To establish a strategy for the co-operation with civil society and community and voluntary groups from areas most affected by the problem of drug abuse.

Austria

There is no national strategy. This is due in part to the federal structure of the country (see 1.2.4). Each province has a regional drugs strategy, which is usually adopted by the provincial parliaments (Landtage). These documents also set out strategies for cooperation with the groups referred to in section 1.3.2, particularly with regard to prevention.

Belgium

Au sein des communautés linguistiques, compétentes en matière de réduction de la demande, la stratégie de coopération avec la société civile et les organismes d'intérêt local, constitue un des axes principaux de la politique de prévention. La prévention des toxicomanies est intégrée dans une approche globale de promotion de la santé.

Le décret de la Communauté française du 14 juillet 1997 portant organisation de la santé structure cette approche notamment en créant des centres locaux ayant pour mission de coordonner les actions et politiques de promotion de la santé. Cette ligne de conduite préexistait au plan et est en accord avec ce dernier.

Chaque entité fédérée est autonome en matière budgétaire dans ses propres compétences.

Sur le plan fédéral, le Gouvernement examine les possibilités de consacrer l'argent confisqué provenant de la drogue à l'assistance et la prévention en matière de drogue. C'est surtout le financement de la prise en charge des toxicomanes non couverts par l'assurance maladie qui devrait être améliorée grâce à cette mesure.

Denmark

Recent years have seen increased concentration on co-operation with the civil community at both a local and a national level. In 2000 Denmark's National Board of Health held a national seminar for key persons which drew up a number of recommendations for local preventive work aimed at parents, in recreational environments and places of entertainment, which are the most important arenas for the involvement of the civil community. The recommendations were published in a report in 2001. Implementation is a decentralised area of responsibility.

A special national/local development project on the prevention of the use of ecstasy, which will be undertaken in 2000-2003, will benefit from the involvement of the civil community, especially parents and club owners. An evaluation of the project will be available in 2003 (see also Section 3.1.1.4). It is hoped that this will provide a better basis for the development of a strategy proper.

In the social arena, the involvement of users and co-operation with volunteers are included as a general overall objective. In this area local authorities are responsible for the provision of services and the organisation of efforts.

The Vesterbro area in Copenhagen is the part of Denmark where drugs are sold most openly on the street, and the area is always frequented by a large number of drug addicts. This situation generates both anxiety and uncertainty among residents and tradespeople in the area. With regard to a general overall effort, both in the area of law-enforcement and at a social level, the police and local authorities in Copenhagen

have set up two working groups, which will produce proposals for combating the drug problem in the broad sense both in the short and the long term. It is also the task of the working groups to set up initiatives on the basis of the proposals which are put forward.

The working groups will include representatives of the local police, and of the Drugs and Licensing Department and local social authorities. They also include representatives of the area's residents and organisations representing the business community. Local authority representation consists of representatives from a number of departments, so that the overall effort takes account not only of purely social aspects, but also family and housing policy, and cleaning up the area. Lastly, the group also includes representatives of the Customs and Tax Authorities.

Furthermore, the whole of the SSP (Schools, Social administration and Police) model described above is based on the idea of close co-operation between the civil community and local and voluntary groups in the community on the prevention of crime, including drug-related crime.

The SSP model which was developed by the Council for the Prevention of Crime back in 1975 has since been the subject of continuous development, and has taken firm root in local environments in Denmark. The Council's SSP Study in 1999 of SSP co-operation in the country's local authorities shows that co-operation is well-established and effective.

The SSP model is currently subject to further development, so in future it will also be possible to apply the model, which has hitherto been aimed solely at young people under 18 years of age, to those up to 25 years.

Lastly, the law-enforcement agencies take part in a number of educational activities at schools and institutions.

Finland

Finnish drug policy is guided by three central documents:

- the drug strategy 1997
- the Government Decision-in-Principle on drug policy, 1998
- the Government Decision-in-Principle intensifying drug policy, 2000

National organisations take part in implementing all these programmes both directly and indirectly with the help of granted funding.

France

La mission interministérielle de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie (MILDT), a mis en place un réseau de responsables départementaux de la politique interministérielle locale de lutte contre la drogue et de prévention des dépendances. Ces responsables en se fondant sur un diagnostic de situation coordonnent et soutiennent notamment les interventions des associations de citoyens regroupant des anciens usagers de drogues, des parents, des familles, des organismes sociaux et socioculturels concernés par la question de la prévention des usages de drogues. Ils encadrent également l'action d'associations d'usagers de drogues dans l'optique d'une démarche de réduction des risques.

Au plan national, la MILDT soutient des associations « tête de réseau » qui ont vocation à démultiplier leurs activités au plan local.

Germany

The Federal Ministry of Health promotes the German Centre for Addictive Dangers which, as the central umbrella organisation for various self-help associations, also

represents their interests. In addition, the Federal Ministry of Health conducts research in the field of self-help and supports numerous individual projects run by various self-help initiatives. The German Centre for Addictive Dangers works within the framework of German drugs policy but does not devise the policy itself.

Greece

The following are included in the initiatives for cooperation with civil society:

a) Prevention programmes: In accordance with article 8 of Law 2161/1993, OKANA shall be competent for elaborating programmes for prevention of the proliferation and use of drugs and to submit these to the Minister of Health and Welfare for approval. Similar programmes may also be elaborated by the Church of Greece, Local Government Organisations, trade unions, as well as any State or public agency, after having submitted their programmes to OKANA for processing and they have been approved by decision of the Minister of Health and Welfare.

b) Prevention Centres: The Prevention Centres that are supervised, assessed and co-financed (by 50%) by OKANA, are Non Profit making associations comprising of public entities, Local Government Agencies, Scientific Agencies, Institutes, professional or scientific associations and organisations. 56 Prevention Centres currently operate in Greece.

c) Treatment Units: Pursuant to paragraph 2, article 6 of Law 2161/1993, municipalities, charity organisations and publicly owned foundations may found and operate treatment units, if this is provided for under their articles of association, as well as church agencies, higher educational or technological institutes or legal persons pursuing similar aims. In order for the aforementioned agencies to found and operate treatment units, a license issued by the Ministry of Health and Welfare, following the opinion of the BoD of OKANA, is required.

d) Prevention of Crime: Under article 16 of Law 2713/1999 provision is made for the setting up of Crime Prevention Boards in each municipality having a population of over 3,000 inhabitants. Such boards shall consist of scientists and officials residing in the municipality having specific knowledge related to crime, such as court officials, criminologists, psychologists, sociologists, police officers, social workers and physicians, as well as representatives of management, labour and social institutions.

e) Advisory Council: Pursuant to paragraph 4, article 1 of Law 1729/1987, with regard to the active participation of society in combating the proliferation of drugs and protecting young people, an Advisory Council was set up consisting of representatives of local government, the Federation of Secondary School Parents Associations (ASGME), associations of parents of drug addicts, recovered drug addicts, teachers in primary education (DOE) and secondary education (OLME-OTEE), institutions of technological education (TEI) and higher education (AEI), the National Students Union of Greece (ESEE), the Greek Medical Association (PIS), the Greek Pharmacists Association (PFS), the Athens Bar (DSA) and the Union of Editors of Athens Daily Newspapers (ESIEA). The term of office of the Council is three years. The Council is currently awaiting renewal.

Ireland

The National Drugs Strategy Team is comprised of representatives from the relevant Government Departments, State Agencies and the community and voluntary sectors. This Team ensures that there is co-ordination between officials from the Government Departments and State Agencies represented on the Team and members of the

community and voluntary sectors in assessing, overseeing and delivering the Local Drugs Task Force plans.

The Local Drugs Task Forces operate in the 14 urban areas in Ireland which are most affected by drugs misuse, in particular, heroin. These Task Forces each compile local area action plans to address the drugs issues in their area. The Task Forces embody the partnership approach, with statutory agencies and members of the local communities working together to address the issues in the local areas.

In addition to the Local Drugs Task Forces, a number of Regional Drugs Task Forces will be established in all Health Board areas across the country by mid-2002 to address the problem of drugs misuse in the regions. The Regional Task Forces will operate along similar lines to the Local Drugs Task Forces.

The National Drugs Strategy 2001-2008 “Building on Experience” which was launched in May 2001, was drawn up following an extensive series of consultation seminars involving statutory, community and voluntary groups. Following the launch, a further series of consultation seminars were held.

Italy

The Committee is also involved in coordinating initiatives by public administrations geared towards primary prevention. The authorities, the social solidarity cooperatives and the voluntary associations work in agreement with the Local Health Units under the control and programming guidelines of the Region with regard to the treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts (Ministry of the Interior).

The government’s three-year plan for 2002-2004 provides for the direct involvement of the accredited private social and voluntary bodies in the various fields of activity: prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social and professional reintegration, including through changes in the current legislation (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

Traditionally, the national drug prevention and treatment network largely relies on the participation of civil society and voluntary field actors. Given the geographical size of the Grand – Duchy of Luxembourg, an effective co-operation of national field actors is ensured and constantly promoted by the Ministry of Health. This co-operation materializes in treatment referral, experience sharing as well as external consultancy and training provision by specialised national agencies.

Netherlands

The Ministry of Health coordinates a bi-monthly meeting of institutions (and ministries) which are active at international level in the area of care, prevention and monitoring. Its purpose is to promote exchanges of information. Trend watchers are used to signal the latest developments. The ministries provide funds to NGOs to enable them to carry out their work. In addition to this funding, the ministries provide NGOs with funds to carry out ad hoc work (such as writing reports on specific issues, organising conferences, etc).

Portugal

In 1997, the Programa Quadro Prevenir (PQP) or Prevention Framework Programme was created which aims to provide technical and financial support to non-profit public and private bodies for implementation of projects in the field of Primary Prevention of Drug Addiction, promoting coherent and sustainable development over time, at the level of the individual, family, school and society.

The action model depends on the area and may include the following: raising awareness/training for parents, professionals and pupils, creation of self-help groups and mediation groups, support for recreational areas, creation of psychological care and counselling units, and specialised personal, social and other skills programmes.

Since 2000, a series of measures have been developed with this aim:

- Creation of Municipal Prevention Plans in 2 districts of the country. The Plans are the fruit of cooperation between Central Government, the regions and organisations, with a gradual transfer of power to the regions in matters of drug prevention. These promote action planning and devise an action strategy. Central Government is responsible for coordinating this policy centrally by determining the main areas of action and technical and financial assistance.

These partnerships are governed by protocols aimed at harmonising terminology, procedure and methodology. They are of one year's duration and may be renewed upon approval of the projects carried out and after analysis of the new yearly plan.

-Development of Integrated Plans for Prevention of Drug Addiction, that promote a global and integrated response for primary prevention and the reduction of risk, involving schools, authorities, health centres, employment centres, cultural and sporting associations.

In 2001 street teams were created at a national level with the aim of providing support to drug addicts with a view to reduction of risks, encouraging them to join recovery processes, treatment and reintegration, through the development of linked awareness actions, direction and support.

Trans-Frontier Plans to Prevent Drug Addictions have also been implemented between Portugal and Spain: North/Galicia, Alentejo/Estremadura and Algarve/Andalucia.

Spain

Since the creation of the National Plan on Drugs (1985 - *Plan Nacional sobre Drogas*), there has been constant cooperation between the public administrations and the social agencies and volunteer organisations. This cooperation has been implemented at two levels: the nationwide social agencies and volunteer organisations have direct links with the Central Administration, while the autonomous or local organisations are linked to the administrations at this level. The Central Administration and the autonomous administration subsidise through different budgetary mechanisms the different programmes and activities implemented by these social agencies. The part they play and their coordination with the public administrations are also defined in the National Strategy on Drugs.

One of the goals of the Spanish National Strategy on Drugs, 2000-2008, is to encourage the awareness of society and its participation in the fight against drugs. The participation of the social agencies in programmes and activities in the field of drugs is supported by subsidies. The DGPND publishes a call for tenders for NGOs working in the field of drugs every year. Besides, since 1997 there is another call for tenders for NGOs financed by the Fund from goods confiscated through drug trafficking and related crimes.

Sweden

In Sweden there is a long tradition of cooperation between authorities, municipalities and voluntary organisations. Such cooperation will be intensified under the national action plan. In the new national action plan on drugs it is stipulated that there will be even more efforts to take advantage of civil society's resources and competences in

this field and to more efficiently integrate their work to reach the political goals in the action plan.

United Kingdom

At local level, Drug Action Teams (DATs) work closely with community and voluntary groups on all aspects of the drug strategy. Government recently allocated additional £300m to encourage greater partnership between statutory agencies and local communities, particularly in tackling local drug markets and drug-related crime. DH annually provides approximately £2 million in grants to national drug misuse voluntary organisations as part of a broader DH strategy to stimulate a thriving voluntary sector. Government's wider Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy will also develop partnership with communities in the same areas.

1.4 To provide appropriate resources for drug related actions (strategy aim 11) and social consequences of drug abuse.

1.4.2 To encourage the provision of appropriate funding for proactive measures, including the prevention of drug use, the prevention of drug related crime, and the reduction of the negative health and social consequences of drugs.

Austria

The provision of appropriate funding is being addressed within the framework of the respective competences at Federal level (in particular executive, justice, health, youth and school) and at *Land* level (in particular health and social affairs) and by the social health insurance service.

A survey of the expenditure by groups working to combat drug abuse is currently under way for the first time. The findings are not yet available and will be published in the 2002 drugs report. The priorities are enforcement (executive and jurisdictional) as well as primary and secondary prevention, counselling, therapy, psychosocial assistance, follow-up and social rehabilitation.

Belgium

Le plan fédéral mentionné au point 1.2.4, prévoit l'examen des possibilités d'investir l'argent confisqué provenant de la drogue dans l'assistance et la prévention en matière de drogue. C'est surtout le financement de la prise en charge des toxicomanes non couverts par l'assurance maladie qui pourrait être amélioré par ce biais.

Denmark

The annual budget earmarks funds for measures to be implemented as part of efforts by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Health to prevent disease and promote health. Actions include measures to combat drug abuse.

Initiatives on prevention and treatment are also supported via centrally-earmarked pool funds.

Finland

In Finland the state annually assists in funding preventive measures:

1. By granting state aid to municipalities which they can use according to the local situation regarding substance misuse,
2. By granting funding for health promotion to drug prevention initiatives,
3. By granting funding via the Finnish Slot Machine Association for drug prevention and treatment initiatives, and

4. By setting aside funding to improve know-how on drugs and drug prevention on the part of school staff and those involved in youth work.
5. In special cases, by granting earmarked special funding for drug matters, as was done, for example, in conjunction with the Decision-in-Principle intensifying drug policy, 2000.

France

Le budget annuel de la MILDT, discuté en concertation interministérielle, constitue une force d'impulsion majeure dans ces domaines d'action. Dans celui de la santé et de la lutte contre le trafic, il complète les budgets des administrations concernées. Dans le champ de la prévention, il est souvent le déclencheur des actions entreprises. A ce budget interministériel s'ajoutent, d'une part, les budgets propres de chacun des ministères concernés et, d'autre part, les budgets des collectivités territoriales, notamment en matière de prévention et d'aide sociale.

Germany

In the budgets of the Federal Government and the Länder appropriate funding is allocated to the prevention of drug use. The German law enforcement authorities (which include the Federal Criminal Police Office, the Customs Criminological Office and the police forces of the Länder) have at their disposal funding for the prevention of drug-related crime.

Greece

In accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council of June 28th, 2001 the following are provided for:

Increase of subsidies coming from the current budget of agencies active in treatment (OKANA, Therapy Centre for Dependent Individuals (KETHEA), Centre of Psychological Health, the Athens and Thessaloniki Public Psychiatric Hospitals).

Drawing on the 3rd Community Support Framework funds for the creation of Polyvalent Centres for dealing with fit attacks by Drug Users and Alcoholics in 19 General Hospitals throughout the country.

Reinforcement of the financial participation of local societies by establishing funding by local government for prevention through central independent resources as horizontal funding of primary local government and through local revenues. The cost of actions undertaken at the local government level upon its completion is calculated at 29.5 million EUR and it is suggested that 60% be covered through central independent sources and the remaining 40% through local funds.

Creation of a Fund for Addressing Addictive Substances Related Problems funded both from the State budget and funds derived from the seizure or confiscation of the property of drug dealers, as well as from fines or penalty payments imposed in cases of a breach of the relevant provisions. Such funds shall be devoted to the implementation of the actions described in the National Action Plan.

Ireland

Since 1996 significant additional funding has been provided to health boards (10 in the country) to enhance and expand their response to the drugs problem. In 2001 a total of over 40 million EUR was provided to statutory health services, which in turn funded a number of voluntary and community groups to respond to the drug problem. In addition, The National Drugs Strategy 2001-2008 aims to significantly reduce the harm caused to individuals and society by the misuse of drugs. The Strategy contains

100 actions under the four pillars of supply reduction, prevention, treatment and research.

Prevention programmes are funded by the Department of Health and Children, Health Boards and the Department of Education and Science. The Department of Health and Children, through its Health Promotion Unit, provides funding for the production of a wide range of resource materials and national awareness programmes. It works in conjunction with the Department of Education and Science on the development and implementation of substance misuse prevention programmes in primary and second level schools and in supporting drug awareness programmes in the non-formal education sector. Health Boards provide a range of supports and training at regional and local levels, assisting schools in developing substance misuse policies in schools and working with youth, parents and community and voluntary groups. They also develop and deliver regional drug awareness programmes and they provide a range of resource materials.

The National Advisory Committee on Drugs was established in 2000 to provide analysis of research findings and information commissioned or available to it and to advise the Government in relation to prevalence, prevention, treatment/rehabilitation and consequences of drug misuse. A budget of 3.81m EUR over three years has been allocated to it.

Italy

The guideline document for the presentation of projects which involve the national anti-drug fund provides, in particular, for interventions geared towards preventing new styles of consumption and new synthetic drugs and reducing chronicity and the negative consequences of the use of narcotic and psychotropic substances, including integrated treatment programmes, low-threshold structures, early treatment of young and very young consumers, integrated training and professional reintegration programmes (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

Financial and human resources required for the implementation of the drugs action plan are jointly guaranteed by the Ministry of Health and the Fund Against Drug Trafficking (ADT: set up following the recommendations of the 1988 UN convention).

The overall budget of the Ministry of Health allocated to drug demand reduction measures has witnessed an increase from 770,000 EUR in 1999 to 2.21 million EUR in 2000, following the centralisation of demand and harm reduction activities by the Ministry of Health and to 2.71 million EUR in 2001. The provisional budget of 2002 foresees a supplementary increase of 34.37%, thus figuring 3.64 million EUR. The consistent increase in 2002 is mainly due to the implementation of the drugs action plan 2000-2004. In particular, the budget of the National Drug Addiction Centre (CePT), provided by the Ministry of Health, has known an increase from 496 000 EUR in 2000 to 632 000 EUR in 2002. In accordance to national needs and the work plan of the EMCCDA, a national study on the socio-economical costs of drug use is currently performed by the NFP.

The national Fund against Drug Trafficking (ADT), set up following the recommendations of the 1988 UN convention, agreed on a total investment of 2 132 000 EUR in reference to activities to be implemented under the national drugs action plan between 2000 and 2004. In addition, the ADT largely participates in the

financing of the implementation of a global treatment concept of drug addicts within prisons from 2001 to 2002 (estimated total budget of 378 754 EUR).

Netherlands

In the past, Parliament has agreed to finance pro-active measures relating to both prevention and harm reduction. A recent example of this is the policy document on XTC, which provided funding for innovative projects in the areas of prevention and XTC-related crime alike.

The priorities related to the prevention of XTC-use are:

- up-dating of the informative message to the public in order to reflect the most recent scientific findings concerning the risks of XTC-use;
- the design of a website containing this informative message, and pilots with interactive public information services;
- the establishment of an authoritative information point;
- the improvement of the available information material;
- the promotion of an integrated approach;
- the promotion of a central, guiding role for municipalities.

Funding is set aside in governmental policy documents for the prevention of drugs-related crime (see paragraph 3.4.2, 3.4.3).

Portugal

The financing of preventive action is subject to rigorous criteria and regular assessment, which includes technical evaluation after analysis of two aspects. The first concerns the actual project itself: suitability and internal coherence; quality and relevance of the project; experience/suitability of promoter; and compatibility with other primary prevention action. The second aspect concerns assessment criteria: suitability of action for target group; relevance to local problems/needs; applicability of action elsewhere; ability to foster autonomy and sustainability; existence of adequate partnerships; experience in the development of preventative activities; link to and compatibility with the Municipal Plans; professional experience of the technical team and innovative aspects displayed.

Spain

The National Strategy on Drugs (NSD), 2000-2008, urges the Central Government and the Autonomous Communities to allocate the necessary financial resources to the complete implementation of the National Plan on Drugs. In 2000 the different departments of the Central government with competence over drug-related issues managed a budget of 61 958 337.84 EUR. In addition to this sum the DGPND, with a total budget of 33 649 638.75 EUR, transferred to the Regional Plans on Drugs the amount of 22 634 115.85 EUR to meet the expenses incurred in their activities.

In 2000, the budget of the DGPND also included 4 519 611.02 EUR that came from the Fund from goods confiscated and was used for financing drug prevention programmes and to fight against illicit drug trafficking.

Sweden

Responsibility for funding preventive work and care for drug users lies at municipal level. This decentralisation of responsibility means that the scope of the work, and thus the funding requirement, may vary. The action plan seeks to increase the effectiveness of this work. The Government and the Riksdag have earmarked SEK 325 million (approximately 35.8m EUR) for the development and implementation of the action plan over the next three years. The Government has made drug-related crime a priority for police action.

United Kingdom

Year 2000 spending review increased Government spending on proactive anti-drug programmes from £695m (approximately 1 089m EUR) in 2000/01 to nearly £1 billion (approximately 1 566m EUR) in 2003/04, a real terms rise during these years of more than 10% pa. This was particularly targeted on programmes to prevent young people misusing drugs, enhance treatment provision and cut-off supply. In addition to this funding, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has recently announced additional funding of £1/3bn (approximately 522m EUR) over the next three years. Help will go to 30,000 claimants whose drug problems may be in the way of their finding a job; and £220m (approximately 345m EUR) will go to help local communities drive out drugs and drug-related crime; and £5m (approximately 7.8m EUR) will be spent on the Positive Futures initiative that uses sport to divert vulnerable young people away from drugs and crime.

1.5 To share information on their national strategies and action plans, drugs related legislation, policies and innovative projects, making full use of EMCDDA database on drug laws. Increase operational co-operation should make full use of existing programmes such as Falcone and OISIN.

Austria

Considerable importance is given to information exchange at national and international level in all fields. Austria is actively participating in the task of introducing the candidate countries and in the development of the EMCDDA and benefiting from Falcone and OISIN. Austria is regularly participating in the actions cofinanced by these programmes.

Belgium

La Belgique participe pleinement et activement tant à la base de données de l'OEDT qu'aux programmes dans le cadre de FACONE et de OISIN.

Denmark

Denmark also played an active part in the establishment of EMCDDA's European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD), and is also actively involved in maintaining the database. Denmark also exchanges relevant information in the context of the work of international forums (UN, EU, the Pompidou group and the Nordic Council of Ministers).

In practice there is also a frequent exchange of information about these topics between the Customs and Tax Authority and the Commissioner of Denmark's national police force, amongst others.

Joint finance will be sought from the OISIN Programme to meet some of the costs associated with a joint EU Customs Action in 2002 organised by the Customs and Tax Authority.

Finland

In spring 2002 the Drug Monitoring Centre of Finland (STAKES) will draw up a systematic plan for disseminating the information produced by the EMCDDA to national actors. In this context a central role will be played by electronic communication and the EMCDDA's own information strategy. The aim is not to create parallel information systems but to develop communication between the systems.

The Finnish monitoring authorities have implemented several projects with Oisin and Falcone funding.

France

La France bénéficie régulièrement de financements européens pour l'organisation d'actions visant au renforcement de la coopération opérationnelle entre les administrations des États membres, mais également de pays extérieurs à l'Union européenne.

Par exemple, concernant les administrations douanières :

- Au titre de l'année budgétaire 2000

Dans le cadre des opérations conjointes de surveillance du groupe de coopération douanière, la France a bénéficié d'un financement OISIN pour l'organisation des réunions de briefing et de débriefing de l'opération « Express » de contrôle sur le fret express, qui s'est déroulée en septembre 2000. Par ailleurs, des crédits ont été obtenus dans le cadre du programme MEDA pour l'organisation en avril 2000 d'un séminaire sur la coopération douanière opérationnelle en Méditerranée.

- Au titre de l'année budgétaire 2001

Dans le cadre des opérations conjointes de surveillance du groupe de coopération douanière, la France a bénéficié d'un financement OISIN pour l'organisation des réunions de briefing et de débriefing de l'opération « Mercure » de contrôle sur l'exportation de drogues de synthèse vers l'Amérique du Nord, qui s'est déroulée en mars 2002. De plus, dans le cadre du programme MEDA, une opération de contrôles conjoints en Méditerranée baptisée « Sindbad » a été organisée en mai 2001.

- Au titre de l'année budgétaire 2002

Une demande de crédits OISIN a été déposée par la France pour financer une initiative relative au renforcement de la lutte contre le trafic d'ecstasy, par l'utilisation des résultats d'analyse scientifique (Cf. § 4.1.1.4 ci-dessous), Ce projet rassemble les trois services français en charge de la lutte contre les stupéfiants et leurs laboratoires d'analyse.

Germany

The exchange of information by the German law enforcement authorities takes place in particular in bilateral meetings (visits abroad, foreign guests spending time at the Federal Criminal Police Office and at the regional criminal police offices) and multilateral – in some cases regular – meetings at international conferences (e.g. Interpol European Heads of National Drugs Services Conference).

Active use was already made of the Falcone and OISIN EU support programmes before 2000. In the Annex to 1.5 several examples taken from the experience of the Federal Criminal Police Office in the recent past and planned projects are listed.

Information included in the Annex of the German reply:

Falcone:

-2000/FAL/110: Central and Eastern European countries seminar on the "silk route";

-2000/FAL/111: Conduct of a full ground exercise in the form of a controlled delivery of narcotics shipped along the "silk route" with the involvement of Poland, Russia, Denmark, Austria and Germany (the exercise and debriefing took place in 2001);

-2001/FAL/145: Conduct of a full ground exercise in the form of a controlled delivery of narcotics shipped from Central Asia to Western Europe with the involvement of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Russia and European States (Germany, Denmark, Austria, United Kingdom and France). The preliminary briefing was held in November 2001. The exercise is planned to take place in 2002/2003.

OISIN:

2000/OIS/020 International seminar on West African organised crime,

2001/OIS/057 International seminar on West African organised crime (to take place in 2002).

The strategy aims set out in point 1.5 are also being supported by:

-membership of international drugs bodies (e.g. the Working Party on combating drug-trafficking north-west, south-west, south-east, north-east). Regular personal contact and discussions of drug-related topics create the right environment for successful and continuing cooperation in the fight against drugs;

-specialised training courses, such as those organised by the Central European Police Academy (MEPA), which was set up in response to an initiative by Austria and Hungary, also help to improve international cooperation between police forces in the face of political, societal, economic and social change in Central and Eastern Europe;

-enabling foreign police authorities to sit in on lectures and supporting training for them promote cross-border cooperation by making it possible to obtain information on the working practices of foreign departments and developing special personal contacts;

-permanent ongoing cooperation in connection with cases, including carrying out controlled cross-border shipments.

Greece

The exchange of information between Greece and the other Member States is carried out on behalf of Greece by its national focal point, namely the National Documentation and Information Centre on Drugs (EKTEPN), to the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) on a yearly basis, through the annual reports in English sent by EKTEPN to EMCDDA. On the other hand EMCDDA sends EKTEPN an annual report drafted in Greek on the situation of the drugs problem in the European Union.

At the same time, EKTEPN is a participant in programmes or instrumental bodies for the collation of information of EMCDDA such as Infomap, EDDRA, the Early Warning System, the Evaluation of Instruments Bank, the New Indicators sending new data. With regard to the introduction of new information concerning the policy and legislation in the EMCDDA digital database, EKTPN in conjunction with OKANA shall update the database promptly when such new information (in either Greek or English) is available in electronic format.

The collation of information at a national level by EKTEPN shall be made in association with a wide network comprising of ministries, agencies active in prevention and treatment, universities, research centres and reference centres. Respectively, the EKTEPN forwards the information sent to it by EMCDDA to all of the above collaborators-agencies, as well as to a network of journalists, policy makers and to the Greek MPs.

Ireland

The Drugs Misuse Research Division of the Health Research Board is the Focal Point for co-operation with the EMCDDA. It compiles national reports on all aspects of drug misuse in accordance with the criteria set out by the EMCDDA. In addition, it publishes annual reports on treated drug misuse in Ireland. Ireland has contributed to the establishment of the EMCDDA database on drug laws and will continue to update the Irish aspects of this as new legislation is formulated. The National Advisory Committee on Drugs (NACD) was established in 2000 to provide analysis of research findings and information commissioned or available to it and advise the government in relation to prevalence, prevention, treatment/rehabilitation and consequences of drug misuse.

Through Ireland's involvement in the Pompidou Group a range of professionals get the opportunity to share information and best practice on policy areas with colleagues from Member States.

The Garda Síochána (Irish Police Force) and the Revenue Commissioners (Customs) have hosted and participated in a number of projects under EU funded programmes.

There is a Memorandum of Understanding between the Garda Síochána and the Revenue Commissioners in place to ensure co-ordination and co-operation between the two agencies.

In addition, the exchange of business plans and strategies has taken place between the Garda Síochána (Irish Police Force) and the Revenue Commissioners.

Italy

The existing programmes are used to improve cooperation in the field of vocational training. Over the last three years the following courses have been organised within the framework of the various programmes (OISIN, Falcone, etc):

1999: (25/29 January) OISIN Programme: seminar on "Intelligence techniques for forensic analysis in the investigation of drug trafficking", organised in cooperation with France for police and customs officers/officials from the countries of the European Union and Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Egypt and Jordan.

(6/8 September) OISIN Programme: seminar on "Analysis of the risks in the field of transnational flows", organised in cooperation with France and the United Kingdom for police and customs officers/officials from the countries of the European Union and Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. The seminar was attended by four representatives from Saudi Arabia and two Albanian officials in an observer capacity.

(13/16 December) OISIN programme: seminar on "Synthetic drugs: aspects of police and customs cooperation", organised in cooperation with France and Germany for police and customs officers/officials from the countries of the European Union and Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Hungary. The seminar was also attended by two Mexican observers.

2000 (25/28 September): OISIN programme: seminar on "Forensic analysis in anti-drug investigations" for officers/officials from the countries of the European Union and from Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Palestinian Authority.

2001(26/26 July): course on "Training of dog units for the countries of Central and South America", which was attended by an instructor for each of the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Peru and Venezuela. The instructors left with dogs.

A seminar is being organised on “Anti-drug activities in Italy, in particular in the field of investigative techniques” for the countries of Central and South America. To date, the following countries have agreed to attend: Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Panama, Colombia, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Chile.

A seminar is scheduled for 15/19 April on “Cocaine routes to the Mediterranean and through Europe: aspects of police cooperation and methods of combating the problem”, attended by countries of the European Union and Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Slovenia, Croatia, Albania, Malta, Cyprus, Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico (Ministry of the Interior).

The seminars organised in conjunction with the Falcone programme for the two-year period 2000/2002 by this department were not aimed principally at the fight against drugs but focused more on economic and financial crime (Ministry of Justice).

The Italian Focal Point, which is within the Permanent Observatory of the Directorate General for drug addiction, in addition to supplying the EMCDDA legislative database, developed relations and exchanges which at times have led to the sharing of certain important initiatives among the various countries (e.g. the recently launched “Emerging Trends” project, which is co-financed by the European Commission with the French Focal Point in partnership with seven other National Focal Points including the Italian Focal Point) (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

The Ministry of Health and the national NFP largely promote information sharing and diffusion of drug-related data. Bi-directional information sharing is ensured at the national (e.g. RELIS), interregional (e.g. MONDORF Group – border regions of Luxembourg), transnational (e.g. BENELUX) and European (e.g. EMCDDA) levels. In addition to 2 separate annual reports, respectively designed for the national and the international public, published by the NFP, the latter ensures various information diffusion activities through its international contacts (e.g. UN, Pompidou Group).

At the time of writing, the NFP has introduced and revised 36 legal texts in the European Legal Database on Drugs and Drug Addiction (ELDD), representing the main legislative corpus in the field of illicit drug legislation at the national level.

The commitment of Luxembourg in terms of research and information diffusion strategies is reflected by the fact that the Grand Duchy is currently vice-chairing the EMCDDA Management Board.

Edited by the Luxembourg drug co-coordinator’s office in 2001, the Mondorf Group has published a comprehensive and updateable information file, containing relevant information on drug treatment facilities, drug legislation and innovative prevention and research projects referred to in respective national member-regions of the Mondorf Group. The original file as well as periodic updates are distributed within a broad network of approximately 500 persons or institutions. The referred strategy has filled an obvious information gap in relation to the intense migration of treatment demanders within the concerned border regions. Special topics as for instance drug penalties and substitution treatment regulations are also addressed in order to provide a clear picture of the current situation to both, drug users and field actors.

Netherlands

Information on policy and legislation is actively disseminated, inter alia via a publication entitled “Questions & Answers” and a number of factsheets. Governmental policy papers are generally translated into various languages and

international meetings are used as an opportunity to explain Dutch policy and disseminate documentation. The Dutch Government also keeps EMCDDA as fully informed as possible of all aspects of our policy. The Netherlands has provided relevant legal texts for incorporation in the legal database set up by EMCDDA. The Country Profile of the Netherlands was amended in November in cooperation with EMCDDA.

Portugal

Co-operation has been strengthened with EMCDDA, in the area of databases, Joint Action and with Europol, through the Judicial Police.

- Active role in the EMCDDA Group of Legal Experts.

Spain

Every year, the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs (as the national REITOX focal point) draws up a report according to the structure and directives defined by the EMCDDA, which serves as the basis, along with those issued by the other Member States of the EU, for drawing up the annual report of the EMCDDA itself. Also, the Spanish officials draw up a summary containing the programmes and activities which have been implemented in Spain within the framework of drug dependency by the public administrations and by the non-governmental organisations operating in this area. This information is public and is shared with other countries. In addition, it is disseminated via the web pages of the DGPND and the EMCDDA.

As regards legislation, it must be said that the DGPND has drawn up an inventory of all the regulations on drugs passed by the Central Administration and by the Autonomous Communities. This inventory has been put on a CD which has been sent to the EMCDDA. Also, the DGPND has been actively involved in putting together the legal database of the EMCDDA. In 1997, the DGPND began setting up a number of courses, seminars and working days aimed at promoting international policy cooperation among the services responsible for combating illicit drug trafficking, not only within the Union but also with third countries (and particularly in Latin America, the Caribbean countries and Morocco).

Sweden

The EMCDDA database is well-known and used in Sweden.

United Kingdom

UK plays active role in developing EU co-operation including information-sharing. DH and the NGO DrugScope together form the UK National Focal Point. UK information is regularly shared with other countries, in particular through the annual report to the EMCDDA. UK also holds the chair of the EMCDDA Management Board.

2. Information and evaluation

2.1 To ensure collection, analysis and dissemination of objective, reliable and comparable data on the drugs phenomenon in the EU with the support of EMCDDA and Europol (strategy aim 8)

2.1.1 According to technical tools and guidelines provided by EMCDDA to give reliable information on the five key epidemiological indicators in a comparable form drawn up by the EMCDDA and adopted by the Council.

Austria

Austria is on the way to continuously improve drug related data. Efforts are being made esp. in the fields of treatment, infectious diseases. The first National Population Survey will be carried out this year. Nevertheless Austria provides the EMCDDA and the EU with all the available data on the 5 key indicators in the form of the tables developed and standardised by the EMCDDA .

Belgium

Donner des informations fiables sur les cinq principaux indicateurs épidémiologiques de l'OEDT constitue un des objectifs du BIRN point focal belge et de ses sous-points focaux. Un groupe de travail réunissant les autorités fédérales et fédérées compétentes a été mis en place pour assurer la mise en œuvre des 5 indicateurs de manière harmonisée.

Denmark

Denmark takes part in all of the mandatory tasks under the auspices of the EMCDDA (formulation of epidemiological indicators, the EDDRA database and Joint Action). As a National Focal Point for EMCDDA, Denmark's National Board of Health has helped establish joint European standards/guidelines for five key epidemiological indicators. National Groups of Experts have been set up for each of the indicators, arrangements for implementation have been made, and updated reports submitted to the EMCDDA, which has also received test data for some of the key indicators, and analysis has been carried out at a national level. Today Denmark is in a position to provide reliable and objective data on four of the five indicators, cf. the European standards/guidelines. The fifth indicator -infectious diseases- is in the process of being formulated.

It should also be noted that details of seizures of drugs by police throughout the country are gathered together at the Commissioner's National Investigation Support Centre, which produces national statistics in the field of law enforcement.

Finland

At the moment Finland is producing information on each of the five harmonised epidemiological indicators in accordance with the EMCDDA's protocols at the level permitted by existing information collection systems.

France

La révision des statistiques et tableaux épidémiologiques est effectuée annuellement par l'OFDT (observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies). Les moyens de l'OFDT ont été renforcés notamment pour répondre à cette demande.

Germany

The National Focal Point is supported by funds from the Federal Ministry of Health. Together with the Länder and associations and the Federal Ministry of Health, progress is being made with establishing the five key indicators.

Greece

EKTEPN has undertaken the collation of data on the function of indicators on behalf of Greece. In more detail:

a. The *Request for Treatment Indicator* is implemented on the basis of data collected by most treatment programmes in accordance with the Greek adaptation of the Pompidou Group European Protocol, which has also been adopted by EMCDDA. The data that EKTEPN collects from its collaborating agencies are confidential by using a specific code that renders them unidentifiable, and which is then processed in order to be sent collectively to EMCDDA. However, KETHEA (Therapy Centre for Dependent Individuals) sends its data to EKTEPN collectively, not individually in order for them to be processed by the latter and for any duplicates to be deleted, applying the principle of confidentiality of information and the protection of personal data, while another treatment body, 18 ANO, up to 2001 had not sent any data, and for this same reason it did not keep any records.

b. *Index of Drug related Deaths and Mortality rate Indicator*

The index of drugs related deaths shall be implemented on the basis of the data collected by the special deaths registry of the Narcotics Department of the Greek Police Public Security Directorate. In view of the adoption (by all EU Member States) of the 10th revision of the international Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (ICD-10) in order for the uniform recording and mention of deaths in all countries, Greece has already completed the translation and adaptation of ICD-10 into Greek and it intends to apply it by the end of 2002 along with all other European countries.

Mortality Indicator: There are difficulties in its implementation since it requires cooperation with the registries throughout the country, which, however, do not belong to one central authority but rather to the individual prefectures. EKTEPN, which sends the EMCDDA the report on the indicators, is tending towards a commencement of implementation of the indicator at a local level in association with a Registry.

c. *The Index of the Prevalence of Problem Drug Use in the population* has yet to be implemented since, as with the case in other European member-states, there are both practical and methodological problems. Failure of all treatment programmes to participate, as well as the lack of central computerisation of the Greek Police until recently, to a great extent delayed its application. Nonetheless, EKTEPN is a participant along with an expert in the work group organized by EMCDDA in order to assess difficulties in the implementation of the indicator.

d. *The Indicator on the extent and pattern of drug use in the general population shall be implemented through epidemiological surveys which in Greece to date have been performed by the University of Mental Health Research Institute (UMHRI) by using a questionnaire which is compatible by up to 75% and a methodology entirely compatible with the proposals of EMCDDA. With regard to the coming epidemiological research, EKTEPN is tending towards a proposal for the use of the European Model Questionnaire by adding some questions of a general interest.*

e. *The Indicator of Prevalence of Infectious Diseases in intravenous drug users is implemented through the cooperation of a national network in which treatment centres, reference centres and direct access services are participants to calculate as*

accurately as possible the prevalence of infectious diseases among drug users. At the same time, EKTEPN, is an active participant in the special group set up by EMCDDA for elaborating directives concerning better implementation of the indicator.

Ireland

The Drugs Misuse Research Division of the Health Research Board, which is the Irish Focal Point for the EMCDDA, links with health service providers to aim at ensuring that information provided on the 5 key epidemiological indicators are accurate and comparable. Workshops were held with key individuals dealing with each of these indicators to ensure consistency in interpretation and the development of tools for measuring the various indicators.

Italy

The Italian Focal Point is carrying out the task set in conjunction with the EMCDDA of collecting and transmitting data and information on drugs in relation to the five key epidemiological indicators via the standard tables supplied by EMCDDA. To this end, based on the guidelines set out for each key indicator, an inter-institutional working group has been set up, and in recent years specific projects have been drawn up by the central government departments concerned and by the regions (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

The NFP has adopted or integrated all EMCDDA data standards and closely fits to the EMCDDA guidelines referred to national reports, epidemiological standard tables and information maps.

1. Extent and pattern of drug use in the general population.

The latest annual report on the national drug situation (2001) presents a summary of all general population drug surveys performed at the national level since the beginning of the 80s. In 2000, Luxembourg first participated in the HBSC study (Health Behaviour in School Children – WHO), which provided a most representative picture of drug use in school populations. In general terms it might be stated that the Grand Duchy disposes of highly valid school survey data, whereas data on drug use in non-specific general population are available to a lesser extent.

Limited and non-representative general population drug data are however provided by various CePT studies. Discussions have been held whether in the light of the geographical size of the country the overall available data are sufficient in order to draw a general picture on drug use in general population. Although the massive implementation of further general population surveys is currently not seen as a major national priority, the NFP in collaboration with the CePT is currently envisaging fund raising in order to implement a large-scale general population survey on both, licit and illicit drugs.

2. Prevalence of problem drug use.

Significant national development of the problem drug use prevalence indicator has occurred between 1999 and 2001.

A first national drug prevalence study has been conducted in 1997 by the national EMCDDA focal point. The 1997 study relied on a limited number of estimation methods and primarily aimed at the analysis of the national context with a view to the application of a multi-methods approach in coming years. The most recent drug prevalence study (hereinafter referred to '2001 study') has been conducted by the NFP between 1999 and 2001 (Origer 2001) and refers to the years 1999 and 2000. The 2001 study pursued two primary objectives. It is the first comparative multi-methods

drug prevalence study at the national level. Furthermore the evaluation of estimation methods in the light of national data availability and quality has allowed to define an overall methodology with respect to the follow-up of national drug prevalence and incidence parameters in the future.

The following methods have been applied: Case finding (CF), capture-recapture on 2,3 and 4 sources, truncated Poisson model, and four different multiplier methods using data from law enforcement sources, drug mortality registers and treatment agencies. The routine application of a validated set of estimation methods based on highly representative data of the multisectorial (demand and supply reduction fields) national drug database (RELIS) constitutes henceforth a tangible priority of the NFP.

3. Demand for treatment by drug users.

The national information system on drugs (RELIS), jointly implemented by the NFP and the Ministry of Health in 1994 provides reliable and updated data on drug related institutional contacts in accordance with EMCDDA standards. Furthermore, the drug-related institutional contact indicator, as designed and implemented by the NFP, allows for multi-level data breakdowns on drug users in contact with treatment and law enforcement agencies at the national level. In the course of its implementation, RELIS reached full coverage of specialised drug-related agencies in 1999. Non-specialised treatment institutions (e.g. general hospitals, GPs) are progressively integrated in the data-providing network. RELIS has been designed to provide accurate information on drug treatment demanders as well as it serves as a data pool for various research purposes (e.g. drug prevalence, drug-related deaths and morbidity studies).

4. Drug-related deaths and mortality of drug users. Since the set-up of the NFP two serial studies on drug-related deaths have been performed at the national level. The NFP is currently concluding its latest comparative study on drug-related deaths between 1992 to 2000. It addresses both, epidemiological parameters and methodological issues, in order to adapt reporting routines to the EMCDDA 'Drug-Related Death' (DRD) standard based on ICD-10 codes. The study report to be published by May 2002 includes recommendations as to the improvement of data harmonization and an exploratory inventory of risk and protective factors referred to drug-related fatalities.

In the framework of the 2001 drug prevalence study, the NFP has performed a first retrospective drug-related mortality study on a cohort of 240 drug addicts in order to integrate its outcomes in various multiplier-based estimation methods. An average annual mortality rate varying between 2.36 and 2.51 per cent has been calculated. Further mortality studies will be performed periodically more specifically focusing of death causes.

5. Drug-related infectious diseases (e.g. HIV, hepatitis).

HIV and viral hepatitis are notifiable diseases under national legislation. However, available data do not allow for reliable drug status breakdown. In this respect the routine RELIS data protocol includes various mandatory items on infection status of respondents. Data collected by means of RELIS allow to follow epidemiological evolution of HIV and hepatitis C. However, as infection status are self-reported by indexed respondents, current data quality ought to be improved, even though a recent study on HIV and HCV prevalence in prison, commissioned by the Ministry of Justice in 1998 (Schlinck 1998), tends to confirm RELIS figures. The study included 90% of the total national prison population and applied antibody testing on saliva samples.

To further meet the requirements of indicator 5, the NFP has set up a action-research project on HIV and hepatitis infections in iv drug users. The aim of the study is to

generate medical based (Saliva tests) infection data by routine and standardised data collection (research) and on the other hand to add infectious disease testing and vaccination (if possible) offers to the service providing of specialised field agencies (action). The project has been retained by the national drugs action plan 2000-2004 and has reached funding from the ADT fund. The first phase of the project will run from March 2002 to March 2004.

Netherlands

The National Focal Point collects, on an ongoing basis, data on EMCDDA's five key indicators. The data are described in the national annual report submitted to EMCDDA.

1. The extent and pattern of drug use in the general population

In 1997 the first national survey on substance use was carried out among the general population aged 12 and older. This survey will be repeated every three years. Since 1984 a survey has been carried out among students aged 12-18 in regular secondary education. The Netherlands participated in the ESPAD project in 1999, and will do so again in future.

2. Prevalence of problem drug use

For two of the standards (treatment multiplier, multivariate indicator) guidelines are implemented in full. Two other methods (capture-recapture, mortality multiplier) may be added. The feasibility of other methods is under discussion. There is an active and broadly-based working group as well as active participation in the EMCDDA expert group.

3. Demand for treatment by drug users

The national reporting systems are well established and compatible with the treatment demand indicator. Double counting is checked. Two variables are still lacking (first treatment, age of first use). The organisations involved are discussing ways of filling this gap.

4. Drugs-related deaths and mortality

The Netherlands already complied with the guidelines as regards the extraction of data from the General Mortality Register or Causes of Death Statistics held by Statistics Netherlands. This register has national coverage. There are no current cohort studies, nor are there plans to start these studies in the near future.

5. The existing sentinel surveillance of HIV among drug users in different Dutch cities is being changed and will be restricted to one survey in one city per year. Screening of hepatitis B and C is not included on a regular basis in this sentinel surveillance project. In order to improve and extend data collection on infectious diseases, some experts have examined the possibility of screening (on a voluntary basis) drug clients on intake for outpatient treatment for HIV and hepatitis B and C. No timetable for this process is available at present.

There is an active national expert working group, as well as active participation in the EU expert group.

Portugal

The harmonisation protocols proposed by the EMCDDA for the implementation of indicators for treatment, mortality and infecto-contagious illnesses, have been developed in the sphere of the National Information System on Drugs and Drug Addiction.

EMCDDA

In 2001 the following studies were undertaken:

- a study of the estimate of problematic consumption in the population, which, for the first time, has allowed a response to one of the five key indicators defined by the EMCDDA;
- the first national survey of the Portuguese population was started, which, in 2002, will allow a response for the first time to one of the five key indicators, defined by the EMCDDA.

Spain

The DGPND has created working groups for each of the five key epidemiological indicators. The DGPND works with the EMCDDA within the framework of this harmonisation process.

The "treatment" and "surveys" indicators do not pose any problem, and there are no insoluble problems with the other indicators.

Sweden

Sweden's national focal point for the EMCDDA (the National Public Health Institute) has set up joint groups for all five key indicators and is represented in the EMCDDA working parties for the development of harmonised indicators. Priority areas for further development are the indicators for i) prevalence of problem drug users, ii) drug-related infectious diseases and iii) mortality of drug users.

United Kingdom

Through the national focal point and the annual report to the EMCDDA, data is made available for comparison with other EU Member States.

1. extent and pattern of drug use in the general population

DH publishes an annual survey of smoking, alcohol and drug use among 11-15 year old schoolchildren; the latest published report is for 2000. As part of the British Crime Survey, HO publishes a household survey of drug use among 16-59 year olds in England and Wales, which represents 85% of the population of the UK. The same self-report drugs component has been used in 1994, 1996, 1998 and 2000 (from 2001 the survey will be annual). Over this period, drug use has been relatively stable, except that there has been an increase in use of cocaine.

2. prevalence of problem drug use

DH is funding research to examine the practicality of this. Drug misuse is an element of national surveys of psychiatric morbidity. Research using capture-recapture techniques and other methods is currently taking place with the aim of providing levels of problematic use in four areas of England (London, Liverpool, Brighton & Manchester), by Summer 2002. It is intended that these estimates will then provide anchor points for estimates in other areas (i.e. Wales, England and regions), using multiple indicator methods.

3. demand for treatment by drug users

DH oversees a network of regional databases in England to record key statistical information for new clients presenting to drug treatment services. A twice-yearly report is published for England which includes some GB data. There are separate publications for Wales and Scotland – the database in Northern Ireland is being developed. The monitoring system in England is being extended to cover those in treatment. There was a special exercise in England in 2000/1 to record the total number of people in treatment (outside prison); results were published in December 2001. This work will ensure that drug misusers reduce risky behaviour, and will encourage entry to treatment and improve health and morbidity rates.

4. drug-related deaths and mortality of drug users

The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs has recently published advice to Government on drug-related deaths. DH is coordinating a Government response and action plan. This includes a technical working group which has made recommendations on ways to improve the accuracy of assessing and reporting drug-related deaths. These recommendations are being explored by DH and the HO,

5. drug-related infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis).

HIV and Hepatitis C are notifiable diseases under UK legislation. Therefore incidence recorded at national level. Prevalence in the general population is monitored by means of unlinked anonymous surveys. In April 2002 DH as part of its effort to reduce hepatitis C produced guidance on Hepatitis C for those working with drug users.

2.1.4 Within existing financial limits, to ensure that the National Focal Points have the necessary political and financial support to implement the five harmonised key indicators.

Austria

Suitable appropriations have been made for the National Focal Point.

Belgium

Le point focal belge était en 2001 co-financé par les communautés flamande et française. A partir de 2002, le financement est garanti par l'autorité fédérale (Ministère des affaires sociales, de la santé et de l'environnement). En d'autres termes, une plus grande stabilité de la structure est garantie. Les communautés financent quant à elles leurs sous-point focaux. Les financements en question ne concernent que l'activité en tant que point focal et non la récolte des données de base.

Denmark

The location of Denmark's National Focal Point for EMCDDA within Denmark's National Board of Health has ensured a measure of flexibility in the implementation of the key indicators. Long-term political and financial support for the implementation of the key indicators has not yet been secured. There is no clearly defined division of responsibilities or long-term plan, including a financial plan, for the key indicators as a whole.

Finland

The action plan drawn up by the drug policy co-ordination group for 2002-2003 includes a survey of drug use and the collection of information on the treatment of drug users. Other harmonised epidemiological indicators are already used in ordinary monitoring work and do not require special measures.

France

Conformément au contrat signé annuellement avec l'OEDT, le gouvernement français apporte sa contribution financière à la mise en place de ces cinq indicateurs, via une subvention accordée à l'observatoire français (OFDT). Cette subvention est largement supérieure au minimum requis par les clauses du contrat.

Germany

see answer to 2.1.1

Greece

EKTEPN is the national focal point for Greece. With regard to its financial support by the Member State, this is provided by the Ministry of Health and Welfare through OKANA and fully meets the operational needs of the focal point.

With regard to political support for the implementation of the five main indicators the following steps have been taken: Questionnaires by EMCDDA concerning the situation of the implementation of the 5 epidemiological indicators in the Member States were forwarded, for Greece, to OKANA by EKTEPN which in its turn forwarded to the Ministry of Health the questions regarding the political commitment of our country with regard to the implementation of the indicators, for the latter to respond, an issue which falls within the scope of competencies of the Ministry. The dispatching of the completed questionnaires from Greece to EMCDDA is still pending.

With regard to the solution of problems for the smooth implementation of indicators and the collation of data comparable to those of the other Member States, OKANA has backed the request of EKTEPN for the granting of a license by the Authority for the Protection of Personal Data for the collation of impersonal data by treatment agencies and the Police, by using a special code, as the one already cited in paragraph 2.2.1, there are agencies that do not send data to EKTEPN, invoking the privacy of personal data. By means of its Decision No. 136/2001 dated 1/11/2001, the authority has ascertained that the code being used by EKTEPN ensures anonymity and there is no breach of the relative legislation. In February 2002, following an initiative by the Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare, the agencies were called upon to find a solution and at the moment they are cooperating with EKTEPN in order for a cooperation protocol to be signed for the supply of the necessary data to EKTEPN.

Ireland

Funding is provided to the Drugs Misuse Research Division (DMRD) to provide the necessary resources to carry out its work. In addition, the DMRD is represented on key strategic groups (e.g. the National Advisory Committee on Drugs and the Department of Health and Children's Drug Strategy Implementation Committee).

Italy

The National Focal Points have always received the necessary financial support. Furthermore, substantial resources have been used to support the activities of the Focal Point through the financing of specific and targeted projects from the anti-drug fund (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

The government is fully aware of its commitments taken towards the EMCDDA. Following a series of restructurations within the Ministry of Health and the NFP itself, the latter currently operates within a stable organizational framework based on a direction unit within the Directorate of Health and logistical unit within the Public Health Research Centre (CRP-Santé). Funding is guaranteed on a strict 50/50 percent Member state/EMCDDA financing scheme via an annual convention with the Ministry of Health. Financial and human resources have known several increases since the creation of the NFP.

Netherlands

The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports of the Netherlands is fully committed to adopting guidelines and implementing the key indicators, as well as giving financial support.

Portugal

The National Focal Point is the Portuguese Institute for Drugs and Drug Addiction, which possesses the conditions considered adequate for co-ordination of the national effort in implementation of the 5 regulatory key-indicators.

Spain

The DGPND ensures that the harmonisation of the 5 key epidemiological indicators receives political and financial support in Spain.

Sweden

The Swedish national focal point (the National Public Health Institute) is funded under the regular national budget. The national focal point considers that the resources for the work are sufficient at present.

United Kingdom

The Research and Information Group, which manages part of the UK's drugs research budget, allocates resources to the National Focal Point to support its work on key indicators. It has approved UK co-financing for calendar years 2000/2001 contract between the EMCCDA and the UK Focal Point. HO will co finance 2002 contract. Sub-Focal points in Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland are also funded from Government resources.

2.2 To ensure that actions against drugs are evaluated (strategy aim 2)

2.2.6 To assess the effectiveness of pre-venting and combating organised drug-related crime and to develop crime and policy indicators.

Austria

Within the framework of the setting-up of a *Bundeskriminalamtes* (BKA - Federal Criminal Police Office), in addition to other measures to fight drug-related crime there are plans to set up a special analysis unit.

Belgium

L'évaluation de la prévention est en préparation. Une analyse est en cours visant à déterminer les indicateurs valables, ainsi que les modalités d'enregistrement et d'étude ensuite. Il convient d'être conscient que la mesure de l'impact réel des actions de prévention est par définition très aléatoire et subjectif.

Denmark

Improvements in the way in which incidence, requests for treatment, crime, the registration of deaths and infectious diseases (i.e. key epidemiological indicators etc.) are monitored have created a better basis for evaluating effort at an overall national level. Denmark's National Board of Health /National Focal Point updates its description of the trends on a continuous basis, primarily in its annual report on the drugs situation. The Board also endeavours to evaluate new major initiatives, e.g.

teaching materials (1997), the ecstasy campaign (2000) and ecstasy development project (2003), with a view to developing methods of prevention.

From the point of view of law enforcement, a Steering Group was set up in 2000 relating to investigation support centres and cross-border organised crime. The Commissioner of Denmark's national police force is the Chairman of the Steering Group, which also includes senior representatives from the police and the Prosecution Service. The Customs and Tax Authorities are involved in the Steering Group on an ad hoc basis. One of the Steering Group's tasks is co-ordinate, evaluate and develop law-enforcement actions at a general strategic level in relation to the fight against drug-related crime. A Users' Group has been set up to support the work of the Steering Group, which consists primarily of senior operational police officers.

A Police Drugs Committee has also been set up under the auspices of the police with the task of discussing general questions of law enforcement. The Committee also helps co-ordinate law enforcement action in the drugs field. The Committee consists of Chief Constables, the Commissioner of Police in Copenhagen, the Association of Police Chiefs in Denmark and the Customs and Tax Authorities.

The effectiveness of measures against drug-related organised crime is also subject to continuous evaluation at the level of local police districts. In Copenhagen, where by far the majority of Denmark's drug-related problems are concentrated, the Commissioner of Police draws up strategic and operational plans every year for all of the central areas of crime, including the area of drugs.

Finland

As the Supreme Police Command, the Ministry of the Interior draws up the police result plan, which guides the entire police strategy (police result plan for four years ahead). The system of management by results takes into account and implements the strategy drawn up by the ministry for practical police work at local level. The Supreme Command enters into agreements on results with provincial and national units to realise the result plan.

The police result plan sets out for each province and police department concrete goals and ways of combating, uncovering and clearing up drug-related crime and associated crime. The police drug strategy 2000-2003 issued on 24.1.2000 in accordance with the principles mentioned above observes the guidelines of the Government Decision-in-Principle. The aim of the police drug strategy is to halt the growth of drug-related crime.

In Finland the number of criminal groups and their participation in drug-related crime is monitored. Monitoring focuses on confiscated drugs and other illegal gains, such as the removal and confiscation of money and other property. The Police College of Finland carried out an evaluation study of a separate drug prevention project carried out by the police 1999-2000. Within the target areas of the project the aim was to halt street selling.

The National Board of Customs draws up a result plan for the following four years for the Customs Administration, which directs the strategic activities of the customs authorities. In this results-based management system, the customs drug strategy for 2002-2005 will be realised in practical work by customs officials using agreements on results agreed between the Ministry of Finance and the National Board of Customs, and between the National Board of Customs and the customs districts. The agreement on results between the National Board of Customs and the customs districts defines the concrete goals and means of combating, uncovering and clearing up drug-related crime and associated crime for each customs district.

France

Il a été confié à l'OFDT une mission visant à améliorer les indicateurs d'action des services répressifs en matière de lutte contre le trafic.

Par ailleurs, en matière de prévention, l'évaluation des actions conduites par les services de police nationale est désormais une préoccupation des intervenants en application des dispositions du plan triennal français. (Sur un plan quantitatif, le public touché par les personnes ressources - policiers formateurs anti-drogue - est en augmentation de 30 % sur les deux dernières années).

Dans le domaine de la prévention des conduites à risques, l'évaluation des actions, au plan de leur efficacité, est particulièrement complexe du fait de la diversité des publics et des objectifs multiples de la prévention (primaire, secondaire ou tertiaire).

La lutte contre la criminalité associée au trafic de drogues est évaluée depuis de longues années : au plan strictement statistique, un état national intègre les données de la Gendarmerie et de la Police Nationale selon quatre rubriques : usagers - usagers revendeurs - trafiquants - autres infractions.

Parallèlement, l'Office Central de Répression du Trafic Illicite de Stupéfiants (O.C.R.T.I.S.), service à vocation interministérielle, tient à jour une analyse statistique plus détaillée qui prend également en compte les procédures douanières de saisies de drogues reprises par un service d'enquête judiciaire.

Une physionomie des consommations et trafics est ainsi disponible, selon la nature des produits est le profil des individus notamment. Cette source documentaire fait actuellement l'objet d'une refonte afin d'améliorer la pertinence et la finesse des indicateurs, notamment pour mieux appréhender les types de filières qui sont démantelées et donc de mieux cerner l'aspect qualitatif des investigations entreprises par les différents services concourant à la lutte contre les trafics.

En conséquence, si aucun indicateur ne permet le « marquage » d'un délit commis dans un contexte « stupéfiants », qu'il s'agisse d'un fait de trafic ou de consommation, les services sont néanmoins en mesure d'apprécier l'état de la délinquance associée ou en lien avec une infraction à la législation sur les stupéfiants.

Enfin, ce domaine est ponctuellement investi par le monde de la recherche. Certaines études sociologiques ont mis en évidence et ont tenté de quantifier les liens existants entre auteurs d'infractions à la législation sur les stupéfiants et délinquance de droit commun.

Germany

The appraisal by the German law enforcement authorities is conducted through:

- quarterly interim reports as part of operational special evaluations,
- final reports for operational special evaluations,
- interim and final reports for projects,
- six-monthly review of the contents of the agreement on objectives which are redefined each year for the specialist drugs prevention services,
- application of the organised crime indicator list,
- application of the definition of organised crime,
- exchange of information in the context of meetings of drugs experts (specific meeting of heads of drugs services in the Federal Government and the Länder, Permanent Working Group on Drugs,
- investigation/final reports on drugs procedures.

In addition, account is taken of the evaluation of the efficiency of measures to prevent and combat organised drug-related crime through an on-going evaluation/observation of the trend of offences and its effects (drugs deaths, development of scenes).

Greece

The assessment of actions undertaken by the Police for combating drugs is carried out annually at the end of the year when the general objectives of the Hellenic Police Headquarters and of the Ministry of Public Order set in the beginning of the year are also evaluated. Nonetheless, there are always possibilities for intervention during the year for the redetermination of objectives, actions and corrective intervention where required.

The policy indicators set in the 5-year operational action plan elaborated by law enforcing authorities are as follows:

- Reduction of access by adolescents to drugs;
- Increase in the effectiveness at an operational level;
- Increase in seizure of drugs;
- Increase in the number of peddler groups eliminated;
- Increase in the number of persons arrested involved in crimes related to drug trafficking;
- Increase of the number of properties detected and the ratio of properties seized and confiscated originating from drug trafficking and money laundering;
- Reinforcement of international cooperation and controls in order to create uncertainty and high risk level for dealers;
- the implantation of a complete and in depth financial investigation in association with jointly competent authorities (Financial Crime Enforcement Unit and the Committee under article 7 of Law 2331/1995 etc.) in serious cases of drug trafficking;

Ireland

The National Crime Council (NCC) was established in 1999. The term of office of the National Crime Council has been extended on a non-statutory basis to July 2003. It is anticipated that its status will be reviewed at that stage.

The Council facilitates broadly-based and well-informed discussions on crime and serves as an aid to policy formulation. The Council has its own staff and was established on an initial two year non-statutory basis.

The key roles of the Council are:

- to focus on crime prevention, with particular emphasis on the underlying causes of crime and the development of partnerships and practical approaches which will be effective at community level;
- to focus directly on raising public knowledge and awareness of crime;
- to examine the 'fear of crime' and to address the issues including those relating to minorities which arise as a consequence of this fear;
- to identify research priorities which could be commissioned by the Department;
- to provide an input to the development of a White Paper on crime in relation to the issues coming within the Council's remit;
- and to report and make recommendations to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform as appropriate.

In November, 2001, the NCC published its first report, *Crime in Ireland*. The report, commissioned by the NCC and prepared by the Institute of Criminology, University College Dublin, provides an overview of trends and patterns in crime over the 48-year period from 1950 to 1998.

The NCC is currently undertaking a major research project in relation to the commission of public order offences in Ireland, which should significantly enhance the information available about the scope and nature of this problem.

The NCC also plans to commission a major research study on domestic violence which may examine the issue of sexual violence within a domestic situation.

An Garda Síochána (Irish Police) publish an Annual Report, which contains crime statistics and analysis of crime statistics. The National Crime Prevention Office of An Garda Síochána is responsible for researching and promoting best crime prevention and reduction practices for the public and An Garda Síochána.

The term of office of the National Crime Council has been extended on a non-statutory basis to July 2003. It is anticipated that its status will be reviewed at that stage.

Italy

The general system set up under the anti-drug legislation in the area of prevention and the fight against organised crime has been assessed as positive. The special legislation, which transposes all the most important agreement-based instruments introduced at international level, in addition to providing penetrating criminal investigation powers conferred on the police forces, provides for severe custodial sentences for dealers and major drug traffickers. In addition, the legal assistance provided at international level and the level of international cooperation among the police forces are adequate. The assessment of the measures in terms of effectiveness is therefore positive.

Looking to the future, the legislative aspect could be integrated with the plan to extend the powers of undercover agents to the transfer of narcotics. Also, it may be possible to have undercover agents from a foreign country work in Italy. In this case, the reciprocity clause would have to be applied.

The crime and policy indicators which are worthy of mention are essentially those relating to seizures, denunciations, arrests and deaths by drugs. Within this framework, it is important to make them more comparable at Community and international level, especially with regard to the new synthetic drugs. With respect to the key indicators, it is also useful to mention evidence of the commercialisation and illicit use of precursors by criminal organisations (Ministry of the Interior).

The assessment of the effectiveness of prevention and treatment measures is a priority objective within the framework of the new strategies under the three-year programme and a specific area of intervention of the planning activities defined by the national and European guidelines (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

Broadly organised drug-related criminal activities are rather limited at the national level. Thus, it is difficult for national authorities to assess the effectiveness of preventing and combating this type of criminality.

Netherlands

In May 2001 an action plan was drafted concerning the fight against XTC. In 2003 and 2006 an evaluation will be made of the effectiveness of the measures taken. In addition, the EU-Multidisciplinary Group (MDG) will carry out a peer evaluation of measures to combat organised crime. A chapter containing data on illicit drugs from law enforcement agencies is to be added to the National Drugs Monitor with a view to

enhancing understanding of the drugs phenomena via monitoring. A report on organised crime in the Netherlands is also published annually.

Portugal

A series of indicators are currently being developed for the area of “primary prevention” (activities developed - type, number, no. of hours undertaken; target population reached – final, strategic; technical team – number and training; preventative materials – type; context of undertaking; geographical area) and for the “street teams” (distribution of material; street contacts; psycho-social support; response by user; tracking of users; guidelines).

Spain

The Spanish Drug Observatory (OED - *Observatorio Español de Drogas*) has indicators to assess the effectiveness of the control of supply.

The National Strategy on Drugs contains objectives and strategies aimed at preventing and combating organised drug-related crime and developing crime and policy indicators.

The first assessment will be carried out in 2003.

Sweden

Around 85% of seizures are made by police whilst approximately 90% of the total volumes end up in customs. This indicates that the police make many small seizures on the street, whilst the customs make few, but large seizures. Against this background, customs are important in combating organised crime. In addition, the Customs Office has introduced an interesting assessment system as an indicator for prevention and effectiveness. In SOU 1998:18 *En Gräns – en myndighet?* (One border – one authority?) an assessment was made of the benefit to the national economy not only of the work of customs, but also of police action in the field of drugs. The model is based on assumptions concerning the costs to the national economy which are connected with various kinds of drugs and thus the benefit of preventing the drugs from reaching the Swedish market. Effectiveness is assessed as a percentage where 100% means that it costs as much to seize the drugs as society saves. According to this method of assessment, the customs authorities’ effectiveness was almost 180% in 1997. The cost-effectiveness of the police was 50%, which means that the work invested cost twice as much as the benefit gained (which is linked to the large number of small seizures). In the final report for the project, *Slutrapport – att mäta samhällsnyttan av myndigheternas insatser* (Final report – Assessing the public benefit of the work by the authorities, Customs Office, 2000), the model is refined and an estimate is made of the benefit of seizures from drug users, on the one hand, and at the border, on the other.

United Kingdom

A substantial programme of research into the supply of drugs has recently been set up, and this is expected to generate fresh insights into organised drug-related crime. A particular focus of this work will be the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies in disrupting drugs supply.

2.2.7 Assisted by scientists, to draft an annual assessment on the role of organised crime groups involved in drug trafficking.

Austria

On 1 January 2002 the BKA (Federal Criminal Police Office) law came into force, creating the Federal Criminal Police Office. Following the operational startup of this organisational unit, an approach will be put together to achieve the aim outlined in this point.

Belgium

La Belgique contribue à cet objectif par son rapport annuel sur le crime organisé en Belgique. Ce rapport est également la base pour la contribution belge au rapport de l'UE sur ce sujet.

Denmark

Every year, the Commissioner of Denmark's national police force produces a situation report on organised crime in Denmark. One of the report's functions is to serve as Denmark's contribution to Europe's collected reports on organised crime in the EU. Denmark's situation reports include an annual assessment of the links between organised criminal groups and drug-related crime. Academics (who may in this context to some extent be described as "scientists") contribute to this work on the annual situation reports).

Finland

EU Member States annually produce a report which surveys organised crime groups. In Finland the number of organised crime groups, their size and the nature and extent of their operations are evaluated annually. The majority of these groups are involved in illegal drug trafficking. Special investigators and the criteria set out by Europol are used in monitoring and identifying these groups.

France

L'évolution du rôle de la criminalité organisée dans le trafic de stupéfiants est réalisée par l'O.C.R.T.I.S. La centralisation de l'ensemble des procédures judiciaires diligentées sur le territoire national et les analyses détaillées effectuées par la cellule documentation de cet office permettent d'avoir une vue précise de la situation en France. Ces observations et analyses font l'objet, annuellement, d'un rapport mis à disposition de l'ensemble des administrations et organismes partie prenante à la lutte contre la drogue (gendarmerie – douane – justice – OFDT etc ...). Le rapport publié au premier trimestre 2003 intégrera un chapitre spécifique dédié à l'incidence de la criminalité organisée dans le trafic de stupéfiants.

Germany

The relevant descriptions in the situation report on organised crime and drugs incorporate appropriate findings from scientific studies. In addition, subjects are determined in some cases after prior coordination with scientists.

Greece

In recent years close cooperation between the Ministry of Public Order and the Hellenic Police Headquarters with the University Community of the country has been established through the participation of criminology professors in the drafting of the

annual report on the situation of organized crime in our country and of the Coordination Group in facilitating the action of the Crime Prevention Boards. Such cooperation has at the same time constituted one more step taken in the efforts towards approaching society made by both the Ministry of Public Order and the Greek Police Headquarters.

Ireland

An Garda Síochána publish an Annual Report which contains crime statistics and analysis of crime statistics.

Enforcing the law relating to drugs is one of the strategic goals of the Garda Corporate Strategy 2000-2004. A Drug Policing Plan has been completed for each Garda Division.

An Garda Síochána produce an annual report on organised crime in Ireland which is forwarded for inclusion in the EU annual situation report on organised crime.

The majority of major organised crime groups in Ireland are involved in drug trafficking.

Italy

This Central Directorate, through the analysis and drug-related crime sections, periodically draws up “progress reports” or “monographs” on the role of the organised crime groups involved in drug trafficking. In particular, at an operational level research studies and analyses are being carried out on persons and criminal organisations involved in the illicit trafficking of narcotic substances, including at international level. At a strategic level, the general problems with regard to the production, trafficking and transit of narcotic substances are being investigated (Ministry of the Interior).

Luxembourg

See answer for 2.2.6

Netherlands

The Netherlands contributes each year to the “Situation Report on Organised Crime in the European Union”. It also plans to address drugs-related crime and matters pertaining to the Opium Act in the bi-annual publication “Criminaliteit en Rechtshandhaving” (Crime and Law Enforcement).

Portugal

The Judicial Police are finishing a project that targets organized criminal groups involved in illicit drug-trafficking and that includes a double objective:

- to perceive the reality in Portugal in this area;
- to assess the efficacy of combating these organized criminal groups.

This project is being developed on two fronts:

- fixing criteria for classification of organized criminal groups, adapted to the reality in Portugal and to similar to what has been done in other Member-States;
- development for capacity for strategic analysis, in partnership with the Higher Institute of Judicial Police and Criminal Sciences and a University, through dealing better with statistical information.

Spain

The reports of the OED (which are published every year) and the summary of the DGPND contain elements that form the basis for an annual assessment of the role of organised crime groups involved in drug trafficking.

Sweden

An annual analysis of organised crime is conducted by the National Police Board.

United Kingdom

UK Threat Assessment prepared on annual basis. 2001 assessment published in August 2001. Trafficking in Class A drugs was identified as one of the seven main threats to the UK from organised crime. The list of other significant threats including trafficking of Class B drugs. The assessment on drugs is particularly detailed and draws together information from a number of key sources.

3. Reduction of demand, prevention of drug use and of drug related crime

3.1 To give greater priority to drug prevention and demand reduction, particularly new recruitment to drug use, as well as the reduction of the adverse consequences of drug use (strategy aim 4)

3.1.1 To reduce significantly over five years the prevalence of drug use, as well as new recruitment to it, particularly among young people under 18 years of age (strategy target 1)

3.1.1.1 To develop comprehensive prevention programmes for both licit and illicit drugs and also covering poly-drug use. To encourage the inclusion in school curricula of the prevention of licit and illicit drugs in schools and to set up programmes to assist parents.

Austria

Because of the Federal structure of Austria a centre of excellence for addiction prevention is established in each of the Länder, and prevention strategies which are largely consistent in their aims and mutually complementary aimed at preventing abuse of licit and illicit psychoactive substances at Land level (with the support of the Federal government) and at Federal level. With the setting-up in 1999 of the education forum for promotion and preventive work with youth, there is now also a platform at Federal and Land level which provides funding for nationwide training initiatives for opinion leaders in the field of non-formal youth work. As part of its comprehensive and networked prevention work, the forum works in the areas of addiction, violence, AIDS, debt and the problem of dependency with regard to destructive cults (i.e. sects). Within the school system the content of health education programmes in particular prevention concerning licit and illicit drugs, is covered by the Austrian framework curricula and by the principle of health education. In addition, each teacher has the pedagogical freedom to react to current events at all times.

Belgium

Chaque communauté est autonome en matière de prévention dans le secteur de la santé. En Communauté française, un programme quinquennal de promotion de la santé intégrant la prévention des toxicomanies (assuétudes) est actualisé dans un plan annuel. La législation laisse une très large autonomie aux pouvoirs organisateurs des écoles. La prévention ne peut, compte tenu de la législation en vigueur, être imposée en tant que programme. En pratique, des coopérations existent entre de nombreuses écoles et des structures spécialisées en matière de prévention telle que définie dans le décret de promotion de la santé.

Denmark

In Denmark preventive action is decentralised, and most tasks are based on local authorities. There are no quantified surveys of decentralised action.

Recommendations are made at national level to all local authorities to draw up local strategies for preventive action on alcohol and drugs. Denmark's National Board of Health assists with the implementation of these recommendations, both in the shape of a project to draw up local plans of action in the area of alcohol, and in the ecstasy development project (see Section 3.1.1.4 for more details). The idea behind local policies and plans of action on drugs is that local authorities will look on their various

activities against abuse as an entity, and ensure continuous co-ordination and directed targeting.

The development project for preventive action against ecstasy is based on the need to work on a broad spectrum of drug prevention. This means that the project's two model authorities attempt to co-ordinate action in a number of environments, aimed at a number of target groups (including the parents of young people), and using a number of different methods.

In recent years priority has generally been given to action aimed at parents. Ordinarily drugs are taken up as a topic at parents' meetings in schools, and one local authority has developed a special programme "Parents back-up", to train parents as "peer-educators" for other parents. The aim is that parents will make good teachers and sparring partners for their children as regards drug habits. In many local areas, parents' groups ("Night Owls") have been formed which patrol the streets of a town's entertainment areas to be there for young people who need adult help.

As regards schools, there has been a combined teaching guide on "Health and sex education and family studies" since 1995. Alcohol and drugs are subjects which can be dealt with under this heading, but no subjects are compulsory, and the decision on topics lies with the individual teacher/individual school.

At district level, Denmark's police usually give high priority to preventive action against drugs. This applies not least in Copenhagen, which, as has already been mentioned, has by far the worst drug problems in Denmark. Copenhagen police have a special crime prevention department, one of whose tasks is to provide courses in crime prevention in schools. In Classes 7 - 10 these courses concentrate specifically on drug problems, as experience shows that it is in this age group that young people will first be confronted with drugs. These courses make pupils aware of drugs, the risks of dependency and the resultant criminal careers and social degradation. In organising the courses, considerable importance is attached to avoiding frightening young people, but rather getting pupils, by influencing their attitudes, to recognise and have an opinion on the more sensitive social and personal problems which arise from, but are also one of the reasons for drug use.

Whenever it has been established that a young person has been involved in drug-related crime, including the use of illegal substances, police liaison officers will visit the young person's parents. In more serious cases liaison officers will ensure that social services are involved with a view to providing help for the young person.

Finland

All drug programmes address both drugs and other intoxicating substances in conjunction with preventive work as well as treatment. In addition to these programmes there is the Alcohol Programme for the 2000s, launched in 2001, which addresses both alcohol and the poly-drug use of alcohol and drugs.

The 1998 Government Decision-in-Principle states that:

Drug use and its related problems and damages can be prevented successfully by an early and efficient intervention in young persons' intoxicant problems and in symptoms preceding drug use, and

that the educational system and social and health services can intervene at an early stage if the problems and symptoms can be identified and if they can be tackled in the right way, and that

closer co-operation between the authorities intervening at an early stage is essential.

In drug prevention work common rules at the level of legislation are being drawn up on the use of drug tests. These rules will also contain instructions for laboratory

practices which will observe the requirements of privacy of the individual and the basic rights of the individual.

From 2001 onwards the inclusion of health information as a new subject in the curricula of comprehensive education, upper secondary education and vocational education has made it possible to include issues relating to the prevention of substance misuse in the syllabus of this subject as part of broader teaching on health, social skills and life skills. 2001 also saw the start of a nationwide training programme on drugs, aimed at teachers. In the context of developing schools' pupil care plans, preventing substance misuse problems will be included as part of a multi-professional action programme in which the family also plays a central role.

France

Le plan national 1999-2002 de lutte contre la drogue et de prévention des dépendances intègre la prise en compte de l'alcool, du tabac, des produits dopants et de l'usage détourné des médicaments psychoactifs. Il prévoit la déclinaison d'actions de prévention à l'attention des usagers de ces produits, en tenant compte, notamment chez les jeunes, du développement de la polyconsommation, comme fait scientifiquement confirmé par les études épidémiologiques.¹

Germany

The development and adaptation of preventive measures is the responsibility of the Federal Centre for Health Education. The Federal Centre routinely carries out a review and modification of the bases for its prevention programmes. To that end, among other things, it invites experts to technical discussions and organises specialist conferences on specific issues. In the period under consideration, events were held on prevention of drug dependence in sports clubs and on prevention of the use of party drugs. In addition, the Federal Centre for Health Education held a hearing on the conceptual development of prevention in summer 2001. Activities are also aimed at parents and schools.

Information included in the Annex of the German reply:

The « Prevention as Teamwork project » (*Prävention im Team*) is a comprehensive prevention programme, incorporating police and training components. It is currently being tested in a number of Länder. The Prevention as Teamwork project was developed for the Schleswig-Holstein crime prevention council in 1996 by pedagogic experts, psychologists and police officers. It is aimed at school children and has become a key element of prevention work at schools in a number of Länder.

The project is based on teamwork, with the classes run jointly by teachers, police officers and, where required, by external experts (such as drug-abuse counsellors). From a police point of view the key aspects of the Prevention as Teamwork project are that schools and the police work together to prepare prevention topics for lessons, that school children have to get to grips with the material themselves and that the

¹ France also supplied an answer to 3.1.1.2 (*To encourage the inclusion in school curricula of the prevention of legal and illegal drugs in schools and to set up programmes to assist parents) although this was not specifically requested*):

Les « comités d'éducation à la santé et à la citoyenneté » prévus dans chaque établissement scolaire réunissent l'ensemble de l'équipe éducative et programment les actions de prévention sur l'année ; actions qui concernent les élèves et également leurs parents. Les actions de prévention sont assurées par les enseignants eux-mêmes, des acteurs de prévention extérieurs à l'établissement scolaire ou des représentants des services répressifs. Elles concernent aussi bien les drogues licites que les drogues illicites. Mais la prévention de l'usage des drogues n'est pas inscrite par le Ministère de l'éducation nationale dans les programmes scolaires.

police can build on this to get across their specialist knowledge. In this way, the police contribution forms part of the overall prevention strategy.

The aims of the Prevention as a Team project are:

- to reduce crime committed by children and young people at school and outside;
- to reduce crime against children and young people;
- to encourage the development of social skills; and
- to improve the "social climate" in the classroom.

The police contribution is intended:

- to deal in greater depth with subjects raised in the "school section";
- to illustrate the potential negative consequences for the perpetrator and the victim of crimes typically committed by young people;
- to overcome prejudice regarding the police and make the police more approachable; and to raise awareness of the tasks of the police and make them more understandable.

The project targets schoolchildren in years 6 to 9.

Federal pilot project - Early intervention in the case of first-time users (FreD)

Since spring 2001, a number of police departments in several Länder (including Rhineland-Palatinate and Berlin) have been participating in the FreD pilot project. The project targets people who have become known in connection with drugs for the first time. The key element of the project involves special information and counselling courses (over several evenings or at weekends) providing details of the legal consequences of drug abuse, addictive substances and their effects, health and social aspects, and counselling and support systems. The courses are held by especially trained project officers from the Länder Addictive Substances, Youth and Drug-Counselling Departments. The project is scheduled to end in December 2002 but may be extended. As part of the pilot project, police encountering drug-abusers who have come to their attention for the first time, e.g. during interviews, are required to point out the new possibility of support and to give the accused the project flyer. The Public Prosecutor and juvenile court assistance also point up the new option. The success of the project depends primarily on constructive and positive cooperation between all concerned. To this end, discussions on procedure were held between the Addicts Advisory Centres responsible for carrying out the project and the public prosecutor's offices, police departments and youth welfare offices that had previously been involved (dealing with subjects such as division of labour and the forwarding of information).

« Experience, Action, Fun and Information »(EASI) is a project carried out by the Land of Rhineland-Palatinate. Police drug prevention activities are viewed as part of a task facing society as a whole. In this light, police measures accompany and support activities carried out by local authorities in particular. The bodies involved cooperate to pursue the following objectives:

- reducing demand for drugs by improving information and prevention policies,
- stepping up the fight against unlawful drug-trafficking,
- expanding and improving existing assistance programmes, and
- the promotion of new customised approaches.

For over seven years staff at the drug information unit of the Regional Crime Investigation Office have worked together with Police Head Offices, city and municipal authorities, and other bodies involved in the prevention of drug dependence and youth work under the motto "drugs lie" (*Drogen sind verlogen*) to set up 40 "no drugs discos" and information events for adults. This successful police programme to combat drug dependence and abuse reached over 60 000 children and young people throughout the region. The new EASI project is intended to carry on the work. EASI

is a German acronym for experience, action, fun and information. The aim is to work closely with Rhineland-Palatinate's youth sports organisation and experts from the prevention field to highlight meaningful alternatives to addictive substances. Local authorities and police forces may both make the same use of the Regional Crime Investigation Office's services. What is new is that body submitting the request can focus on local needs and situations, selecting services from a catalogue of separate possibilities. A major sport or games festival is usually the opening event. The EASI project is basically constructed around two pillars, each of which consist of a number of modules:

The multiplier events pillar consists of

- addiction information events for the general public and
- targeted events (for representatives from the media, for example, or youth officers).

The "other services" pillar includes both events involving the Regional Crime Investigation Office (such as the abovementioned sports festival or a beach party) and special events (such as Internet activities or competitions) which have long-term goals and can be carried out throughout the year. Those interested can compose their own individual prevention project, selecting individual modules based on their own needs from the complete range of services on offer.

Greece

Since 1996 to date, OKANA in association with local government has founded 56 Primary Prevention Centres throughout the country. Such centres meet the needs of 42 out of 52 Prefectures in the country. The programmes implemented by Prevention Centres, as well as the other prevention agencies (i.e. NGOs, Municipal Prevention Centres etc.) active in the country, are based on the philosophy that the problem of dependence on drugs must be tackled globally, without differentiating between legal and illegal drugs. On such basis, all types of programmes that are underway (e.g. school programmes, Community programmes, parental programmes, young people out of school, local trade unions etc.) aim at preventing dependence on all addictive substances (tobacco, alcohol, drugs) placing emphasis upon the global promotion of mental and physical health of target groups.

Also, the Ministry of Education implements global prevention programmes both for legal and illegal drugs at a country-wide level. In particular, during school years 1997-2000, out of 2,100 Health Education programmes implemented in both primary and secondary education, 400 concerned prevention programmes against addictive substances which were increased to 900 during the 2000-2001 school year. No specialized primary prevention programmes are implemented in the **case of multi-drug use**. However, within the framework of program users at street level are informed about risks arising from multi-drug use.²

² Greece also supplied an answer to 3.1.1.2: *(To encourage the inclusion in school curricula of the prevention of legal and illegal drugs in schools and to set up programmes to assist parents) although this was not specifically requested):*

At the present stage, the prevention of addictive substances has not been formally included in school curricula in schools nor in the detailed syllabus of the Ministry of Education, despite the fact that provision is made for their immediate formal inclusion. Moreover, the relevant article, paragraph 6 of Law 2817/2000 provides for the implementation of Health Education programmes (part of which concerns the prevention of drug addictions) in school curricula and syllabi.

With regard to the programmes to assist parents at primary prevention level, the OKANA and local government Prevention Centres, as well as all other existing prevention agencies implement systematically programmes to assist parents of primary and secondary education students, parents of preschool students and for future parents. Such programmes – which concern university faculties, groups or parent seminars – are implemented either as

Ireland

The Department of Health and Children, through the Health Promotion Unit, and health promotion and drug education officers in health boards run, or are involved in a number of initiatives which are aimed at tackling and reducing the number of young people misusing substances nation-wide and most particularly within the Eastern Region, where the majority of problem drug misusers reside.

Within the Youth Sector the National Youth Health Programme has been developed through a partnership between the Department of Health and Children, the Department of Education and Science and the National Youth Council of Ireland. This programme provides training and support for a range of initiatives aimed at the Youth Sector nation-wide. Also within the Youth Sector a substantial number of Drugs Education Workers have been appointed and supported.

Within the Community Setting *Drugs Questions, Local Answers* is a community based programme offered by health boards which aims to activate local communities to assess the drug problem specific to their own area and then to look at ways in which the community can respond to the issues arising. The programme was developed by the Health Promotion Unit of the Department of Health and Children and is delivered regionally by local people who have been trained in delivering the programme. *Being Well* is another community based programme which has been developed by the Health Promotion Unit. This programme encourages people to take a holistic approach to their health but also looks specifically at smoking and alcohol. Again this programme is supported by health boards and delivered by local people, who have been appropriately trained.

The National Advisory Committee on Drugs commissioned an overview of research on Drug Use Prevention during 2001 in order to inform policy makers and those involved in developing responses to the drug problem of the approaches that were most (and least) effective. This report was published in January 2002.

The Department of Health and Children and health boards support drug education and prevention programmes and social and personal health education (SPHE) (a broad based lifeskills programme for second level students) in schools. A support service to implement this programme has been established through a partnership between the Department of Health and Children and the Department of Education and Science, in conjunction with Health Boards, Marino Institute of Education and the National Council for Curriculum and Assessment. This programme will be compulsory in all schools from September 2003. The *Walk Tall* (substance misuse prevention) Programme is implemented in Primary Schools.

Health boards also support and run a range of parenting interventions such as *Family, Communication and Self Esteem*. This is a programme which aims to look at ways in which parents can proactively deal with the issue of drugs which may arise. Health boards also fund a number of voluntary organisations whose work involves prevention and treatment of drug misuse.

complement to or a reinforcement of school curricula with the framework of global interventions at schools, or independently from them, as a response to relevant parent requests. It is indicatively mentioned that in 2000 at least 22 programmes to assist parents were implemented lasting over one year and 18 programmes with a duration under a year. Special educational and support material has been developed and is being implemented for parents (e.g. "Communication within the family", "Could it be our child too?"), as well as special chapters for parents in school curricula educational material (e.g. "I stand on my own feet", "Skills for primary school students").

Italy

Prevention is a fundamental strategic aspect of the actions implemented to combat the use of drugs. Within this context, there are a number of pilot initiatives at an experimental phase which focus on networking within schools, facilities frequented by young people, peer groups, families, associations and local authorities to ensure the proper dissemination of information aimed at discouraging the use of drugs and promoting early care for the target groups along with support and assistance measures (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

Primary prevention activities are organised by the Division for Preventive Medicine of the Directorate of Health and the CePT.

Local prevention programmes on licit and illicit drugs, targeted at young people, children, and adults, in co-operation with civil society, schools, community and voluntary groups, are organised since 1995, and are continually developed.

Since 2000 a "school project" ("SOS School on Quest") implements 'prevention groups' in schools, trying to set up a co-ordinated preventive approach in schools. In April 2002, a "prevention week" will be organised in six secondary schools, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education.

Conferences are organised on a regular basis for general public, teachers, and parents. A selection of adequate booklets and leaflets are issued, in form of a 'health education package' ('Prevention boxes') for primary schools. Lectures are organised, for primary and secondary school teachers and penitentiary staff.

CePT is a member of EHSD project ("European Healthy Schools and Drugs" project). EHSD focuses on information and experience sharing between network partners and promotes the development of a framework for school based drug prevention in which good practice, model design, critical evaluation and the elaboration of guidelines for quality are of critical importance. A specific prevention manual will be published and a conference will take place in October 2002.

Netherlands

The Netherlands has opted for a so-called "combined prevention approach". This means that a number of preventive actions are offered on an integrated basis at national level and are carried out by, or in close cooperation with, local and regional health authorities. A programme named "De gezonde scholen en genotmiddelen" (Healthy Schools and Stimulants) which addresses substance use at schools has been set up with funding from the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport. At present, 80% of Dutch secondary schools take part in the project.

Portugal

Establishment of a network of primary prevention through the Prevention Programme Framework and action included in the Municipal plans (mentioned in 1.3.2).

Development of the PES/P.A.T.O. action (Health Promotion and Education (Promoção e Educação para a Saúde)/Prevention of Alcohol, Tobacco and Others), which consists of involvement in schools, where the direct target population is children in the 1st Grade of Basic Education, with the strategic target population being teachers and parents.

- Development of Health Promotion and Education and the Prevention of the Consumption of Licit and Illicit Substances in schools, through training and support given to educators in these two areas.

- Production of a resources guide with notes, containing specific information on prevention for teachers, other educators and students.

Note should also be taken of the student association meetings, mobilising young people and students to work together for promotion of and education in health and preventive issues, particularly as regards the use/abuse of drugs.

Spain

The priority of the National Strategy on Drugs is the prevention of licit and illicit drug use. The programmes developed also cover poly-drug use. The Ministry of Education, the DGPND and the Autonomous Communities promote the inclusion of these measures. Furthermore, the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU has put forward a proposal in this regard.

Sweden

The National Action plan on Drugs 2002-2005 highlight the government's view on the national drug policy and the main pillars for a reinforcement of our society's measures during the period 2002-2005, as well as for how it shall be evaluated. The main objective is the creation of a drug free society.

The orientations of this plan are the following:

- strengthened co-ordination at all levels, national, regional and municipal in order to limit the demand and supply of illicit narcotic drugs
- higher political commitment (put the drug's issue higher on the political agenda)
- enhance the national co-operation between authorities, organisations (civil society)
- enhance the preventive measures, i.a., by development of methodology and research in this field
- enhance treatment measures, generally and in the framework of the prisons
- work more efficiently to combat the supply side (drug control)
- enhanced the international co-operation
- appointment of a National Drug Co-ordinator, whose main task is to implement the Action Plan.

United Kingdom

Guidance issued to Drug Action Teams (DAT) in February 2001. DAT Datasets were returned in October 2001 and will form the baseline levels of drugs service/expenditure and consultation on supporting local partnerships, to be completed by 2002. Case Studies and examples of effective local solutions are being collated and will be disseminated in 2002 through DPAS/Drugscope publications and drugs.gov.uk website.

Annual Young People's Substance Misuse Plans were introduced in February 2001. These plans will ensure that all drug education, prevention and treatment services for young people are jointly planned with all agencies involved in delivery, particularly with mainstream Children's Services. The plans next completion are due at the end of April 2002 and will set targets for the expansion of drug service delivery by March 2004 in line with Best Practice guidance.

DH funds smoking cessation services. DH has funded local prevention programmes from 2001. These will be backed up by comprehensive national guidance and by an accessible objective evidence base.

Regular inspection by Ofsted (Office for Standards in Education) on all aspects of curriculum, including drug education. Findings support schools in key issues relating to the effectiveness of their delivery of drug education

OFSTED survey of drug education (July 2000) showed that 93% of secondary and 75% of primary schools provided drugs education compared with 86% of secondary and 61% of primary schools in 1997. By March 2004 all young people to receive substance misuse education in line with DfES guidance. Currently on course to meet target set for provision in all secondary schools and 80% primary schools by 2003.

On 7 November 2000 Secretary of State for Education announced funding for drug education of £14.5m in 2001-02 (approximately 23m EUR) £15.5m (approximately 24m EUR) in 2002-2003 and £17.5m (approximately 27m EUR) in 2003-04. For this financial year £5m (approximately 7.8m EUR) will be made available for Local Education Authority Drug Advisers. Will ensure that in every LEA support is provided to help schools set effective drug education policies, tackle incidents and support pupils.

By March 2004 all parents /carers to receive information on substance misuse and on local services. 2000-2001 DAT annual returns showed that 21,794 community venues were routinely sent information for parents about drugs and drug services (67% of all schools, libraries, GPs surgeries and clinics and Police Stations).

A new Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) framework published in November 1999, following review of the National Curriculum. Framework covers pupils aged 5 –16 and gives drug education an assured place in the curriculum.

DH has issued drugs education and prevention funding to Health Authorities and Primary Care Trusts. This funding is intended to help HA's and PCT's begin to implement the NHS plan requirement to work with other local agencies to reduce the proportion of people under the age of 25 reporting the use of class A drugs by 25% by 2005. This work leads on from the successful pilot activities co-ordinated by the DH Drug Prevention Projects Programme. - Primary School/Primary Health Care links and work with Health Action Zones.

3.1.1.3 To provide adequate resources for positive alternatives to drugs, for example, by providing leisure time activities for the young, specially in socially deprived urban areas.

Austria

Appropriate leisure initiatives are implemented through the centres of excellence for addiction prevention (financed by official funds). Furthermore, on 1 January 2002 a new Federal youth promotion law came into force with the aim of providing financial encouragement for measures in the field of non-formal youth education and youth work, in particular to develop the intellectual, psychological, physical, social, political, religious and ethical skills of children and young people. This initiative also gives particular importance to preventive work with children and young people. The law provides only for a fund-allocation role for the Federal government. Furthermore, funding is also provided by the *Länder* and municipalities. The first regional development programmes have been implemented in recent years. These programmes, which involve all population groups, and in particular young people, are giving impetus to cooperation. In this regard, emphasis is also given to developing a proper leisure infrastructure. Austria is also investing substantial resources in the implementation of the EU "Youth" programme, which is designed to encourage the mobility and exchange of young people throughout the European area and gives particular emphasis to young people who are underprivileged at a social, physical, regional level, etc.

Belgium

Dans les limites des disponibilités budgétaires, et en tenant compte de la qualité des projets, les communautés linguistiques privilégient les projets concernant les zones défavorisées.

De longue date, les communautés organisent ou subventionnent des activités de loisir sportives ou autres pour les jeunes, via les administrations de la culture ou du sport. Ces structures peuvent participer ponctuellement à des actions de prévention. Il est clair qu'elles doivent garder leur spécificité de base et ne pas se transformer en structure de prévention.

Denmark

In Denmark generally there has been a considerable expansion in the opportunities for recreation offered to children and young people in the shape of publicly supported recreation centres and youth clubs, as well as educational opportunities (continuation schools), and a wealth of clubs, including a large number of sports clubs. In recent years special "neighbourhood regeneration" projects have been set up in deprived areas with government support, for the benefit of children and young people and others.

Every year the Crime Prevention Council earmarks funds to support projects designed to provide better frameworks for the everyday life of vulnerable young people and to provide good functional housing and neighbourhoods which offer good, viable and relevant alternatives to crime and drug abuse. Every year some 100 projects benefit from these funds. As an extension of this activity, the Crime Prevention Council is responsible for presenting its experiences to Denmark's local authorities and local police as an inspiration for wider action in the field of prevention.

The central authorities in the area of social services also earmark pool funds for leisure-time projects for young people. The responsibility for insuring that young people are actually offered adequate leisure-time activities lies with local authorities.

Finland

Youth work and social work are part of the normal work of the municipality, and largely funded by state aid. The municipalities employ resources for youth leisure time activities, or, for example, outreach work, in their area in line with their own conditions and youth and social policy. The state also supports afternoon activities for school children and specific activities such as the Avartti youth action programme.

France

Depuis vingt ans le gouvernement développe un programme spécifique de loisirs sportifs et culturels dans les zones urbaines défavorisées : « les opérations prévention été ». Ces actions qui se déroulent notamment durant les périodes de vacances scolaires sont soutenues par des financements interministériels et par les collectivités locales. Elles prennent les formes diversifiées de voyages ou séjours de découverte, de stages ou de rencontres sportives, d'activités de création audiovisuelle, théâtrale, plastique, etc...Elles sont assurées par des animateurs en relation avec les ministères de la Ville et de la Jeunesse et des Sports.

En outre, les équipements collectifs tels que les maisons de quartier et les centres sociaux, proposent durant toute l'année aux jeunes qu'elles accueillent des activités de loisir qui favorisent le développement de leurs compétences à vivre en société, et qui font appel à leur capacité de création et d'investissement dans l'action. Ces activités concourent à la prévention de la consommation de drogue dans la mesure où elles

mobilisent positivement les ressources physiques, intellectuelles, affectives des jeunes considérés.

Germany

Local authorities promote leisure and sports activities for the young, partly with a view to crime and drug prevention. The Federal Government Drugs Commissioner has announced a competition involving towns and municipalities in which a prize will be awarded for the best prevention ideas and practices. One police measure in this field has consisted in the establishment of ‘youth officers’ or ‘youth contact officers’ in the regional police services of various Länder, whose primary or secondary function is to deal with the interests of young people. In addition to handling police work involving young people, these officers also have the task of having a positive influence on minors by establishing contact with young people at leisure facilities, at events and at others places where young people meet and thus preventing delinquency. The youth officer takes on the role of the police contact and, as an approachable police officer, helps to shape the leisure activities of young people.

Greece

The OKANA and local government Prevention Centres, as well as other prevention agencies in the country (e.g. “PROTASI”) develop a variety of programmes for young people out of school. Examples of such programmes are the prevention interventions carried out in camps, cultural and sports associations, boarding schools, parish centres and reception centres for repatriates and refugees. Also, creative and sports events are organized for students and young people aiming at developing entertainment, creation and communication alternatives and reinforcing group spirit and cooperation. Another individual objective of the said programmes – especially those being developed in urban areas with social-cultural aggravated factors (e.g. Thessaloniki, Patra) – is the creation of a core made up of young people – volunteers with increased awareness who act as bodies for prevention and the promotion of entertainment alternatives in the wider local community.

Ireland

The Young People’s Facilities and Services Fund was established in 1998 to develop youth facilities, including sport and recreational facilities, and services in 18 disadvantaged areas where a significant drug problem exists or has the potential to develop, including the 14 Local Drugs Task Force Areas. The Fund aims to attract young people in those areas, at risk of becoming involved in drugs, into more healthy and productive pursuits. The second round of funding is due to take place in 2002. Also, through funding provided to health boards, especially in the Local Drugs Task Force Areas, a number of alternative programmes are being developed, which help break the cycle of addiction.

In one health board (Western) a Health Advice Café was opened in 2001. The facilities in this centre have attracted a large number of younger people, where the opportunity is provided to access counselling or advice on health related issues. In the health boards in the Eastern Region a number of voluntary groups have been funded to provide a range of alternative therapies which complement clinical care.

Italy

Leisure activities and free time are accorded considerable importance within the three-year programme and the information campaign scheduled for 2002 (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

In 1992, the Luxembourgish Minister of Health initiated the creation of a trans-regional working group named 'MONDORF GROUP'. The Group is composed of competent ministers and experts from Luxembourg's border regions: (Moselle region (France), Saarland and Rheinland-Pfalz (Germany), the German speaking Community of Belgium and Luxemburg). In the present context one should stress the joint organisation by the Group, the CePT and the National Youth Service of the annual 'adventure weeks' that fit in a broader programme named 'Adventure pedagogy and primary addiction prevention'.

A project called 'Out time' has been implemented within primary schools to involve pupils in sports, adventure and other recreational activities. Six "adventure activities" days in a leisure centre will be organised during 2002 targeting children, teachers, pedagogic staff and parents. The project aims at addiction prevention and reducing substance abuse by means of adventure pedagogy oriented activities related to primary prevention measures. The program further aims at the reduction of risk factors and the enhancement of protection factors, by focusing on the youngsters and their environment, rather than on drugs and addiction. Participant groups are composed of youngsters with or without previous contact with law enforcement forces for drug related offences. The objective of this experience is to support young people in acquiring general life competences allowing them to decide autonomously and in an objective way on the possible consequences of risk behaviour such as drug consume. Financing of referred activities are ensured by respectively involved ministries from the Mondorf Group regions.

Netherlands

The national administration aims to strengthen civil society. In order to achieve this, resources designed to enhance the involvement of ordinary people with their neighbourhood (district, village) and municipality will be increased. Over the next three years the Ministry of Interior has set aside funds totalling 4 084 219.45 EUR to improve living conditions and security in less- privileged areas.

At local level, this work will be carried out by social and cultural bodies. They offer young people a wide variety of activities such as sporting activities, music evenings, girls' clubs, etc. In some areas, a more integrated approach has been chosen involving cooperation with addict care centres, for example to produce an information bulletin or video.

Portugal

Under the umbrella of the Prevention Programme Framework and involvement in schools, there has been support for projects / action / activities, involving young people up to the age of 18 years old, with the intention of providing conditions for well-being and healthy alternatives such as leisure and personal achievement and healthy life-style options.

Spain

The National Strategy on Drugs includes these activities.

Furthermore, the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU has put forward a proposal in this regard.

Sweden

There is no systematic monitoring or surveying of this type of work. It is clear, however, that there are a large number of locally organised leisure activities to provide alternatives for the young. It should also be mentioned that at the end of the 1990s the Government took an initiative to make specific investment in socially deprived urban areas, a natural part of which is work to combat drugs.

United Kingdom

DH supports cross agency programmes on drug misuse with vulnerable groups of young people in 26 especially deprived areas of the country, Health Action Zones, mainly in urban areas. Programme completed and guidance issued nationally in November 2001.

There are 154 Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) operating nationally to identify and support young offenders (and their families) with problematic drug use. By April 2002 all YOTs will have access to a named drug worker.

'Positive Futures' initiative works with 10-16 year olds in 24 deprived areas to involve young people at risk in sport and other recreational activities. From the first year of the initiative there have been indications of reductions in criminal activity, better attendance at school, healthier lifestyle and increased involvement with sports. Expansion of the programme is on target to establish an additional 30 - 40 schemes and it is expected that 30 of these will be in place by March 2002.

3.1.1.4 To further develop innovative approaches to the prevention of the abuse of synthetic drugs, taking into account the specificities of synthetic drug users.

Austria

In the area of synthetic drugs, in recent years reinforced secondary preventive measures have been developed and implemented within the framework of projects based on the outreach follow-up approach, whereby they offer information and help on site to young people at risk. These measures are currently being further developed and extended.

On-site projects focusing on secondary prevention are conducted at rave events. The Check It project in Vienna is probably known internationally. It aims to reach and inform (potential) consumers about synthetic drugs. The objective of the project is in particular to use innovative methods (such as pill testing) to reach socially inconspicuous, integrated young people, whom it is difficult, if not impossible, to reach via traditional drug-awareness programmes. Mention should also be made of the setting up and development of preventive Internet forums.

Belgium

La poly-toxicomanie et la consommation des drogues de synthèse font partie des préoccupations grandissantes. Une plus grande sensibilisation à cette problématique est évidente.

Un certain nombre d'actions sont menées de façon ponctuelle en tant que projets pilotes expérimentaux.

Denmark

In 2000, the Ministry of Health (now the Ministry of Home Affairs and Health) and the National Board of Health initiated a development project, in conjunction with two "model local authorities", for preventive action against the use of ecstasy. The aim of the development project is to initiate a broad spectrum of strong measures designed to prevent and reduce the use of ecstasy and similar drugs among young people, as well as the harm for which their use is responsible. The development project will also disseminate the experience which is gathered on form, content, scale and methods for use in the reinforcement of action by other local authorities. Specific new areas of action in the project are action within further education (for 16-19 year-olds) and in places of entertainment. The project is expected to be completed with an evaluation in 2003.

The National Board of Health has set up a website at www.mindblow.dk, which is directed at young people, who determined the design and language of the site. In 2000 the National Board of Health, also issued a free handbook on the effects of drugs on the brain for use in biology lessons at the level of senior secondary school and the Higher Preparatory Examination.

A central pool has recently been set aside to develop new methods of dealing with young people who abuse synthetic drugs in particular.

Local police also perceive the abuse of ecstasy among young people as a growing problem. With a view to more intensive action against abuse, a steering group was set up in the late 90s with representatives from Copenhagen's police, the National Police Commissioner's National Investigation Support Centre and the National Board of Health. Since its creation, the Group, which meets about once a quarter, has drawn up strategies and devised tactics for action against the problem of ecstasy in Copenhagen. With effect from 1 January 2001, Department N of the Criminal Investigation Department, the Riot Squad, and the Licensing Department at Copenhagen Police Headquarters were combined with a view to making action against the drug trade in Copenhagen more effective. Previously those units had been busy enforcing laws against drugs at different levels. In combination they are in a position to take action rapidly and effectively in situations which arise suddenly.

Finland

From the end of 2001 the National Drug Monitoring Centre has been piloting a project, the aim of which is to survey the information resources available on new ways of using drugs and any new synthetic drugs in order to develop models for early warning systems at local level.

In youth research too, surveys are also underway into new youth cultures, one area addressed being the ways in which intoxicants are used in the culture and the meanings associated with this.

France

Des actions de prévention sont plus particulièrement destinées aux usagers potentiels de drogues de synthèse :

- la diffusion de messages de prévention sous la forme des « flyers » utilisés pour annoncer des événements musicaux (textes courts et colorés, format de poche...);
- le soutien et la structuration des actions de prévention et de réduction des risques assurées par des associations spécialisées intervenant lors de manifestations festives (free parties...), sous la forme d'un cahier des charges communs à ces associations et de financements accordés au plan local ;

- la signature d'une convention avec la Croix-Rouge, afin de démultiplier les possibilités de présence sanitaire au sein des événements festifs musicaux ;
- la mise en place d'actions de communication « grand public » par voie de presse sensibilisant à l'usage des drogues de synthèse.

Germany

With the development of the drugcom.de Internet project the Federal Centre for Health Education has undertaken an innovative initiative for the prevention of the use of synthetic drugs. Drugcom.de is directed primarily at a young audience and, by using the interactive possibilities of the Internet, also attempts to influence attitudes and behaviour. The medium also offers the opportunity, by linking up with other institutions, of establishing direct contact with high-risk groups. A continual evaluation and analysis of visitor numbers and user behaviour is planned.

Prevention of the abuse of synthetic drugs is part of police drug prevention work in the Länder.

Greece

The University of Mental Health Research Institute (UMHRI) in association with IREFREA (European Institute of Research on the Risk Factors in Infancy and Adolescence), and within the framework of the SONAR research program, has carried out two small-scale surveys in night clubs of Athens aiming at collecting information about the use of legal and illegal drugs, as well as synthetic drugs for entertainment. Such program was implemented at the same time in nine European cities.

Also, in association with the Administration of the Senate for School, Youth and Sport-Drug Section (Berlin), EKTEPN and OKANA participated in the European Program "for the development of concepts with regard to secondary prevention of the abuse of drugs" (Entwicklung Von Konzepten Zur Sekundärprävention Des Drogenmissbrauchs). This program was implemented simultaneously in six European cities.

The activities implemented in Athens for the target group (adolescents and young people in the techno party scene using drugs) were as follows:

Detection of the target group (selection of places of entertainment the target group members frequent, and in situ observations for identifying the places of entertainment where the member of the target group prevailed).

Development of informative material on the dangerousness of substances: ecstasy, LSD, PMMA, Ice & Speed, and cocaine (the selection of the aforementioned substances was based on survey data of the Sonar program, in accordance with which such substances were used mainly by the specific target group).

Distribution of material to the target group in night clubs where they frequent and informing the persons responsible from such places about the aim of this action.

Also, OKANA, within the framework of the "Away from home" program and aiming to develop primary prevention intervention with students, has developed information material about new drugs (PMMA, GHB), as well as for already known drugs (e.g. cannabis, ecstasy, LSD etc.)

Ireland

This will be examined in the context of an ongoing National Awareness Campaign, due to get underway in early 2002.

Health Promotion Officers, counsellors and outreach workers are examining innovative approaches. During 2001 two health boards ran programmes aimed at

staff working in nightclubs, public houses or other locations where young people might congregate.

Italy

There is ongoing monitoring of the problem of the use of synthetic drugs, while experimental initiatives are being undertaken to provide information and training for operators of discotheques. This will be extended to include relevant people who work in the professional sports world and in other facilities frequented by young people (Ministry of Labour).

Two three-year experimental projects, financed and coordinated by the Ministry of Health, are under way in the field of primary and secondary prevention of consumption of synthetic drugs, aimed at defining and validating scientifically the types of interventions so far carried out at local level. The projects have overall funding of around €2 500 million and involve 15 Health Units in ten regions (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

Booklets and leaflets on the subject know broad national diffusion. Conferences are held in schools in collaboration with medical doctors and/or police officers. The CePT website provides comprehensive information and prevention material on synthetic drugs. Guidance leaflets for clubbers have been distributed in clubs and other night scenes.

In the framework of the European Prevention Week on Drug Addiction, CePT has developed an interactive game kit called 'FUNPARADE V.1.0/1998' promoting the knowledge on ecstasy-like substances and medicaments (especially those administered in form of pills). Following a first evaluation phase the game kit has been renamed 'Ecstasy' and is currently applied to different youth settings and distributed and integrated in secondary school courses (see. EDDRA).

EXTASIA is a parlour game for youngsters, developed in trans-border co-operation between the CePT and the region of Saarland (Germany). This communication tool should provide the necessary information and help the youngsters to develop decision skills and alternatives to drug use. The Extasia game is user-friendly and easily integrated in youngster, school or leisure settings.

Also, CePT is a member of the European project "Prevnet" initiated by the Finish foundation "A-Clinic" (exchanges and co-operation via Internet).

Netherlands

In recent years considerable resources have been put into informing the public, notably young people. Recent research indicates a reduction in XTC use by secondary school students. To encourage this trend, public information campaigns should put even more emphasis on discouraging XTC use. The Trimbos Institute is developing activities for deployment in nightclubs in close cooperation with proprietors of catering establishments. Specific sections of the media which are associated with the club culture (such as the Internet) are used for this purpose.

Portugal

In 2000 and 2001 campaigns were developed to inform and make people aware of the risks associated with consumption of psychoactive substances. A guide has been published on surviving drugs and on nights out as well as information leaflets on the risks of use and abuse of drugs.

Spain

Prevention of the abuse of synthetic drugs is given special attention in the Spanish policy on drugs.

Sweden

A special unit within the Police Authority for the County of Stockholm concentrates specifically on drugs control in bar and club environments ('the Rave Commission'). Its interactive working methods are an example of innovative approaches to dealing with drug abuse among young people. Mention can also be made of Internet-based drugs information sources, such as drugsmart.se and drugnews.nu.

United Kingdom

See 3.1.1.1. (guidance includes that for clubbers). DH has developed communications pilots with a range of agencies to produce materials for clubbers. These have focused on Class A drug use.

3.1.2. To reduce substantially over five years the incidence of drug-related health damage (HIV, hepatitis, TBC, etc.) and the number of drug-related deaths (Strategy target 2)

3.1.2.1 To develop outreach work and easily accessible services for drug users, including drug-free treatment, substitution treatment, counselling and, where appropriate, the provision of prophylactics to reduce the spread of disease.

Austria

In Austria there is a wide and diversified range of drug assistance initiatives, including harm reduction measures, detoxification, withdrawal, weaning, abstinence and substitution treatment, psychosocial provisions in the widest meaning of the term and follow-up and reintegration measures. Another aspect which is emphasised is the prevention of infectious diseases.

Belgium

La Belgique offre une grande diversité de possibilités de prise en charge des toxicomanes soit en milieu spécialisé non spécifique soit dans des structures organisées à cet effet. Outre les milieux résidentiels, des médecins généralistes pratiquant les traitements de substitution sont organisés en réseau. Les règles déontologiques de cette pratique sont précisées. Des actions d'information sont organisées. Un certain nombre d'associations de terrain pratique l'échange de seringues.

Denmark

Prophylaxis against infectious disease: the majority of local authorities have arrangements for supplying/exchanging hypodermic syringes and needles free of charge at pharmacies. Some authorities also provide vending machines with clean syringes in public places and in association with shelters and treatment centres. Some authorities provide condoms free of charge.

During the last five years the number of day centres which offer substance-free treatment to the worst substance abusers has risen from between 15 and 20 to between 40 and 45. The number of serious substance abusers registered with the public out-patient treatment system has trebled since the mid 1990s. Research suggests that the

number of substance abusers has not risen correspondingly (but from about 11,000 to about 14,000). The proportional capacity for treatment has thus increased significantly.

The amount of injection equipment which is now gathered from pharmacists, drop-in centres and users' associations and exchanged throughout the country is considerably greater than it was only a few years ago.

Finland

As a result of the Finnish HIV epidemic caused by intravenous drug use from the end of 1998, and increased deaths from heroin use, particular attention has been focused on creating a legal basis for substitution treatment and maintenance programmes and on starting and developing low threshold advice on the risk of infection. In summer 2001 a wide-ranging working group proposal to develop the drug treatment system was completed and as a result of this from the start of 2002 7.5 million EUR of special funding will be directed especially towards developing local drug treatment, drug-free treatment and treatment with medication.

France

Le programme actuel développe des lieux d'accueil de premier niveau qui permettent le repos, la toilette de soi et des vêtements, la restauration, le premier contact social et médical et l'orientation vers un centre spécialisé de soins aux toxicomanes. Il existe actuellement 42 lieux d'accueil de ce type.

Ont également été développées des équipes mobiles de soignants et d'acteurs sociaux qui vont à la rencontre des consommateurs les plus marginalisés. On compte une cinquantaine de structures de ce type.

Les programmes d'échanges de seringues à l'attention des toxicomanes injecteurs sont constamment soutenus et développés au sein des lieux d'accueil ou dans des automates : une centaine de programmes sont actuellement en vigueur.

Germany

Low-threshold institutions which deal with care for substance abusers, drug-free treatment and detoxification treatment, substitution treatment and counselling are available almost everywhere in German and are part of the standard for a differentiated drug assistance system.

Greece

With regard to the reduction of damage, of particular importance is the role of "at street" level programmes implemented either by direct access units (e.g. the OKANA Help Centre, the KETHEA Multiple Intervention Centre) and non governmental organisations (i.e. Doctors Without Frontiers) in the country's capital or by certain treatment programmes in large cities where these are established (e.g. Volos, Piraeus, Patras). Such units also provide information about correct use and infectious diseases, advisory support and referrals to medical and diagnostic testing. Also, prophylactics are being distributed, while through two programmes in Athens, syringes are distributed to users.

An innovative program implemented within the framework of reducing the adverse consequences of drug use concerns the OKANA Help Centre Prehospital Medicine Mobile Unit (KIM). The main objectives of this innovative unit are to immediately handle drug overdose and to take patients in need of urgent hospital care to the hospital.

Also innovative is the intervention of a Mobile Informative Unit, which reaches out to users and their families throughout the country aiming to provide advisory help and to mobilize them to seek treatment.

An important part of reaching out to users, in mobilising them to seek treatment, and in reducing damage caused by drugs, is also played by two direct access units in Athens. Either through medical and social services they provide, or through a “joint” for users, an initial contact approach is achieved with users that do not refer to treatment programmes and opportunity is provided to progressively increase their awareness in terms of physical and mental health issues, their mobilisation towards making changes in their lives and their possible enrollment in treatment programmes.

As regards treatment, the programmes being implemented to date throughout the country (in total 26) represent many different types of treatment, including drug-free in-patient or out-patient treatment programmes, substitution treatment programmes, programmes for special user groups (e.g. adolescents, women, users with co-morbidity) and programmes for reducing damage. In almost all cases drug-free programmes are multifaceted, namely, besides the main treatment services they provide, they also provide counseling, family treatment and social and professional rehabilitation services. On the basis of the current situation, out of the 26 recognized treatment programmes existing today in the country, 15 of them are set up in the capital (12 drug-free and 3 substitution treatment programmes), 6 in Thessaloniki (4 drug-free and 2 substitution treatment programmes), 2 in Piraeus (1 drug-free and 1 substitution treatment program), and the remaining three, all drug-free treatment programmes, are established in other big cities of the country: Larissa, Patras, Iraklion, (Crete). Their total capacity is approximately 1,700 persons. Also, two direct access units are active in the capital.

Due to the concentration of most treatment programmes in Athens, the problem arising in recent years with waiting lists – especially with regard to substitution treatment programmes -, and existing gaps in sufficiently meeting the needs of users at a regional and local level, the demand reduction policy in the country is now promoting the increase and enlargement of treatment programmes – of all types – throughout the country. The aim of such policy is the balanced representation of treatment programmes in all the country and the increase of their capacity for treatment, so that finally there are services more accessible to drug users. As an indication it is mentioned that provision is made for the immediate foundation of new substitution treatment units in Thessaloniki, Larissa and Chania, new treatment units without the use of substitutes for adolescents in Athens, Thessaloniki, Larissa and Rethymnon, and for adults in Kavala, Alexandroupolis, and lastly one direct access unit in Thessaloniki.

Ireland

Health boards in the Eastern region in particular employ outreach workers to make links with hard to reach drug users. Liaison nurses work with pregnant drug users to ensure good links between drug treatment clinics and maternity hospitals. Health Boards fund a number of NGOs who provide drug free treatment. At the end of December, 2001 there were 5,865 people on methadone substitution treatment. Services are provided through 57 drug treatment clinics in the Eastern Region (where the majority of heroin users reside) and smaller clinics in the Midland, South East, Mid Western and Western Health Board regions. Counselling services are available, but there is a need to augment these services.

Prophylactics are available in drug treatment clinics, with larger clinics providing a range of services including counselling, HIV and Hepatitis testing. Special services have been developed to target particularly at risk groups, for example, young drug users, homeless drug users and prostitutes who are using drugs. There are close links between drug treatment services and Sexually Transmitted Diseases services in order to ensure optimum care for people who are HIV positive.

Italy

Services for assisting drug addicts (*Servizi per la assistenza ai tossicodipendenti* or *SerT*, over 500 in all) are widely distributed throughout the country, offering users treatment, including substitution treatment. There are also many local “outreach work” programmes and street units, aimed at preventing infectious diseases connected with drug use (especially among users who inject). For this type of programme technical instructions and/or guidelines are available at national level and, in some areas, at regional level (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

The national drugs action plan 2000-2004 addresses all levels of drug care interventions and put special emphasis on primary prevention and harm reduction measures. Solidly embedded financing agreements as well as clear and feasible deadlines facilitate an effective implementation of all retained actions by the end of 2004.

Netherlands

Addict care centres in the Netherlands offer fairly accessible programmes, including low-threshold programmes for substitute treatment (especially methadone, but also heroin within the framework of the scientific experiment on heroin treatment), free consultations and advice and out-patient treatment. At community level, day-refuge, syringe-exchange and night-refuge programmes are available. In recent years, social care for addicts has been mostly directed towards low-threshold, out reach care for the chronically addicted, with emphasis on harm reduction rather than abstinence. Social care for addicts also encompasses street-level medical and psychiatric care.

In addition, a special hepatitis B vaccination project known as "Nationwide introduction of vaccination for at-risk groups" (such as intravenous drug users) will be implemented from 2002 onwards by municipal health services in cooperation with addict care centres (see 3.1.2.7).

Portugal

- Increase in availability of beds in Therapeutic Communities, Addiction Units and Day Centres;
- Development of partnerships between Centres for Treatment of Drug Addicts, Hospitals, Centres for Lung Diagnosis, Health Centres and Chemists for the administration of therapeutic methadone;
- Increase in the number of Consultation places available;
- Availability of resources in order to ensure that ill people receiving treatment are given medicine to control tuberculosis and prevent viruses from returning. The use of narcotics substitution programmes (Centres for Combined Therapy);
- Availability of Methadone for programmes where demand is low, complementing other risk reduction programmes;
- Facilitating access to material for aseptic use (exchange of syringes) and condoms;

- Availability of Vaccination;
- Availability and supply of information on infecto-contagious diseases.

Spain

Spain has a diversified and wide-ranging network that includes drug-free programmes and damage limitation programmes. In the year 2000, the "drug-free programmes" (*Programas Libres de Drogas*) treated the highest number of patients (73,467) in the 495 existing outpatient centres in our country. 106 therapeutic communities, some public and some private with public funding, treated 6,322 people in residential care, and 56 hospital units took care of 4,932 people.

Furthermore, the opiate agonist maintenance programmes (*programas de mantenimiento con agonistas opiáceos*) increased the number of centres (1,723) and the number of users treated (78,806).

As regards the damage limitation programmes (*programas de reducción del daño*) connected with drug abuse in the year 2000, 19 social emergency centres, 31 mobile units, 1,829 pharmacies and 44 miscellaneous initiatives contributed towards these programmes.

The syringe exchange programmes (PIJs - *programas de intercambio de jeringuillas*) increased considerably and reached an approximate total of 4,467,266 exchanges of syringes and/or health kits. 13 social emergency centres, 32 mobile units, 1,234 pharmacies and 241 miscellaneous initiatives took part in these programmes.

Sweden

Methadone treatment has been used in Sweden for more than 30 years and has been evaluated on many occasions, most recently in a report to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (submitted on 3 October 2001). In recent years the methadone programme was been expanded slightly and, at present, a maximum ceiling of 800 patients in Sweden has been decided. At the same time, many substitution drugs, such as Subutex, have established themselves on the market. They are prescribed on a relatively small scale and may constitute a threat to the control represented by the methadone programme. The National Board of Health and Welfare has therefore begun work on drawing up guidelines for pharmacological treatment of opioid addicts. These are expected to be completed in spring 2002. It should also be mentioned that the new action plan is intended to develop care services *inter alia* for the heaviest users.

United Kingdom

A substantial increase in funding has been made available by Government for the provision of adult and young people's drug misuse treatment services. The funding which totals £175.7 million (approximately 275m EUR) will as last year be pooled to maximise its effectiveness. The National Treatment Agency which was launched in April 2001 will have overall responsibility for ensuring that this funding is used to the best effect.

3.1.2.2 To plan and implement innovative awareness raising campaigns on the dangers related to drug use and programmes on the reduction of risks and adverse consequences related to drug use. These campaigns must be well targeted and implemented in co-operation with the target groups.

Austria

In Austria, measures are increasingly being taken in the field of demand reduction which are aimed at specific target groups and/or areas (e.g. young people at risk of addiction, young people from migrant families, gender-specific services, prevention in the workplace, in prison, etc.). Less importance is accorded to mass media campaigns *per se*. However, they do play a role within the context and as an integral part of concrete prevention projects.

Belgium

La communauté privilégie le long terme. Pour elle, informer ne suffit pas. Les campagnes de prévention concernent plusieurs groupes cibles (jeunes, prostituées, immigrés, parents) et utilisent de nombreux vecteurs de communication (presse écrite, parlée, télévisée, salles de cinéma, posters, dépliants, écoles, etc.).

Dans le cadre d'une approche globale de prévention pour la santé (prévenir le SIDA, l'hépatite B et C), les communautés accordent une attention particulière à certaines populations précarisées comme les prostituées, les immigrés.

Denmark

In summer 2000 an innovative campaign against ecstasy began in the mass media as a private initiative. The Danish National Board of Health had the campaign evaluated. The evaluation showed that the campaign had attracted a lot of attention from young people, but the message that ecstasy is dangerous, did not get through clearly. The experience of the campaign has underpinned the general belief that campaigns in the mass media are not the best tool in the prevention of drug abuse, whereas the information is best delivered in direct dialogue with target groups. In the "development project on the prevention of ecstasy abuse" (see 3.1.1.4), work is being done on more target-orientated ways of disseminating information.

Finland

In the Government Decision-in-Principle intensifying drug policy of 2000 it was decided to implement and fund a national drug awareness raising campaign for the years 2001-2003, incorporating evaluation of the campaign. The campaign will be co-ordinated by the organisations working in the field.

France

Les actions de communication conduites ont visé :

- dans un premier temps le grand public dans une optique de diffusion de connaissances et de sensibilisation : diffusion d'un livre « Savoir plus, Risquer moins » à 4 millions d'exemplaires accompagnée de spots télévisés;
- les adultes en relation avec les jeunes dans un but de réaffirmation du rôle qu'ils ont à jouer : dans toute la presse grand public et dans des partenariats spécifiques avec des parents d'élèves ou des organismes rassemblant les familles;
- les jeunes : réalisation et diffusion de flyers, messages radios « jeunes, « texto » des téléphones mobiles, site gouvernemental www.drogues.gouv.fr dans un but de sensibilisation et d'une première auto-évaluation de leur consommation.

- les professionnels de l'éducation, de la santé et du respect de la loi : colloques, édition d'une série de livrets professionnels, soutien des organismes qui les rassemblent;
- les journalistes par une information spécifique : dossiers thématiques, déjeuners etc...

Germany

The Federal Government Drugs Commissioner has initiated a specific debate on the dangers related to drug use. The Federal Centre for Health Education is implementing the substance of these discussions in its activities.

Greece

In 2001, OKANA launched a Panhellenic awareness raising campaign aiming to change the belief among young people that the use of cannabis is risk-free and their attitude in relation to differentiating between "soft" and "hard" drugs. Such campaign – implemented in association with an advertising company – is addressed to the 12-18 age group and includes relevant TV and radio messages, as well as pertinent messages in magazines, newspapers and posters.

Two radio stations also implement systematically awareness raising campaigns, one out of which with satellite coverage and the other one local coverage. It is users at the stage of social reintegration or former users that have completed their treatment that implement such informative and awareness raising radio broadcasts.

Also, in 2000, EKTEPN implemented an awareness raising campaign addressed to 200 adolescents and young people of up to 25 years of age, approached at electronic and dance music clubs. Such campaign included the distribution of leaflets to young people informing about the risks related to the use of synthetic substances and cocaine and the safe ways of use. Programmes on the reduction of risks and adverse consequences related to drug use are mainly implemented by the direct access units (OKANA Help Centre, KETHEA Multiple Intervention Centre) in the form of systematic seminars. These seminars aim at promoting safe use, preventing transmitted diseases and at informing about general health issues. Similar seminars are also held within the framework of rehabilitation treatment programmes and programmes addressed to users under detention.

Ireland

A major action in the National Drugs Strategy, is the development and launching of an on-going national awareness campaign which will be developed in 2002. In order to inform this process the National Advisory Committee on Drugs commissioned a report on "An Overview of Research on Drug Prevention". This report, which was published in January, 2002 will inform future preventative campaigns. A number of actions have been undertaken at regional and local level to heighten the awareness of young people and parents to the risks and consequences of drug use. The planned national campaign will complement these actions.

A cross sectoral committee has been established in relation to the development of a national anti-drug awareness campaign. The first stage of the tender regarding the development of the media campaign has been placed in the Official Journal of the European Communities. It is anticipated that the media component of the campaign will get underway shortly. In addition, it is anticipated that formal links will be developed at local, regional and national levels between the national anti-drug

awareness campaign and the National Alcohol Policy, which will ensure complementarity between the two strategies.

Italy

The national information campaign 2002 and numerous territorial initiatives are basically aimed at and, especially in the part dedicated to events, implemented in cooperation with the target groups (Ministry of Labour).

Within the scope of the Ministry for Health's campaigns against HIV/AIDS, annual or biannual campaigns targetting drug addicts who use substances intravenously or put themselves at risk of infection through other means have been ongoing for many years.

Luxembourg

Awareness campaigns addressing risk factors of drug use and encouraging healthy lifestyles are organised on an annual basis. Those campaigns generally include both legal and illegal drugs and target adults, school children, adolescents and parents. (Media campaigns, TV/cinema and radio broadcasting, posters, leaflets etc...). Co-operation with media, school children and students is reached for in campaigns aimed at illegal drugs; co-operation with pubs, bars, groceries and supermarkets in campaigns aimed at alcohol and tobacco use.

Netherlands

Different target groups are approached in different ways according to their needs. For instance, outreach workers maintain close contact with heroine users and a glossy magazine and information leaflets on safe drug use are available for this group. Group meetings are also organised; participants are reimbursed a small sum to cover their expenses. Nightclubbers can find information on the Internet, e.g. on websites for major parties. Some experiments have also been done on "chatting" with this target group.

Portugal

In 2000 and 2001 the following awareness campaigns took place:

- "Grasp life" Campaign – involvement in night clubs;
- Driving Prevention Campaign – information to drivers on the risk factors associated with driving vehicles under the effects of alcohol;
- Communication Campaign "Without Drugs/With sport" – alerting people to the importance of doing sport in the pursuit of healthy lifestyles;
- Campaign for Information and Publication on beaches;
- Information Campaign for young people at the stage of military service.

In the same period, the following risk reduction projects were developed:

- Establishment of street teams throughout almost all of the country, which aim to provide support to drug addicts in the area of reduction of risks and encouraging them to seek recovery programmes, treatment and return to society, through development of linked projects for awareness, direction and guidelines;
- Pill-testing undertaken in Lisbon, using 2 cars, in nightclubs;
- Integrated Plan for Prevention of Drug Addiction in Casal Ventoso, which is an attempt to respond to the problems existing in the district, at the level of risk reduction and minimisation of damage;
- Project "City of Oporto Contract", an integrated programme promoting urban safety in the city of Oporto;

- Project Snowball, developed in Setúbal and in Oporto, a programme to prevent AIDS, the forms of hepatitis and risks associated with drug use and sexual conduct;
- Hygia Programme, developed in the Algarve region, a general programme for promotion of health, in the sphere of risk reduction.

Spain

Every year, the DGPND promotes and develops campaigns to prevent drug use. At the present time and from summer 2001, the information campaign is being backed up by the distribution of a guide entitled “*Entérate, Drogas: + información,- riesgos*” (“Get in the know, Drugs: more information - less risk”).

Sweden

Sweden has:

- well-developed drug prevention work within the prison and probation system
- a syringe exchange programme on a trial basis which provides an opportunity for direct communication with intravenous drug users
- a methadone programme with far-reaching responsibilities for both patients and carers
- a buprenorphine treatment programme

United Kingdom

The Government has supported a number of education and awareness campaigns for specific target groups eg schoolchildren, clubbers. The Government is currently running a strategic communications campaign on drug misuse running until March 2003. The National Drugs Helpline 0800 776600 is at the heart of this campaign. An internet version of the National Drugs Helpline has been developed on www.ndh.org.uk.

3.1.2.3 To make use of new means of communication (eg the Internet) to provide objective, reliable and accessible information on drugs and the dangers associated with them.

Austria

The use of new media (in particular the Internet) is being given increasing importance in the context of prevention, and the regional competence centres for addiction prevention and the different secondary preventive information and assistance facilities have their own websites. In addition, a number of Internet forums for prevention are being set up or are planned in several Federal *Länder*.

Belgium

Certains organismes non-gouvernementaux subventionnés par les communautés ont développé des sites Internet.

Denmark

The Danish National Board of Health's website provides information about the work which is being done to prevent drug abuse, including the publication of data, studies and reports (www.sst.dk). The National Board of Health also has a separate website where young people can ask questions about drugs (www.mindblow.dk). Local Authorities have also set up a joint drugs website (www.netstof.dk), which provides young people with information, sources of advice, addresses, a mailbox etc.

Finland

In Finland the Internet is traditionally used widely for drug awareness work and as an arena for conveying information and opinions. Information is produced on drugs and interventions associated with their use. The targets are users, their families and professionals in the fields concerned, i.e. teaching, municipal drug work and health care.

France

En décembre 1999, le site Internet « www.drogues.gouv.fr » a été lancé, il donne toutes les informations utiles et propose un espace de dialogue: « vos questions nos réponses ». Il est quotidiennement tenu à jour et connaît une fréquentation moyenne de 30 000 visiteurs par mois, en constante augmentation.

Un service national d'accueil téléphonique : Drogues Alcool Tabac Info Service (le 113), remplit 24h/24 une mission d'information et de prévention en matière de drogues. Il gère également l'espace de dialogue du site « www.drogues.gouv.fr » ainsi que le répertoire électronique de toutes les structures spécialisées en France.

Cinquante centres d'informations et de ressources sur les drogues et les dépendances mis en place entre 1999 et 2002 remplissent une mission d'appui technique aux responsables et aux acteurs locaux de la lutte contre la drogue.

Germany

See answer to 3.1.1.4

Greece

The use of new means of communication, especially the Internet, to provide objective information on drugs is reduced at the present stage. Most relevant Internet sites provide information about preventive and treatment programmes, advice to parents and data collected during surveys about drugs. An exception to that is the profit making site at www.fora.gr, which includes information about all drugs and alcohol (e.g. effects, consequences, addiction problems and damage reduction techniques), as well as the website of the Institute for Social and Preventive Medicine which provides information on alcohol and smoking. In March 2002, the Training Centre for the Promotion of Health and the Prevention of Drugs organized a three-day seminar on the use of teleconferencing in prevention (PREVNET).

Ireland

This will be examined in the context of the ongoing National Awareness Campaign. Telephone helplines are used in a number of health boards. The Drug Misuse Research Division of the Health Research Board, which is the Irish Focal Point publishes its annual reports and other reports on drug misuse on its website.

Italy

The information campaign also includes the creation of dedicated Internet sites. Furthermore, a multimedia call centre has been set up within the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy to enable interaction with users. Also, a multiregional project financed by the national anti-drug fund aimed at disseminating and exchanging information is at an advanced stage (Ministry of Labour).

A project is under way promoted and financed by the Ministry of Health, coordinated in conjunction with the Veneto Region, in which various Regions are taking part, for

the construction and maintenance of a web portal on the health problems of drug use (www.dronet.org). As well as a number of services for experts and workers in the sector, the portal also aims to provide scientifically sound and understandable information to users in general (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

In the course of 2001, the CePT has revised its website: (www.cept.lu) providing relevant information on drugs, research and training activities and available documentation to a increasingly broader public.

The NFP runs a proper website (www.relis.lu) providing various drug-related information. The website has been redesigned in 2001 by integrating full text downloads of research reports, substance profiles, network addresses and policy issues.

Netherlands

The National Drugs HelpLine provides objective information on drugs and drug use. This Helpline is available day and night, seven days a week.

A general information site has also been set up at www.drugsinfo.nl. (A number of addict care centres provide information on their own website.)

Portugal

The IPDT's *website* makes available information on drugs; and some primary prevention projects have Internet pages with debate forums relating to drug addiction. Taking part in the EDDRA and PREVENET projects.

Spain

The webpage of the DGPND (<http://www.pnd.mir.es>) was created in June 1998 to serve a wide variety of users and to reduce the inevitable distance between users and a national public body. The main features that appear on its home page are: prevention information, Documentation and Information Centre, publications, legislation, directory and the fund of seized goods. In 2001, the site had 2,179,000 hits, which was three times higher than the previous year (709,000).

Furthermore, the latest drug addiction prevention campaign conducted by the DGPND ("Get in the know, drugs: more information - less risk") was linked to a special webpage (<http://www.sindrogas.es>) which focused on reaching young people directly and preventing substance abuse among teenagers, based on the idea that the more information young people have about the world of drugs, the less chance they will have of falling prey to the temptation to use drugs and ruining their health.

Sweden

Example: www.drugsmart.com

United Kingdom

Inter-departmental website (www.drugs.gov.uk) provides up-to-date information on Government's anti-drugs strategy and links to key departments and agencies.

The DH provides a range of information on its website www.doh.gov.uk/drugs – this includes a range of policy and practice guidance.

Drug education promoted on the internet via the National Grid for Learning on the Wired for Health website (www.wiredforhealth.gov.uk) launched in 1999. Site provides relevant and appropriate health information for teachers, and links to

accurate clear and credible websites on a variety of health issues, including the dangers of drugs, alcohol and tobacco. There are currently 4 pupil websites available which teachers and parents will also find helpful:

Key Stage 1 (aged 5-7) – Welltown

Key Stage 2 (aged 7-11) – Galaxy-H

Key Stage 3 (aged 11-14) – Lifebytes

Key Stage 4 (aged 14 –16) – Mind Body and Soul

The sites for key stage 2, 3 and 4 all have sections dedicated to support education on the dangers of drugs and are specifically designed to relate to young people.

Further websites, developed by DH include: www.ndh.org.uk; www.doh.gov.uk/drugs; www.d-2k.co.uk, www.healthykids.org.uk). UK focal point Drugscope also has a website.

3.1.2.4 To ensure that enough attention is paid to drug related issues in training and education of doctors, social workers and other professionals in the health and social sector.

Austria

Adequate attention is paid to addiction prevention and to drug-related issues within the framework of the training and education of health professionals.

Belgium

Dans toutes les formations mentionnées, la problématique de la drogue est abordée. S'agissant de l'enseignement universitaire ou supérieur non-universitaire, les pouvoirs organisateurs sont autonomes quant à la place qu'ils entendent réserver à cette question.

Denmark

"Drug-related questions" are included in training for nurses in a variety of ways (in relation to training in pharmacology, dependency-forming medicines, medication and the storage of medicines, and the subject of "abuse" is included in training for psychiatric nurses). The same is true of training for doctors.

Finland

Drug-related issues have been highlighted, for example, in 2001 in all national central training events for doctors ("doctors' days"), those involved in drug work (drug training days) and teaching staff (teacher further training programmes). Specialist training has been organised linked to the municipal drug policy plan (1998) and infection risk advice (2000). In the future greater emphasis will be placed on training in implementing substitution and maintenance treatment.

Furthermore, some areas have successfully initiated local emergency treatment pilot projects to prevent deaths from drug poisoning.

France

Outre la création d'un Diplôme d'études spécialisées complémentaires en addictologie qui s'adresse aux médecins qui souhaitent se spécialiser dans ce domaine, la question de la toxicomanie est abordée dans le cadre de la réforme des études médicales en cours. Elle est également abordée en médecine préventive universitaire. Des formations spécifiques existent en alcoologie et en sevrage tabagique.

Pour les autres professionnels concernés, un vaste programme de formation est en cours. Il comprend :

- L'élaboration et la diffusion de livrets de connaissances et d'outils à utiliser dans le cadre des formations des agents de l'état et des autres acteurs de prévention à la problématique de la drogue ;
- Le soutien financier et méthodologique apporté aux services publics, à leurs écoles et aux organismes qui mettent en œuvre des programmes de formation de leurs cadres et des acteurs sociaux intervenant dans le champ de la prévention des toxicomanies.

Germany

It is ensured in medical training that drug addictions are included in training; prevention and health promotion are also included. These areas are also contained in the new Order regulating licences to practise as doctors which is in preparation.

Greece

At the present stage no systematic training on issues of preventing and tackling drug addiction is provided in university courses for professionals in the health sector. However, OKANA anticipates close cooperation with the Ministry of Health and universities of the country for introducing prevention education in basic university syllabi for professionals in the health sector and of a course and/or specialty about drug addiction and its treatment for graduate or postgraduate medicine students. It also anticipates the training of general practitioners and psychiatrists for dealing with addicts. Within such framework, OKANA has already arranged for the creation of special educational material and respective program for training the doctors working within the National Health System.

The OKANA and local government Prevention Centres, as well as other agencies (e.g. the Red Cross, the "PIGASSOS" Mobile Unit) carry out regularly short seminars aiming to educate and raise awareness among professionals in the health and social sector about preventing and tackling drug addiction. As an indication, it is mentioned that since 2000, 9 training programmes addressed to professionals in the health and social sector have been implemented, 3 out of which concerned professionals working in health and social services of the Hellenic Army.

Ireland

There is a commitment in the National Drug Strategy to ensure that adequate training for health care and other professionals engaged in the management of drug dependency is available, including, ensuring, if necessary, that adequate arrangements are in place with third level institutions and professional bodies.

The Department of Health and Children funds a Diploma course and a Masters Programme in Addiction Studies through the Department of Social Studies in Trinity College. It has provided funding to the Irish Association of Alcohol and Addiction Counsellors to improve training for its members. In addition, a number of Health Boards support Regional and local based training programmes. Doctors involved in treatment of opiate users are provided with training (run by the Irish College of General Practitioners). There will be an examination of the current provision of training for all agencies involved in drug misuse to identify and address any gaps in this training.

Italy

This is the concern mainly of the regional authorities and the Ministry for Universities, Scientific Research and Technology (MURST). However, various training measures for health personnel are under way as part of the Ministry of Health's specific projects, in particular in the following sectors: the epidemiology of drug use and related infectious diseases; evaluation of treatment programmes and of the services which deliver them; synthetic drugs (prevention and treatment); laboratory analysis of drugs (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

CePT offers a fairly broad range of drug-related training for health professionals, teachers, primary care professionals, penitentiary staff, and parents.

Netherlands

Drugs and the risks associated with drug use are addressed as part of training for professionals

Portugal

In the area of training, the following initiatives must be pointed out:

- Permanent Training Programme for Prevention of Drug Dependencies;
- Training Projects Developed by the Centres for Assistance to Drug Addicts and aimed at different professional groups;
- Collaboration with the General Board for Health in Training in the field of drug addictions;
- Training activities aimed at Information and Help Centres, which in 2000, assisted 92 Doctors, 43 Social Service Workers, 17 Nurses, 84 Psychologists;
- Training activities on drug addictions, drug abuse and infecto-contagious diseases, aimed at prison staff;
- Mediator Course for Social Involvement;
- Mediation Course for professional Return to Society;
- Mediation Course for involvement in street teams;
- Course on Drug Addiction and Primary Prevention.

The professional groups targeted have all had specialist training to deal with drug addictions, and belong to the education, health and social sectors. Such groups comprise doctors, psychologists, teachers, social services professionals and other social workers. Their aim is to increase the level of knowledge in this area and promote the attainment of specific assessment and practical skills, against the background of the setting up of both formal and informal cooperation networks.

Spain

The National Strategy on Drugs includes specific activities with this objective in mind. The DGPND implements special initiatives in this field every year. As an example in the year 2000:

-For the third consecutive year the Secretariat of the National Plan on AIDS, in collaboration with the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs and the General Council of Spanish Pharmaceutical Officials, developed a project to extend harm reduction programmes in chemist shops ('oficinas de farmacia'), specifically needle exchange programmes and the distribution of methadone and anti-AIDS kits. During the course of the project 29 courses for chemists and 13 courses for their auxiliary staff were held.

-Within the framework of the Convention of the Secretariat of the National Plan on AIDS and the Directorate-General for Penitentiary Institutions two seminars were held. 500 healthcare professionals from penitentiary centres participated in these courses which focused on methadone treatment for drug-taking inmates.

Sweden

This issue has been examined in more general terms in a survey by the Centre for Evaluation of Social Services which also formed the basis for a discussion within the Commission on Drugs on the abuse-related issues component in certain basic training programmes. The issue is addressed in the action plan, but some specific measures still have to be taken by the National Board of Health and Welfare.

In the framework of the Action Plan's measures, development of education/competence is one important issue. Higher competence/degree of knowledge on drug issues in the professional system is a priority. This in turn facilitates the co-operation with the civil society. One example is that measures are to be taken to develop/strengthen education system in preventive work and in enhanced knowledge on the abuse of drugs, for teachers and others working with young people.

United Kingdom

DH is working closely with professional associations to develop and review drug-related training for health professionals. In particular, new training is being developed for a wide range of primary care professionals and for psychiatrists who treat drug users. DH has delivered basic awareness training across the country to GP's, primary care nurses, junior hospital doctors, pharmacists, etc. The Royal College of General Practitioners is delivering DH funded training in the form of a certificate programme on the Management of Drug Misuse in Primary Care. This training will support the standards set out in the clinical guidelines and the development of safer practice in methadone treatment. £1.8 million (approximately 2.8m EUR) has been allocated for the training which began in October 2001. There have been 450 applications from GP's to attend the training and a further 40 applications from prison doctors.

3.1.2.5 To undertake research into the effects of driving under the influence of illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Austria

Discussions on this issue are under way in Austria. In 2001 and 2002, various congresses were organised and recently an amendment to the regulation on road traffic was resolved which implements blood tests in case of the suspicion that a driver is impaired by drugs. Amendments have been proposed to driving licence and are currently under discussion.

Belgium

Une étude scientifique précise et de grande envergure a été menée en 1998. Elle a servi de base (et intégrée aux documents parlementaires) à la rédaction de la loi du 16 mars 1999 relative à la conduite d'un véhicule sous l'influence de substances autres que l'alcool.

La Belgique assure la présidence de travaux sous l'égide de la Commission pour évaluer l'efficacité des différentes méthodes de contrôle (projet ROSITA).

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

At Nordic level there is a long tradition of research and preventive initiatives on driving under the influence of intoxicants. Finland has been involved in the EU's ROSITA project to make it easier to determine whether people are driving under the influence of drugs. Due to the increase in those driving under the influence of drugs, the Ministry of Justice is planing a bill approving a zero limit for drugs in road traffic.

France

Le décret N° 2001-751 du 27 août 2001 a permis la mise en place d'un dépistage systématique des stupéfiants pour les conducteurs impliqués dans un accident mortel de la circulation routière. Le dispositif de dépistage a commencé à s'appliquer à partir du 1^{er} octobre 2001.

L'OFDT (observatoire français des drogues et toxicomanies) a été chargé de mettre en œuvre une procédure d'appel d'offre pour sélectionner une équipe de chercheurs. Il coordonnera les travaux scientifiques menés au plan national.

Les recherches effectuées portent sur les drogues illicites avec le dépistage urinaire des opiacés, du cannabis, des amphétamines et de la cocaïne. Toutefois, l'analyse de sang qui doit être pratiquée après tout test positif, rend possible également la recherche de médicaments.

L'enquête épidémiologique permettra de déterminer des seuils par substance au regard desquels une relation de causalité pourra être établie entre la prise de stupéfiants et le comportement au volant.

Germany

Research is being undertaken into the effects of driving under the influence of illicit drugs and pharmaceuticals. For individual projects see the Annex to point 3.1.2.5.

In cooperation with the Institute for Forensic Medicine at Saarland University, in 1998 the Federal Road Research Institute devised the 'Recognising drugs in road traffic' police training programme. In addition to the subject 'effects of drugs', the programme covers legal issues, knowledge of substances, suspicion and preservation of evidence.

Information included in the Annex of the German reply:

Over the last few years in Germany the National Road Transport Institute (*Bundesanstalt für Straßenwesen*) has launched research projects on illegal drugs and medicines in road traffic, focusing on a number of problems including the following:

- drugs and medicines in road traffic (drivers involved in accidents through roadside surveys and dangerous drivers through re-analysis of blood tests),
- programmes to train police officers to recognise drugs in road traffic,
- evidence of losses of driving capabilities caused by drugs,
- inability to drive as a result of taking cannabis, amphetamines and cocaine (study of literature),
- endangering road safety as a result of taking benzodiazepines, methadone substitution and road safety, painkillers containing opiates and road safety,
- the impact of recent national road safety regulations.

It should be pointed out that experiments regarding the effects of drugs on the ability to drive cannot be carried out, as experiments on human beings involving drugs are not allowed in Germany on legal and ethical grounds. The findings of the research

projects are published in the Reports of the National Institute for Road Transport, People and Safety series. The Institute for Legal Medicine at the University of Saarland also represented Germany on the EU's ROSITA (Roadside Testing Assessment) project investigating the state of play with regard to rapid drug tests.

Greece

The relevant research undertaken to date concerns toxicological analysis and laboratory testing at the Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Laboratories at the Universities of Athens and Thessaloniki. Such analysis is performed on car accident victims and persons claiming their professional driver's license when this has been removed due to the use of drugs.

Ireland

The Medical Bureau of Road Safety, Department of Forensic Medicine, University College Dublin, undertook research in 2001 on drug levels among drivers. This will be examined in the context of developing future strategies.

Italy

The Ministry of Health has in the past conducted studies and collaborated in international research. On the basis of proposals by an interministerial technical group, at the beginning of 2002 the government made a number of amendments to the highway code, aimed at improving and strengthening measures to control driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol; the same technical group will continue its own work by drafting technical regulations on the methods for ascertaining whether drivers are under the influence of drugs or alcohol (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

A survey on antidepressants, benzodiazepines and hypnotics use is scheduled for 2002-2003.

The NFP routinely collects and analysis data from the National Laboratory of Health (LNS) on blood samples from drivers involved in traffic accident. A significant increase of persons under the influence of cannabis and substitution drugs such as methadone has been observed during the last five years. No studies on the effects of psychoactive substances on driving abilities are currently foreseen by the NFP.

Netherlands

Two experimental studies have been carried out: on the influence of cannabis (and cannabis combined with alcohol use) and ecstasy on driving. Two literature studies on illicit drug use, pharmaceuticals and driving have been undertaken, while an update of these studies is in progress. Also, a pilot study (in one municipality) is currently examining the role of the combined use of alcohol and illicit drugs in drivers and victims of car accidents.

Portugal

Under the terms of article 81° of the Highway Code, it is an offence to drive under the influence of substances considered to be tranquilizers or drugs affecting the mind, but we still do not have studies available on the effects of driving under the influence of illicit drugs or medication.

Spain

In Spain, studies and research on the abuse of alcohol, drugs and medications and the effects on driving and traffic accidents are carried out by the Directorate General for Traffic (DGT - *Dirección General de Tráfico*), which comes under the Ministry of the Interior.

For its part, the Ministry of Health and Consumption, through the Directorate General for Health Planning, has also carried out different studies on the prevention of traffic accidents.

Furthermore, in the National Toxicology Institute there is a register of the drivers who have died in traffic accidents. A toxicological analysis is carried out on these drivers according to sex and age-group. The results are collated in the reports of the Spanish Drug Observatory.

In 2001, the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs worked with the Drugs information centre (FAD - *Fundación de Ayuda contra la Drogadicción*), the DGT and the Ministry of Employment and Social Policy and presented a "simulator of the effects of alcohol on driving". Also, it funded studies and research, the results of which were published in specialised magazines.

Finally, it should be pointed out that the Autonomous Regions undertake initiatives in line with their competences in this area.

Sweden

The National Road Administration does not conduct any active research into abuse of drugs and pharmaceuticals and the link with traffic accidents. The latest research in this field that was conducted in Sweden was done by the Road and Transport Research Institute around 3-4 years ago. The National Road Administration continually monitors the trend of the presence of alcohol and other drugs in drivers killed in traffic accidents by analysing tests conducted in connection with post mortem examinations.

United Kingdom

DTLR Road Safety Division research focuses on addressing three aspects of the drug driving problem, identified in the Department's road safety strategy document, "*Tomorrow's Roads Safer for Everyone*":

- Research to identify the extent of the problem;
- Research to identify those drugs which are most problematic in terms of road safety; and
- Research to improve enforcement methods.

Within this framework the following work has been completed, or is in progress.

Projects completed:

- The incidence of alcohol and drugs in fatal road accident victims (quantitative survey research)
- The influence of cannabis on driving (experimental research)
- The interaction effects of cannabis and alcohol (experimental research)
- Analysis of evidential blood alcohol samples for drugs (quantitative survey research)
- Analysis of DVLA database for drink drivers with drug related convictions
- Cannabis and Driving (literature review)
- Over the counter medicines and driving (literature review)
- Antidepressants, Benzodiazepines and Driving (literature review)

Projects in progress:

- Monitoring the effectiveness of Police Impairment Testing methods;

-IMMORTAL – an EU project looking at driver impairment. UK partners (sponsored by DTLR) will focus on work to explore further the extent of the drug driving problem by testing (anonymous) blood samples of A&E admissions involved in road accidents. Preliminary discussions are under way with academic partners and hospitals.

DTLR Road Safety Division is also working closely with the Medicines Control Agency to improve existing labelling and raise awareness of the effects of over the counter medicines on driver performance.

3.1.2.6 To find strategies and increase access to and availability of services designed to reach drug abusers who are not integrated into or reached by existing services and programmes.

Austria

Considerable emphasis is given in Austria to developing a diversified range of assistance in the drugs field, including outreach work and low-threshold measures aimed at helping drug abusers who are difficult to reach to improve their situation.

Belgium

En favorisant une approche globale dans des structures non spécifiques et des actions ponctuelles locales, les communautés rencontrent le souci d'atteindre les personnes toxicomanes qui ne se sentent pas concernées par les services et programmes existants.

Denmark

In recognition of the fact that there may be a need for action with the specific purpose of improving the health and social conditions of the worst drug-abusers, the Government has set up a group of experts with the task of establishing and evaluating the need for and the advantages and disadvantages of possible additional schemes for the worst drug abusers.

This group of experts is expected to submit an up-to-date and detailed report on the scale and nature of the problems of the worst drug abusers, and a detailed evaluation of the advantages and disadvantages of various alternative proposals at the end of February 2002. Their overall considerations should also include a basic situation report of previous health and social actions - what has actually been initiated and what experience has been gathered since the decision in 1995 to give priority to action in this area.

Since the mid 1990's, the number of drop-in centres which are aimed specifically at drug abusers has risen from between 10 and 20 to over 70 today. At most of these you can come in off the street without registering to get warm and have something to eat and drink, to have your clothes washed, or take a bath, and at many centres to get help from nurses and counsellors, get clean syringes and perhaps take part in different activities organised by the drop-in centre. The range and scope on offer at individual drop-in centres can vary, however. These drop-in centres are open to registered addicts and to addicts who do not have any contact with the treatment system.

Finland

The focus which started in 1998 has brought almost all large towns within reach of low threshold services focused on infection risk advice aimed at intravenous drug

users by the end of year 2001. The first low threshold service point for HIV positive drug users was set up in 2001.

France

C'est la fonction des structures mobiles de réduction des risques encouragées et soutenues par l'actuel programme gouvernemental.(cf. item 3.1.2.1).

Germany

To this end the case management model is being implemented in particular. The heroin study which has been commenced also serves this purpose. The case management model is a multifaceted approach, serving drug users with a wide range of problems. It incorporates an assessment of the drug user's support needs and possibilities, the planning, implementation, organisation and coordination of all assistance required and an evaluation of the assistance given.

Greece

The policy for reducing demand in the country is already promoting the increase and geographical expansion of treatment programmes of all types. Within this framework, and in accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council held on June 28th, 2001 and the 5-year planning of OKANA and the Ministry of Health and Welfare, the following are provided for:

- increase of existing availability of substitute treatment through the set up of new units in areas with high concentrations of population and problem use (Athens, Piraeus, Thessaloniki);
- setting up and operation of substitution treatment units in each of the country's health regions; To date two such regions are covered;
- setting up and operation of drug-free treatment program units for adolescents in each one of 13 health regions. One OKANA adolescent's Unit has recently been initiated in Athens;
- development of substitution maintenance programmes within the National Health System (ESY);
- preparation for the operation of "Direct Access" services where substitutes shall be supplied to those that are unable to be integrated in structured substitution treatment programmes or have been expelled from them in Athens and Thessaloniki
- full development and operation of Reception, Information and Referral Centres where the persons seeking treatment shall be assessed, informed about existing treatment programmes – drug-free and substitution treatment programmes – and shall be referred to the treatment program that is considered most appropriate in each specific case, in Athens and Thessaloniki.
- increase in the number of services providing drug abusers not integrated in treatment programmes ("street users") the possibility shelter and work.

Ireland

Health Board services include the provision of outreach services to identify and make contact with drug users who are not integrated into existing services. A mobile bus provides services in some areas, offering low dose methadone and counselling. Special drop-in facilities have also been developed for homeless drug users and prostitutes. A special programme is also underway in a number of local areas to identify and develop a response to the problem among the travelling community. Priority access to services is always given to young drug users. Needle exchange

facilities are available at a number of locations in the Eastern Region where the majority of injecting drug misusers reside.

Italy

See above under point 3.1.2.1 on “outreach work” programmes and street units (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

The 2000-2004 national drugs action plan targets difficult-to-reach drug using populations by further developing outreach and low threshold services. A first achievement of the action plan was the creation in 2001 of a second low threshold service (KONTAKT 25) in the very environment of the hard drug scene in Luxembourg City. A second project refers to the creation of an integrated open centre for drug addicts providing non-constraining admission to night shelter facilities and injection rooms as well as injection material provision. Furthermore admission capacities of existing infrastructures are increased in order to reduce current waiting lists seen as an impediment to treatment motivation. Outreach street work is ensured in two major cities of the country. Diversification of drug treatment services is deemed to have a significant influence on the motivation of drug users to enter treatment.

Netherlands

An important aspect of Dutch drugs policy is care-oriented outreach towards drug users. One of the ways this is achieved in the Netherlands is by providing syringe-exchange programmes, low-threshold methadone programmes, day refuge and night refuge. In addition, several cities have drugs consumption centres (sometimes referred to as shooting galleries) in which drugs can be used under the supervision of healthcare workers.

We are trying to raise the profile of the available care programmes and to ensure that care meets users' needs by establishing contacts between users and care services.

Portugal

- Development of V. Franca de Xira's pilot project with the creation of Centres for Assistance for Drug Addicts linked with three Health Centres and the Municipal Authorities;
- Link with the General Management of Prison Services.

Spain

Different programmes promoted by the DGPND pursue these objectives. The National Strategy on Drugs includes activities in this regard. One of the priorities identified by the National Commission for the Coordination and Follow-up of AIDS Prevention Programmes is risk reduction for parenteral drug users through needle exchange programmes. Specifically, this is being done through programmes targeting parenteral drug users who are more difficult to reach, such as women and new users and through ‘outreach’ programmes.

Sweden

The issue is being dealt with as part of a mandate recently given to the National Public Health Institute concerning methods for various risk groups.

By law, municipalities are responsible for carrying out outreach work. One of the aims of the action plan is to increase the effectiveness of this prevention work.

United Kingdom

Young Peoples Substance Misuse Plans (YPSMPs) have taken effect as a major step forward in improving the planning and co-ordination of the delivery of services. They will help to integrate the work of the Drug Action Teams with other children's services (see 3.1.1.1).

By 2004 all young people identified as having problems with substance misuse will receive an appropriate intervention or care package, with support for parents/ carers and all young people assessed as being in need will be referred to appropriate treatment programmes and facilities.

DH is making significant additional funding available to all health authorities for drug treatment services. As a result, treatment is becoming more accessible to a wide range of misusers, including those in the criminal justice system. Also see 3.1.2.1.

3.1.2.7 To consider proactive strategies for vaccinating drug users against hepatitis A and B.

Austria

The prevention of infectious diseases is an important aspect of harm reduction. In 2001, the *Oberste Sanitätsrat* (health council) decided that combination vaccination against hepatitis A and B is desirable for all intravenous drug users who are currently undergoing care and recommended intensive cooperation with internists in the treatment of this group. There are also plans for a study on the prevalence and incidence of drug-associated infectious diseases and possible risk and protection factors.

Belgium

La Belgique (communautés et autorité fédérale) a lancé un programme de santé publique de vaccination contre l'hépatite. Tous les enfants, soit en dernière année des études primaires soit en première année du secondaire, peuvent recevoir gratuitement les doses nécessaires de vaccin contre l'hépatite B. Des actions ponctuelles locales existent également.

Denmark

No epidemic of hepatitis A has been registered in Denmark for many years. For this reason, the screening of hepatitis A is only made in cases where specific conditions indicate a high risk of hepatitis A.

For many years it has been recommended that certain groups at risk, including intravenous drug users, should be examined for hepatitis B indicators and vaccinated accordingly. The Danish National Board of Health is in the process of examining whether co-operation on this data is possible, wanting in particular to have a record of those who are offered an examination, those who accept and the results of the examinations. In Copenhagen the City Authority is looking at the possibility of offering vaccination against hepatitis B free of charge to everyone at risk, including intravenous drug users.

There are plans to make available automatically an examination for HIV and hepatitis B and C to those who register for the first time at treatment centres in Copenhagen.

This will improve the way in which the distribution of infection is monitored, and offer the possibility of early intervention and prevention.

Finland

Hepatitis B vaccinations are part of the 1998 national vaccination programme and intravenous drug users, their permanent partners and those living in the same house, among others, are entitled to be vaccinated free of charge. Vaccinations are given at health centres, infection advice points and at drug treatment units in accordance with the vaccination programme.

France

Sans qu'il soit procédé à une politique de vaccination systématique contre l'hépatite B, il s'avère que les usagers de drogues sont largement vaccinés contre cette infection.

Germany

To this end model projects have been successfully run, but comprehensive provision is still to be introduced.

Greece

In accordance with available information, drug users are vaccinated against hepatitis A and B in all public hospitals throughout the country and by the Hellenic Public Health Faculty, following the relevant referral of users by treatment and direct access programmes.

Ireland

Patients attending health board clinics and GPs who provide special services to opiate users are offered testing for a range of conditions including Hepatitis A and B and appropriate vaccination provided where necessary.

Italy

Free vaccination against viral hepatitis B has been available free of charge for many years in Italy, and many SerT Services actively offer it to their users. However, the percentage of people vaccinated is still too low (about 8% of all users), because it is given on condition that the user remain in the care of the Service until the vaccination cycle is complete (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

Vaccines for hepatitis A and B are provided free of charge to all drugs users in contact with the national treatment network.

Referred to under 2.1.1 the action-research project on HIV and hepatitis infections in iv drug users, retained by the national drugs action plan, includes low threshold vaccination (if indicated) of hepatitis A and B. All specialised drug and AIDS agencies participate in the project. Start March 2002.

Netherlands

A pilot study carried out in three regions of the Netherlands recently yielded positive results. The studies concerned hepatitis B vaccination programmes targeted on drug users and other risk groups. All municipal health centres in the country are therefore making plans to start vaccination programmes for these risk groups that will probably

start mid -2002. Vaccination will be offered on a voluntary basis. There are no plans for hepatitis A vaccinations.

Portugal

A campaign is running for vaccination against hepatitis B. Given the mobility of the prison population within the prison system, namely through the system of transfer (temporary or definitive), sometimes some individuals do not complete the vaccination programme. Some measures are being studied with a view to minimizing these occurrences.

Tracking of Infecto-Contagious Illnesses and Vaccination available at the level of Help Centres for Drug Addicts; linked with Infection and Hepatology services in General Hospitals.

Spain

Vaccination programs against hepatitis B, which are mainly directed at drug injectors, are offered by all autonomous communities through different services (outpatient drug treatment centres, syringe exchange programs, hospitals, etc). However, an important proportion of drug injectors remain unvaccinated. Beside, it is necessary to extend the hepatitis B vaccination to non-injector drug users with high risk of infection, such as heroin smokers or intensive cocaine users.

Sweden

There is already, for the guidance of clients and health and medical staff, a general recommendation by the National Board of Health and Welfare that intravenous drug users be vaccinated against hepatitis B. (National Board of Health and Welfare General Advice (SOSFS 1991:2) concerning preventive measures against hepatitis B). There is no similar recommendation for vaccination against hepatitis A. At the same time, however, it is not uncommon for a vaccination against hepatitis A to be offered along with the hepatitis B vaccination.

United Kingdom

DH routinely makes such vaccinations available to drug misusers, but there is work still to be done to increase the take up of vaccinations and to ensure that drug misusers complete their vaccination course. As part of this work a Hepatitis B vaccination programme has commenced. The prison Health policy Unit has commenced a 3 year programme, 2001/4, of hepatitis B super accelerated vaccination of prisoners, starting with over 30 prisons that principally take remand prisoners and young offenders.

3.1.3. To increase substantially the number of successfully treated addicts (Strategy target 3)

3.1.3.1 To provide a wide variety of treatment services for drug users, and effective measures to assist severely dependent individuals, including measures to reduce the health related damages.

Austria

Considerable importance is attached to the development of a diversified range of health-related measures for drug users. In this regard, increasing attention is now being given to creating more flexible treatment services not only in the out-patient setting, but also increasingly in the in-patient setting, with a view to providing services for target groups with specific needs. At the same time, new

challenges are emerging in the form of drug addicts with severe psychological disorders and an increase in the number of older drug addicts who often also exhibit physical illnesses or need different forms of care. Furthermore, increased attention is given to migrants with drug problems and users of stimulants. As addiction is regarded as an illness, in Austria addiction is basically treated according to the principle of ‘therapy instead of punishment’.

Belgian

La Belgique dispose d’une panoplie de traitements. Le choix de ceux-ci est laissé à l’appréciation des thérapeutes.

Denmark

In conjunction with 2 local authorities and the City of Copenhagen, the Ministry of Social Affairs has initiated a three-year pilot project involving intensive psycho-social and methadone-based treatment as an alternative to research into heroin.

Finland

The Finnish drug treatment system comprises non-residential and residential as well as what are known as “free form” services. The services are intended for all those with intoxicant problems, including drug users. The principle behind the service is that the municipal social and health services are responsible for organising the services in line with needs arising in the municipality (cf. paragraphs 1.4.2; 3.1.2.1; 3.1.2.6.). Social workers work in some police forces, making it possible to immediately refer those with intoxicant problems to the social and health services.

France

Le programme actuel développe les traitements de substitution aux opiacées par une amélioration de l’accessibilité à la méthadone et à la buprénorphine (les deux substances utilisées en France) qui sont maintenant prescrites en médecine de ville, en hôpital et en centre de soins spécialisés en toxicomanie.

L’organisation de la prise en charge des toxicomanes s’oriente vers une prise en considération des addictions dans leur globalité (alcool, tabac, autres drogues). Cette orientation répond à la mise en évidence des comportements de polyconsommation des personnes. Elle a été précédée d’un travail de repérage des aspects communs et des aspects spécifiques de la prise en charge des addictions.

La prise en charge du sevrage tabagique s’effectue notamment par la vente libre des produits de substitutions et le renforcement des consultations en tabacologie.

D’une manière générale le gouvernement soutient la mise en place de programmes de prise en charge des conduites addictives qui intègrent sur un même territoire des types de prise en charge diversifiés (repérage précoce par les médecins généralistes ou les structures de bas seuil, centres de soins spécialisés, unités d’addictologie à l’hôpital).

Les risques des pathologies associées aux toxicomanies font l’objet de campagnes d’information régulières par le service public et les mouvements d’auto-soutiens des consommateurs. Ils font partie intégrante de la politique de prévention, de prise en charge, et de réduction des risques, qu’il s’agisse des risques de maladies infectieuses ou des autres problèmes de santé liés aux effets des produits et aux modes de vie du toxicomane.

Germany

Treatment services for drug users, even for specific target groups, are generally available throughout Germany.

Greece

Recognized treatment units currently operating in Greece through governmental and non governmental organisations, cover a wide variety of treatment approaches. In particular, the 26 treatment units existing in total are distributed as follows: 8 drug-free in-patient treatment programmes, 11 drug-free out-patient treatment programmes (8 for adults and 3 for adolescents), one daily care unit, 5 short-term substitution treatment programmes and one long-term substitution treatment unit.

2 out of the in-patient treatment programmes specialize in female users, while one of the out-patient treatment programmes is addressed to users with co-morbidity.

Within the framework of reducing health related damages also two direct access units operate, which in addition develop programmes at street level. In substitution treatment programmes, particular emphasis is placed on reducing damage also caused by drugs, taking into consideration that these specific units are mainly addressed to severely dependent individuals. In accordance with assessment results obtained by the existing substitution treatment programmes, the objective of reducing damage is being attained at 60-79%. The OKANA Help Centre plays a particular part in reducing damages to the health of users, which provides a wide variety of medical and social services. As an indication, in 2000 the General Medical Practice of the Help Centre served 1,462 users, 6,770 diagnostic checks were run in the Microbiological Laboratory, 441 users received dental care, while 25,821 syringes were exchanged. Users from substitution treatment programmes, users approached in street level programmes, as well as users attending other treatment programmes in the capital are referred to the Help Centre.

Ireland

Under the National Drugs Strategy 2001-2008, a range of treatment and rehabilitation services will be developed in each Health Board area as part of a planned programme of progression for each drug misuser. In this way, the needs of individual drug misusers can be better served.

At the end of December, 2001 there were 5,865 people on methadone substitution treatment. In addition, drug free facilities are available for referral of patients. Services are provided through 57 drug treatment clinics in the Eastern Region (where the majority of heroin users reside) and smaller clinics in the Midland, South East, Mid Western and Western Health Board Regions. 169 general practitioners and 243 pharmacies provide methadone services at community level. Needle exchange facilities are also available in the Eastern Region. Health Boards fund a number of NGOs who provide drug free treatment facilities.

Italy

See above points on the wide variety of treatment services offered by the 500+ SerT, in addition to which, as regards residential and semi-residential treatment, there are the very plentiful and good quality services offered by the private and voluntary social sector (over 1 000 including therapy communities, reception centres, programmes for getting people back to work, etc.) (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

See 3.1.2.6

Netherlands

Addict care centres offer a wide variety of options, ranging from low-threshold substitute and syringe-exchange programmes to hospitalisation. General health care is also provided as part of hospitalisation and both out-patient and clinical care offer substitute treatment and/or medication where necessary. A wide range of forensic programmes is also available for addicts with criminal convictions. (See par. 3.4.2/3.4.3).

Portugal

- There has been increased availability of Units for Stopping the Addiction, Therapeutic Communities (long-term residential care structures involving confinement which, under medical supervision, develop a therapeutic project through psychological and socio-therapeutic care, the broad aim of such care being the social and professional reintegration of those receiving therapy) and Therapeutic Flats (intermediate structures between release from the therapeutic community and complete autonomy; these are temporary residences intended to support drug addicts experiencing difficulties with social reintegration).

- Availability of various types of involvement: psychotherapy, teaching groups, support of families and family therapy, narcotics substitution programmes of high and low threshold, medicine for narcotics, consultations for pregnant drug addicts and the children of drug addicts.

Spain

See response to para 3.1.2.1.

Sweden

In Sweden in 2001 drug addicts were being treated in at least 486 specialist units (source: survey by the National Board of Health and Welfare of the work and clients of treatment units, 2 April 2001 – ‘IKB 2001’).

In those 486 units 9 887 individual drug users were being considered for treatment at the time of measurement – 3 744 for treatment for drug abuse only and 6 143 for treatment for both alcohol and drug abuse. In addition to direct action to combat abuse, 37 per cent of the units were able to offer somatic treatment and 24 per cent could offer psychiatric treatment. 33 per cent of the units conducted hepatitis tests and 29 per cent carried out HIV testing. 15 per cent of the units provided information on HIV/AIDS and on other infectious diseases. There is no subsequent monitoring of the effects of treatment on clients.

United Kingdom

We have ensured that there is widespread coverage of needle exchange services, with services available in 99% of HA's in England and in over 2000 outlets, either provided as stand alone services or community pharmacy based. We have held 8 regional seminars, with 400 people attending, on harm reduction strategies with emphasis on reduction on injecting behavior and particularly on reducing initiation into injecting. We have produced evidence based guidance on Hepatitis C, and Hepatitis B vaccination programmes have commenced. DH will be holding a further 8 regional seminars in 2002.

3.1.3.2 To allocate adequate resources to drug treatment so that drug users seeking treatment can be guaranteed in-patient or out-patient treatment within a reasonable time.

Austria

Given the Federal structure of Austria and the transversal nature of the drugs issue, the funds allocated for this problem are provided through a range of sources: the Federal government (the Ministries for Health and Justice), the Länder (from the health and social budgets) and the social health insurance services.

Belgium

D'une façon générale, les services en place sont en mesure de faire face à la demande. S'agissant du secteur hospitalier ou ambulatoire, les délais de prise en charge sont très raisonnables.

S'agissant de structures spécifiques, il peut y avoir des délais d'attente en matière de prise en charge de longue durée.

Denmark

Local authority accounts and budgets have shown a considerable increase since 1995 in the funds allocated for the treatment of drug abuse. The greatest increase was apparent in the period 1995 - 1997, when the funds allocated were more than doubled. In the years which followed local authorities continued to increase the money earmarked for the area of drug abuse.

Finland

On the basis of drug policy programmes and alcohol programmes, several municipalities have set up their own municipal/regional drug strategies. The aim of these strategies is to organise the conditions for local drug work such that the obligations under the Act on Welfare for Substance Abusers and the Act on the Status and Rights of Patients regarding the needs of residents of the municipality and good health care are realised (cf. 3.1.2.1.). It is aimed to broaden the coverage of the authorities involved in referring users to treatment by concentrating on additional training also for schools, workplace health care, the police and the child protection authorities.

France

Le budget de l'Etat sur la question de la toxicomanie a augmenté de 50% durant la période 1999-2001, dans le domaine de la santé.

Les mesures essentielles de réponse à ces questions sont :

- la mise en place prévue par la loi du 2 janvier 2002 de centres de soins, d'accompagnement et de prévention en addictologie qui favorisent une meilleure prise en charge des toxicomanes par le rapprochement des structures de soins aux alcoolodépendants et aux usagers de drogues illicites et leur inscription dans le droit commun de la santé publique.

La France dispose d'un réseau de plus de 400 centres spécialisés dans le soin aux consommateurs de drogues illicites (qu'il s'agisse de centres de soins ambulatoires, avec un hébergement durable, d'urgence ou de transition), 250 centres de prise en charge des malades alcooliques et 200 lieux de consultations en tabacologie.

- le rapprochement de la médecine de ville et de l'hôpital par le soutien intensif à la création de réseaux « ville - hôpital » (financement et formation des acteurs).

Germany

The benefits under the statutory health and pension insurance schemes cover treatment of drug users and rehabilitation.

Greece

Currently, the resources allocated to drug treatment is considered rather insufficient, as is shown by the fact that the treatment needs of all health regions are not met and by the long lists, especially with regard to substitution treatment programmes. The above are also partially attributed to other factors such as the lack of a national action plan until recently, non coordinated action of treatment bodies and the lack of infrastructure in education with regard to drug treatment. The reactions of local communities also cause great difficulty to the creation of new units. Indicatively, it is mentioned that the average time on waiting lists for the OKANA substitution treatment programmes had been approximately 2.5 years for the last patient integrated in the program (26-3-2001).

However, in accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council of June 28th, 2001, provision is made for triplication of the funding supplied to treatment agencies, at least until the commencement of operation of the Fund for addressing Addictive Substance Problems, which, as also mentioned in paragraph 1.4.2, shall be funded both by the State budget and the funds arising from the seizure or confiscation of the property of drug sellers, as well as from fines or penalty payments imposed in cases of breach of the relevant provisions.

Ireland

In keeping with the national drugs strategy health boards have been expanding their drug demand reduction services, particularly since 1996. The key performance indicator in all health boards for 2002 is that all drug misusers would be assessed within 3 working days and that where treatment is required that this would commence within one month of assessment. This issue of persons on waiting lists for treatment is being addressed as a priority in 2002.

Italy

See above points on the wide variety of treatment services offered by the 500+ SerT, in addition to which, as regards residential and semi-residential treatment, there are the very plentiful and good quality services offered by the private and voluntary social sector (over 1 000 including therapy communities, reception centres, programmes for getting people back to work, etc.) (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

The national drug action plan focuses on two main concepts that are diversification and capacity increasing of the drug treatment network. An example of good practice might be seen in the creation (2002) of diversified in-patient therapeutic modules integrated administratively and logistically in existing therapeutic centres. Those modules are designed to provide adjustable care to various groups of treatment demanders (couples, women, pregnant women, patient under substitution treatment, etc.). Geographical proximity to the main treatment centre ensures that 'module' patients can take advantage in a cost effective way of the existing services of the

former (e.g. training and leisure activities). By doing so, the attractiveness of treatment offers is increased as well as the capacity in terms of available treatment settings. The same strategy is applied to outpatient treatment services. Furthermore, the creation of a so-called 'Intermediate motivational centre' for patient awaiting treatment is currently under discussion but not included in the present action plan.

Netherlands

Addict care clinics and out-patient clinics for alcohol and drugs (funded by local government) are open to all drug addicts, with or without medical insurance. However, the average waiting time prior to admission is seven weeks. Extra funding has been allocated to addict care centres from the additional resources made available in the Netherlands to reduce healthcare waiting lists.

Portugal

Local experiences have been developed, in the sense of allowing faster access to treatment in the clinic.

Spain

See response to para 3.1.2.1

Sweden

The issue of resources for the treatment of drug users is a municipal or county council responsibility. The same applies to the time taken between the request for care and treatment and the fulfilment of that request. As part of the work begun by the National Board of Health and Welfare to draw up national guidelines for treatment of drug users – work which is expected to continue in the period 2002-2004 – questions concerning accessibility and other service aspects will be highlighted. This may possibly be done by clarifying the quality development/quality systems (see the National Board of Health and Welfare General Advice) which the social services are expected to implement. This process can be accelerated by using national guidelines, for example by implementing the proposal that there be a reasonable time between the raising of a matter, the decision and action being taken.

United Kingdom

Every health authority is required to set targets for waiting times for access to drug treatment services. This is a very high priority for DH Ministers. In addition, DH is carrying out research into the effect of waiting times on the treatment of drug misusers and into effectiveness of motivational interventions whilst awaiting treatment.

3.1.3.3 To define clear guidelines for the standards and goals of treatment services and to ensure the evidence based evaluation of the treatment according to those guidelines. Emphasis should be given to a scientific evaluation of different treatment strategies. Full use should be made of the Community Programme for Research and Development.

Austria

In 2000/2001, quality guidelines were developed through cooperation between the Health Ministry, the Länder and competent experts for the services working to

provide assistance to drug users. These guidelines will soon come into force. In this context, evaluation and accompanying research are regarded as important quality assurance measures, and the evaluation process is increasingly being developed into a standard in the field of assistance to drug users.

Belgium

Dans le respect des normes de base (hospitalières, par exemple), chaque structure établit sa stratégie et ses moyens d'évaluation.

Denmark

One of the pre-conditions for being able to record the effects of treatment is the continuous and systematic registration information about drug abusers who are treated for drug abuse. Since 1996 the National Board of Health has maintained a register which can monitor the development, movement and characteristics of drug abusers who register for treatment. To measure the effects of treatment, it is also a requirement however that the tools of measurement and evaluation are established. These are being developed at the Centre for Research into Drugs in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

In November 2001, a special project group which has been set up in the Prison Service submitted a draft of the overall principles of treatment, which involved, among other things, carrying out a study among the whole of the Prison population with a view to surveying the nature and scale of the problem of drug abuse. The results of this study are expected in late 2002/early 2003. One of the reasons for initiating the study was to provide a basis for further planning of treatment work in the Prison Service.

With effect from 1 November 2000, the Prison Service has also initiated a plan for recording and evaluating the effectiveness of the methods used to treat drug abusers in prison. A register ("BASK") has been established which contains information with more precisely defined starts and finishes to courses of treatment.

In relation to the social system's 24-hour care centres for the worst drug abusers, the Danish Rehabilitation and Information System (DANRIS) has been set up which has now introduced common standards for 90% of the 24-hour care centres. The system can be used to evaluate the quality and impact of the treatment, and overall success of the centre. General treatment strategies can also be submitted to a general evaluation using DANRIS. A number of local authorities are currently considering introducing the same system of standards for out-patient treatment. The practical value of DANRIS can also be optimised by co-ordinating it with the National Board of Health's register of all drug-abusers who have registered for treatment.

Finland

In summer 2001 the working group developing treatment systems for problem users of drugs submitted its report on improving the system. Proposals are currently at the implementation stage. At the same time, group work also began to draw up quality criteria for drug treatment services. These criteria will be finalised in summer 2002. National drug programmes contain many proposals to intensify research into drugs. So far, however, drug research, and drug treatment research, is carried out as part of wider-ranging national research programmes. Using the EU research programmes in the field of drug research is only in its infancy in Finland.

France

Une circulaire de la direction générale de la santé définit périodiquement les orientations stratégiques de prise en charge à mettre en œuvre par les services thérapeutiques (traitements de substitution, hébergement, comorbidité psychiatrique, usagers incarcérés...).

Des études spécifiques évaluent l'efficacité de certaines options thérapeutiques, notamment la substitution et la réduction des dommages.

Germany

In Germany the social security institutions recognise only treatment institutions that satisfy the standards and criteria defined by it. The evaluation of treatment methods is conducted using scientific methods, but at present relates only to individual projects.

Greece

At present there is no coordinated evaluation of the treatment programmes in the country. In their majority, treatment agencies, carry out internal evaluations of their services on the basis of the treatment objectives they have set. To that respect, KETHEA is an exception; it carries out regularly both internal and external evaluations of the quality of its services and the effectiveness of its programmes.

Within the framework of promoting a coordinated scientific evaluation, upon an OKANA initiative, the "Workshop on Evaluation of Psychoactive Substance Use Disorder Treatment" was held in 1999, which attended representatives of all treatment approaches and agencies of the country. EKTEPN also holds regular educational seminars on the European Addiction Severity Indicator (EuropASI).

With regard to the use of the Community Program for Research and Development, the UMHRI has undertaken and is a participant in the research of the European Commission entitled "Treatment System Research on European Addiction Treatment (TREAT 2000)". It is expected that the results of the research shall contribute to the evaluation of existing treatment programmes, detecting needs for the improvement and enlargement of existing structures or the creation of new ones, and, in general, to best meeting users needs.

EKTEPN is also an active participant in the creation and the scientific definition of a new indicator for assessing "successful treatment". Within this framework, in 2001 it organized two meetings with representatives of all treatment agencies in order to investigate the current situation in relation to the evaluation, the needs and conditions of development and to further design relevant actions.

Ireland

The National Advisory Committee on Drugs, which was established in 2000 in conjunction with Health Boards, is overseeing the establishment of appropriate standards for treatment. A National Drugs Treatment Outcome Study due to commence in 2002 will help inform this process. All projects funded through National Drugs Strategy sources must undergo evaluation. A patient charter will be developed in 2002 outlining the core principles of treatment and rehabilitation.

Italy

Guidelines have been available for many years on the use of methadone. Various evaluation studies are under way into different aspects of the treatment (results, quality, costs), promoted, financed and coordinated by the Ministry of Health. For example there is the "*Studio di VedeTTE*" (study on the results of the treatments of the

SerT) which currently involves around 12 000 users under the care of almost 88 SerT in 13 Italian Regions (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

Treatment standards and goals of various drug treatment agencies are clearly defined in the collaboration convention between the Ministry of Health and the involved agencies. The collaboration convention guarantees funding of all drug-specialised agencies. In terms of evaluation special emphasis has been laid on substitution treatment. Special evaluation software, jointly developed by the national methadone centre and the NFP, provided for the first time in 2001 reliable data in the framework of an evaluation by an external expert. Since 2001 evaluation occurs annually.

With regard to other treatment settings, the national strategy in terms of treatment impact assessment highly relies on the already mentioned ‘institutional contact indicator’ as applied by the national drug monitoring system RELIS maintained by the NFP. It is the mid-term follow-up of drug careers through the analysis of data provided by the national monitoring system that aims at indexing in the most exhaustive way all institutional contacts, (health care and law enforcement) a given drug users may present over time.

The methodological approach might be compared to a national cohort study including problem drug users as indexed by national institutions as previously defined. The cohort is defined by mobile entries and composed of problem drug users showing institutional contact(s) during the observation period. A further advantage of the RELIS monitoring system is its ability to provide multiple counting controlled data (by means of an anonymous national identification code) that can be broken down by single treatment institutions. It allows for instance to select a given treatment institution or a group of treatment settings and to follow up post-treatment evolution of patients (whose profile can be extracted from the database) who have been admitted by the referred agencies.

The RELIS system thus provides information on ‘institutional circles’ specific drug user groups go through, the chronological follow-up as well as the impact of treatment interventions on the further career of the latter. This strategy does not only allow to assess the impact of different treatment settings but also to detect gaps in the treatment system and contribute to the conceptualisation of new interventions approaches.

Netherlands

With a view to improving the quality of addict care and encouraging innovation, the “Scoring results” programme (“Resultaten Scoren”) has been established. This is a five-year programme (running until 2003) in which almost the whole sector is taking part. The Dutch government funds this programme to the tune of 680,670.32 EUR per annum and has also made provision for a research budget. The “Scoring results” programme is developing evidence-based protocols. These protocols will be validated and then made available to care providers. In the long term, the whole addict care sector will be run along the lines set out in these protocols and guidelines.

Portugal

A User Information System is being developed and implemented – an information system at a national level, which aims to create a database for assessment of treatment.

Spain

There exist clear guidelines for standards and goals of treatment services which are defined in the National Strategy on Drugs. Cohort studies that are specifically designed to evaluate the treatment programs have not been implemented. A certain evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs is possible if the indicators of drug problems (emergency episodes, mortality, aids cases, etc) are analysed. However, allowance must be made for the fact that factors other than treatment (such as decrease of prevalence of drug use, change of patterns of drug use, change in drug markets, etc) may have contributed to the current decrease in drug problems.

Sweden

The national guidelines which the National Board of Health and Welfare is to draw up together with experts, professionals, organisations/authorities and clients/patients and which are intended to establish standards for care of drug users are being created at the same time as quality criteria are being developed. The criteria can serve to make the guidelines operational, to give practical substance to the aim of developing care for drug users.

The question of evidence is complicated, particularly within the social services, where it must sometimes be withheld on ethical grounds. On the whole, a very small proportion of the treatment of drug users in Sweden is evaluated with the assistance of RCTs. This was shown by a recently conducted major review by the State Consultative Committee for Medical Evaluation) which scrutinised thousands of domestic and international studies. Furthermore, it can be observed that methods which have strong scientific support are not practised to any greater extent. The National Board of Health and Welfare will pay attention to the problem in the national guidelines and will work to ensure that evidence-based methodology is used to a greater extent and that ongoing activities are monitored and evaluated.

United Kingdom

DH continues to fund a major research study: the National Treatment Outcomes Research Study. In addition, DH publishes Clinical Guidelines for the Treatment of Drug Misusers. A new National Treatment Agency was set up in April 2001 and will be responsible for national standards for the treatment of drug misusers. In 2002 the NTA will be publishing occupational standards for those working within drug treatment services and also a Models of Care document for drug treatment services.

The Health Advisory Service (HAS) Review of "The Substance of Young Need", published in September 2001, backed the Government's approach to achieving its target to reduce young people's drug use. A number of recommendations were made about further improvements in the planning, commissioning and delivery of services. DH is to carry out a cross departmental consultation to consider the Government's response to the review and report in March 2002.

3.1.3.4 To ensure that adequate attention is paid to social and professional rehabilitation and reintegration of former addicts. Full use should be made of the Community Programmes in this area.

Austria

Measures designed to facilitate the follow-up and/or reintegration of former drug addicts and persons with addiction behaviour are an important aspect of the drugs assistance programme. General follow-up (psychotherapy, outreach work, etc.) is

provided in many services working in the drugs field, and specific reintegration projects are organised in the areas of training, work and housing.

Many organisations involved in helping drug addicts are now offering comprehensive follow-up packages combining further education or training, employment and accommodation. In addition to the comprehensive follow-up projects there are specialised further education and training measures - in the form of special programmes and residential therapy – as well as supervised accommodation projects. Details can be found in the Report on the Drugs Situation for 2000.

Belgium

Chaque structure, en fonction de son statut et de ses stratégies, prend en charge, en tout ou en partie, ou en faisant appel à d'autres services, la réinsertion professionnelle des toxicomanes.

Denmark

In recent years the Danish Drug Council has issued two reports: "What is effective after-care" and "What is an effective way of monitoring substitution therapy", which are based on empirical studies of former drug abusers.

Also currently taking place under the auspices of the social authorities are studies of 50 selected representative former drug abusers and their rehabilitation in the community after being drug-free for 1, 2 and 4 years respectively.

Finland

Once clients have successfully completed a drug treatment programme, it is possible for the client to gain access directly to continuing care linked to the treatment programme or to return to being a client of municipal general social rehabilitation and training programmes. Social rehabilitation and tailored training programme models have been developed in recent years for those released from prison in particular, through co-operation between the municipalities and expert organisations in the field. Regarding the EU's Community Programmes, models have been developed in Finland for continuing treatment and retraining for young drug users through co-operation between municipalities and organisations and as a part of the EU Social Fund's Urban and Integera programmes.

France

Les centres d'hébergement et de réinsertion sociale implantés dans les départements ont pour consigne depuis janvier 2000 d'accueillir en priorité les anciens toxicomanes, notamment les anciens toxicomanes sortant de prison.

Les crédits de la MILDT (mission interministérielle de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie) financent des actions complémentaires des dispositifs d'insertion (revenu minimum d'insertion, allocation spéciale d'insertion, handicapés adultes).

Germany

see answer to 3.1.3.2

Greece

In recent years more attention has been paid and more emphasis has been placed upon the social reintegration of former users. Social reintegration services are being provided either during the last stages of the treatment of individuals or upon the successful completion of their treatment in specialized programmes. There are 11 Social Reintegration Centres currently operating in Greece: 8 centres integrated in

KETHEA programmes, 1 of OKANA, 1 of the “18 ANO” Rehabilitation Unit (Athens Psychiatric Hospital) and 1 of the “ARGO” program (Thessaloniki Psychiatric Hospital).

Apart from the above social reintegration programmes, there are four specialized vocational training centres (3 belonging to KETHEA since 1998 and 1 to OKANA since 2000). Also, along with the vocational training centres, additional services funded by the Ministry of Labor are also provided.

The KETHEA vocational training centres are being funded under Community Initiative EMPLOYMENT (INTEGRA YOUTHSTART) and the Operational Program “the Fight against exclusion from the labor market”. The OKANA vocational training centre which is co-financed by the European Union and the Ministry of Labor, organizes various subsidized seminars for 90 rehabilitated users. Certain treatment programmes (e.g. EXODOS, STROFI) provide individuals under treatment with the possibility to continue and complete their basic education through special educational programmes.

The programmes of the Ministry of Labor play an important part in the social and professional rehabilitation of former users. Each year the Ministry of Labor subsidizes either employers so that they hire former users and employ them for 4 years, or former users who wish to start their own business. It is anticipated that the funding of new jobs and enterprises for former users (or users that are in the process of social reintegration or attending the long-term substitution treatment program) shall also continue during 2002-2003.

In addition, within the framework of the European Operational Program entitled “Fight against exclusion from the labor market”, the Ministry of Labor shall subsidize the creation of new jobs and enterprises to 150 former users who have participated in educational programmes of the same operational programmes.

In 2002, OKANA undertook to participate, along with 16 other partners, in initiative EQUAL, Sub-program 1, Measure 1.1. with the action entitled “Creation of a National Network of Specialized Centres for Social Support and the Promotion of rehabilitated individuals or individuals undergoing rehabilitation for Labor”.

Ireland

There is a commitment in the National Drug Strategy to increase the number of training and employment opportunities for drug misusers by 30% by end 2004, as well as examining the potential to involve recovering drug misusers in Social Economy projects and in other forms of vocational training. The ring-fencing of places within the FÁS (Training and Employment Authority) Community Employment Programme has been an important element of the existing approach to rehabilitation.

Each area health board in the Eastern Region is working in partnership with a number of NGOs in order to develop rehabilitation pathways for recovering drug users. One board has appointed a rehabilitation co-ordinator and support staff and the others are in the process of developing similar structures.

In other health boards arrangements are in place with voluntary agencies whose work complements that of the statutory services. Arrangements have been made to provide 1000 special training places for people in recovery from drug misuse. A special programme has been developed for women in rehabilitation (the SAOL project).

In some areas it is reported that between 30 – 40% of people on methadone treatment are in employment.

Italy

The social and professional rehabilitation and reintegration of addicts at the end of their treatment are fundamental strategic objectives of the new action aimed at reducing demand. In our country there are many monitored and assessed programmes which demonstrate that full use is being made of the Community programmes (CIPs, Adapt, Emploi, Integra and now Equal) co-financed by the ESF in the programmes for 1989/93, 1994/99 and 2000/2006 (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

National inpatient therapeutic facilities include social and professional reintegration measures in their programme in order to ensure effective troughcare. Specific actions have been undertaken in the framework of the HORIZON programme.

The national drug action plan includes the pilot implementation of a housing network for drug addicts. A first measure called “Niches project” has been implemented in 2001. It provides drug addicts permanent and private accommodation on basis of personalized renting contracts. As stable accommodation is considered to be a main pillar of further social and professional integration, the ultimate aim of the project is to help drug addicts (financially and logistically) to find adequate accommodation and to assist them in the further gain of autonomy.

Netherlands

In addition to therapy, an increasing number of addict care centres offer day-to-day support, debt restructuring and training and work-experience programmes. It has been proven that, if reintegration is to succeed, it is essential for former addicts to be supported by a mentor. In forensic institutions, this is increasingly the case.

Portugal

In 2000 and 2001, there were three initiatives of note:

- The Reintegration Framework Programme, a programme of national scope, which aims to promote participation of institutions and community organizations in defining and carrying out social reintegration. 24 projects have been selected.
- Programme Life-Job (PVE), directed at former drug addicts of a working age who are in, or or have finished treatment, either in a therapeutic community or as outpatients, including drug addicts receiving treatment in prison, duly cared for by the treatment provider or prison. In 2000, support was provided in 1192 cases, rising to 1693 in 2001.
- To increase the number and cover of the existing Reintegration Flats.

Spain

The system of assistance and social integration of drug addicts is a public assistance network which includes general and specialised centres and programmes. The key objective of this system is the social and professional rehabilitation of drug addicts.

The Autonomous and Local Administrations implement and manage these rehabilitation programmes within the framework of a policy aimed at reducing the demand for drugs, which was agreed at national level with the Administration of the State in 1985 and of which the final draft was approved in 1999 (National Strategy on Drugs).

The main initiatives undertaken within the framework of the social and professional rehabilitation programmes are: socio-educational information (housing, leisure, social skills); training-employment information (education, professional training,

employment); judicial-legal information (advice, possible alternatives to prison sentences).

In order to boost opportunities in the field of training and work, a cooperation agreement was concluded at national level in 1997 (and renewed in 2001) between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Employment and Social Policy to develop vocational training and employment programmes for drug addicts undergoing rehabilitation. The agreement entails providing 5,000 places on employment training courses and mixed training-employment programmes developed by the National Institute for Employment (INEM - Instituto Nacional de Empleo).

Sweden

During 2000 the Centre for Evaluation of Social Services of the National Board of Health and Welfare evaluated the 'KrAmi' programme – a programme which focuses on drug users who are also involved in criminal activity. A client-effect study was conducted in order to examine in what respects and to what extent the programme contributed to the clients' social improvement and in what ways the investment contributed to the improvement. The clients who took part in the KrAmi programme were compared with clients in another social programme and with a control group from non-custodial treatment. Measurements were taken for clients who took part in the programme using the ASI Addiction Severity Index before and after treatment. An economic study was also conducted for the same groups of clients. The aim was to study the profitability of the investment for the national economy. Using information from the records of various authorities, expenditure and revenue were recorded for each client. The results show that the KrAmi programme, with a carefully devised and well executed method, succeeded in improving the social situation of the clients, particularly as regards employment, and keeps their drug use at a low level. The economic evaluations showed that the KrAmi programme, which had the most pronounced social effects, was also the most profitable.

United Kingdom

Treatment programmes are required to provide adequate throughcare, including reintegration and employment. DH funds a full range of treatment programmes including rehabilitation. There is an increased emphasis on reintegration into the community for prisoners who misuse drugs or who have been undergoing treatment during their sentence. We are looking to improve the quality of service in this area through the National Treatment Agency. Six pilot projects were set up in 1999 to look specifically at assisting treatment 'graduates' into employment. In the 2001 budget the Chancellor announced an additional £40m (approximately 63m EUR) over three years to expand this initiative.

3.2 To make full use of the new possibilities offered by the Treaty, particularly the articles on health protection and research (Strategy aim 7)

3.2.2 To provide adequate resources for research into the biomedical and social causes of addiction, the prevention and origins of addiction, and behavioural patterns of drug consumption.

Austria

Relevant studies, such as the significance and consumption of psychoactive substances among young people, have been and will continue to be financed through public funding.

Belgium

De nombreuses études ponctuelles sont menées dans le cadre fédéral (Santé, Justice, Politique scientifique, Intérieur, etc.), fédéré, local et des universités.

Denmark

Annual budgets set funds aside for research, development and analysis initiatives within the area of the Ministries of Home Affairs and Health, including the area of drugs.

Since it was established on 1 January 1994, the Centre for Research into Drugs has undertaken a considerable number of studies, evaluations and analyses in the field of drug abuse for the Ministry of Social Affairs and other institutions and authorities. The Centre was given the status of a permanent establishment with effect from 1 January 2001.

Finland

The Government Decision-in-Principle of 1998 proposed creating a cross-administrative drug programme for the Finnish Academy. So far the aim has not been realised as an independent programme but instead is an area of emphasis in the Finnish Academy's other training programmes.

France

Le budget recherche de la MILDT a doublé entre 1999 et 2001.

Actuellement 86 recherches sont en cours :

- en neurobiologie et en neurosciences, sur les mécanismes généraux de la dépendance aux drogues, le cannabis, les drogues de synthèse, les opiacés, le tabac, le tabac et les opiacés, l'alcool, l'alcool et le cannabis, l'alcool et les opiacés ;
- sur la consommation et les usages sociaux des drogues : approches épidémiologiques, approches sociologiques et anthropologiques, approches économiques ;
- sur les dimensions psychologiques, psychopathologiques et cliniques des comportements de dépendance ;
- sur les représentations des drogues ;
- sur la prévention et la prise en charge des comportements de dépendance : les indicateurs biologiques et biophysiques, les traitements de substitution, les comportements de dépendances et les systèmes de soin ;
- sur les politiques publiques dans le champ des drogues et des comportements de dépendance.

Germany

No information provided.

Greece

Year by year research has been increasing in Greece. The subjects of the research undertaken, as is also shown by the records kept by EKTEPN, as well as by scientific publications described in "Greek Bibliography on Drugs" published by the same organisation, concerns sectors such as Methodology and Diagnostic Criteria, Epidemiology, Psycho-social Factors, the Policy of treatment and behavior, Prevention, Treatment, Consequences of drugs use, and Pharmacology – Neurophysiology – Biology.

With regard to future planning, and in accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council held on June 28th, 2001 and the action plan of the Ministry of Health and Welfare, provision is made for the setting up and full development, within the next three years, of a Substances and Drug Addiction Institute within the planning framework of the Ministry for National Health Institutes. The role of the Institute shall also include:

- the assignment, supervision and evaluation of epidemiological research, the findings of which shall provide the guidelines for the police being designed;
- the periodic evaluation of the needs in tackling drugs and alcoholism per Regional Health System on the basis of the data arising from the research and the mapping of the services rendered.

Ireland

The National Advisory Committee on Drugs (NACD) was established in response to the drug problem and the continued need to improve our knowledge and understanding of problem drug use. Its primary role is to provide analysis of research findings and information commissioned or available to it and advise the government in relation to prevalence, prevention, treatment/rehabilitation and consequences of drug misuse.

Italy

This is the concern of the Ministry for Universities, Scientific Research and Technology (MURST). However, the *Istituto superiore di sanità* (Higher Institute of Health) has carried out and financed many studies on this sector at research centres (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

At present, the main actors involved in drug-related research are the NFP and the CePT. Both obtain resources to undertake multidisciplinary research projects. Three major fund providers do currently operate, that are: the Ministry of Health, the ADT fund and the recently created National Research Fund. Biomedical research is currently focusing on drug detecting in human organic material, rather than on the possible causes of drug addiction. Research on prevention issues (e.g. Community-based prevention) and drug consume patterns (e.g. RELIS) are respectively performed by the CePT and the NFP.

Netherlands

The Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport funds a research programme implemented by the Dutch Foundation for Care Research (ZON/MW) that was launched in 1998. This programme, which will not be closed until 2004 at the earliest, has three central themes:

1. research into individual sensitivity to addictive substances;
 2. research into reversion by addicts of their former behaviour;
 3. ways of improving and innovating addiction prevention, care and monitoring.
- To date, about 50 projects have been launched, of which nearly twenty have since terminated. One important project is a longitudinal study on the neurotoxicity of ecstasy use. Since 1999 ZON/MW has cooperated with the NIDA (National Institute on Drug Abuse) of the United States on the development and implementation of several research projects. There is also cooperation with the French organisations INSERM and MILDT.

Portugal

Through signing the IPDT Protocol and the Foundation for Science and Technology, a National Research Programme, ongoing until 2004, has been created for projects on drug addictions and their causes.

Thus, the Portuguese Drugs and Drug Addictions Institute has been developing a series of studies aimed at clarifying the issue of drug addiction, particularly in prison and in schools:

- a study of the prison population with regard to individuals and drug use in prisons;
- the launch of a National Survey in the third grade (years 7-9) and secondary (years 10-12) in official education, with about 75 000 individual surveys, which in 2000 will give results on prevalence, standards and contexts of consumption within these target groups, representative of both national and regional levels;
- creation and implementation of a programme of qualitative studies on the profiles and drug habits of synthetic drug, cocaine and opiate users.

At the international level, Portugal is involved in the study on *Youth Press* and the *Trends* project, with the aim of determining methods for the early detection of newly emerging trends in drug use, and is also involved in the *Espad* project.

Spain

The Central Administration and the Autonomous Communities devote a proportion of their budget to research activities on drug addiction and to train the professionals working in this field. The National Strategy on Drugs 2000-2008 states that "on a regular basis, and at least every two years, the National Plan on Drugs, at the request of its members, must define priority fields for training and research in the field of drug addiction. This agreement will serve as the basis for the funding at a later date of any initiatives which will be planned and developed in this field".

Also, one of the objectives of the Strategy is that the National Institute for Research and Training on Drugs will be set up by the year 2003. This is a recognised agency under the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs which will focus on boosting and improving the quality of the programmes implemented in these fields. It is scheduled to be set up by mid-2002.

Furthermore, since the year 2000 the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs has requested economic support on an annual basis for the development of research projects on drug addiction to be implemented by public bodies (mainly universities) or private bodies on a non-profit basis. Also, in 2000 agreements were concluded with different universities and research bodies for the implementation of studies and research programmes connected with drugs and drug addiction.

Sweden

In 1999 a special alcohol and drugs research institute was established as part of Stockholm University. In addition to the funds earmarked by the State for research funding, it is possible to use some of the funds earmarked for the implementation of the action plan for research.

United Kingdom

DH funds a programme of research to support policy in these areas. At present, projects include: dual diagnosis of mental illness and substance misuse (four studies), the effect of waiting on drug treatment (three studies), the needs of pre-teen drug

users, brief interventions with non-injecting stimulant users, a systematic review of longitudinal studies, long-term heavy cannabis use.

3.2.3 To identify new areas, such as the spread of best practice, training and networking, where action at the European level could help reduce drug related harm.

Austria

Austria is participating in the exchange of relevant know-how and information within the framework of the existing competent bodies.

Belgium

Rien de spécifique à mentionner.

Denmark

As regards the identification of new areas for European actions, it can be stated that Denmark's National Board of Health makes active use of the network surrounding EMCDDA, especially the REITOX network, which amongst other things is used to gather experience of preventive action aimed at young people who use new synthetic substances. It also plays an active part in a number of regional networks in Scandinavia (the Scandinavian Organisation for Co-operation on Research into Drugs, the Scandinavian Conference on Drugs, the Government Committee on Drug-Related Matters). These networks operate in a variety of ways to develop action and research, and can help identify topics which are of relevance to the EU as a whole.

Via the internet, the Centre for Research into Drugs is involved in an international co-operative venture (known as SOCRATES) to train those who deal with drug abuse. Some of this training is provided at seminars in different countries, and some is provided exclusively via the internet. At present a programme on "substance abuse treatment" is being developed. Centre for Research into Drugs researchers also provide courses for university psychology and social anthropology students in misuse and the methods of evaluation and research.

Finland

Tools produced by the EMCDDA's demand prevention programme for evaluating different initiatives will be central in developing and assessing best practice. So far, evaluated projects have been listed in the EMCDDA's European EDDRA database but the use of these tools at national level is only in its infancy. The recently established network of municipal contacts for drug prevention drug work in Finland has been set up as one way of disseminating European know-how for national training purposes.

In addition, in many specialist areas (telephone counselling, drug treatment, etc.) there are already wide-ranging European and even global networks, comprising those who work in organisations, for disseminating best practice and the latest research information. Also for many years the Nordic countries have together developed their own drug prevention networks.

France

L'élargissement du dispositif TREND français (dispositif d'enquête s'efforçant de détecter les phénomènes émergents, de comprendre les modalités d'usage et les implications diverses de la consommation des substances et de suivre leurs

évolutions) aux autres pays de l'Union européenne a fait l'objet d'une conclusion du Conseil des ministres du 22 décembre 2001.

L'Allemagne, l'Espagne, la Grèce, l'Italie, les Pays Bas, le Portugal, la Suède ainsi que l'OEDT et l'Agence européenne d'évaluation du médicament sont parties prenantes avec l'Observatoire Français des Drogues et des Toxicomanies de l'étude de faisabilité d'un tel dispositif.

La France a réalisé une enquête par questionnaire sur la formation des acteurs de la lutte contre la drogue dans les pays membres. Elle a proposé à la discussion du Groupe Horizontal Drogue la synthèse des résultats de cette enquête.

Elle a également proposé que des initiatives soient prises pour mieux assurer l'information des états membres sur les programmes de recherche réalisés ou en cours sur le plan européen ou dans chacun des Etats membres.

Germany

No information provided.

Greece

The Greek national focal point, EKTEPN, is a participant actively in the scientific definition and the creation of two new indicators related to the reduction of drug related harm, that are to be implemented at European level: the indicator related to work outside structures, and the successful treatment indicator. At this stage, the objectives are to develop the appropriate tools and individual indicators – which shall be common to all countries – that shall allow the exchange of comparable information relating both to work outside the structures and successful treatment.

At the same time, EKTEPN has undertaken the translation of the manual entitled “Guidelines for the evaluation of outreach work”, through own funding, in order to facilitate the good operation of the agencies participating in the treatment network.

In order for the above objectives to be attained, EKTEPN counts on a wide national network comprising of agencies active in reducing demand, from which it regularly collects information and which it informs about all new developments.

Also, through the European Network “Exchange on Drug Demand Reduction Activities” (EDDRA) and the collation and sending of information on the infectious diseases indicator of EMCDDA, EKTEPN also is an active participant in European networks whose objective is the exchange of information on the reduction of drug related damage.

Ireland

The NACD in conjunction with relevant Government Departments and service providers continually seeks to identify areas of training and best practice which would help to reduce drug related harm. This includes participation in European and international networks such as the EMCDDA, and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe.

Italy

The most promising sectors for the development of innovation and experimentation appear to be the training of operators, the training of public administration officials who are concerned in various ways and the creation of new professional profiles such as mediators and social facilitators (Ministry of Labour).

This point mainly concerns measures to be taken at trans-national level. At national level the Ministry of Health is collaborating on measures taken in this sector including

drafting the Report to Parliament, preparing the Annual Report for the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and other interministerial coordination initiatives (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is actively involved in multi-level networking: interregional (e.g. MONDORG Group – border regions of Luxembourg), transnational (e.g. BENELUX), European (e.g. EMCDDA) and international contacts (e.g. UN, Pompidou Group). Furthermore, in the framework of specific drug-related harm measures to be implemented under the national drugs action plan, intense collaboration with the Netherlands and Germany are ensured.

Netherlands

The Netherlands supports a number of European networks promoting exchanges of information and best practice between a wide variety of research, treatment and prevention agencies.

Portugal

Projects have been developed for training technical staff who works in the area of drugs and drug dependencies, namely for mediation for social and professional reintegration, and street teams.

Spain

The DGPND is open to suggestions on initiatives aimed at identifying new areas of work in all fields. The National Strategy on Drugs and our achievements in the European context provide proof of this.

Sweden

Sweden is obviously active in the area of common measures relating to new synthetic drugs and has created a national network of specialist institutions and experts in the field. Sweden is participating in the TREND project initiated by France, the aim of which is the early detection of new drugs and new drug behaviour and rapid exchange of information between Member States.

United Kingdom

UK supports a number of European networks (both existing and proposed) promoting the sharing of information and best practice on drugs between a wide variety of agencies e.g. research, training and crime prevention.

3.3 To adopt a comprehensive approach

3.3.1 To develop and implement preventive actions and strategies for all age groups, particularly children and young people.

Austria

Considerable importance is attached in Austria to primary and secondary prevention. Measures to prevent addiction are being taken in many areas and at many levels. The key target groups in this regard are children and young people.

Because of the Federal structure of Austria, the follow-up of non-formal youth work is chiefly the task of the Federal Länder (the Jugendreferate - youth section). In this context, the Ministry of Youth plays a coordinating role. However, within the

framework of the training forum for promotion and preventive work with youth (see 3.1.1.1) organised by the Länder and the Ministry of Youth, methods and projects are being further developed and disseminated throughout Austria. Within the expanding field of peer education, the Ministry of Youth has already taken a number of measures in the area of quality development. The first nation wide meeting of youth peer leaders involved in different peer projects will be held in the year 2002. This congress will carry out a critical review of this prevention approach and is expected to yield proposals for further development. At the same time, it is expected that considerable importance will be attached to the participative involvement of young people in the development of prevention projects.

Belgium

Comme signalé notamment en Communauté française, la stratégie est globale et définie dans le programme quinquennal de promotion de la santé et dans ses plans annuels.

Denmark

Children and young people are general priority groups in Denmark's 1999-2008 National Health Programme. As regards children, the National Board of Health/Ministry of Social Affairs has implemented a number of initiatives in respect of "children in the families of drug abusers", and a pilot project is currently underway. The prevention of drug-related problems is also aimed at young people as the most important direct target group for action, but parents and adults who work with young people are significant indirect target groups.

Finland

To act as the basis of preventive work, in autumn 2000 a wide-ranging report was produced by the prevention committee on drug use by young people. The report's proposals for action are now being implemented in various areas of administration (cf. 3.1.1.1).

France

Le programme gouvernemental actuel a inscrit en priorité la prévention à l'attention des jeunes, notamment les adolescents et les jeunes adultes. La MILDT y consacre 30% de son budget. Elle impulse et soutient les actions de prévention des conduites de consommation de tous les ministères éducatifs et répressifs au contact des jeunes et celles des mouvements de jeunesse et des associations impliquées dans ce domaine. Elle adresse également des messages spécifiques aux jeunes par la diffusion de documents ou de campagnes de communication ciblées.(cf. 3.1.2.2 ;3.1.2.2 ; 3.1.1.3). Les responsables locaux de la politique publique, mettent en place, sur la base des principes retenus au niveau national, des stratégies d'intervention auprès des jeunes, adaptées à la réalité du terrain.

Germany

The aim of prevention among children and young people is to delay the onset of use of addictive drugs for as long as possible and to prompt them to stop using drugs. For those who continue to use addictive drugs, the aim is a form of use that is less damaging to health (lower quantities and frequency, point abstinence, change of opportunity). Important requirements for effective prevention of drug dependency are

credible and holistic messages and measures that are appropriate to the specific situation.

As part of the Infopool Prevention programme, nationally tried-and-tested police drug prevention projects in the Länder are recorded.

Greece

With regard to primary prevention, the 56 OKANA and local government Prevention Centres have in their totality adopted a comprehensive approach to substance addiction, placing particular emphasis on children and young people. Within this framework, they implement all types of preventive programmes in the local societies where they act: school programmes involving all school community (students, teaching staff, parents) in both primary and secondary education or kindergarten, programmes aimed at parents, Community programmes involving organisations, associations and key persons of local society, as well as other types of programmes, such as interventions in groups of professionals, young people out of school, in the army.

In accordance with 2000 data, the majority of prevention programmes implemented concerned school programmes (84 programmes in total), which is indicative of the emphasis placed on children and young people. Fifty programmes concerned interventions in special target groups (e.g. young people out of school, the army, groups of professionals, families of users), while 40 of them were parents programmes and 20 were Community programmes. An indication of the emphasis that the country's prevention bodies place upon reaching out to children and young people is also the steady increase observed in the implementation of school programmes in their totality, as well as the extension of the programmes to both primary and secondary education during 1998-2000: while in 1998 there were 26 programmes in secondary education and 9 programmes in primary education, while in 1999 such figures were 40 and 14, and in 2000 they reached to 57 and 25 respectively. Also, while in 1998 the total number of school programmes in primary and secondary education was 35, in 1999 54 programmes were implemented and in 2000 these reached to 82.

Special educational material is used for the implementation of school programmes, which has been developed by specialized educational organisations (e.g. "I stand on my own feet", "Skills for primary school students"), while special material is also being used in programmes aimed at young people out of school (e.g. "Armenistis", "Children Games").

Ireland

This is identified as a priority action (No.49) in the National Drugs Strategy. A special working group on this issue was set up in 2001 which includes statutory and voluntary service providers. Its workplan includes:

A review of current level of service provision for under 18 year olds across the spectrum of education, harm reduction, treatment and rehabilitation. This review should take account of the number and types of services available (which includes services to special population groups including prisoners, people out of home and asylum seekers), who is providing the service, i.e., statutory, voluntary or partnership service provision, the route of access to services including any barriers, the numbers attending services and, if appropriate, any waiting times associated with the service.

A literature review of current issues, gaps in services and best practice in relation to addiction services for under 18 year olds with serious drug problems. Any legal issues pertaining to the provision of addiction services to under 18 year olds.

Where protocols currently exist the working group should re-examine these; including how they are at present implemented and any barriers which they may present to the provision of services for this group.

Recommendations based on the above as to improvement or development of present service provision. The drawing up of agreed guidelines for the provision of services to this group.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

Preventive actions and strategies are primarily aimed at children and young people. Priority is given to training of health education staffs, teachers and health professionals. Advice and information on substances and dangers related to their use are targeting mainly youngsters. Help for young people facing family problems or problems at school that might put them at risk for drug misuse, is provided through 'psychological help units' implemented within secondary schools.

Assessment of young people's needs and problems, including drug misuse, is ensured through "general health" surveys conducted in secondary schools (13-20 years) (e.g. HBSC in 1999).

Netherlands

Several activities can be mentioned in connection with the integrated approach:

- 1) national campaigns aimed at providing parental support;
- 2) a project called "Healthy Schools and Stimulants";
- 3) goal oriented intervention targeted on at-risk nightclubbers.

Work is being carried out on this in close cooperation with regional healthcare organisation all over the Netherlands.

Portugal

See items 1.3.2. and 3.1.1.1.

Spain

This is the priority of the National Strategy on Drugs.

Many initiatives and activities are being implemented with this objective in mind.

Sweden

With the aid of a central government grant, which is accompanied by comprehensive guidelines on the use of the money, regional and local drugs projects are being run. One example of this is the Inheritance Fund Project, where a central authority is given responsibility for defining the objective and direction of the project and for assessing the quality of work. Schools, police forces and social services are examples of institutions which continually work for the early detection of risk behaviour and abuse and take action to counter drug-related harm.

United Kingdom

The new Connexions Service will provide all young people aged 13 to 19 with information, advice, guidance and support tailored to their needs. Connexions personal advisers will be able to offer:

- help for young people with the kind of problems at home and at school that put them at risk of drug misuse
- advice and information to young people about the use of drugs and alcohol, or help to access this information through other services.
- an in-depth assessment of young people's needs, including in relation to drug misuse, and a planned response, including brokerage of support from specialist agencies when needed.

The Connexions Service will be delivered through regional Connexions Partnerships, based on the new Learning and Skills Council's boundaries. The first 12 Connexions Partnerships began delivering the service in April 2001. Three more started in September 2001. Of the remaining 32, 19 are due to come on stream in April with the rest up and running by 2003. The funding for the new service, amounting to £420 million at the end of 2002-03, will be £177 million more than the careers service currently receives.

DH is issuing new guidance to the NHS and Social Services on their role in preventing drug misuse for young people up to the age of 18 - This has taken the form of an 11 document resource pack which was recently sent out to DAT's, PCT's, LA's and HA's. This includes the assembly of the current evidence base for drug prevention in partnership with the National Addiction Centre and the Health Development Agency.

3.3.2 To address risk behaviour and addiction in general, including aspects of alcohol, medicine, substances used for doping in sport, and tobacco use. To prevent crime linked to drugs, notably juvenile and urban delinquency

Austria

The prevention work embraces a wide-ranging approach to the problem of addiction which includes not only substance-related dependence (alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs and medicine) but also non-substance-related dependence (eating disorders, gambling addiction, etc.).

Belgium

Cf point 3.3.1.

La préférence est donnée à une approche générale de la dépendance, que ce soit par rapport aux drogues illicites ou à l'égard de l'alcool, des médicaments, des substances dopantes et du tabac.

Le décret relatif à la promotion de la santé dans la pratique du sport (21/12/2001), complémentairement au décret sur la promotion de la santé, va dans ce sens.

Denmark

Denmark's National Board of Health recommends looking at the prevention of drug-related problems in the context of the use of alcohol and to some extent tobacco, e.g. in policies on drugs, and education on drugs in schools. At a national level, preventive initiatives are co-ordinated by the Centre for Preventive Action at the National Board of Health. Action against a variety of factors in lifestyle is co-

ordinated in a number of definite initiatives (e.g. the magazine UNG, which is distributed free of charge to the eldest age group at primary and secondary schools).

Finland

The programmes presented in paragraph 1.4.2 are comprehensive and cover overlapping and complementary drug prevention work on illegal drugs and other intoxicants. The programmes also include preventive measures regarding alcohol use and tobacco use by young people. On the basis of administrative tradition, tobacco and doping issues are addressed separately from alcohol and drugs.

France

Le plan gouvernemental 1999-2002 de lutte contre la drogue et de prévention de la toxicomanie se fonde sur la prise en compte du comportement de la personne et des modalités de sa consommation. Il intègre en conséquence l'alcool, le tabac les produits dopants et l'usage détourné des médicaments psychoactifs. Les programmes de communication, de prévention, de prise en charge, de recherche, de formation des acteurs, sont construits sur ces principes énoncés. Ils visent à prévenir ou à retarder l'initialisation du jeune à la consommation de produits psychoactifs. En cas d'usage, il s'agit d'éviter le passage à l'abus ou de réduire les dommages d'un usage à risques. Enfin, dans la situation d'une consommation dépendante, le soin au toxicomane prend en compte son problème avec le ou les produits consommés ainsi que les dommages sanitaires et sociaux associés, selon les principes d'une politique de réduction des risques conduite en France depuis plus de 10 ans.

Germany

No information provided .

Greece

At present and, as has been shown from the above, the drug policy is oriented towards the global tackling of the problem with the emphasis being placed on both primary and secondary and tertiary prevention of drug use. The implementation of drug-free treatment programmes has started since the 80s, while actions aiming both at primary prevention (setting up of Prevention Centres) and the reduction of damage (Substitution Treatment Program, Direct Access Centres, Work outside Structures) started in the mid 90s. The first epidemiological researches aiming not only at evaluating the prevalence of use, but also at pointing out the psycho-social factors related to it were undertaken in 1984 in the general and student population by the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Athens, while since 1993 such research is undertaken systematically either at national or at local level (in the capital) by the University of Mental Health Research Institute. With regard to the type of such substances which the relevant policy focuses on, in accordance with the existent legal framework (Law 1729/1987 and Law 2161/1993) these are all illegal addictive substances (also in accordance with the relevant international UN Conventions), psychotropic drugs and precursors. New substances circulating are also regularly added in the matrixes of Law 1729/1987, when appropriate, and following the issuance of relevant Ministerial Decisions.

With regard to prevention, the philosophy of programmes aims at preventing all addictions. With regard to therapy, however, the existing structures for tackling alcoholism are considered insufficient, since in accordance with information of the Ministry of Health and Welfare there appears to be a number of alcoholics who, due

to lack of specialized structures, contact treatment programmes the purpose of which is facing drug addiction.

By means of its decisions taken on June 28th, 2001, the Ministerial Council makes general mentions to the tackling of all substance addictions, while in point 10 of the institutional measures it announced (until the commencement of implementation of the national action plan) it is provided for that alcohol advertisements and the prescription of legal addictive substances shall be treated in accordance with the decisions of the Parliament and the suggestions of the Intergroup Committee on Drugs.

Ireland

The National Drugs Strategy includes all aspects of addiction. Prevention programmes in schools and at community levels deal with all substance misuse. Closer links are being made between the national alcohol strategy and the national drugs strategy. A committee set up by the Minister for Health and Children compiled a report on benzodiazepines in 2001 and this will be available in the coming weeks.

Italy

In 2001 the Italian Parliament adopted a “framework law” on the problems connected with alcohol abuse (Law of 30 March 2001, no. 125); the law aims to strengthen assistance to people with diseases connected with alcohol abuse, coordinating it with assistance to persons addicted to illegal substances, and to strengthen measures for the integrated prevention of the abuse of psychotropic substances, legal and illegal; the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the other Administrations concerned, is preparing the measures to implement this law.

The Ministry of Health is preparing various legislative measures (also to implement European rules), project activities and communication measures in the campaign against smoking.

With Law no. 376 of 14 December 2000, Italy adopted pioneering legislation in the campaign against doping; to implement this law, the Ministry of Health has set up a technical/scientific Committee, which has recently produced a list of doping agents (active starting materials and medicinal products) which will be published shortly in the Official Gazette (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

(See above). Training courses, information campaigns, leisure activities, information and health education materials. Health education activities generally address both, the misuse legal (alcohol, tobacco, medicines) and illegal drugs.

Netherlands

Both local authorities and the national government provide funding for the development and implementation of national information campaigns and to promote research into programmes' effectiveness and innovation in general.

Portugal

No information provided.

Spain

The DGPND and the National Strategy on Drugs are conducting initiatives and measures aimed at combating legal and illegal drugs.

Sweden

See answer to 3.3.1.

United Kingdom

DH has policies and programmes of work on alcohol abuse, smoking and illegal drugs. These programmes are carried out in the context of a comprehensive cross-Government public health strategy: Our Healthier Nation.

3.4. To prevent crime linked to drugs, notably juvenile and urban delinquency

3.4.1.1 To set up programmes to promote best practice in the prevention of criminal activities linked among other issues to drugs, juvenile and urban delinquency.

Austria

In spring 2001, the Austrian Ministry of Internal Affairs adopted the "addiction prevention directives", which provide for close networking among the centres of excellence for addiction prevention and the drugs coordinators and drugs commissioners of the Länder.

As the problem of addiction prevention for children and young people is mainly addressed in schools and in the context of parents' associations, these directives have been harmonised for addiction prevention actions through executive officials not only with the centres of excellence for addiction prevention at Land level and the drugs coordinators and drugs commissioners of the Länder, but also with the Federal Ministry for Education, Science and Culture (Department of School Psychology) and the Federal drugs coordination agency.

Belgium

Le plan de sécurité de la police fédérale accorde une importance particulière à la délinquance juvénile et la délinquance en milieu urbain.

Broad international context:

In the international context Belgium is often cited as one of the original sources of synthetic drugs and precursors, at least in Europe. Most of the cocaine imported into Europe passes through Belgian, Spanish or Dutch ports. Belgian ports and certain parts of Belgian territory are also important transit points for drugs exported to Great Britain.

Ongoing actions in 2001

Belgium has been involved for several years in international action against drug tourism (Hazeldonk actions), in line with the joint EU action of 1997. At the invitation of the Minister for secondary education in the French Community, the national police are involved in developing the drug prevention project in secondary schools.

The Belgian judicial authorities decided in June 2001 to cooperate with the Europol projects on South American criminal organisations involved in cocaine trafficking.

Commitment to tackling the harmful consequences of trafficking in and use of illicit drugs

Local drug dealing and the problems this causes are primarily the responsibility of the local authorities (administration, courts, police). It is something that local people feel very strongly about (see safety charters) and is obviously a top priority for both government and the local police.

Priorities for 2001

Given the role Belgium has to play in creating a common area of freedom and security in Europe, it intends in the first instance to tackle the problems of synthetic drugs, cocaine and precursors. This does not mean, however, that heroin and cannabis trafficking will be ignored.

As a general objective, Belgium will contribute to achieving the objectives set by the European Union and will, in particular:

work to reduce Belgian involvement in drug production and trafficking, with priority being given to the production of and trafficking in synthetic drugs and the import of cocaine into Europe.

work at local level to tackle the supply of illicit drugs and the problems this causes.

The objectives of the federal police for 2001

1. Combating production of and trafficking in synthetic drugs

For the Central Department

- To develop a method for detecting clandestine laboratories on Belgian territory.
- To develop a method for on-the-spot investigations in clandestine laboratories where synthetic drugs are being produced.
- To study practical arrangements for putting together a mixed investigation team in conjunction with neighbouring countries.
- To cooperate actively with the specific projects being developed in the European Union.

For the decentralised departments

- To cooperate actively with the specific projects being developed in the European Union.

2. Combating cocaine trafficking

For the Central Department

- To study practical arrangements for putting together a mixed investigation team in conjunction with neighbouring countries.
- To cooperate actively with the specific projects being developed in the European Union.

For the decentralised departments

- To develop a specific project for cooperation between the customs and the federal police, particularly at the external borders.
- To cooperate actively with the specific projects being developed in the European Union.

3. Combating misappropriation of precursors

For the central department and the decentralised departments

- To develop a specific project for cooperation between the central department of the federal criminal investigation services and the precursors unit of the Ministry of Public Health.
- To make systematic proposals to the judicial authorities for launching investigations whenever foreign departments inform us of seizures of precursors originating in Belgium.

4. Combating heroin trafficking

For the Central Department

- To identify the most active criminal groups in Belgium so that investigations can be started.
- To cooperate actively with the specific projects being developed in the European Union.

For the decentralised departments

- To cooperate actively with the specific projects being developed in the European Union.

- To start investigations into the main criminal groups.

5. Combating cannabis trafficking

For the Central Department

- To inform the contact magistrates about the true scale of cannabis trafficking from Morocco and the minimum investigation activities that must be undertaken in Belgium.

- To carry out a preliminary study before launching any proactive project.

- To produce a manual describing how the police deal with cannabis cultivation in Belgium.

The problem as a whole

For the Central Department

- To develop a picture of the specific threat from national and international drug trafficking.

- To cooperate actively in the preparation for and running of the presidency of the Horizontal Drugs Group during the Belgian Presidency of the EU.

- To chair the Drug Trafficking Group during the Belgian EU Presidency.

Objectives for the local police in 2001

Combating production of and trafficking in synthetic drugs

To help detect clandestine laboratories, particularly by gathering intelligence;

Possibly to cooperate with European Union projects, by passing on intelligence to the central unit in the federal police.

Support from the federal police for the local police in 2001.

To help the local police in the fight against drug dealing and the problems this causes, the central department of the federal criminal investigation service will:

Prepare and circulate an inventory of good practice relating to drug dealing and the problems associated with it at local level.

Prepare and circulate an inventory of good practice relating to prevention.

Exchange information about products and working practices, aimed particularly at decentralised units of the federal police and the local police.

Denmark

In conjunction with external researchers (including genuine researchers), the National Commissioner of Police is about to undertake a research-based development project with a view to providing a basis for more action in the future to prevent gang crime, which is associated with juvenile and urban crime. The project, which seeks to involve relevant international experience, will, among other things, generate a list of ideas which can be used in association with future police action against and the prevention of gang crime. The project has been promised support from the EU OISIN II financing programme.

As housebreaking is among the most widespread drug-related crimes in Denmark, and as crimes of this type tend to sap public confidence to a considerable degree, the Copenhagen police have for some years given high priority to this problem. Experience shows that most housebreaking is carried out by a fixed nucleus of particularly active criminals, often drug addicts. Action which is targeted specifically at these criminals has had a positive effect on the number of burglaries, with the result

that there has been a significant reduction in crimes of this type since 1999, both as regards housebreaking, but most significantly as regards breaking into flats. In conjunction with Copenhagen University, the Crime Prevention Council at regular intervals carries out particularly extensive studies of juvenile crime in Denmark. These studies are used, amongst other things, to provide a qualified basis on which to evaluate the best possible use of resources, including the allocation of pool funds and project support funds as for example those mentioned in 3.1.1.3 above.

Finland

The police drug strategy emphasises uncovering and investigating professional or otherwise aggravated drug-related crime, increasing street level control, better readiness to conduct preliminary investigation into drug offences, intensified confiscation of criminal proceeds and preventive and early intervention.

The goal of the police is also to prevent the emergence of publicly known places where drugs are sold and used and to develop a police training system linked to combating and investigating drug-related crime and to draw up the necessary proposals for developing legislation.

Through training the police have attempted to get every police officer (neighbourhood police officer) engaged in work to combat drugs. Detecting, uncovering and investigating typical drug-related crime is increasingly becoming part of the work of neighbourhood police officers. However, great emphasis is also being placed on developing the police's criminal intelligence work and observation with the aim of uncovering professional and organised crime.

In accordance with the Government Decision-in-Principle of 2001 the police have increased street level drug control by approximately 60 man years to prevent the sale of drugs and the recruitment of new users.

The central point of departure of the customs' monitoring strategy is organising all-encompassing and visible monitoring of the external borders of the EU. Drug monitoring is carried out systematically, also using sniffer dogs and special crime combating groups as well as during the customs process. All customs officers have been trained in detecting and discovering shipments of illegal drugs. The Government Decision-in-Principle of 2001 increased the number of customs staff specialised in combating drug-related crime by 11 people and technical equipment to combat crime was purchased for the customs authorities.

In 1999 the Government approved a security strategy, "Turvallisuuustalkoot", which focuses especially on preventing juvenile and urban crime. As a result of this, several strategies and forms of co-operation, projects, etc. have been set up in the municipalities. The Ministry of Justice grants FIM 700 000 (approximately 118 000 EUR) annually for setting up and evaluating initiatives. Finland is closely involved in the work of the European Crime Prevention Network.

Many social policy programmes which support the prevention of social exclusion in general can also be seen as actions that prevent criminality. These programmes have been created locally for various target groups threatened with social exclusion, such as young people with problems, the unemployed, immigrants without language skills, etc. Some of the local programmes are based on legislation, such as immigrant integration programmes.

France

Plusieurs programmes intègrent des mesures de prévention de la délinquance, plus particulièrement de la délinquance des jeunes :

- La MILDT, en coordination avec la direction de la protection judiciaire de la jeunesse du Ministère de la Justice, conduit des actions de formation des éducateurs ayant en charge un public de jeunes délinquants sous main de justice ;
- Les « contrats locaux de sécurité », conclus entre les pouvoirs publics et les agglomérations urbaines prévoient des actions spécifiques de lutte contre la délinquance en relation avec la drogue ;
- De même les contrats de ville conclus entre les collectivités territoriales et l'Etat incluent dans leurs volets « prévention et sécurité » des actions concernant la prévention de la délinquance en lien avec la drogue ;
- Un texte commun Ministère de la Ville - MILDT a défini en janvier 2001 l'action conjointe de ces deux instances dans la lutte contre la drogue : coordination des interventions, développement de la prévention de proximité, formation des acteurs, mobilisation des ressources, généralisation de la politique de réduction des risques, création de lieux d'accueil et d'écoute.

Germany

Basic points/legitimation

Drug prevention is an essential element of society's task of addiction prophylaxis. In addition to law enforcement responsibilities, the police have the statutory responsibility to prevent criminal offences and to work to deter crime. Drug prevention measures form part of this range of responsibilities.

The police carry out prevention work, in particular with respect to illegal drugs, i.e. narcotics under the Law on narcotics as part of the action to combat drugs. In this respect it should be ensured that police prevention measures are integrated into other approaches across the disciplines. The police's specialist competence is based on its criminal-criminological know-how.

The aim of police drug prevention work is to contain demand for drugs, in particular illegal drugs. Information shortages in this area are to be rectified having regard to target groups.

Regarding the target groups, the police drug prevention measures are intended for individuals internally and externally (e.g. training of police officers, teachers, educators, doctors etc.).

Concerning the opportunities and the limitations, police drug prevention mainly covers the areas of information, education, technical advice and warning. It should be carried out predominantly in a way that deals with people and problems and, as far as possible, addresses the causes. In police drug prevention work, deterrent prophylaxis is not used and there is, to a large extent, study of drugs with children and young people. The police address those who have not yet had any contact with illegal drugs and wish to find out about this subject; they do not offer any therapeutic counselling service.

The police require, amongst other things, by virtue of its law enforcement activity, knowledge on trends and manifestations of drug-related crime and on background situations which have led to the abuse of illegal drugs. Thus, they are able to make statements directed at target groups, on subjects including the following:

Current situation report and

Trend of drug-related crime

Production and dissemination of illegal drugs

Types, effects and forms of application of illegal drugs

Recruitment, temptation and entanglement situations

Provisions of the Law on narcotics

Regarding the police drug prevention measures, the following measures are being implemented as part of effective police drugs prevention:

- participation in talks and discussions
- exhibitions (e.g. open day)
- production of information materials, aimed at the target groups
- publications in the media
- information stands at shows.

Greece

On the part of the Hellenic Police, a citizen information campaign has already been launched on prevention, through the participation of the Hellenic Police officers in the Mass Media, the organisation of one-day events at regional level, as well as in close association with OKANA.

The Hellenic Police considers that there exists a particular link between drugs and juvenile delinquency and for that reason it treats the issue in a uniform manner by setting up and operating the 3rd Drugs and Juvenile Delinquency Department of the Public Order Directorate.

On the other hand, in accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council of June 28th, 2001, it is intended to promote within the current year a draft law for evolving reform schools to Youth Care Units and the creation of a Central Units Board for preventing juvenile delinquency, treating new delinquents and victims, as well as for protecting the rights of the young.

Ireland

The National Drug Strategy aims to provide accessible, positive alternatives to drug misuse in areas where such misuse is most prevalent. A number of projects undertaken by Local Drugs Task Forces are aimed at reducing criminal activities and crime among people. Projects are also undertaken through the Young People's Facilities and Services Fund, and more generally, through arts and culture youth programmes, the schemes run by the Irish Sports Council, and the funding provided under the Sports Capital Programme. There is a commitment in the Strategy that specific efforts will be made to ensure that groups who are most at risk of drug misuse are actively engaged in recreational activities at local level.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

Law enforcement agents provide for anti-drug seminars in schools, at request. Measures are taken to identify drug abusers at early stages of the criminal justice system, and divert them into treatment when possible.

The Ministry of Health has signed a convention with 'Medical doctors without Frontiers' (MSF) association running a programme especially designed for minors of age in conflict with drug legislation. The cooperation of a broad network of specialised and non-specialised agencies aims to provide adequate alternatives to penal sanctions. The MSF programme might be quoted as an example of good practice since it relies on a pragmatic co-operation scheme between law enforcement, treatment agencies and involved families.

Netherlands

A survey into group crime is to be carried out. One of the issues looked at will be the concept of group criminality, whether it is in fact a problem, and if so, how it should be tackled. It is well known that drugs-related offences are often committed in the company of others. A pilot project is also running in four cities. Known as “Communities that care”, the project comprises a strategy designed to prevent violence, crime, drug use, anti-social behaviour etc by improving general standards of upbringing.

Portugal

No information provided.

Spain

Objective 10 of the National Strategy on Drugs is as follows: to boost efforts to combat illegal drug use in public places and to combat alcohol abuse by minors on the street by creating appropriate mechanisms with the local and autonomous police services within their territorial jurisdiction.

Sweden

On this point it is not possible to find programmes which satisfy the three criteria simultaneously and exclusively. However, there are activities which are intended to prevent crime in urban areas in a general manner.

One example is the ‘BO TRYGGT 01’ (Safe Living 01) project. The project, which is aimed at reducing crime and thus [in]security, is a collaboration between the architecture institutes at the Royal Institute of Technology and Chalmers Institute of Technology, a housing company and the Police Authority for the County of Stockholm. The crime prevention measures are aimed at creating:

- urban areas with well used pedestrian zones and highways for as much of the day as possible.

- urban areas and buildings which clearly show what is public and what is private.

- buildings and outdoor areas which are practical in terms of constructional design, choice of materials and maintenance with respect to damage, graffiti etc.

‘Traditional’ police work of course includes searches and investigations relating to drug crime. The new community police organisation with district and local police officers enjoys increased responsibility for dealing with drug abuse, street dealing and drug-related crime.

The National Police Board (Police Team) has had regional contact points for drug issues in the police, customs and the prison and probation authorities since 1993. For several years public prosecutors have also been part of the network. Social services participated at first, for a number of years, but because no central authority/counterpart undertook to coordinate their participation, they are no longer part of the group.

The contact points meet at central conferences twice each year to find out about useful information/training on preventive work, searches and investigations, and news on drugs issues. They are then required to pass on this information, firstly to the relevant staff in their respective counties. They also have to ensure that, both internally and externally, cooperation is allowed to function as effectively as possible.

In autumn 2001 the National Police Board formed a similar network for juvenile delinquency. At present only the police are participating in that network.

United Kingdom

The Government is determined to break the drugs crime cycle and has developed a series of measures for identifying drug abusers at all stages of the criminal justice system and where appropriate diverting them into treatment. Measures include:

-The Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO). This was rolled out nationally in October 2000 following three successful pilots. It is targeted at persistent offenders with drug problems who are willing to co-operate with treatment. £60 million (approximately 94m EUR) is being made available over the next two years to support this scheme. 4376 orders were made between 1 October 2000-30 November 2001 (the most recent month for which figures are available), of which only 1170 has been revoked for negative reasons e.g. failure to comply of conviction for another offence by the end of this period.

-Arrest Referral schemes employ drug workers to make contact with people in police cells and encourage those with drug problems to enter treatment. They will be in place in all police custody suites by April 2002. £20 million (approximately 31m EUR) is being invested over a 3 year period in these schemes. By 31st March 2001, 41 out of 43 Police Forces in England and Wales were operating arrest referral schemes, employing 330 drug workers across 86% of custody suites (the Delivery Plan target is 100% coverage by March 2002). Arrest Referral Schemes now form a key component in the package of criminal justice interventions which target drug misusing offenders. They have proved critical in the development of new initiatives, such as the piloting of drug testing regimes under the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000.

Drug Testing pilots were set up under the relevant provisions of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000. These new powers includes provision to drug test persons aged 18 and over who have been charged with offences (property crime robbery and or Class A drug offences) for specified Class A drugs (heroin and crack/cocaine). There are 3 pilot sites (Staffordshire, Nottingham and Hackney). Testing on charge commenced in all sites from mid- September 2001: powers to test offenders under probation supervision (bail, community sentence on license from prison were available to courts in the pilot areas from November 2001. The new provisions will complement the existing programmes for tackling drug-related crime and will be fully evaluated. (Drug testing is undertaken using oral fluids).

3.4.2 To set up concrete mechanisms to provide alternatives to prison, especially for young drug offenders.

Austria

The Austrian drugs law provides for alternatives to legal prosecution for (young) drug offenders and prison provided the users take health-related measures. Section 39 of the Narcotics Law provides for alternatives to prison. Paragraph 1 requires the court to waive execution of the sentence for a probationary period of up to two years if the person convicted is a drug addict, has been fined under the Narcotics Law or sentenced to imprisonment for no more than two years and has expressed willingness to undergo the necessary health-related measures. The court may adopt the same approach where persons convicted have been sentenced to imprisonment for no more than three years or where drug-addicts are convicted for other not grave drug-related criminal offences up to three years, if the offence was committed to obtain drugs to which they are addicted (paragraph 2). The court may require the person convicted to produce evidence that the treatment has started and is continuing.

Belgium

Les circulaires du Ministre de la Justice et des autorités judiciaires visent à n'avoir recours au système judiciaire, et a fortiori à l'incarcération, que comme ultime remède après avoir envisagé et examiné toutes les autres perspectives.

Des sections « drug free » existent dans toutes les prisons importantes du pays. Différentes mesures existent afin de considérer l'approche pénale, et plus précisément la prison, que comme l'ultime remède. La détention de cannabis pour usage personnel de manière non problématique peut faire l'objet d'un simple procès-verbal simplifié.

Probation prétorienne (alternative aux poursuites)

La probation prétorienne permet au parquet de différer la mise en mouvement de l'action publique ou de surseoir à poursuivre en décidant que l'auteur de l'infraction sera mis à l'épreuve pendant un certain laps de temps. Cette mise à l'épreuve par le parquet n'a pas de cadre légal précis mais s'inscrit dans le principe d'opportunité des poursuites qui régit la politique du ministère public en Belgique. L'usager de drogue peut ainsi, après son interpellation, être invité à respecter certaines conditions, dont les plus régulièrement imposées sont les suivantes: s'abstenir de consommer des stupéfiants, se soumettre à un examen médical régulier, suivre un traitement, s'abstenir de fréquenter certains individus, rechercher activement un travail, se soumettre à la vérification de la situation et de son évolution par la police et répondre aux convocations du magistrat.

Le parquet organise par la suite un contrôle dont l'objectif est d'évaluer les efforts du toxicomane pour se sortir de ses problèmes. Si aucun problème n'est soulevé durant la mise à l'épreuve, le dossier sera classé sans suite. Si, a contrario, l'intéressé ne respecte pas les conditions, l'action publique pourra reprendre son cours et la juridiction de jugement sera appelée à statuer sur l'infraction. Cependant, les tribunaux correctionnels postposent souvent les affaires à plusieurs reprises afin de permettre aux toxicomanes de montrer des efforts faits au niveau de la désintoxication et de la réintégration sociale. Les vérifications du respect des conditions font l'objet dans leur grande majorité d'intervention des services de police qui convoquent régulièrement les « probationnaires ». Le contrôle passe souvent par le recours au test d'urine, qui a lieu avec l'accord formel de l'intéressé.

Médiation pénale (alternative aux poursuites)

La loi du 10 février 1994 « organisant une procédure de médiation pénale » a offert aux magistrats des parquets de nouvelles possibilités de réaction à la délinquance, à côté du classement sans suite ou des poursuites devant les juridictions répressives. Elle prévoit en effet de nouveaux moyens d'extinction de l'action publique grâce à l'accomplissement par l'auteur d'une infraction d'actes indiqués par le ministère public (légalisation de la probation prétorienne). Le parquet peut proposer 4 types de mesures : la médiation entre auteur et victime, le suivi médical ou thérapeutique, le travail d'intérêt général et la formation (le terme « médiation » n'est judicieusement utilisé que dans le premier cas). Les magistrats bénéficient pour ce faire de la collaboration de conseillers de médiation et d'assistants de justice chargés de la médiation.

Le deuxième alinéa de l'article 216ter du Code d'instruction criminelle prévoit spécifiquement que lorsque l'auteur d'une infraction invoque comme cause de celle-ci la circonstance d'une assuétude à l'alcool ou aux stupéfiants, le procureur du Roi peut lui proposer de suivre un traitement médical ou toute autre thérapie adéquate pendant un délai de 6 mois au plus.

Les affaires de consommation de drogues illicites, principalement douces comme le cannabis, constituent une partie prépondérante de la pratique de la médiation. Il est proposé à ces consommateurs des formations adaptées, des guidances (information sur les conséquences possibles de la consommation), des travaux d'intérêt général, voire des traitements. Lorsqu'il s'agit de toxicomanies lourdes (héroïnomanie par exemple), on a recours à la proposition de suivi thérapeutique, éventuellement accompagnée d'une autre mesure telle que la formation ou le travail d'intérêt général. La majorité des dossiers concernant des toxicomanes qui sont traités en médiation concernent directement des infractions à la législation sur les stupéfiants. Les dossiers concernant des infractions de droit commun dans lesquels l'auteur invoque un problème de consommation de stupéfiants pour justifier son comportement ne représentent qu'une petite partie des dossiers traités en médiation.

Mise en liberté sous conditions (alternative à la détention préventive) (loi du 20 juillet 1990 relative à la détention préventive)

Outre les trafiquants et les dealers, le parquet ne défère généralement au juge d'instruction que les consommateurs de drogues dures, principalement d'héroïne. Dans ce type de cas, le juge d'instruction peut substituer au mandat d'arrêt une liberté sous conditions. Le juge est totalement libre dans le choix des mesures alternatives à imposer à l'inculpé, qui peuvent être positives ou négatives : l'intéressé doit ainsi se soumettre à des obligations (suivre une cure de désintoxication, rechercher activement du travail, se soumettre à des contrôles d'urine) ou interdictions (s'abstenir de fréquenter des toxicomanes, de fréquenter certains lieux, de quitter sa résidence après une certaine heure, etc.) fixées par le magistrat instructeur. Les mesures sont fixées pour une durée maximale de 3 mois mais peuvent être renouvelées, si nécessaire à plusieurs reprises, chaque fois pour un nouveau terme qui ne peut excéder 3 mois. Si l'inculpé ne respecte pas les conditions, le juge d'instruction peut décerner un mandat d'arrêt à sa charge. La mise en liberté sous conditions peut également intervenir lorsque le juge d'instruction prend une ordonnance de mainlevée du mandat d'arrêt et lorsque la chambre du conseil ou la chambre des mises en accusation doit statuer sur le maintien de la détention préventive. Lors du règlement de la procédure, la chambre du conseil peut également, lorsqu'elle renvoie l'inculpé devant le tribunal correctionnel, ordonner la mise en liberté de l'inculpé sous conditions. Si l'inculpé est déjà en liberté sous conditions, elle peut ordonner le maintien ou le retrait des conditions existantes sans pouvoir en imposer de nouvelles. Après la clôture de l'instruction, la juridiction de jugement saisie de la cause peut également mettre le prévenu en liberté sous conditions, à la requête de celui-ci. Si le prévenu est déjà en liberté sous conditions, elle peut prolonger (pour un terme maximum de 3 mois) ou retirer les conditions existantes sans pouvoir en imposer de nouvelles. La loi dispose que pour la surveillance de l'observation des conditions, il peut être fait appel aux services de police et au Service des maisons de justice du ministère de la justice, selon leurs attributions légales respectives.

Suspension du prononcé de la condamnation et sursis à l'exécution des peines (alternatives à la condamnation et à l'emprisonnement)

En principe, ces mesures ne peuvent être ordonnées par le tribunal que si le prévenu n'a pas encouru antérieurement de condamnation à une peine criminelle ou à un emprisonnement principal de plus de 6 mois, en ce qui concerne la suspension, ou si le condamné n'a pas encouru antérieurement de condamnation à une peine criminelle ou à un emprisonnement principal de plus de 12 mois, en ce qui concerne le sursis. Par une disposition dérogatoire au droit commun, l'article 9 de la loi du 9 juillet 1975 modifiant celle de 1921 sur les stupéfiants dispose que les personnes qui ont fabriqué,

acquis ou détenu des substances illégales en vue de leur consommation personnelle de même que celles qui ont consommé de telles substances en groupe pourront bénéficier d'une suspension ou d'un sursis indépendamment de leurs éventuels antécédents judiciaires. Ces mesures peuvent s'accompagner de conditions particulières : on parle alors de « suspension probatoire » ou de « sursis probatoire ». Ces conditions peuvent notamment consister en l'obligation d'exécuter des travaux d'intérêt général ou de suivre une formation déterminée. Des assistants de justice chargés de la probation effectuent les enquêtes sociales en vue de l'octroi d'une suspension ou d'un sursis probatoire, assurent la guidance des personnes qui font l'objet d'une telle mesure et font rapport aux commissions de probation, qui contrôlent l'exécution de ces mesures. Ce système, en tant qu'il concerne le travail d'intérêt général, a été modifié tout récemment.

En effet, une loi « instaurant la peine de travail comme peine autonome en matière correctionnelle et de police » vient d'être adoptée³ : le travail d'intérêt général est désormais une peine à part entière, au même titre que la peine d'emprisonnement, et non plus une condition à respecter pour échapper à cet emprisonnement (condition probatoire accompagnant la suspension du prononcé d'une condamnation ou le sursis à l'exécution d'une peine d'emprisonnement). La nouvelle loi entend donc supprimer la possibilité d'imposer un travail d'intérêt général comme condition probatoire mais également la possibilité offerte au ministère public par l'article 216ter, alinéa 3, du Code d'instruction criminelle de renoncer aux poursuites moyennant la prestation d'un travail d'intérêt général (voir supra-médiation pénale). La loi est entrée en vigueur le 7 mai 2002 mais les dispositions modifiant l'article 216ter du Code d'instruction criminelle et la loi du 29 juin 1964 concernant la suspension, le sursis et la probation n'entreront en vigueur que dix-huit mois plus tard au plus tôt.

Denmark

In recent years the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Prison Service have made intensive efforts to improve co-operation in respect of clients who are generally shared. In April 1998, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Affairs issued joint guidelines for the first time on the form which co-operation between the Prison Service and the social authorities should take. The guidelines apply at both a general and a specific level, and involve drawing up joint plans of action for individual clients, including drug abusers. See also the statement at 3.4.3 below.

Finland

In autumn 2001 Finnish drug legislation was amended such that what is known as “use crime”, crime which only covers the criminality in using these substances, has been added alongside drug crime. At the same time the criteria for waiving prosecution were also amended. Models are currently being created for practices linked to waiving prosecution or punishment (warnings, applying for treatment and being referred for treatment) on the basis of pilot studies in municipalities. A committee appointed for the purpose is currently drawing up an alternative penalty to prison – treatment agreements. In addition, trials are taking place of drug treatment programmes outside prison for those serving a prison sentence.

A new juvenile penalty was adopted at the start of 1997 as a trial. This trial has since been continued and is still ongoing. In terms of its severity, the juvenile penalty is on the same level as a suspended sentence. This new approach should also be seen as a

³ Loi du 17 avril 2002 instaurant la peine de travail comme peine autonome en matière correctionnelle et de police, M.B. 07.05.2002

basis for preventing new crime and promoting the social coping skills of the perpetrator. It is made up of supervision (4-12 months) and youth service (10-60 hours). Youth service is divided into two parts: regular unpaid work and tasks to improve social functioning, both carried out under supervision.

France

Une circulaire du ministre de la Justice du 17 juin 1999 intitulée « les réponses judiciaires aux toxicomanies » demande aux procureurs de la République de ne plus incarcérer l'usager de drogue pour seul fait d'usage et de privilégier les préoccupations de santé publique.

Ce texte prévoit donc, à la suite d'une interpellation, un ensemble d'alternatives à l'incarcération de l'usager simple, ou de l'usager ayant commis un délit en rapport avec les drogues, qu'il soit majeur ou mineur : un rappel à la loi sous forme d'un classement avec avertissement, un classement avec orientation vers une structure sanitaire, sociale ou professionnelle, une incitation aux soins, un contrôle judiciaire socio-éducatif avec obligation de soins, un travail d'intérêt général ou une peine avec sursis et mise à l'épreuve avec obligation de soins.

La prise en charge sanitaire ou sociale des personnes bénéficiant de ce dispositif est assurée par des conventions conclues dans tous les départements entre les procureurs de la République et les services sanitaires et sociaux du département et financées par la MILDT. Le financement de ces conventions correspond au quart du budget d'intervention de la MILDT. L'évaluation de ces conventions est actuellement en cours.

Germany

The law concerning narcotics offers the possibility, in Paragraphs 29(5), 31a and 35 et seq. of the Law on narcotics – as does the criminal law on young offenders in Paragraphs 45 and 57 of Law on juvenile courts – of refraining from imposing a penalty and suspending the execution of a prison sentence if treatment is begun.

Greece

The existing legislative framework provides for more favorable regulations for addicted offenders, however, these may not be considered as alternative penalties. Existing alternative penalties apply to all individuals sentenced to imprisonment and not solely addicted offenders.

In particular, Law 2331/1995 and 2721/1999 provide for more favorable regulations for those that attend approved rehabilitation treatment programmes, namely:

- suspension of prosecution;
- the time spent at the rehabilitation institution shall count towards the time of imprisonment;
- suspension of execution of the conviction during the time of treatment;
- mandatory suspension of the execution of the conviction when the treatment program has been completed successfully.

In addition, KETHEA, in association with the Athens Juvenile Courts, created in 1998 the "Counseling Station for Adolescent Offenders at the Athens Juvenile Courts" to which adolescents are referred in order to receive counseling and then to the "STROFI", the Treatment Community for the Young. Within the framework of the aforementioned station, the vocational training program has also started to operate aiming to prevent social exclusion and at social reintegration.

With regard to an alternative penalty applying to all incarcerated convicts, this, pursuant to Law 2058/1952 concerns the favorable calculation of working days, a provision in accordance with which individuals convicted to over 6 months imprisonment have the opportunity to perform voluntary work during their time of imprisonment or to participate in vocational training programmes, where each working day counts as two days in the penitentiary institution.

Ireland

A pilot Drug Court has been set up in the North Inner City of Dublin and aims to provide opportunities to divert people away from the criminal justice system into alternative and more effective treatment and rehabilitation programmes. Subject to a positive evaluation, the National Drugs Strategy recommends that the Drugs Court model should first be extended to all Local Drugs Task Force areas and then to other areas, as appropriate.

Italy

Articles 89 et seq. of the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 309 of 9 October 1990 stipulate as follows: Where the defendant is a drug addict or alcoholic who is following a rehabilitation therapy programme within the framework of an authorised structure and the interruption of the programme may be detrimental to his detoxification, provisional detention in prison cannot be ordered. Furthermore, the custodial sentence will be suspended (in the case of sentences not exceeding three years for crimes committed in connection with the person's own drug addiction), for five years for persons who have volunteered or are currently following a therapy and social rehabilitation programme. Where the convicted person follows the therapy programme and for five years following the provision for the suspension of the sentence does not commit a non-malicious offence which is punishable by detention alone, the sentence and all other effects under criminal law are extinguished (Ministry of the Interior).

Luxembourg

In principle, minors of age cannot be submitted to penal sanctions, except in cases of serious crimes committed in co-action with adults, and only if they are aged 16 years and more.

The law, which penalises drug offences, allows suspension of prosecution as well as of execution of sentences if the drug use offender consents to undergo treatment. Law foresees the possibility of alternative sanctions to imprisonment, such as work of public interest. Furthermore, it has to be stressed that recent legislative changes have reduced the penalties for offences of drug abuse.

Netherlands

Drug users can be offered alternatives to detention:

a) as an alternative to incarceration as such (diversion);

It concerns the participation in a drug abuse program. The remand period can be suspended under the condition of participation in such a program. This only applies to offenders who commit less serious offences. In case the treatment proves unsuccessful, the person concerned is re-incarcerated.

b) as an alternative to the last six months of their sentence.

During detention treatment is offered by Drug Counselling Units. In case the treatment proves successful, it can be continued in an external drug abuse program.

Such an external program can already take place during the last 6 months of the imprisonment.

The person involved is only allowed to leave the program at the moment the prison sentence expires (after the 6 months). In practice the treatment is often continued on a voluntary basis.

These alternatives have been developed in practice over the last 10 years. Over the years use of these alternatives has increasingly been standardised, laid down in protocols and incorporated into regular policy. Working arrangements have been agreed between all the parties involved (police, probation service, public prosecutor's office, prisons and care services); these agreements concern diagnostics, the establishment of a personal assistance programme (both out-patient and clinical), assistance during hospitalisation and aftercare. The treatment/ assistance is provided within healthcare institutions.

Portugal

In the sphere of the application of Act 30/2000, 18 Commissions to Dissuade from Use have been created, with one per district, which aim to facilitate access to treatment for drug addicts, as an alternative to prison.

Spain

When the crime of drug trafficking involves a sentence of less than 3 years, non-custodial alternatives can be applied.

Sweden

Swedish legislation offers scope for alternative sanctions for young people, for example probation and surrender to the care of the social services. See point 3.4.4 and § 34 on contract-based care.

United Kingdom

See answer to 3.4.1.1

3.4.3 To intensify their efforts to provide drug prevention and treatment services and, where appropriate, measures to reduce health related damages in prisons and on release from prison.

Austria

The emphasis is placed on abstinence-oriented, health-stabilising and rehabilitation treatments. There is a range of treatment facilities with substitution substances and medical-social rehabilitation programmes.

Special services are being developed, and contracts are being concluded with private rehabilitation services.

Belgium

Le Ministre de la Justice a pris une circulaire le 29 février 2000. Ces instructions sont basées sur les principes suivants :

- l'incarcération ne doit pas empêcher la poursuite d'un traitement médical entamé préalablement ;
- le détenu doit pouvoir bénéficier en prison des mêmes soins que ceux dont il pourrait disposer à l'extérieur ;

-la continuité des traitements entrepris au sein des établissements pénitentiaires doit être garantie lors de la libération.

Denmark

As part of the agreement between the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Affairs, there will be a general increase in action against drug abuse in prisons during the period of the agreement (1999-2003). In this connection the Drugs Working Group under the Directorate of Prisons has been given the task of drafting proposals for appropriate action.

In 1999 and 2000 the Drugs Working Group issued recommendations which include a description and assessment of measures to prevent drugs from getting into Prison Service institutions, and proposals to record and evaluate initiatives for dealing with drug abusers in prison and general study into drugs among the prison population.

In 1994 the Prison Service established two contract prison blocks in the closed state prisons at Nyborg and Ringe. In 1997 a further contract prison block was established in the open state prison at Södre Omme. All of the places in these blocks are reserved for male drug abusers. A contract prison block is a block in which the inmates undertake to be drug-free during their sentence and actively assist with the offer of treatment which is provided, and where the block undertakes to create a framework and content for their sentences which optimally support the inmates' decision to stop abusing drugs. The three existing contract blocks currently have places for up to 39 inmates.

In September 1997, the state prison at Vridsløselille opened a treatment block with 15 places for drug abusers as a three-year pilot scheme. The experiment was extended in September by another block with a further 15 places, and has now been made permanent. Both blocks are operated in co-operation with the independent Kongens Ø institution. Treatment is the responsibility of Kongens Ø, and is provided in close association with prison staff. The independent Kongens Ø institution is a treatment centre which since 1994 has treated drug abusers in accordance with the Minnesota model.

In 1999 a "contract boarding house" was set up in disused staff accommodation at the state prison in Søbysøgård. In the spring of 2001 the contract boarding house moved to permanent premises in a disused residential home in Kværndrup. The contract boarding house is a psychosocial development and treatment environment for former and current drug abusers, who on moving make a contractual commitment to refrain from drugtaking and crime. The boarding house takes the initiative on social, cultural, work-related and educational activities for and with the residents. The contract boarding-house has places for 15 residents.

In February 2001, a project group under the Drugs Working Group submitted a recommendation to the Prison Directorate which contained a number of proposals to prevent drugs from getting into prison service institutions. The recommendation includes a number of proposals which, amongst other things, include the use of technology to combat drugs, restrictions on the right of inmates to bring in their own possessions, greater use of bodypacker clothing, establishment of security co-ordination units at individual prisons, greater use of sniffer dogs and better external security at open prisons.

Another project group under the Drugs Working Group has issued a draft recommendation on the general principles of treatment and new treatment measures in the area of drugs in the Prison Service. Amongst other things, this group has put forward proposals to strengthen efforts to motivate drug abusers in Prison Service

institutions with a view to getting more drug-abusers into treatment. There is a specific proposal to intensify activity at the remand stage with motivational courses for drug abusers and to set up motivation blocks in semi-open blocks. There are also proposals for a special treatment block in a semi-open block for female drug abusers and proposals for the development of treatment in the contract prison blocks.

The proposals put forward by the two groups are currently under consideration by the Prison Directorate, and it is expected that they will be implemented on the scale which attracts political and financial support during the course of the next two years.

A third working group is currently working on the development of new initiatives for treatment in the Prison Service, including actual programme activities directed against drug abuse.

A significant effort is usually made to treat and motivate inmates who abuse drugs in all of the Prison Service's institutions. It is thus the general perception within the system that any effective restriction on the presence of drugs in those institutions is dependent on a fall in demand, a fall which is achieved by influencing attitudes and by treatment.

Finland

On the initiative of the Ministry of Justice's Prison Administration two prison drug programmes have been drawn up in 1999 and 2001, the latter of which was more of a handbook for monitoring practice for prison staff. As part of the strategies, several new drug treatment models have been developed in prisons both for the treatment of alcohol and drug prisoners and for successful re-introduction to society on release from prison. Some treatment models have also been evaluated.

France

See item 3.4.4.

Germany

A substitution treatment programme for prisoners who were placed on the treatment prior to their imprisonment is taking place as an interim measure in all Länder. The further efforts must be directed at combating the spread of hepatitis A and B.

Greece

Law 2721/1999 provides for the setting up of two Rehabilitation Centres for Incarcerated Addicts, one being in Eleon, Thiva (which has already been created), and the other one in Kassandra, Halkidiki, while Law 2776/1999 (Penal Code) provides for the creation of a new category of treatment penitentiary institutions, treatment centres for drug addicts. On the other hand, by virtue of Ministerial Decision 149020/2-12-1999, the treatment program to be implemented in the Centres set up where convicted addicts shall be taken following a selection by a special board shall also be created. The implementation of three types of treatment programmes is provided for: a) drug-free treatment program for persons over 21; b) drug-free treatment program for persons up to the age of 21; and c) substitution treatment program through the use of methadone.

The operation of the Rehabilitation Centres for Addicted Convicts has not started yet. To date, interventions aimed at incarcerated users are limited to the systematic setting up of self help groups by KETHEA, the "18 ANO" Rehabilitation Unit of the Athens Psychiatric Hospital and Narcotics Anonymous. Such groups where participation is

voluntary, aim at reducing damage caused by infectious diseases, as well as at mobilising and preparing users for their integration in treatment programmes.

Ireland

An Action Plan on Drug Misuse and Drug Treatment in Prison in Ireland was approved in 1999 which advocated a broad general approach to raise the level of treatment for drug addicted offenders. The plan included the expansion of detoxification facilities, more drug free areas and the provision of methadone maintenance.

The Irish Prisons Service chairs the Steering Group which was set up to monitor implementation of prison based drug treatment services. The Department of Health and Children also participate in this group.

As well as the main group various sub-groups have also been established on Education, Treatment and Residential Care (within and outside of prison). The Health boards play an active role on these sub-groups.

A number of health boards have close links with Probation and Welfare services in supporting ex-prisoners to address their drug problems.

During 2001, a special linkages group (The Prison Liaison Group) was established between the Governors of the main Dublin prisons and voluntary sector services who work with drug dependent people in the community.

Access to Methadone Treatment and Methadone-based Detoxification

Another major development in 2000 has been the introduction of methadone maintenance into the prison system. There is now extensive access to methadone maintenance for prisoners in this jurisdiction. Generally prisoners who were compliant participants in methadone treatment immediately prior to committal can continue on maintenance throughout their prison sentence. Prisoners who have a serious heroin habit and wish to avail of methadone-based detoxification are generally facilitated in the Dublin prisons.

At the end of 2001 approximately 300 people in prison were on methadone treatment.

Drug Free Wings and Prisons

The main prisons in Dublin have drug free units. Ireland's three open prison centres, have always operated a drug free policy and prisoners are not transferred to these institutions where there is any reason to believe that they are illegal drug users.

The Irish Prison Service plan to provide Drug Free Wings in all closed institutions by Summer 2003.

Italy

Article 95 of the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 309/90 stipulates that the prison sentence for the person convicted of offences committed in connection with his own drug addiction must be served in establishments which are such that he can follow therapy and social rehabilitation programmes. Article 96 stipulates that the local health units, in cooperation with the prevention and penal establishments and in cooperation with the internal health services of the same establishments, must provide care and rehabilitation facilities for prisoners who are drug addicts or alcoholics. To this end, the Ministry of Justice under its own decree provides for suitably equipped prison departments established on a territorial basis. The governors of prisons must inform the competent regional medical and social assistance centres of those who are released from prison and still need care and assistance. In addition, the prison administration is responsible for providing maintenance support, care and medical

assistance for persons under house arrest when such measures are carried out in the therapeutic and rehabilitation communities (Ministry of the Interior).

Luxembourg

Currently a pilot-project (see 1.4.2) is being launched in the two national prisons aiming to improve drug prevention and drug care strategies provided to drug-addicts serving their sentence as well as on release. Measures to minimise health hazards have already been taken, such as substitution program or AIDS-preventive sanitary measures. The imminent implementation of the national drug monitoring system (RELIS) within prisons will allow for treatment follow up of released prisoners.

Netherlands

Methadone provision

Policy with regard to the prescription of methadone to detainees was laid down in a circular dated 17 August 2001. The circular contains guidelines and a manual. The objective is to establish a more uniform approach on methadone provision for detainees. Ultimately a larger number of detainees - whether they are transferred from other institutions or arriving from the outside world - should be able to continue their methadone treatment in prison. The circular anticipates the opinion of the National Health Council on medicinal intervention for drug addicts, which is expected to be published this year. The Ministers of Health and Justice requested the opinion in 1998.

Contagious diseases

Policy on preventing the spread of contagious diseases between detainees was updated by circular of 24 September 2001. The policy concerns not just HIV/AIDS, but also other sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis and hepatitis. More than before, the emphasis is placed on (individual) counselling on arrival in the institution targeted primarily on detainees whose behaviour is (potentially) high-risk. The circular also provides information on voluntary testing of detainees for contagious diseases and the associated procedural requirements.

Development of policy on addiction in prison

In autumn 2001 the "addicts in prison" policy group was established. The aim of this policy group is twofold: to enhance the effectiveness of measures taken and to promote the efficient use of resources. The support of all the parties involved is essential if these aims are to be achieved.

The policy group has initiated several projects:

- 1) The front door project, which encompasses a centrally organised assessment, diagnostics and selection of inmates in the institutions as well as the development, description, and establishment of the requisite care arrangements. The project focuses on listing and diagnosis, in contrast to addiction counselling departments (VBAs), which concentrate on motivating and preparing detainees for further treatment.
- 2) The chain management project, with attention given to the role of the various partners in the care chain and the further development of the 'stepped-care' principle.
- 3) A project for the development of a programme for mentally disturbed addicts.

The aforementioned projects provide input for further policy development. A conference will be organised to create a broad basis for implementing care for addicts in prison, after which effective programmes will be developed and carried out.

Penal care facility for addicts (Strafrechtelijke Opvang Verslaafden (SOV))

In 2001 a compulsory care facility was introduced on an experimental basis for reoffending addicts. Judges can place addicts in this newly developed institution for a maximum of two years. Its approach is programmatic and phased (closed, half-open, open). The final (open) phase takes place in the community (under supervision). An innovative aspect of this project is the close involvement of the participating local authorities, which undertake to provide persons who successfully complete the programme with housing and employment. Four institutions have been set up with a total of 300 places in the experimental phase.

Portugal

In prisons there are 5 functioning Units Free of Drugs, one Therapeutic Community and one Leaving House. Methadone substitution programmes are shortly expected to be expanded in the Prison Establishments of Lisbon, Oporto and Tires. The link is preserved between various Prison Establishments and Centres for Assistance to Drug Addicts in so far as the substitutions programmes are uninterrupted whether before or after prison. A protocol to track tuberculosis in prisoners entering 5 Prison Establishments is working. In 2002, the cooperation protocol on compulsory treatment for hardened drug addicts as an alternative to remand, already in force in Coimbra, will be extended to the district courts of Anadia and Figueira da Foz.

Spain

Within the programmes developed in prisons, the National Strategy on Drugs pursues a twofold objective: damage limitation and social integration. At an intrapenitentiary level, this means in practice: prevention, detoxification and damage limitation (maintenance programmes with methadone and syringe exchange programmes). At extrapenitentiary level: prisoners receive treatment within the community.

Sweden

Sweden's aim is that anyone who requires treatment for drug abuse will be able to be offered such treatment. The social services have responsibility for providing drug users with support and help as part of their activity. The National Prisons and Probation Administration is responsible for measures to reduce health risks in prisons. Work in the Government and the Chancery

In the budget bill for 2002 the Government stated that one of the most important tasks of the prison and probation authorities is to combat drug abuse and that action to combat drugs must be intensified throughout the prison and probation system. These statements have been followed up in the official budget allocation document for the same year.

The action plan places special emphasis on the prison and probation system. The measures referred to include so-called '§ 34 placements' (residence outside an institution, for example for care and treatment), contract-based care (probation with a special treatment plan) and supervision.

Work within the prison and probation system

In May 2000 the National Prisons and Probation Administration decided to set up a central consultative group for drug issues with a view to promoting a comprehensive approach, coordination and quality with measures that are capable of making prevention of drug use in the prison and probation system more effective. In October 2001 the group delivered a first part-report with a proposal for measures to combat drugs. The proposal contains a broad spectrum of measures focusing on the motivation and treatment of drug users. Proposals are also made for measures relating

to supervision and safety, since these are a precondition for the success of the treatment services. Proposals were made in the following areas:

1. Identification and investigation
2. Differentiation
3. Motivation and treatment
4. Supervision and safety
5. Cooperation
6. Development of competences

Among the measures taken in the prison and probation system particular mention should be made of work with crime and abuse-related programmes. At the present time, the prison and probation authorities are working on introducing programmes which are scientifically evaluated and which have thus been shown to have a positive effect. The Offender Substance Abuse Pre-release Programme (OSAPP), for example, is a Canadian manual-based group programme which is designed specifically for drug-dependent clients; the programme has been highly effective in Canada in reducing recidivism. In Sweden the programme is being piloted in five institutions during 2001.

The objective of the prison and probation authorities is that all intravenous drug users who are taken into custody will be vaccinated against hepatitis A and B. There are now effective short-term programmes which mean that the first of three injections is given in custody. The prison and probation authorities are at present working on developing vaccination routines.

United Kingdom

An integrated strategy was introduced in 1998 for prisons in England and Wales, building on the Prison Service's previous arrangements. It includes a number of related components:

-CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral, Advice and Throughcare services) are now available in all prisons. This package of services meets the non-clinical needs of the majority of prisoners and provides low intensity, multi-disciplinary drug misuse intervention services. Target 25,000 assessments annually by March 2004.

-Detoxification services have been improved in line with improvements in the community. Target : 27,000 entrants annually by March 2004.

-32 new Rehabilitation programmes have been put in place to bring the total to 50. All are required to work towards meeting rigorous accreditation standards. Target : 5,700 entrants annually by March 2004.

Voluntary Drug Testing has been introduced in prisons across England and Wales, and allows prisoners to make a commitment to remain drug free. Target : at least 28,000 compacts in place by April 2002.

-Mandatory Drug Testing continues in every prison in England and Wales. Target : a random positive rate of 10% or less by March 2004.

-Supply Reduction: a visitors ban policy has been introduced as have increased numbers of passive drug dogs and CCTV in visits areas. Ongoing work includes a project on the supply routes and research into electronic drug detection equipment.

-Underpinning this framework of work is the creation of a package of research into the needs of specific groups of offenders, and the effectiveness of various parts of the strategy and the strategy as a whole.

The Prison Health Policy Unit for Prisons in England and Wales is Collaborating Centre for the 15 nation WHO Health in Prisons Project. The Collaborating Centre's web-site: www.hipp-europe.org.

3.4.4 To consider the results of a study by the EMCDDA into the law and practice in the EU Member States on the handling of drug addicts in the justice system, including issues such as identification of drug addicts following arrest, alternatives to prison, and treatment facilities within the penal system. On this basis, to consider how to share best practice in the area of handling of drug addicts in the justice system.

Austria

The EMCDDA findings provide a basis for the implementation of operational measures proposed. This applies particularly to the measures to establish drug addiction on the basis of laboratory tests and medical/socio-therapeutic history when the prison sentence begins, alternatives to imprisonment before the sentence begins (Section 39 of the Narcotics Law), transfers to therapy establishments during the term of imprisonment and transfer at the right time to treatment facilities either during the term of imprisonment (day release) or immediately after release. Therapists and prison governors exchange information when attending conferences in Austria and abroad and when visiting each other's institutions.

Belgium

Cf. point 3.4.3

Denmark

§78 of the Act on the Implementation of Sentences gives the Prison Service the option of placing drug abusers in custody in public or private treatment institutions outside the Prison Service. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the application of this provision. For examples see the institutions specified in Section 3.4.3 above.

Since 1995 criminal drug abusers have been able in some parts of the country, as an experiment, to receive a suspended sentence subject to receiving treatment for their drug abuse rather than go to prison. The scheme was established jointly by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Social Affairs. The pilot scheme expires at the end of 2002, and is currently being evaluated to assess whether the scheme may be made permanent and nationwide.

In connection with the entry into force of the Act on the Implementation of Sentences on 1 July 2001, the Prison Service is under an obligation to draft plans for sentences and periods of supervision for almost all of the prison population. The plans of action which are being drafted by the Prison Service are an important tool in the task of ensuring that inmates have an opportunity to live a crime-free existence, and giving them a share in the responsibility for their sentences/period of supervision and their circumstances in general. The plan of action therefore controls contact between inmates and the Prison Service. The plan of action is also a tool for reinforcing systematic case work and taking into account all of an inmate's circumstances, in order to permit coherent planning (general view).

Finland

Finland has worked in accordance with its national strategy, because the final results of the study referred to have not been available.

France

(3.4.3 et 3.4.4) La prise en charge des conduites addictives des personnes détenues repose sur l'équipe de secteur psychiatrique, en liaison avec l'équipe de soins somatiques et les centres spécialisés de soins aux toxicomanes. Ce dispositif est complété par la mise en place des unités pluridisciplinaires de préparation à la sortie des personnes ayant un problème de dépendances. Depuis 1999, les conventions d'objectif décrites au point 3.4.2. favorisent le contact des détenus avec des structures éducatives, sanitaires et sociales et permettent notamment la préparation de la sortie, particulièrement en libération conditionnelle avec obligation de soins.

Germany

No information provided.

Greece

In June 1998, upon initiative of the European Observatory on Drug Use, a seminar was organized in Bilbao, Spain concerning alternatives to imprisonment, which can apply in cases of addicted offenders. Greece participated in the Seminar, represented by OKANA.

The alternative penalties provided for in the law and practice of EU Members States were examined during the whole penal procedure, at the stages of preliminary investigation, questioning and execution of penalties. A need was ascertained for the development of alternative penalties and the commitment of all Member States to cooperate in this area of legislative reform.

Two years later, and within the framework of implementation of such policy, EMCDDA, in association with the legal representatives of the EU Member States, created the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) which holds information on the drugs-related legislation of all EU Member States.

Greece is a participant in the aforementioned initiative, which shall substantially help in mutual information and promotion of cooperation, through OKANA cooperating with the other country-partners and European organisations.

Ireland

During the period in which the EMCDDA report was being prepared, significant progress has occurred in relation to drug treatment within the Irish Prison system. The number of prisoners in receipt of maintenance has increased substantially since 2000 (from 184 on 6 December, 2000) and on 16 January, 2002 there were 264 prisoners receiving methadone maintenance. In addition, a further 45 prisoners were receiving methadone detoxification on the same date. This programme is operated with the assistance of consultant input from health service drug treatment staff.

In addition to the provision of both detoxification and maintenance to an expanding number of prisoners, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, has announced his intention to provide drug free wings in all prisons by Summer 2003. At present, such facilities are available in the Training Unit (96 spaces) and St. Patrick's Institution (76 spaces) and planning is underway to expand this to other prisons. In addition the three open centres (Loughan House, Shelton Abbey, and Shanganagh Castle) operate as drug-free prisons.

A pilot Drug Court has been set up in the North Inner City of Dublin and aims to provide opportunities to divert people away from the criminal justice system into alternative and more effective treatment and rehabilitation programmes. Subject to a positive evaluation, the National Drug Strategy recommends that the Drugs Court model should first be extended to all Local Drugs Task Force areas and then to other areas, as appropriate.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

Drug legislation has been amended recently to allow better handling of drug addicts in the justice system, including a more diversified panel of penal sanctions and suppression of prison sentence for cannabis use. During the preparatory phase, the law and practises of other Member states were taken into account.

The pilot project referred to under 3.4.3 will further improve psycho-socio-medical care provided to drug law offenders.

Netherlands

The study has not been made available yet.

Portugal

See item 3.43.

Spain

Article 20-2° of the Criminal Code provides for exemption from criminal responsibility in cases where "when the criminal act was committed, the person was in a state of complete intoxication resulting from the consumption of alcoholic beverages, toxic drugs, narcotic drugs or psychotropic or other substances which have similar effects, provided the person did not seek such substances with a view to committing the infringement and had not premeditated or could not have premeditated the infringement, or was under the influence of an abstinence syndrome resulting from his addiction to such substances which prevented him from understanding the illicit nature of the act or from acting according to that understanding".

Within the criminal justice system we intervene at three different stages in the process: A) detention: with programmes in police stations and courts. The objective here is to identify drugs-related problems at an early stage. B) sentencing: non-custodial alternatives are proposed. The aim is to avoid addicts going to prison and to treat them within the community. The measures proposed in terms of criminal justice are: suspended sentences, alternative security measures and sentences. C) prison (programmes developed in penitentiary institutions): we are working in this field at two levels: firstly, intrapenitentiary initiatives, prevention programmes, detoxification, habit-breaking and damage limitation, and secondly, transferring prisoners from the penitentiary system to receive treatment within the community. The legal basis for this "transfer" is as follows: third degree of category, community-based therapeutic communities, day release up to 8 o'clock (outpatient treatment) and conditional release (on condition that the treatment is followed).

Sweden

Activities have already been developed within the prison and probation system to motivate drug users taken into custody to consider care. There is also the possibility of commuting the whole (contract-based care) or parts of a prison sentence ('§ 34 care') to care in the normal treatment system.

United Kingdom

Focal Point is lead contractor on the Study on Prosecution of Drug Users. The report has been provided in early March 2001 and follow-through action will be considered. ECPN (European Crime Prevention Network) should provide a good forum for exchanging information. The Council political decision to establish the ECPN was taken in May 2001.

3.5 Training and Interchange of experience in the prevention of drug use

3.5.1 To promote the creation of a co-ordinated qualification skill in the area of drug prevention.

Austria

Within the framework of a cooperation project involving the 9 centres of excellence for addiction prevention and a scientific institute, an "addiction prevention guide for Austrian centres of excellence" has been developed. In addition to defining the positioning in terms of content and the service profiles, this guide contains basic strategies, task definitions and professionalisation guidelines.

Belgium

Néant.

Denmark

Existing initiatives are not for the formalisation of qualifications in the field of drug prevention, but for various kinds of network for exchange and development. The National Board of Health co-operates with the local authority network of alcohol and drug advisers and has been responsible for activities designed to develop qualifications for this group. The National Board of Health also co-operates with medical officers of health at regional symposia and elsewhere where information is gathered about new trends on the drug scene. The Board also holds national conferences on new developments in the field for key staff of local authorities. Some offices work continuously on the development of regional networks for key staff in youth training and primary/lower secondary schools.

Finland

In Finland the central state drug treatment training corresponds to the drug information days organised each year. Here drugs are the central focus of training regarding both preventive and treatment work. A network of municipal co-ordinators for drug prevention work has been created, via which the intention is to develop training work and distribute information on successful drug work initiatives. Separately funded programmes have been organised for improving the know-how of youth workers and voluntary workers working with young people as well as school staff from 2001 onwards. (cf. also 3.1.2.4.).

France

Un des objectifs prioritaires de l'actuel plan national est l'élaboration d'une culture commune à tous les professionnels, spécialisés ou non, intervenant dans le domaine des drogues et des dépendances ou plus largement auprès des jeunes.

La poursuite de cet objectif donne lieu à l'élaboration d'outils de formation (référentiels de compétences et contenus de connaissances et de formations) construits en concertation interministérielle et mis à la disposition du public, notamment sur le site « www.drogues.gouv.fr » ainsi qu'à la mise en place aux niveaux national et local de formations interministérielles et de formations spécifiques à la prévention des agents des services répressifs, des professionnels éducatifs, sociaux et de santé du secteur public ou associatif.

Germany

In the individual Länder, Centres for Addiction Prevention have been set up in varying numbers. Individual Länder have already developed ranges of qualifications and profiles for staff in prevention (e.g. Thuringia, North-Rhine Westphalia, Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein). There has been no harmonisation at federal level yet, but this is the subject of coordination discussions in the Federal Government-Länder Coordinating Group on Addiction Prevention.

Greece

In 2000, OKANA in association with EKTEPN undertook a Pan-Hellenic research for the evaluation of the difficulties and needs of the Prevention Centres, among others, in order to investigate educational shortages and needs of the prevention staff and to develop a relevant policy on the basis of the results. Since 2001, a coordinated educational action aimed at prevention staff was launched, through the assignment by OKANA of relevant educational programmes to specific specialized bodies. Such programmes are implemented regularly and are undergoing continuous supervision and evaluation by OKANA. For the purposes of evaluation of the educational bodies, a specific methodology and tools were developed in association with EKTEPN.

The three main educational bodies in the area of drug prevention are the Training Centre (OKANA/UMHRI), KETHEA and the Hellenic Centre for Intercultural Psychiatry and Care. The first one is responsible for delivering the main three-month basic education of prevention staff on prevention issues, training on training material given by Centre and which concerns secondary education students, parents and young people out of school and training on ways of handling users seeking help at Prevention Centres. KETHEA has undertaken to deliver training on the material entitled "Skills for primary school students" and training on the networking of Prevention Centres at local and regional level, while the Hellenic Centre for Intercultural Psychiatry and Care trains the prevention staff on cultural and ethnic minorities and on interventions in the army.

Ireland

The Department of Health and Children funds a Diploma course and a Masters Programme in Addiction Studies through the Department of Social Studies in Trinity College. It has provided funding to the Irish Association of Alcohol and Addiction Counsellors to improve training for its members. In addition, a number of Health Boards support Regional and local based training programmes. Doctors involved in treatment of opiate users are provided with training (run by the Irish College of General Practitioners). There will be an examination of the current provision of

training for all agencies involved in drug misuse to identify and address any gaps in this training.

A number of health boards have employed special drugs prevention officers, who work with health promotion officers in developing responses to drug problem and in developing programmes aimed at schools, parents, youth groups and community groups. Teachers involved in the delivery of substance abuse prevention programmes in schools have been given in-service training. This training will be augmented during 2002 by training in social personal and health education, which will become compulsory in all second level schools in September, 2003.

Italy

Within the framework of the DCSA, a general planning and coordination office has been set up with the task of cooperating with the competent officers from the Department of Public Security and the other General Directorates for the individual definition of intervention lines of the Ministry of the Interior in the area of the fight against drugs and the prevention of drug addiction. There are links between the activities which are the responsibility of the Central Directorate and those of the Permanent Observatory set up within the Ministry of the Interior and with those of the Prefectures. Relations have been forged with the other State departments, with public authorities and with associations working in the field of drug addiction prevention (Ministry of the Interior).

Italy is participating in the European networks on the training of prevention and treatment operators and undertakes to identify, on the basis of research on the prevailing indicators, good practices at European level to ensure their capitalisation, benchmarking and reproduction (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

Training packages for teachers and health professionals are included in teachers' curriculum. Discussions on whether to include such packages in medical students' curriculum are currently being held.

Netherlands

The Dutch School for Public Health offers training for prevention workers giving rise to technical or academic qualifications.

The 'Dutch Association for Prevention and GVO Professionals' has produced a professional code of conduct for 2000-2003 and a job description for prevention workers. For several years the Trimbos Institute has offered a basic course in addict care incorporating prevention aspects. A certificate is issued to persons completing the course successfully. Lastly, the National Association for Mental Health Care (GGZ Nederland) has started a programme within the framework of "Scoring results" (see 3.1.3.3): infrastructure training in addiction care, in which prevention aspects are addressed. The objective is to set up learning networks in which addict care centres cooperate with a view to implementing the results of "Scoring resultaten" (3.1.3.3) or scientific research. In addition, within the framework of the general quality policy, certificates will also be issued for prevention activities in accordance with the established criteria.

Portugal

The Policy of Education for Health has been progressively integrated, in the initial training of teachers, specifically at the level of Higher Education Colleges and other

Higher Education institutions. Training has been consolidated at the level of School Association Training Centres, which ensure continuous training of teachers. The following courses are mentioned: Permanent Training Programme for Prevention of Drug Addictions and course on Drug Addictions and Primary Prevention (see 3.1.2.4.).

Spain

Another objective pursued by the National Strategy on Drugs is to enhance the training of education staff in primary and secondary schools on the problems connected with drug abuse. This also includes the development of an authorisation and accreditation process for the training of teachers and prevention programmes within schools and the approval of teaching materials for use in schools.

Sweden

Coordination work has been carried out under the auspices of the Swedish Association of Local Authorities. In addition, the National Public Health Institute has the task of being a centre of excellence for methods for preventive work.

United Kingdom

Development of training package for teachers and connexion advisers. Supported by £2m funding (£1m for teachers, £1m for connexion advisers).

3.5.2 To develop and implement a network of trainers and professionals in the health and social sector who work with drug users.

Austria

A special network has been set up in Austria with the Austrian drugs experts' working group. A number of important activities have been organised to facilitate the networking of the health and social sectors working in the drugs field, including many meetings and scientific exchanges, for example within the framework of the Wiener Zeitschrift für Suchtforschung.

Belgium

Il existe dans chaque communauté des organismes non-gouvernementaux de concertation regroupant les organismes de terrain. Par le biais des plates formes psychiatriques implantées dans chaque province, une concertation permanente existe entre l'ensemble des structures concernées par les problèmes médico-sociaux.

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

The memorandum of the drug treatment group in summer 2001 proposed that a network of essential experts be created for drug treatment trainers. It was proposed that the maintenance of the network be co-ordinated by a co-operation body, which would also have the central task of monitoring national and international developments in drug treatment, especially in the field of drug treatment for opioid dependence, in order to create a basis for national development work.

France

Des réseaux, constitués par les intervenants en toxicomanie interviennent à des degrés divers dans la prise en charge, la prévention, la formation ou le suivi social. Ils sont encouragés dans le cadre de protocoles d'intervention identifiés et de conventions d'objectifs évaluables conclu avec la MILDT.

Germany

No information provided.

Greece

At present the number of networks existing in the country for facing substance addiction in the areas of staff education, prevention and treatment is limited. The largest network of professionals existing at national level is the Greek Charter of the European Association of Professionals Working In the Drug Field, ITACA, which was created in the early 90s.

Further, networking between co-responsible professionals is the result of individual initiatives of the bodies acting in the area of prevention and treatment. For instance, KETHEA is a Treatment Centre providing a wide variety of services aimed at various population groups, also cooperating with other bodies of complementary action. OKANA has a network of treatment services, while it is expected that the networking of Prevention Centres (56), the scientific supervision of which is performed by OKANA, shall be improved since soon they will also be interlinked electronically.

However, existing individual networks cannot be considered capable to substitute a national network consolidating coordinated action.

Further, the participation of Greece in the European program of "Treatment System Research on European Addiction Treatment (TREAT 2000)", through the UMHRI, aims, among others, to enlarge networking, point out needs and problems in the networking among treatment bodies, as well as with the wider health system of Athens.

Moreover, another step towards the improvement of networking shall be the development of treatment units by health region, the interconnection of substitution treatment units with the National Health System and, as mentioned in the five-year planning of OKANA, the creation of network of professionals at local level in order to ensure the interconnection of psychosocial and medical services and which shall include, depending on the region, specialized doctors in large hospitals or Social Security Institution practices, psychiatrists at University or other psychiatric units, specialized welfare staff, as well as staff of the OKANA Prevention Centres.

Ireland

Various disciplines have developed national, regional and local networks. A manual of all training courses available to drugs service personnel was developed by the Department of Tourism Sport and Recreation in 2000. The Department of Health and Children has requested those working in the area to identify further gaps in training that need to be addressed. In 2000 and 2001 it provided funding to the Irish Association of Alcohol and Addiction Counsellors to provide additional training and support to its members

Italy

Article 75 of the Decree of the President of the Republic no. 309/90 establishes within the internal civil administration of the Ministry of the Interior an appropriate

allocation of social workers who assist the Prefect in his work in the field of drug addiction and who cooperate with the public service for drug addiction and the other structures operating in the territory. Furthermore, the Prefect may use voluntary personnel provided it is checked that they have demonstrated competence in the field of rehabilitation of drug addicts (Ministry of the Interior).

Italy is participating in the European networks on the training of prevention and treatment operators and undertakes to identify, on the basis of research on the prevailing indicators, good practices at European level to ensure their capitalisation, benchmarking and reproduction (Ministry of Labour).

There are many professional and scientific organisations of public and private sector experts and operators working in the field of addiction in Italy. Many of these also collaborate in the activities of the European Union, in particular via the various European drug abuse prevention networks (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

Training, empowering strategies and networking for all health professionals have still to be developed. Contacts are made with professional associations. A multidisciplinary approach is encouraged.

Netherlands

See 3.5.1

Portugal

There is a national fund for trainers in the area of drugs and drug addictions, staffed by professionals from the various action areas (physicians, primary prevention and social reintegration specialists), researchers and academics who develop training in the various aspects of drug addiction.

Spain

The National Strategy on Drugs also gives a high priority to the promotion of initiatives aimed at training and retraining (preferably young) sociocultural instructors, leisure monitors and other social mediators as drug addiction prevention agents.

Sweden

The Swedish Association for the Treatment of Drug Addicts has district-based groupings with advanced training and conferences on the subject. It is also a driving force in the development of a certification system for those working in the care of drug users. Similarly, a network has been formed for double diagnosis (abuse and mental disturbance). This network is a collaboration between a number of authorities and institutions and will act as a channel for information in the care system. For several years, there has also been a network for those treating cannabis users, which also acts as a channel for information within that specialist field. The National Board of Health and Welfare is the authority which has most contact with these networks. This aspect is also highlighted in the national action plan.

United Kingdom

See entry in 3.1.2.4.

3.5.3 To promote the exchange of best practice in the area of prevention and to ensure that all successful programmes are brought to the attention of other Member States and the Commission.

Austria

See answer to 3.2.3.

Belgium

La Belgique, via son point focal et ses sous-points focaux, participe à la base de données EDDRA. A noter que des associations (ONG) participent à des réseaux européens.

Denmark

The National Board of Health has set up an intranet in conjunction with local authority alcohol and drug advisers which will be used to disseminate details of new actions and the exchange of specific project experience. The Board also supports major evaluations of regional and national prevention projects. The Board /National Focal Point for EMCDDA also takes part in the EDDRA network, reporting on selected evaluated projects to the EDDRA database on a continuous basis.

Finland

The EMCDDA's EDDRA database and its development so as to better serve this paragraph of the Action Plan should be elevated to a prime position as a means of disseminating successful demand prevention initiatives/programmes/practices when exchanging information internationally. During the Finnish presidency a seminar was held on preventive work carried out by monitoring authorities, from which a book was published on the role of law enforcement in drug prevention.

France

La France a adapté le questionnaire de la base de données européenne EDDRA pour opérer un recensement des actions de prévention conduites et les porter à la connaissance de tous les acteurs de prévention en France et dans les États membres. L'OFDT assume ce travail de collecte, de diffusion et de transmission à l'OEDT.

Germany

A coordination meeting is held with representatives of the Länder twice each year under the direction of the Federal Centre for Health Education. Subjects discussed include information on successful programmes and projects. The exchange is promoted systematically through reports given by the Länder (brief reports) and an annual written document on innovative projects and priorities for the annual work programme (project list).

Greece

The exchange of best practice and successful programmes in the area of prevention is mainly achieved in the following ways:

- a) through the Exchange on Drug Demand Reduction Action (EDDRA) and the relevant EMCDDA European Database, where at present 14 Greek prevention programmes appear;
- b) through the presentation of successful prevention programmes aimed at children and young people to the Mentor Project "Emerging Lessons Learnt in Drug Abuse

Prevention: A Global Review” (International Member Foundation & UNDCP), to which 16 prevention programmes were sent;

c) through the sending of two programmes as “best practice in promoting mental health in adolescents and young people” which was a program of Mental Health Europe – European Regional Council of the World Federation for Mental Health; and
d) through a special detailed mention to successful programmes in the annual national reports EKTEPN sends to EMCDDA.

Ireland

Ireland is represented on all relevant European working groups where best practice and successful programmes are often highlighted, e.g. the European Commission’s Drug Dependence Programme, the Horizontal Drugs Group and the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. Through these links it shares information with European colleagues on all aspects of prevention and treatment modalities. Irish projects have been partners in a number of projects funded by the Drug Dependence Programme. Irish personnel participate in workshops and conferences wherever possible e.g. Pompidou Group conference on benzodiazepine use in 2001.

Italy

Italy is participating in the European networks on the training of prevention and treatment operators and undertakes to identify, on the basis of research on the prevailing indicators, good practices at European level to ensure their capitalisation, benchmarking and reproduction (Ministry of Labour).

Luxembourg

CePT and the Division for Preventive Medicine of the Directorate of Health participate in a broad range of information and best practice sharing networks. Information on successful programmes and data of evaluations are available on the CePT website.

The EMCDDA web database is increasingly promoted by the national NFP. The national EDRRA co-ordinator works in close collaboration with national project planners, providing them with advice during the conceptualisation phase and the opportunity to use EDDRA as a widely accessible ‘presentation window’ of their project at the national and international levels. Evaluation practices have clearly evolved since the implementation of EDDRA and its active promotion by the NFP.

Netherlands

Responsibility for prevention and care lies primarily with local authorities. The Trimbos Institute houses the National Support Centre for the Prevention of Addiction and Substance Use (Landelijk Steunpunt Preventie van verslavingen en middelengebruik), which functions in a similar way to a helpdesk and centralises research on the effectiveness of projects. The Trimbos Institute also carries out evaluations of prevention programmes. As part of the “Programme of Community action on the prevention of drug dependency”, successful Dutch EU-funded projects are also carried out in other Member States; this encourages international exchanges of information.

Portugal

- There are regular meetings for the exchange of expertise and definition of intervention strategies, as well as participation in Meeting / Seminars where good

practice is discussed and where thought on work undertaken is encouraged, specifically relating to young people, tobacco and alcohol.

- Participation in the EDDRA project and in the European Network of Schools Promoting Health.

Spain

Spain has included in the EDDRA database many prevention projects since the start of its operations.

Sweden

These are the core tasks which are included in the contract between Sweden's national focal point and the EMCDDA. Work has begun and examples of successful drugs projects have been reported to the EMCDDA.

United Kingdom

Focal Point has given close attention to EDDRA, the EMCDDA-coordinated www database of evaluated prevention programs (all aspects of demand reduction).

DH pays for local evaluations to be written up and disseminates them through the World Wide Web (www.locatenet.org.uk). In addition, the Department has funded reviews of the evidence base, which were published during 2001 and are available for comment on www.doh.gov.uk/drugs.

4. Supply Reduction

4.1. To reinforce the fight against organised crime, illicit drug trafficking and related organised crime as well as other drug-related crime, and to step up police, customs and judicial co-operation between Member States (Strategy aim 5)

4.1.1. To reduce substantially over five years the availability of illicit drugs (Strategy target 4)

4.1.1.1 To ensure a high and uniform level of security at the external borders of the EU, and where appropriate, to establish joint control teams, including, for example, police, customs immigration and border guards.

Austria

Mixed control teams with police and customs forces are being set up at the external borders of the EU, which will further reinforce cooperation with the immigration services.

Belgium

Le plan national de sécurité pour 2001-2002 prévoit de renforcer l'effort d'interdiction aux frontières extérieures de l'UE, en particulier en ce qui concerne l'importation de cocaïne. Cet objectif du plan vise également une meilleure coopération entre les services de douanes et de la police fédérale. Un autre objectif de ce plan vise l'amélioration des contrôles à l'exportation afin d'intercepter d'avantages les exportations de drogues synthétiques quittant le territoire de l'UE par la Belgique. Ces objectifs du plan national de sécurité sont en voie d'élaboration.

Denmark

At both a local and central level, there is close co-operation in border areas between the police and the Customs and Tax Authorities with a view to ensuring the effective surveillance and investigation of drug smuggling.

What are known as Police and Customs Groups have been set up on the basis of local agreements between local police and Customs and Tax Authorities. At present there are two such groups which are located respectively in Lolland-Falster and on the Dano-German land border in Sønderjylland. Since 1987 these groups have been engaged in intensive multi-disciplinary co-operation on practical surveillance in border areas and the investigation of actual cases.

It should also be noted that a skeleton agreement has been drafted on co-operation between Copenhagen's police and the Customs Centre in Copenhagen. The objective of this agreement is to strengthen the surveillance efforts and good practice on action against drug smuggling. Copenhagen's police and the Customs Centre in Copenhagen have also concluded a special agreement on action against drug smuggling via Copenhagen Airport at Kastrup.

Agreements have also been concluded between Copenhagen's police and the Customs Centre in Copenhagen on action against drug smuggling via shipping in the Port of Copenhagen.

Finland

The Government has issued a decree on co-operation between the police, customs and frontier guard services (257/22.3.2001), which entered into force on 25.3.2001. The aim of the decree is to promote co-operation between the police, customs authorities and frontier guard such that the sector-specific, parallel tasks set for these authorities which aim for the same goal are carried out appropriately, economically and flexibly. The police, customs and frontier guard have a common drug strategy which is based on legislation in force, the Government Decision in Principle on drug policy approved on 22.12.1998 and the EU's drug strategy for 2000-2004 and the action plan drawn up on the basis of this. The police, customs and frontier guard drug strategy and the associated action plan pay particular attention to the EU's recommendations for control measures at the external borders of the EU and Schengen, especially on drug-related matters.

France

Afin de concilier la libre circulation et la lutte contre les trafics illicites, y compris aux frontières extérieures, la douane française a réorganisé en 1997 son dispositif de lutte contre la fraude, notamment en renforçant et en rationalisant les services spécialisés dans la recherche et le traitement du renseignement ainsi que dans l'analyse de risque et le ciblage. Dans ce nouveau dispositif, la lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants figure parmi les priorités définies pour l'action des services.

Les façades maritimes constituant l'essentiel des frontières extérieures de la France, la douane est particulièrement sensibilisée aux risques de trafics illicites par la voie maritime. Elle dispose de moyens juridiques, matériels et humains pour assurer une surveillance du trafic maritime.

Par ailleurs, compte tenu du caractère international de la fraude en matière maritime, la douane française a inscrit son action dans un cadre international de coopération stratégique et opérationnelle. Elle a ainsi passé un certain nombre d'accords bilatéraux ou multilatéraux avec les États des zones maritimes où elle exerce ses contrôles.

Au plan national, l'action de la douane s'inscrit dans le cadre de l'action globale de l'État en mer. Compte tenu de la multiplicité des services engagés dans la mise en œuvre de celle-ci, des instances de coordination existent qui visent notamment à optimiser dans ce cadre l'utilisation des ressources matérielles et humaines de ceux-ci. Au niveau européen, des dispositifs de coopération régionale ont été mis en place, sous-tendus par la volonté des partenaires européens d'exercer une surveillance efficace des frontières externes de l'Union européenne dans les secteurs géographiques les plus sensibles au trafic.

Dans le secteur Atlantique/Manche/Mer du Nord, des opérations aéro-maritimes de contrôle, dites quadripartites, sont ainsi organisées en collaboration avec les douanes britanniques, espagnoles et portugaises. Ainsi, la division garde-côtes de Nantes a ainsi développé une tradition opérationnelle avec les pays proches tels l'Espagne, le Portugal et la Grande-Bretagne.

En Méditerranée, zone particulièrement sensible au trafic de stupéfiants, la douane française entretient de très bonnes relations exemplaires de coopération avec ses homologues italiennes et espagnoles. Des opérations conjointes aéro-maritimes de contrôle, dites tripartites, sont ainsi régulièrement organisées par les douanes italienne, espagnole et française.

Sur le vecteur aérien, la douane a signé plusieurs accords liant Roissy à d'autres aéroports internationaux afin de favoriser l'obtention de renseignements et la coopération opérationnelle, notamment en vue de la protection de la frontière extérieure.

Enfin, le groupe de coopération douanière initie régulièrement des opérations conjointes de contrôle sur les différents vecteurs de fraude, tel les vecteurs maritime ou aérien.

Germany

Cooperation between the customs administration and the border authorities in surveillance of the external borders of the EU is generally working without any difficulties. It also takes place partly under a system of combined personnel in which customs officers and federal border guards carry out checks jointly.

Greece

Border Guarding Departments of the Ministry of Public Order have been set up and operate made up of police and border police officers and act along the country's entire land borderline. Thus, the controls performed along the land borderline have been intensified, while the additional force that has been hired since 2001 has reinforced the Border Guarding Departments already operating and staffed 11 new departments in prefectures adjacent to border prefectures. The Border Guarding Departments operating in frontier regions are by now Control Zone A, the Border Guarding Departments of prefectures adjacent to frontier prefectures constitute the Control Zone B and police controls in the mainland constitute Control Zone C.

In the 5-year customs operational action plan it is suggested that the Customs Authority participate in the setting up of joint mobile investigation groups, along with the Police and other co-competent services, for external borders surveillance, also with their participation in the special border guard corps.

In order to fight organized crime, Law 2928/2001 integrates many of the recommendations of the EU Action Plan (definition of crime organisations, protection of witnesses, legal responsibility of individuals and firms, DNA analysis, lenience measures for persons cooperating with justice etc.).

Law 2713/1999 should also be mentioned, which sets up a Hellenic Police Internal Affairs Service. A competent staff service of strategic importance is the 3rd Drug Squad of the Hellenic Police Headquarters Public Safety Directorate.

15 pure services operate at operational level:

-Two central Narcotics Sub-Directorates in Athens and Thessaloniki with wide local competencies;

-13 Drug Squads along the border line of the country and at the country's international airports.

Non pure services the main action of which is fighting drugs:

-Special Drug Squads in all Police Departments and Police Stations with general competencies throughout the country;

-Crime Prevention and Suppression Squads in all Police Directorates of the country.

Ireland

An Garda Síochána operate in collaboration with the Customs and Excise Service (Revenue Commissioners) on a regular basis. The Memorandum of Understanding between Customs and the Gardaí and its Operational Protocol provide for the establishment of joint control teams.

Italy

The UN Conference held in Palermo from 12 to 16 December 2000 saw the opening for signature of the United Nations Convention against organised transnational crime and related additional protocols. On 12.12.2000 Italy signed this instrument and the additional protocol against trafficking in persons and the protocol to combat trafficking in migrants by sea, land and air. The draft law ratifying the Convention and the related protocols is currently being examined by the competent offices of this Ministry. A consultative committee for the implementation of the Convention - set up under the Ministerial Decree of the Minister of Justice of 28 May 2001 - is currently organising, in cooperation with the ISISC (International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences), two seminars for the promotion of the ratification and implementation of the Convention (Ministry of Justice).

At the Italian border customs there are already various forms of cooperation among the customs personnel, *Guardia di Finanza* police and border police which ensure a high and uniform level of security at our external borders (Ministry of Finance - Customs).

Luxembourg

A high level of security is ensured at the national airport, which is the only external border of the EU referred to the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg. In this context, police and customs co-operation is common practice.

Netherlands

At Schiphol national airport joint teams consisting of representatives of the customs department and the Royal Dutch Constabulary (Marechaussee) perform drugs checks on travellers. Short-term joint investigation teams comprising members of the customs department and police (the so-called "Hit and Run Containers Team") investigate drugs finds by the customs department in freight.

Portugal

The system of co-ordination, in the fight against the illicit drug-trafficking which exists in Portugal, is in place in almost all criminal police institutions, customs and appropriate security services, on various levels, on the external frontiers of the European Union:

- Judicial Police;
 - Republican National Guard;
 - Public Security Police;
 - General Management of Customs and Special Taxes on Consumption;
- Service for Foreigners and Frontiers.

Spain

Within the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs, the National Strategy on Drugs works on coordination projects aimed at implementing joint initiatives among these risk analysis groups along with the other police services, especially the National Police Force.

Our country is part of the Schengen Area which was set up to reinforce the borders of the twelve countries which signed the agreement and to create joint border teams. Spain has also set up joint police stations with its neighbours France and Portugal.

Sweden

Border controls at external border have high priority for the customs authorities. There is also well developed cooperation between police and customs authorities.

United Kingdom

The UK continues to work with other Member States to ensure that the Candidate countries meet the JHA Acquis on accession. The UK will be participating in the Border Control module of the EU funded PHARE programme, which will provide training to ensure the Candidate countries meet the EU Acquis in this area. We are providing training to the Czech Republic and Slovakia on general border management and tackling illegal immigrant networks. We have also been chosen to assist Malta with its border management under the twinning project. The UK took part in the High Impact Operation in October 2001. Member States and candidate countries worked together to combat illegal immigration at the future external borders of the EU. We worked with Ireland and the Czech Republic. Future similar operations are planned, and the UK will take part in them. Further afield the UK has been providing operational assistance/training to the State Border Service of Bosnia Herzegovina. We are also taking part in the Stability Pact's Migration and Asylum Initiative, which aims to assist the Balkan countries with legislation and capacity building. Again we are working with Bosnia Herzegovina. The UK has recently established an Immigration Liaison Officer network in the Western Balkans area. The officers share intelligence on these source and transit countries. There are plans afoot to develop the network. The UK is in favour of this. The European Commission is drafting a paper on European Border Management. We are looking forward to this paper and are supportive of initiatives to increase operational co-operation of Member States border officials at both the current and future external borders of the EU.

In the UK, the Parliamentary Home Affairs Committee has submitted a report to the Home Secretary recommending that existing border control agencies should be combined into a single frontier force on the basis of secondment and direct employment, but with clear lines of communication back to parent agencies. Rather

than the creation of a single frontier force, joined up working between the agencies and strategic co-direction are seen as the way forward. Better joint working should be provided by a ministerial group to which the official Border Agencies Directors Group should report at least four times a year. The UK has an established system for linking border agencies, including memoranda of understanding and regular joint working groups on national, regional and local bases. Internationally customs in the UK takes part in joint operations with appropriate agencies in other MS and accession countries.

4.1.1.3 Taking into account the existing EU systems for exchange of information, to work together in the relevant Council bodies, to reinforce their efforts against maritime drug trafficking, including the provision of training courses on the identification and surveillance of suspicious vessels, and establishing procedures for boarding and searching vessels where appropriate.

Austria

Not applicable to Austria.

Belgium

La Belgique a procédé à des surveillances et également à l'arraisonnement de navires transportant des quantités importantes de drogues en haute mer dans le passé. Les services concernés de la police fédérale, ainsi que les autorités judiciaires, disposent du savoir faire et de procédures permettant de mener à bien ce genre d'opération.

Denmark

As Danish police do not have ships or other equipment at their disposal to monitor the maritime frontier from the sea, the police, the Customs and Tax Authorities and Denmark's Ministry of Defence (Navy) co-operate with a view to ensuring both general surveillance of maritime territory and "means of transport" for the police in connection with actual police operations at sea. This co-operation also provides the police with access to information about vessels which because of their route or behaviour deviate from the normal picture and may therefore be considered to represent a suspicious circumstance in relation, for example, to drug smuggling.

Danish police frequently take part in preparatory activity or exercises with Denmark's Armed Forces in connection with actual maritime operations.

In the context of PTN Co-operation (Police and Customs Co-operation in Scandinavia) Denmark takes part in actual projects with the other Scandinavian countries, including co-ordinated operations in relation to the seizure of drugs on cruise ships which put into Scandinavian ports during the course of the summer.

Finland

The Second Naples Convention, which is a customs co-operation convention between EU Member States, contains provisions on specific forms of co-operation. The convention contains provisions among other things on pursuit and surveillance at sea. During this year Finland will finalise national approval actions concerning the convention and seek to also include in these actions taking place at sea.

France

La lutte contre le trafic par voie maritime fait l'objet de toute l'attention des services français.

Dans ce domaine, la coopération entre la police nationale et les autres partenaires, douane et gendarmerie est particulièrement recherchée, car la complémentarité entre les services joue un rôle clé, eu égard aux moyens matériels et pouvoirs juridiques propres à chaque administration. Une coopération déjà ancienne est illustrée par la participation active de la police, de la douane et de la gendarmerie dans l'animation et la gestion du Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-Drogue (C.I.F.A.D.) de Martinique . Ce centre de formation, à vocation régionale, consacre un volume horaire important aux cours dispensés pour la mise en œuvre de l'art 17 de la Convention de Vienne de 1988, et plus généralement pour l'action de l'Etat en mer.

L'expertise des trois administrations dans ce domaine fait du CIFAD un centre de référence dans la Caraïbe.

Pour améliorer le dispositif opérationnel, ces trois administrations ont décidé de créer un groupe de travail qui va renforcer la coordination, au plan interne, dans la zone.

Concernant plus particulièrement les douanes françaises, des actions ont été menées sur les plans national et européen :

- Sur le plan européen, la douane française participe depuis plusieurs années au système MARINFO, dispositif de coopération dans la lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants, de cigarettes et d'alcool par voie maritime. MARINFO reçoit et diffuse les compte rendus des saisies effectuées ainsi que les suspicions de fraude avec pour objectif de dégager des profils de fraude, d'analyser les modes opératoires employés et de renforcer la capacité de recherche de la fraude des participants. Les contacts sont directs entre des agents de terrain employant les mêmes procédures et les mêmes techniques de sélection des chargements suspects. Ils peuvent ainsi échanger en temps réel les renseignements ou éléments de suspicion dont ils disposent. Ces relations sont souvent complétées par l'échange d'équipes entre ports voisins, ce qui permet une connaissance non seulement des hommes, mais du contexte de travail propre à chaque port. Par ailleurs, la douane française participe également au groupe de contact RALFH⁴, qui réunit les directeurs des douanes des 5 ports les plus importants du nord de l'Europe (d'où le nom de RALFH pour Rotterdam, Anvers, Le Havre, Félixstowe, Hambourg). Créé début 2000, sous l'impulsion de la Commission et financé dans le cadre du programme « douane 2002 », ce groupe a pour objectif de mettre en place un système direct de coopération, notamment par le biais d'échanges de fonctionnaires. Afin de rendre plus concrète la coopération entre les 5 ports, il a ainsi été décidé de procéder à des échanges d'agents sur une courte période (1 à 2 semaines) autour de 3 activités douanières :

- le contrôle des navires (ciblage, vérification et fouille) ;
- le ciblage des conteneurs ;
- les Sycoscans.

En 2001, dix agents du Havre ont participé à ces échanges et deux douaniers néerlandais seront accueillis par les services du Havre en 2002.

Enfin, en matière de coopération opérationnelle, la douane française a organisé en mai 2001 une opération internationale douanière aéro-maritime de contrôles renforcés en Méditerranée baptisée « Sindbad ». Cette opération visait à lutter contre la contrebande organisée, notamment de stupéfiants et de marchandises sensibles, empruntant le vecteur maritime en Méditerranée en intensifiant la surveillance

⁴ Créé début 2000, ce groupe réunit les directeurs des douanes des 5 ports les plus importants du nord de l'Europe (d'où le nom de RALFH pour Rotterdam, Anvers, Le Havre, Félixstowe, Hambourg).

douanière aéro-maritime de la Méditerranée afin d'identifier, suivre, contrôler et éventuellement intercepter tout navire soupçonné de se livrer à ce type de trafic. Elle avait également pour objectif de définir des procédures de coordination opérationnelle et tester leur mise en œuvre. Cette action a rassemblé les unités et services opérationnels des pays de l'Union européenne appartenant au pourtour méditerranéen et des pays du pourtour méditerranéen partenaires de l'Union européenne. De plus, des pays membres de l'Union européenne non situés sur le bassin méditerranéen ont été associés à l'opération par l'échange et le traitement du renseignement maritime.

- Sur le plan national, la douane a achevé en 2001 l'élaboration de deux guides techniques relatifs à la visite des navires de commerce et à la visite des navires de plaisance. Ces guides, qui recensent de manière exhaustive les caractéristiques techniques des navires de commerce et de plaisance ont pour objectif de renseigner le mieux possible les services opérationnels sur les différentes méthodes susceptibles d'être employées pour dissimuler des stupéfiants à bord de navires. Ils ont été également conçus comme un outil pédagogique devant servir de support à des actions de formation professionnelle des agents.

Le double objectif poursuivi par ces guides est pleinement atteint, puisqu'ils font désormais partie de la documentation de bord des services garde-côtes, et qu'ils seront utilisés lors des stages de formation dispensés par l'école nationale des brigades des douanes de La Rochelle.

Germany

Under the relevant legislation (for example the Convention on the use of information technology for customs purposes and the Convention on mutual assistance and cooperation between customs administrations) the customs administrations of the EU Member States exchange information inter alia on combating maritime drugs trafficking. In this connection the Federal Criminal Police Office has the function of a centre for the international exchange of maritime information under the name 'MAR-INFO NORTH'.

The Federal Customs Administration takes part in international surveillance operations (for example in the EU Council Working Party on Customs Cooperation) in the monitoring of maritime transport (also in the monitoring of chemical precursors).

In addition, as part of an on-going reorganisation of Customs Investigation Office the means of obtaining information, including in the area of surveillance of suspicious vessels, are being improved.

Under the 2001 PHARE Twinning Project between Germany and Poland one of the assistance measures planned by the Federal Criminal Police Office is the running of container training courses with the aim of increasing the effectiveness of drugs control measures at ports, port facilities and container locations (see also point 5.1.5).

Greece

The Safety Directorate of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine is the competent Directorate which at the Coast Guard level is in charge of Public and State Safety. It evaluates information at national and international level and cooperates with organisations such as EUROPOL, INTERPOL, DEA and GUARDIA DI FINANZA.

The Drug Squad of the Safety Directorate (TDIN) of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine, as well as regional port authorities are in charge of fighting drug trafficking.

TDIN is a special unit which among others is responsible for the following:

- the study and elaboration of action plans for handling important cases of drug trafficking at the level of competencies of the Coast Guard;
- the cooperation with equivalent competent authorities (national and international), not only for collecting data and evidence, but also for the organisation of coordinated operations for the arrest and penal prosecution of traffickers of drugs and psychotropic substances;
- taking due diligence in training staff on issues related to the investigation and identification of drugs and psychotropic substances.

Ireland

Actions are undertaken between the Gardai, Customs and the Naval Service under the Joint Task Force Guidelines.

Close contact is maintained with law enforcement agencies in other EU Member States and in third countries. This contact involves information and intelligence sharing, along with joint operations which often cross numerous jurisdictions in a single operation.

Italy

Italy is actively participating in the meetings on the fight against the illicit trafficking of drugs by sea - art. 17 of the Convention of 1988 (transposed by art. 99 of the single text of the drug-related laws - Decree of the President of the Republic no. 309 of 9 October 1990). The last meeting was held in Vienna from 22 to 24 January 2002. This Central Directorate has organised a seminar to be held from 15 to 19 April 2002 within the framework of the OISIN programme on "Cocaine routes to the Mediterranean and through Europe: aspects of police cooperation and methods of combating the problem". This seminar, which is being organised on behalf of the countries of the EU, will also be attended by Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Slovenia, Croatia, Albania, Malta, Cyprus, Turkey, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Cuba and Mexico. There are also plans for a practical demonstration of an intervention at sea on one of the naval-aviation vessels of the Italian police (Ministry of the Interior).

Our country has already been part of the Mar-Info system for 12 years. The aim of this system is to ensure efficient action to combat trafficking by sea of narcotic drugs, cigarettes and other sensitive substances by monitoring and exchanging information on the movement of vessels suspected of illicit trafficking.

Within the framework of the intelligence activities, any successful investigations are therefore the result of a "chain" of information which the Agency receives and promptly passes on to the central Mar-Info unit to allow appropriate surveillance and inspection measures to be carried out at national level or in other member countries.

Within this framework, the customs office periodically takes part in joint operations involving the different departments concerned in the member countries (Ministry of Finance - Customs).

The draft law for the ratification of the agreement on illicit trafficking by sea is at an advanced stage (prepared at the level of the Council of Europe), implementing art. 17 of the UN Convention against illicit drug trafficking of 31 January 1995, which Italy has signed but not yet ratified (Ministry of Justice).

Luxembourg

Not applicable at the national level.

Netherlands

The Netherlands takes part in international bodies like the UNDCP on, for example, procedural manuals as mentioned above.

Portugal

- Intensification of exchange of information with community Customs, using existing resources, as well as participation in work to develop the information application YACHTINFO intended for exchange of information on leisure shipping suspected of involvement in drug-trafficking.
- Exchange of work methods and exchange of employees with other national and community Customs, with the objective of perfecting work methodologies in the area of risk analysis in the detection of illicit trafficking.
- Legislation is being prepared which is expected to be integrated into the system for co-ordinating the fight against illicit drug-trafficking in the Maritime Authority System, which will then come to be used by all authorities which act on the external maritime frontier.
- The question of the external maritime frontier constantly deserves special attention from the Portuguese authorities, with the following activities being foreseen :
 - updating the coastal vigilance system;
 - development of a programme to reinforce methods of vigilance and joint intervention;
 - inclusion of the Maritime Authority System in a system to co-ordinate the fight against drugs;
 - using information technology for the summary statement;
 - establishment of SOCMAR – Specific System for Direction and Co-ordination of Illicit Trafficking by Sea;
 - creation and modernization of a panel on qualifications acquired and the gaps which exist in terms of training.

Spain

In January 2001, the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs was designated as the Competent National Authority of the Spanish Government under the terms of art. 17 of the United Nations Agreement on the fight against maritime drug trafficking. Since then, this instrument has already been used successfully in the context of two international operations.

Furthermore, the network of links between the police forces of the countries of the European Union in Spain and of our country in neighbouring countries has in recent years spawned major operations against maritime drug trafficking.

In a different context, the Spanish Defence and Interior Ministries signed on 4 December 2001 a cooperation agreement coordinated by the Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs. This agreement defines the arrangements for the Armed Forces to help the Police Force with operations in which the resources of the police are inadequate, especially when it comes to operations on the high seas.

Sweden

The Customs Information System (CIS) which was ratified in 1995 has recently begun to be implemented. The aim is for the customs authorities of the Union to keep each other informed about action to combat the illicit drugs trade. At present the discussion on the 'Customs files identification database' is proceeding for that same purpose.

United Kingdom

UK recognises the importance of implementing Article 17 of the UN Convention and are fully utilising the authority of article 17 as each operational situation arises. The National Investigation Service of HMCE take forward a full range of activity in preventing maritime drug trafficking, carrying out a wide range of activity in relation to the UK Drugs Strategy which compliments the EU Action Plan.

HMCE regularly update their drugs threat assessment. They have recently completed a BQS Review of their Maritime assets and are in the process of implementing its recommendations. A new Maritime Strategy has been written and is being applied in the pursuit of Class A drugs.

HMCE, having considered the BQS on it's maritime assets, has embarked on a process of increasing it's capability with the purchase of 2 new 42 metre cutters.

4.1.1.4 To further consider the possibilities of combining forensic and law enforcement information, with a view to identifying the production and trafficking of synthetic drugs, the composition of such drugs, and those involved in their production and trafficking. Member States forensic laboratories should exchange information or the analysis of samples taken from synthetic drugs seizures. If appropriate the results should be made available to relevant health authorities in the Member States.

Austria

A permanent system will be set up in future to facilitate the exchange of forensic data among the laboratories of the Member States. In principle, this will develop the transfer of data based on a harmonised analysis system. This project is being prepared within the framework of the RAG Illegal Drogenhandel (Council Working Party on the illicit drug trade). In order to set up this system, a pilot project has been launched by Sweden whereby samples of seized amphetamines are analysed by the Swedish forensic laboratory. Austria is playing an active role in this project. The samples will be transmitted through a National Focal Point (under the terms of Council Decision 2001/419/JI). It is also planned that a service of the Federal Ministry of Internal Affairs will be designated as a focal point.

Belgium

La Belgique a déjà participé à des projets de ce genre de manière informelle. D'une part ,avec la Suède dans le cadre des amphétamines, et d'autre part, avec l'Allemagne pour un projet concernant l'ecstasy. Actuellement, la Belgique prend part à la mise en œuvre du projet CASE, ainsi que de l'AWF CASE à Europol, sous réserve de l'acceptation des plus hautes autorités judiciaires.

Denmark

Denmark's national police, the Forensic Institutes and the National Board of Health co-operate on a project to ensure that extensive analysis is carried out on ecstasy tablets in Denmark. The results of this analysis are entered in a closed database which can be accessed by the National Police and the National Board of Health. Continuous and comprehensive analysis has also been initiated on the ingredients, concentrations and appearance of "new synthetic substances". This permits the accurate and rapid exchange of information about new synthetic substances at a national and international level, which is essential to investigations and enquiries. General trends

from the ecstasy database are widely disseminated via the National Board of Health website.

With effect from 1 January 2001 local police in Denmark have been under an obligation to report all seizures of (suspected) ecstasy tablets to the National Commissioner of Police, and a scheme has also been introduced whereby seized tablets are subjected to systematic forensic analysis and a photographic record kept of the tablet "logos". This provides an opportunity to establish connections between seized tablets so that the dealer and producer can be traced. The results are made available to both the police and the health authorities.

As a link in European co-operation, photographs of ecstasy tablets are sent to Europol with a view to establishing whether ecstasy tablets which are seized in different countries originated in the same illegal laboratory. At a Scandinavian level, chemical analyses are sent to Finland, to create a Scandinavian overview of the distribution, sales and smuggling of ecstasy, with a view to initiating investigations into culprits who are active in more than one Scandinavian country.

Danish police also take part in the EU project on the sending of samples from major seizures of amphetamines for forensic analysis of their profile in Sweden (the CASE project). As a link in PTN co-operation, Denmark has for many years sent samples from major seizures of amphetamines for joint Scandinavian forensic analysis in Sweden.

Finally, Danish police co-operate with the National Board of Health and the forensic institutes in the European Drug Monitoring Centre and the drug abuse "early warning" system, with a view to identifying developments in the abuse of new types of synthetic drugs.

Finland

Finland has been involved in the SMT project, the aim of which was to harmonise analysis procedures and exchange analysis information. The final report from the project will be submitted this year.

Finland is taking part in the Case pilot project run by Sweden, which analyses confiscated amphetamine shipments. The aim of the project is to uncover smuggling networks by combining analysis and forensic information.

In Nordic co-operation Finland is responsible for the ecstasy project, in which analysis information is exchanged between the Nordic countries. This information is combined with forensic information. The other Nordic countries are responsible for equivalent projects covering other drugs. Finland also takes part in other regional projects including Member States and Third Countries. The aims of the projects are identical with paragraph 4.1.1.4.

France

L'échange d'information entre laboratoire effectuant des analyses de drogues a déjà pris forme avec le projet CASE auquel la France va participer.

Une initiative française, qui sera défendue au cours du second trimestre 2002 auprès de la Commission, vise d'une part à rapprocher les méthodes d'analyses des drogues de type ecstasy et d'autre part au développement de nouvelles méthodes pour la détermination de l'origine de la cocaïne et des drogues types ecstasy. (Présenté par les ministères de l'Economie et des Finances, la Défense et l'Intérieur, cette action s'appuie sur une demande de financement OISIN). Ce projet, qui présente la caractéristique de rassembler les trois services français disposant de laboratoires d'analyses scientifiques (douane, police et gendarmerie), devrait permettre

d'améliorer la comparabilité des résultats d'analyses, préalable indispensable au développement des échanges d'informations dans ce domaine. Il s'agira de dresser un état des lieux des méthodes d'analyse utilisées par les différents États membres, d'identifier les difficultés éventuelles et les meilleures pratiques afin de permettre à l'ensemble des laboratoires de police scientifique de l'Union européenne de développer leurs capacités d'analyse, sur la base de méthodes communes. A plus long terme, l'objectif est de permettre la constitution et l'exploitation d'une base de données communes et fiables auprès d'Europol.

Parallèlement, l'articulation entre la phase d'analyse et l'exploitation des résultats dans une perspective de santé publique est d'ores et déjà en œuvre au plan interne. (cf. dossier SINTES et son volet « alerte rapide », repris au niveau européen sous l'égide de l'O.E.D.T. dans le cadre REITOX.

Germany

Germany is involved both in the EU CASE project and in the Swedish Amphetamine Analysis Programme (SAAP) relating to the investigation of amphetamine powder. Furthermore, Germany is running the CAPE ecstasy analysis and profiling programme, in which foreign partners are also involved.

Greece

The Customs Authority is a participant in the pilot program CASE in accordance with which the forensic laboratories operating in the Member States are coordinated, aiming to the combined analysis of samples and their use as investigation material in the penal procedure. To that end national contact systems need to be established, and for Greece this is the role plaid by the General State Chemistry Laboratory.

At the same time, and aiming at detecting new synthetic substances there operates the Early Warning System in association of the Europol and EMCDDA with the national focal points and the National Units of Europol. EKTEPN is responsible for the coordination of the operation of the EWS in Greece, which based on a wide national network comprising of the law enforcing authorities (Hellenic Police, Coast Guard, Customs Authority, Financial Crimes Enforcement Unit), treatment agencies, toxicological laboratories and the General State Chemistry Laboratory, collects information about all new substances detected in Greece and then sends it to EMCDDA. Respectively, it forwards all new information from the other Member States that it receives from EMCDDA to the national EWS network. Thanks to the operation of the EWS, many new substances (4-MTA, MBDB, PMMA, GHB) have already been included in the respective tables (Law 1729/1987) before they even circulated in Greece.

Ireland

Through the Early Warning System and Emerging Trends Committee representatives from the Forensic Science Laboratory are in discussion with the Garda Síochána to examine patterns of seizures so that maximum use may be made of information of Forensic Science Laboratory files. This consultation commenced in 2001 and will be progressed during 2002. The exchange of information with other States and institutions, particularly Europol, occurs on an ongoing basis. In addition, Ireland is participating in the CASE (amphetamine profiling) project.

Italy

Within the national framework, this is done through the intelligence activities linked to the forensic information. At Community level, the Member States have at Swedish initiative implemented a system which is useful for this purpose, the "CASE Project" (Ministry of the Interior).

This point falls within the responsibility of the Ministry of the Interior. For its part, the Ministry of Health has set up an experimental project for the analysis of synthetic substances, one of the aims of which is to improve the exchange of information on seized drugs. Also under way are projects to train personnel and improve the analytical quality of drug chemistry and forensic toxicology laboratories in universities and local health units (Ministry of Health).

Luxembourg

Luxembourg participates in the "Case" project, launched by Sweden, concerning impurities in ATS. To be considered under the Joint Action of 16 June 1997.

Netherlands

The National Forensic Institute (NFI) is to be more closely involved in investigating and prosecuting in cases involving synthetic drugs, as indicated in the government policy document "Conspire against XTC" (Samenspannen tegen XTC). This closer involvement will centre on processing analyses. In addition to the general composition, more attention will be paid to the "fine-composition" in order to make links more visible. The participation of the Netherlands in the CASE pilot project is relevant here. Exchanges of information about the nature and composition of drugs takes place via the ENSFI, Europol and the Synthetic Drugs Unit. The ENSFI's electronic exchange platform, a kind of early-warning system that focuses primarily on analysis, is already operational. The Netherlands has established the Coordination Centre for the Assessment and Monitoring of New Drugs (Coördinatiepunt Assessment en Monitoring nieuwe drugs (CAM)). The NFI plays an active role when new drugs are reported. The CAM is notified subsequently and disseminates the information throughout the Netherlands, inter alia to the national focal point, which then notifies the EMCDDA.

Portugal

- Portugal has adhered to the CASE Project, presented during the Swedish Presidency of the European Union.

Internally, sharing information is guaranteed, as the Police Science Laboratory, the appropriate national authority in this area, forms part of the organic structure of the Judicial Police.

- Implementation of the Joint Action on new synthetic drugs, by means of a national network that activates the early-warning system linked to the EMCDDA.

Spain

In October 2001 the National Central Office became the point of reception for samples of narcotic substances within the framework of project CASE culminating the work carried out within the EU Drug Trafficking Group.

Sweden

During its presidency in 2001, Sweden launched the CASE initiative on profiling synthetic drugs. In June 2001 the Council adopted the instrument on transmission of

samples. After this, Sweden invited Member States to participate in a pilot project on impurity profiling of synthetic drugs. All Member States have chosen to participate. This part of the CASE project will terminate on 31 December 2005 with a mid-term evaluation after two years. Regarding Nordic cooperation, Sweden is playing an active role when it comes to using forensic in law enforcement work, in particular in the fight against synthetic drugs. The Nordic police and customs cooperation is also dealing with these issues, and Sweden is responsible for the amphetamine project.

United Kingdom

The Supply Side Research Board of the Home Office regularly commissions research work in the field of drug supply reduction, including these areas.

The FSS is a founding member of the European Network of Forensic Science Institutes, which was adopted by the EU Police Co-operation Working Group as advisor on forensic science matters. ENFSI has already performed a study for the Police Co-operation Working Group on the establishment of a synthetic drugs database to support police co-operation.

The UK is represented by the HO and HMCE at the Drug Trafficking Working Party, which is taking forward the Swedish CASE initiative. This concerns the analysis and transportation of synthetic drug samples with a view to identifying trends and trafficking routes. The UK has agreed to participate in what is now a pilot scheme, FSS handling transmission of samples and all analysis being performed in Sweden.

The FSS Drugs Intelligence Unit also co-ordinates an informal exchange of information to relevant laboratories of other MS on the appearance of NSDs (New Synthetic Drugs) in the EU.

4.1.1.5 To improve police, customs and judicial co-operation, notably through exchange and training programmes, taking advantage of the experience and results of the existing third pillar programmes, with Commission support as appropriate.

Austria

There is close cooperation in Austria between the police, the judicial authorities and the customs authorities, and joint training actions are implemented on a regular basis.

Belgium

Aucune action n'a été entreprise jusqu'à ce jour. Cependant, dans le cadre du plan national de sécurité, des actions seront développées qui pourront rencontrer également cet objectif.

Denmark

In conjunction with the establishment of the fixed crossing over the Øresund, a co-operation committee known as the Øresund Committee has been set up with the participation of the Copenhagen police, the Regional Crime Squad in Skåne, the Customs Centre in Copenhagen and Customs Administration in the Skåne region.

In the legal field, an informal co-operation group has also been set up by the Prosecution Service in Skåne and the Commissioner of the Copenhagen police, as well as police Chiefs in Helsingør, Tårnby and on Bornholm.

Finland

Finland has taken part in several initiatives under the Oisin and Falcone funding programmes.

France

La coopération interministérielle s'est traduite, au cours de l'année 2001, par la mise en place de séminaires de formation communs aux administrations en charge de l'application de la Loi. De tels regroupements sont destinés à se multiplier.

Concernant plus particulièrement la douane française, celle-ci développe depuis plusieurs années des programmes d'échanges de fonctionnaires, notamment dans le cadre du programme d'action Douane 2002, qui vise à développer la coopération entre les administrations douanières des États membres par des échanges de compétences.

En 2001, deux agents des douanes ont participé à un échange de fonctionnaires entre la France et les Pays-Bas, sur le thème des techniques de contrôle routier pour le premier et de la lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants à l'aéroport de Schipol pour le second. Par ailleurs, dix agents du Havre ont participé à des échanges ayant pour thème le ciblage des conteneurs et le Sycoscan dans le port de Rotterdam, dans le cadre du groupe de contact RALPH. En 2002, deux douaniers néerlandais seront accueillis par les services du Havre.

Un programme d'échanges entre les services douaniers britanniques de Southampton et du Havre se déroulera également en 2002 : visite du scanner mobile de Southampton par deux agents français et accueil en retour de deux douaniers britanniques à la cellule de ciblage du port du Havre.

Germany

International training programmes, including measures under the Commission's PHARE and TACIS programmes, are supported by the German law enforcement authorities, inter alia through the provision of experts.

Within the Federal Republic of Germany both officials in the Customs Investigation Service and police officers have the opportunity to participate in basic and advanced training provided by other authorities. Participants from other States have been and are invited to various training events organised by the German law enforcement authorities.

In relation to the Member States there is also

- reciprocal posting of liaison officers,
- posting of Federal Criminal Police Office liaison officers to Europol and Interpol,
- cooperation within the framework of the operational special evaluations carried out in the Federal Criminal Police Office,
- cooperation in regional police working parties e.g. Germany-Netherlands Working Party, North-East Working Party,
- reciprocal special visits both at management and at working level,
- meetings at international conferences,
- participation in projects, in particular under the aegis of Europol.

In the national context, there are the following forms of cooperation:

Police-customs:

- national Joint Drugs Investigation Groups,
- Joint Office for Monitoring of Precursors in the Federal Criminal Police Office,
- Joint Financial Investigation Group in the Federal Criminal Police Office,
- exchange of liaison officers.

Police-judicial authorities:

-Participation of police representatives in meetings of relevant judicial bodies and vice versa.

In addition to the abovementioned national forms of cooperation, in the Länder there are Joint Financial Investigation Groups and Joint Financial Investigation Services.

Greece

In accordance with the decisions of the Ministerial Council of June 28th, 2001, provision is made for the elaboration of a common 5-year operational action plan of the law enforcing authorities (Hellenic Police, Coast Guard, Customs Authority, Financial Crimes Enforcement Unit).

In the 5-year program, the Customs Authority has already made provision for the drafting of mutual Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with law enforcing authorities co-competent in drug issues and in specific with the Hellenic Police. The continuous education and training of the customs staff and especial “front line” employees is also suggested on new techniques of fighting the phenomenon through the use of the appropriate equipment, as well as the development of joint training programmes on drugs aimed at many services.

Ireland

The improvement in police and customs co-operation is an ongoing process within the framework of the Memorandum Of Understanding □(MOU) and the Operational Protocol between the Garda Síochána and Customs. Joint Garda/Customs training has been provided. In addition, Garda and Customs liaison officers have been appointed under the terms of the MOU.

The Garda Síochána and Customs have hosted and participated in a number of EU funded projects under programmes such as OISÍN and Falcone.

Italy

This Central Directorate is taking advantage of OISIN and Falcone, and various courses and seminars are organised within the context of these programmes (Ministry of the Interior). There are already exchanges of teaching staff and trainees among the services of the different departments concerned (Ministry of Finance - Customs).

Luxembourg

See Hazeldonk activities: point 4.2.3.

Netherlands

Representatives of the UK and the Netherlands meet on a regular basis within the Anglo-Dutch forum with a view to improving bilateral operational cooperation between law-enforcement agencies. The Netherlands also runs a joint customs operation with France and Germany within the EU framework (Action Mercure).

Portugal

Portugal has supported, adhered to and taken part in joint initiatives with other Member States, namely with Spain.

Spain

The DGPND organises training courses aimed at improving police, customs and judicial cooperation. Some of these courses have received funding from the OISIN and FALCONE programmes.

Sweden

The Naples II Convention, which Sweden has ratified, offers possibilities for setting up joint investigative teams. The Convention also makes possible customs cooperation in other areas within the EU. Both nationally and within the Union there is effective cooperation between customs and police.

United Kingdom

Both HMCE and the NCS actively participate in joint operations and third-pillar exchange programmes both with other Member States and with PAP countries. Activity has taken place under the following programmes:

STOP - funding south for human smuggling initiatives. The FSS led 3 projects to develop harmonisation of DNA testing procedures within Europe.

FALCONE – EU wide and Pre-Accession countries training in Undercover operations, fraud, high-tech crime and human trafficking.

OCTOPUS II - Training with the Czech Republic.

OISIN - Secondment of officer to Eire, joint customs operations

PHARE Twinning – NCS involved in 8 twinning projects with the vast majority of the pre-accession pact countries.

The National Criminal Intelligence Service has worked to enhance co-operation, including the increased participation in the Anglo-Dutch Forum and through the Twinning programme.

4.1.1.6 To implement the project-based EU law enforcement strategy against transnational organised crime to combat drug trafficking.

Austria

Operations aimed at tackling the drug trade have been and will in future be carried out subject to the availability of staff.

Belgium

Les objectifs les plus prioritaires du plan national de sécurité sont la lutte contre l'importation de la cocaïne et la lutte contre la production illicite et la distribution des drogues synthétiques. La réalisation de ces objectifs passe nécessairement par une approche transnationale, en particulier avec les pays limitrophes.

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

Finland has supported the implementation of the strategy and taken it into account in international co-operation and in its own national strategies.

France

No information provided.

Germany

The German law enforcement authorities make available to Europol the information which is relevant within its sphere of competence for the purpose of project-based analysis.

Greece

With the 5-year operational action plan as an immediate priority is suggested that the Customs Authority participate in the setting up of joint mobile national investigative units between the Police and other co-competent authorities, that shall engage in specialized missions against organized crime, including transnational organized crime, and in particular crime related to the trafficking of drugs or other psychotropic substances at the country's external borders. In addition, it has been proposed that it is a participant in the efforts made for creating joint multi-authority action groups – initially as a pilot program – which shall be positioned in key areas in terms of the traffic of the New Athens International Airport.

Ireland

In 1999-2000, the Garda National Drugs Unit undertook a project funded under the OISÍN programme aimed at addressing transnational drug trafficking within the EU. The programme involved five other EU countries and resulted in the arrest of four targeted suspects for various drug offences and a significant quantity of drugs and firearms were seized.

Italy

The European Union strategy 2000-2004 is being implemented for the application of the law against transnational organised crime. The aim of this strategy is to combat drug trafficking by developing the 11 general principles (Ministry of the Interior).

Luxembourg

Luxembourg fully supports and promotes measures to combat transnational organised drug-related crime.

Netherlands

Strategic information on criminal organisations is collected and exchanged inter alia in the form of the report on organised crime. An expert group has been established in order to improve cooperation with Germany in the area of organised drugs-related crime. Europol provides assistance to this expert group.

Portugal

See 2.2.7.

Spain

No information provided.

Sweden

Training on transnational crime with a view to combating the illicit drugs trade has been run as part of the activities of the contact point.

United Kingdom

The UK supports all measures to combat transnational organised crime drug trafficking activities and will play a full part in the implementation of this strategy within the EU.

4.1.2. To reduce substantially over five years money-laundering and illicit trafficking of precursors (Strategy target 6)

4.1.2.2 To take concrete steps against money laundering, including approximation of criminal laws and procedures on money laundering.

Austria

Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive 91/308/EEC of the Council on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering will be implemented by June 2003.

Austria already has laws against money laundering, the formation of gangs and criminal organisations.

Belgium

La Belgique a ratifié et applique les conventions internationales en la matière, dont celles des Nations Unies de 1988 et du Conseil de l'Europe de 1990. Elle applique également les recommandations du Gafi. L'application de toutes ces dispositions permet de rapprocher les législations et les procédures pénales.

Denmark

The Council's outline agreement of 26 June 2001 on money laundering etc. includes, amongst other things, a requirement that Member States make it a punishable offence to launder the proceeds of serious crime. Serious crime must at all events include "crimes which are punishable with imprisonment or a security precaution for a maximum period exceeding one year or, in the case of member states which have a minimum threshold in their legal system, crimes which are punishable with imprisonment or a security precaution for a minimum period exceeding six months".

§290 of the Danish Criminal Code contains a provision which criminalises the laundering of proceeds from all convictable crime regardless how serious.

In relation to the preventive side of money-laundering, a proposal was made in Denmark on 13 December 2001 to change the existing law on money-laundering, which implements the EU Directive on money-laundering. The existing law on money-laundering is only aimed at individuals or companies whose primary occupation is the provision of financial services. In the fight against money-laundering the proposal also includes lawyers, auditors, estate agents, and dealers in high-value items. In many areas the Danish proposal goes further than the Directive. This applies, for example, to the individuals involved and the basis for reporting, inasmuch as the Danish proposal requires not only that the suspicion of money-laundering should be reported, but also the suspicion of funding for terrorism.

On 15 February 2000, a unit manned round the clock and known as the Control Information Centre was set up within the Customs and Tax Authorities. This was established as a co-operative venture involving three offices in the Customs and Tax Authorities, and represented part of the intensified action by the Customs and Tax Authorities against cross-border crime.

The primary task of the Control and Information Centre is to receive, analyse and disseminate monitoring information to obstruct the exploitation or violation of tax, customs or excise laws on a greater and more systematic scale. Monitoring information from home and abroad relating to smuggling, especially drug smuggling or suspicion thereof, is also gathered, processed and disseminated. Both types of information can obviously be gathered from and passed to the police.

Units have been set up in all Customs Centres, Customs and Tax Regions and the Control and Information Centre which deal with financial crime in general. At present about 90 work years are allocated for this activity.

Finland

Finland has begun work to implement the amended directive on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering. A proposed act as a result of the amendment is intended to be submitted to parliament by the end of June 2002. Furthermore, in Finland proposals are underway linked to developing penal provisions for money laundering. Of these the most important are: distinguishing between traditional concealment of stolen goods and money laundering and separate penal provisions for money laundering, broadening the set of indicators for money laundering, making negligent money laundering a punishable offence and making the range of penalties for money laundering more stringent.

France

(4.1.2.2 et 4.1.2.3) Les relations entre deux des principales administrations en charge de la lutte contre le blanchiment : la Police Judiciaire (avec au premier plan l'Office central pour la répression de la grande délinquance financière (O.C.R.G.D.F.) et les douanes (au travers notamment de la Direction Nationale des Renseignements et des Enquêtes Douanières) se sont renforcées. Cette coopération se traduit dans la mise en œuvre du fichier européen de travail et d'analyse «SUSTRANS», par une coopération systématique dans les recherches documentaires, par l'échange de personnels dans les séminaires de formation, et l'affectation envisagée d'un agent des douanes à l'O.C.R.G.D.F., avec en retour un officier de liaison de ce service auprès de TRACFIN.

Par ailleurs, sur le fondement de la Décision du Conseil du 17 octobre 2000 relative aux modalités de coopération entre les cellules de renseignement financier (CRF) des Etats membres en ce qui concerne l'échange d'informations, la Présidence belge a convié une réunion des experts des CRF européennes à Bruxelles, le 20 septembre 2001, afin d'étudier les modalités pratiques d'application de ce texte.

Suite à ces travaux, le Conseil ECOFIN-JAI du 16 octobre 2001 a réaffirmé (cf. conclusion au point 14) l'importance d'une coopération étroite entre CRF et invité les Etats membres à examiner l'opportunité d'élaborer un système d'échange d'informations par des moyens automatiques, qui pourrait bénéficier d'un financement communautaire.

Lors de la deuxième réunion des CRF, tenue le 9 novembre 2001 à Bruxelles, le principe d'un échange automatisé d'informations entre CRF a été retenu, avec formulation d'une demande de financement auprès de la Commission.

L'extension à l'échelle de l'Union européenne du système pilote FIU Net actuellement entre 5 CRF (et bientôt 7), dont TRACFIN pour la France, est l'option qui sera présentée à la troisième réunion des CRF qui aura lieu à Madrid en mai 2002. Il s'agit d'un lien Internet sécurisé entre CRF, permettant à chaque service d'interroger électroniquement et simultanément les autres CRF reliées, pour savoir si les personnes physiques ou morales sur lesquelles portent ses investigations sont connues à l'étranger. La simultanéité de l'interrogation alliée à l'instantanéité de la réponse (affirmative ou négative) génère un gain de temps et donc d'efficacité dans les échanges opérationnels.

Au delà du choix de l'option technique, les CRF se pencheront également à Madrid sur la question du futur contenu des informations qui pourront s'échanger via le système automatisé précité.

Germany

At present an amendment to the Law on money laundering is going through the legislative procedure. The Federal Government adopted the relevant bill on 20 February 2002.

The key points of the bill are essentially as follows:

-National implementation of Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2001 amending Council Directive 91/308/EEC on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering (OJ 2001 L 344, p. 76). This requires, as a matter of priority, the inclusion of new professions (in particular real estate agents, dealers in high-value goods, lawyers, notaries, tax advisers and auditors) among those under obligation under the Law on money laundering.

-Organisation of the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in the Federal Criminal Police Office with a view to the improvement of cooperation with the Financial Intelligence Units of other countries. This includes in particular the development of the Unit's clearing and evaluation capacities and rules on the procedure for data exchange with Units of other States.

-Application of previous experience with the current Law on money laundering. This includes in particular consideration of the intensified use of new media in the execution of financial transaction, but also the elimination of bureaucratic obstacles.

Germany has been actively involved in the negotiations on the implementation of Tampere Conclusion 55, specific reference being made to the Framework Decision on money laundering, which has already been adopted and which does not require implementation in Germany, and to the First Protocol to the Mutual Assistance Convention of May 2000, which has likewise already been adopted and for which national implementing measures (Paragraph 24c of the Law on banking in the draft of the Fourth Law on promotion of the financial markets) have already been introduced.

Under Paragraph 4(1) of the Law on the Federal Criminal Police Office, in cases of the internationally organised illegal trade in arms, munitions, explosives or narcotics and the internationally organised production or distribution of counterfeit money which require clarification in another country, and related criminal offences, including internationally organised money laundering, the Federal Criminal Police Office performs police functions in the field of criminal prosecution.

Since the entry into force of the Law on money laundering in 1993, the German law enforcement authorities have conducted investigations into internationally organised money laundering in cases that are directly connected to the original customs responsibilities. In addition, the German law enforcement authorities and, on their behalf, the Federal Border Guard, have since 1998 monitored cross-border cash transactions with a view to combating money laundering.

Greece

Money laundering is the main pursuit of organized crime groups acting in various fields using various "tricks" and methods (electronic transfer of capitals, creation of "off shore" companies etc.).

In Greece, the agency which is par excellence the competent body in such matters is the Committee under Article 7 of Law 2331/1995, which operates as the Financial

Intelligence Unit of the country, and to which all financial transactions suspicious for money laundering are reported by Law.

The Committee is an independent administrative authority, the Chairman of which is a Public Prosecutor's Office officer, it is multisectoral and its members are experienced. All credit and financial institutions appoint an officer within the framework of creating and operating an integrated compliance officers system who are competent for enforcing the compliance of their employees with the provisions of Law 2331/1995.

In 2000 there was a significant increase in the number of reports on suspicious transactions as compared to previous years (in total 706 as compared to 78 in 1997).

Ireland

Ireland places considerable importance in ensuring that effective measures are in place to prevent and to enable the prosecution of money laundering. We have a well established system in place for the reporting of suspicious financial transactions by the relevant financial and non-financial institutions to the Money Laundering Investigation Unit of the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation. Our money laundering offence applies to the proceeds from all forms of criminal activity, and a Money Laundering Steering Committee deals with any issues that may arise with regard to the implementation of the anti-money laundering measures.

The Criminal Assets Bureau was established in 1996 with the specific objective of identifying and seizing the proceeds of crime. It is a multi-agency statutory body with staff drawn from the Garda Síochána, the Revenue Commissioners and the Department of Social, Community and Family Affairs. The Proceeds of Crime Act 1996 has been successfully utilised by the Bureau in targeting and confiscating the proceeds of serious criminal activity.

Ireland has also acted in conjunction with other EU Member States in response to the Financial Action Task Force's identification of non-cooperative countries and territories, and the application of agreed counter-measures against such countries and territories. EU Member States agreed to apply the counter measures immediately, or by 1 January 2002 in the case of those Member States which, like Ireland, had to make legislative changes in order to implement one or more of the counter measures. Ireland has enacted the necessary legislative provision with effect from 19 December, 2001.

Italy

The Decree of 4 August 2000 no. 269 (amending the terms of art. 20, paragraph 4, of the law of 30 December 1991 no. 413) established a list of the account and deposit movements of which the information can be used by the competent investigating authorities to make criminal investigations faster and more efficient, including with respect to the identification and repression of drug trafficking and drug-related crimes. We must also mention the Framework Decision of the Council of 26 June 2001 concerning money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing or seizing and confiscation of crime-related instruments and profits, and Directive 2001/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 December 2001 amending Council Directive 91/308/EEC on prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering, for which the possibility of adaptation to internal legislation is being considered by this Ministry (Ministry of Justice).

Luxembourg

By law of 14th June 2001 Luxembourg has ratified the 1990 Strasbourg Convention on Money-Laundering.

Further steps will be taken in reference to new EU-instruments, such as the new Anti-money-laundering directive.

Netherlands

A bill making money laundering a criminal offence is to be discussed by the upper house of Parliament soon, and a bill requiring the customs authorities to report unusual consignments is pending in the Council of State. Another bill whereby traders in valuables will be obliged to report unusual transactions was recently processed by the Council of State and will be transmitted to the lower house of Parliament shortly.

Portugal

Legislative measures are being prepared to comply with the most recent agreements adopted in the sphere of the EU, specifically the Framework Decision relating to money-laundering, identification, detection, freezing, seizure and loss of instruments and products from crime. Portugal is also preparing to comply with the Directive relating to prevention of use of the financial system for money-laundering and the Protocol relating to the Convention on Mutual Judicial Assistance on Penal Matters.

Act n.º 5/2002, of 11 January, is mentioned here, establishing measures to fight organized financial and economic criminality.

Spain

Spain is actively involved in the FATF which involves investigating the countries and territories which do not cooperate in evaluating compliance with the minimum standards in terms of legislation and the fight against money laundering. In addition, Spanish experts have given technical assistance to Latin American countries to draw up anti-laundering legislation to ensure that they are not included in the list of non-cooperating countries. Furthermore, Spain promoted the creation of GAFISUD, an intergovernmental organisation which brings together the countries of South America to fight against money laundering. This organisation is already fully operational. Its commitment involves creating the instruments required to implement a complete global policy on the fight against money laundering in terms of the legal, financial and operational aspects involving all responsible public authorities.

Sweden

In December 2001 the Council and Parliament adopted a directive amending the 1991 money laundering directive. The most important amendments mean, first, that the range of the offences that can be 'predicate offences' in relation to money laundering is extended from only drugs offences to include serious crime in accordance with a broad definition and, secondly, that not only financial institutions, but also certain non-financial actors, such as auditors, tax advisors, real estate agents and lawyers, are subject to the obligations under the directive (including to identify customers and to report suspicions of money laundering). The new directive must be transposed into national legislation by 15 June 2003 at the latest.

In principle Swedish law already satisfies the new requirements governing possible predicate offences in relation to money laundering. In addition, negligent conduct can give rise to liability in Sweden.

In July 2000 France made a proposal for a Council Framework Decision on money laundering, the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds from crime which, where applicable, will replace and reinforce the common measures on that subject (OJ C 243, 24.8.2000, p. 9). The framework decision was adopted by the Council on 26 June 2001 (OJ L 182, 5.7.2001, p. 1). On 1 January 2001 the Swedish Government submitted a bill (prop. 2000/01:58) to the Riksdag with a proposal for the Riksdag to approve the draft framework decision, which the Riksdag did in March 2001 (bet. 2000/01:JuU17, rskr. 2000/01:156).

Swedish legislation essentially satisfies the requirements under the framework decision. The provisions of Article 1(a) of the framework decision mean, however, that Sweden should restrict its declaration to Article 2 of the Council of Europe Convention. A final analysis of the need for legislation to which such a restriction gives rise will be conducted during 2002.

United Kingdom

The Framework Decision on the identification, tracing, freezing, seizing and confiscation of instrumentalities and the proceeds from crime was adopted on 26 June 2001. Under Article 2 of the instrument, each Member State is required to take the necessary steps consistent with its system of penalties to ensure that the money laundering offences referred to in Article 6(1)(a) and (b) of the 1990 Council of Europe Convention (as they result from the Article 1(b) of this Framework Decision) are punishable by deprivation of liberty for a maximum of not less than 4 years. The UK is already compliant with these approximated penalties.

Also under Article 1(b) of the Framework Decision, Member States agreed to take the necessary steps not to make or uphold reservations in respect of Article 6 - laundering offences - of the 1990 Council of Europe Convention as far as serious offences are concerned. The UK maintains no reservations under Article 6 of this Convention.

Legislation (The Proceeds of Crime Bill) is currently passing through the UK parliament which will establish a national Assets Recovery Agency, new investigatory powers, new laws on money laundering and a three layer approach to the removal of assets (through criminal confiscation, civil recovery and taxation). Formal adoption of the second EU directive on money laundering is imminent which will require approximation of requirements across the EU for the reporting of suspected money laundering to a wider range of professions and for a wider range of offences than in the original 1991 Directive.

The UK has also taken steps to bring under supervision bureau de change and other money transmission agents outside of the mainstream banking sector.

4.1.2.3 To improve the system for analysing and exchanging information between Financial Intelligence Units of Member States.

Austria

International cooperation on the fight against money laundering has been further improved and intensified on the basis of the Council Decision on cooperation among the Financial Intelligence Units of the Member States on the exchange of information.

Belgium

Durant la présidence belge de l'Union européenne, au cours du second semestre 2001, le Groupe « multidisciplinaire sur la criminalité organisée » a examiné et développé la mise en œuvre de la décision du Conseil du 17 octobre 2000 relative aux modalités de coopération entre les cellules de renseignement financier des Etats membres en ce qui concerne l'échange d'informations.

Denmark

The Money-Laundering Secretariat at the Public Prosecutor's Office for Special Financial Crime is Denmark's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The Money-Laundering Secretariat receives information about money-laundering (and prospectively about funding for terrorism). As an entity, the Money-Laundering Secretariat's area of activity may be described as the gathering, recording, dissemination, co-ordination and processing of all information relating to the laundering of the proceeds of criminal action.

When information about money-laundering is received by the Money-Laundering Secretariat, a check is made to determine whether the individuals or companies involved are known from money-laundering records, or police records. If necessary, information can be gathered from other authorities, including personal information from the National Board of Employment and Social Security. It is then usual for the information to be sent to the local police who will be responsible for the actual investigation. In normal circumstances the Money-Laundering Secretariat will be responsible for the exchange of information with other countries. Depending on the circumstances, this contact with other countries may, however, be the responsibility of the local Chief of Police who investigates the case. Transit cases, i.e. cases which do not have a personal or commercial connection with Denmark, will always be dealt with by the Money-Laundering Secretariat.

The Money-Laundering Secretariat comprises both prosecutors and police investigators, and can exchange information with other financial investigation units. It is the basis for exchanging information with law-enforcement agencies in other countries, which it is able to do without restriction. In the case of a foreign administrative entity, information can be exchanged in accordance with § 28 of the Administration Act (balancing interests for onward transmission and considerations of confidentiality etc.). An approach by a foreign administrative entity will usually be accompanied by an explanation of why the information is needed, and a balancing of interests in accordance with the Administration Act will therefore usually be undertaken. Danish rules are thus in accordance with the Council's resolution of 17 October 2000.

Finland

Finland has been involved as one of four participants in the "Database Harmonization of Suspicious Transactions" project which received Falcone funding. In addition it has taken part in developing the automatic electronic exchange of information between Financial Intelligence Units (the Fiunet project).

France

See item 4.1.2.2.

Germany

Under the Council Decision of 17 October 2000 concerning arrangements for cooperation between financial intelligence units of the Member States in respect of exchanging information, the Joint Financial Investigation Group formed by the Federal Criminal Police Office and the Customs Criminological Office were designated as the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) for Germany.

That Unit is able to exchange personal data internationally both with FIUs in the law enforcement sector and in the administrative sector (non-police administrative authorities) for purposes of prevention of money laundering.

The German law enforcement authorities are participating in the Europol project on the establishment of an analysis work file for suspicious transactions (AWF SUSTRANS).

Monitoring of precursors:

The Joint Office for Monitoring of Precursors set up by the German law enforcement authorities in the Federal Criminal Police Office, which has existed since 1 March 1995, is, alongside the Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices and the Customs Criminological Office, the point of contact for international cooperation in this special field of drug-related crime prevention. The existing information channels – in particular the Anti-Fraud Information System (AFIS), by which alert messages are sent to the European Anti-Fraud Office – have proven themselves.

Greece

The Financial Intelligence Unit (the Committee under Article 7 of Law 2331/1995) exchanges information with the respective Financial Intelligence Units of the EU Member States, having signed Memoranda of Understanding with some of them.

Ireland

The Council Decision of 17 October, 2000 concerning arrangements for co-operation between Member States' Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) in respect of exchanging information provides a firm basis for improving the system of analysing and exchanging information between FIU's of MS. The signing of Memoranda of Understanding in relation to the exchange of information on money laundering with a number of third countries is under consideration.

Italy

With law no. 388 of 23.12.2000 (financial law 2001), Italy introduced the Council Decision concerning arrangements for cooperation between financial intelligence units of the Member States in respect of exchanging information, adopted by the Council on 17 October 2000 (OJ L 24.10.2000). Of particular importance is the mechanism created by art. 151 on the transmission of information which the competent investigating authorities (or the DIA, Nucleo Speciale di Polizia valutaria (Italian Foreign Currency Police) and the GdF (Guardia di Finanza police)) supply to the Ufficio Italiano Cambio (Italian Foreign Exchange Office) and which this office may pass on to the financial intelligence units of other States. Equally important is the role of the Italian Currency Office as financial "consultant" for the Parliament and the Government on economic crime (art. 150).

Luxembourg

EU Council Decision of 17.10.2000 concerning arrangements for co-operation between FIUs of Member states is implemented. Luxembourg has participated in the financing of the pilot project for the establishment of the FIU-Net, subject to the agreement concluded between several States on the creation of the FIU-Net.

Netherlands

On 17 October 2000 the Council Decision concerning arrangements for cooperation between financial intelligence units of the Member States in respect of exchanging information was adopted (OJ L 271 of 24 October 2000, p. 4). Pursuant to this decision, the Member States should have a financial intelligence unit which cooperates closely with the FIUs of other Member States on combating financial crime and exchanges of information. The Netherlands implemented this decision by setting up a Dutch FIU desk in which both the National Public Prosecutor's Department (the police support desk) and the FIU (Meldpunt Ongebruikelijke Transacties(MOT)) take part. With the establishment of the Dutch FIU desk, a single contact point has been created for foreign FIUs and law enforcement agencies. In addition, a pilot project of the FIU network will be operational before the year-end. It will then be possible to exchange information with the FIUs of the United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg and Italy on a fully electronic basis. The Netherlands and those countries are spearheading an EU approach in this field. The project is also based on Council Decision CRIMORG 134.

Portugal

Portugal has Protocols of Understanding already agreed with Spain, France and Belgium. In addition, it actively takes part in the initiatives under way, aiming for installation of electronic communication systems between the various Financial Information Units.

Spain

During the year 2000 the SEPBLAC (the Spanish FIU) signed new agreements for information exchange among FIUs. These agreements were inspired by the principles developed by the EGMONT group for this type of exchange with Finland and Monaco. Moreover, our FIU has organised working days with emerging FIUs or those being set up, in particular, with Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. In addition, it organised the second seminar on Financial Intelligence Units and their role in preventing money laundering in Santa Cruz de la Sierra (Bolivia) with the cooperation of the P??? and contributions by ten Latin American countries and members of the FIUs from France and Portugal.

Sweden

In October 2001 the ECOFIN/JHA Council decided investment should be made into an advanced exchange of information and an automatic data system for all Member States. Certain of these are already participating in a pilot project which will now be further developed.

United Kingdom

The Decision concerning arrangements for co-operation between Financial Intelligence Units (FIU's) of the Member States in respect of exchanging information which might be indicative of money laundering was adopted by Member States at the

17 October 2000 Council. It requested that Member States be compliant with its provisions by 17 October 2003. The UK is already fully compliant with the provisions of the Decision which requires Member States to ensure that Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) co-operate with each other regarding the exchange of information connected with reports of suspicious financial transactions and provides a formal framework for such exchanges and certain safeguards for instance in the area of data protection.

4.1.2.6 To provide training for customs and police in combating the diversion of chemical precursors with the assistance of the Commission and Europol where appropriate.

Austria

In addition, thanks to the setting-up of the Europol Analytical Work File "Sustrans", it is now possible to carry out a Europe-wide analysis in the field of money laundering.

Belgium

Le personnel des douanes est formé et performant dans le contrôle des précurseurs. De grandes quantités de précurseurs importés illicitement ont été interceptées par les douanes. Le personnel des unités judiciaires de la police fédérale est sensibilisé au problème des précurseurs. Certains ont déjà eu une formation spécialisée qui portait également sur ce sujet. Une formation, plus spécifique encore, est envisagée pour un avenir proche.

Durant la présidence belge de l'Union européenne, la Belgique a proposé d'examiner la traçabilité des précurseurs. Le Groupe « Trafic de drogue », qui a conclu que cette initiative était intéressante et réalisable, a été chargé par le CATS de poursuivre l'examen de cette initiative. La Belgique continue à œuvrer, avec d'autres partenaires et avec l'appui de la Commission, pour mettre au point une méthode scientifique de traçabilité de précurseurs (également point 4.2.5).

Denmark

Close co-operation has been established between Denmark's National Commissioner of Police and the Customs and Tax Authorities on monitoring the manufacture and the issue of licences for the import and export of chemical precursors. As part of this co-operation, an investigative action is carried out annually which involves, among other things, approaching a number of companies which have given cause for the initiation of further investigation on more than one occasion.

The Customs and Tax Authority has produced manuals containing information about the classes of product which are subject to special regulations on import and export, and the purposes, both legal and illegal, to which precursors are put. In the first half of 2002 a seminar will be organised over a period of several days for employees of the Customs and Tax Authority, a considerable part of the agenda being devoted to the trade in drugs and precursors.

Finland

Training is organised for customs officers, police and the National Authority for Medicines using national funding, on precursors and illegal laboratories. In turn, the customs authorities, the National Authority for Medicines and the police have trained authorities and other interest groups. Authorities have also trained companies in the chemicals sector in problems relating to chemicals used in the manufacture of drugs

and illegal use.

The above parties also take part in the work of the national precursor working group. (Note: the question [in Finnish] uses the term chemical “esiaine”. The official term is “huumausaineiden valmistuksessa käytettävät aineet” [substances used in the manufacture of drugs] or “lähtöaineet” [literally source substances] or “prekursorit” [precursors].)

France

No information provided.

Germany

The German law enforcement authorities regularly run training courses on combating the diversion of chemical precursors for officials from the Customs Investigation Service, in which foreign customs investigation officers and police officers also participate. In addition, advanced training is provided for clearance officers from the general customs administration.

At EU level, the Federal Criminal Police Office has supported both the Clandestine Lab Detection course run by Europol and the Dutch initiative, the International Study Week on Synthetic Drugs by providing speakers.

Training courses at regional level are organised and implemented by the regional criminal police offices or other police training institutions. One module for the specialist seminars on drugs which take place several times each year in order to train grass-roots detective and police officers is the transmission of expert knowledge on the subject of ‘synthetic drugs’. This includes the issue of the diversion of chemical precursors and effective prevention.

Greece

The control of precursors has already been included among the basic training issues of newly hired customs officers.

In addition, the Staff Training School of the Ministry of Finance has already organized two seminars, in 2000 and 2002, for training the staff of law enforcing authorities on synthetic drugs and the elimination of the illegal laboratories where these are produced.

Ireland

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Customs and Excise Service of the Revenue Commissioners and the Irish Pharmaceutical and Chemical Manufacturers Federation was signed in 1996 with a view to promoting and strengthening co-operation between the two organisations in the area of chemical precursors and to provide for more effective controls over chemicals capable of being diverted into illicit production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Among the measures agreed in this MOU are:

- Registration of chemical company operators.
- Maintenance of records and documents relating transactions in the relevant chemicals.
- Notification of suspicious transactions to Customs & Excise.
- Compliance with Import/Export authorisation requirements including the validation of the integrity of importers, consignees and brokers as appropriate.

Following on from an internal review of the Customs & Excise Enforcement Service in 2000, the Customs Chemical Precursor Programme has been reviewed and the following measures have been adopted:

-A Customs Chemical Precursor Programme Manager has been appointed to develop and deliver the programme.

-Customs Precursor Liaison Officers have been appointed to deal with the registered chemical companies in all Customs Enforcement Areas.

-Training in precursor identification and the handling and storage of chemicals will shortly be delivered to the Liaison Officers and other Customs Officers engaged in import and export controls. This course has been developed in consultation with UNDCP, the Department of Health and Children and a chemical training company.

-Precursor test kits and samples of relevant precursors have been obtained for reference.

Management of chemical precursors programmes is being reviewed.

Italy

In November 2001 a series of “info-operative” meetings was organised for the heads of the specialised police anti-drug units operating within the territory on the subject of the fight against the diversion of precursors. The results of the intelligence activities implemented in the context of the operations carried out in the sector were illustrated in detail, and these were disseminated for a further and more incisive prevention and repression operation. Furthermore, officials from the DCSA participate in training activities for police anti-drug operators on “the fight against illicit trafficking of drugs through the control of precursors and essential chemical substances” (Ministry of the Interior).

With respect to the customs aspects, the personnel are sufficiently prepared to implement the planned control measures and are actively participating in the controls imposed on international trade in classified chemical substances from and to Italy, with frequent exchanges of information with the authorities of the countries concerned (Ministry of Finance - Customs).

Luxembourg

Customs officers are provided with continuous training on the matter. N.B. National police authorities have no competence in the field of precursors.

Netherlands

Part of the training curriculum for custom officials will be dedicated to precursors.

Portugal

Portugal has taken part in operation “SUPPLIERS 2000”, which consisted of monitoring four chemical suppliers, providing active and practical training for the entities involved.

A pilot project has been recently started, to manage to detect and better concentrate on the need for training at the level of several police authorities, customs and security services.

Spain

The training courses organised by the DGPND (in Spain and Latin America) include the problem of precursors.

Sweden

Training in combating chemical precursors has been given inter alia as part of the activities of the contact point.

United Kingdom

Extensive training in combating precursor diversion has been provided at a number of levels - NCIS was a key player in the compilation of the Europol Manual on Synthetic Drugs Production which provided the template for the 1st European 'Train the Trainers' Course on the same subject. Much of the component part of the modules focussed on precursor diversion (investigation). These courses continue to this day and are facilitated by Europol. Stemming from this initiative NCIS working closely with West Yorkshire Police Training School designed a national UK course on this subject and this is envisaged to run several times a year for the foreseeable future. The courses are open to both police and customs officers. NCIS Drugs Section staff provide regular training, primarily on synthetic drug production, to the National Drugs Courses held around the UK - and at a variety of ad-hoc events. NCIS also provides training in precursor diversion to eastern European countries under the European Commission Phare Project currently coordinated from Prague.

HMCE to provide on going training to frontier staff, to contribute to and support the Government's Drug Strategy and international precursor projects.

4.2. To make full use of the new possibilities offered by the Treaty of Amsterdam, particularly the articles on drug control, police co-operation and judicial co-operation as well as the common minimum standards in legislation (Strategy aim 7)

4.2.1 To establish as soon as possible joint investigative units between police, customs and other law enforcement agencies, specifically responsible for drug trafficking within their territory.

Austria

Within the framework of the fight against the drug trade, where appropriate joint working meetings are taking place in the operational field between the police, the customs authorities and the law enforcement agencies of the different Member States. In addition, large courts and state prosecutors' offices have specialised judges and state prosecutors in this field.

Belgium

La question de cellules communes d'enquête a été étudiée lors de la conférence sur les STA UE-PNUCID du 19 novembre 2001 à Bruxelles. Une recommandation particulière traite de la mise en place d'unités centrales qui seraient composées de tous les services pouvant apporter une valeur ajoutée à la lutte contre la fabrication illicite et le trafic de drogues synthétiques.

De plus, le Conseil des Ministres fédéral du 21 novembre 2001 a décidé de mettre sur pied, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plan national, une cellule « drogues synthétiques » qui sera chargée, dans un premier temps, d'analyser la problématique et de faire des propositions concrètes.

Denmark

As stated in Section 1.2.2 above, Denmark's customs authorities are not responsible for the investigation of drug-related crime. Under Danish arrangements, overall

responsibility for the investigation of drug smuggling, for example, lies with the police. There is therefore not the same need in Denmark as there is in other countries for closely-defined co-operation with regard to law enforcement. Nevertheless, it should be mentioned, as at 4.1.1.1 and 4.1.1.5, that formal mechanisms for co-operation have been established in relation to specific geographical areas and specific tasks between the police, Customs and the Public Prosecutor's Office. There is also a significant amount of informal contact between these entities on a daily basis.

Finland

In Finland the police and customs authorities have founded special investigation groups where required. At Helsinki-Vantaa airport, the police, customs authorities and the frontier guard share the same premises.

France

Si la France ne dispose pas d'équipes intégrées pluridisciplinaires, il faut noter deux cadres d'action interministérielle actuellement mis en œuvre qui correspondent à l'esprit de l'item transcrit au plan européen.

A l'initiative d'un magistrat, dans le cadre des dispositions de l'art. 28.1 du code de procédure pénale, certains agents des douanes peuvent être habilités à effectuer des enquêtes judiciaires sur réquisition du procureur de la République ou du juge d'instruction sur commission rogatoire, dans le cadre éventuellement d'unités temporaires mixtes police/douane pour une mission définie.

Les actions répressives ciblées pour lutter contre les infractions commises en bande et les trafics locaux, telles que définies par la circulaire interministérielle Justice - Intérieur en date du 5 septembre 2001, mettent en jeu la coopération de l'ensemble des administrations concernées par cette forme de criminalité, au premier rang de laquelle on trouve le trafic de stupéfiants. Tant dans le diagnostic que dans le traitement des activités criminelles et de leurs auteurs, fixées comme objectifs des services d'investigation, les différents services sont associés et définissent, sous l'égide des préfets et procureurs de la République, des stratégies d'action adaptées à chaque cas.

Ce dispositif, destiné à lutter contre les noyaux durs de la grande et moyenne délinquance en abordant notamment les aspects financiers liés aux trafics, est aujourd'hui généralisé à l'ensemble du territoire.

L'article 28-1 du code de procédure pénale (CPP), issu de la loi du 23 juin 1999 renforçant l'efficacité de la procédure pénale, prévoit que certains agents des douanes peuvent être habilités à effectuer des enquêtes judiciaires, sur réquisition du procureur de la République ou sur commission rogatoire du juge d'instruction.

Dans ce cadre, le procureur de la République ou le juge d'instruction peut désormais décider de constituer des unités temporaires, dites équipes mixtes, comprenant des agents des douanes exerçant des missions de police judiciaire et des OPJ (gendarmes ou policiers), afin de mener des enquêtes notamment dans le domaine des trafics de stupéfiants. Cette possibilité n'a pas encore été mise en œuvre, le dispositif de la douane judiciaire n'étant opérationnel que depuis très peu de temps.

Germany

In the Federal Republic of Germany there have for many years been joint investigation groups set up specifically for combating drugs smuggling by the Customs Investigation Service and the Police (at present at 28 locations). In addition,

a Joint Office for Monitoring of Precursors has been set up by the Customs Criminological Office and the Federal Criminal Police Office.

Greece

The cooperation among law enforcing authorities, although is perfect, does not exist on a permanent but rather ad-hoc basis in cases of investigation, as required, during which joint units are set up and which are directed and supervised by the competent Public Prosecutor. The common denominator in the cooperation among law enforcing authorities, is the Narcotics Coordinating Body (SODN) which is a Joint Interministerial Body, in which all competent national law enforcing authorities participate. The role of SODN is to coordinate the actions of law enforcing authorities when more than one authority need to participate in an operation. The exclusive duties of SODN include the undertaking, implementation and monitoring of controlled deliveries on the basis of the legal status in force.

The permanent cooperation among law enforcing authorities shall be soon institutionalized by means of the signing of the relevant Protocols of Agreement, as has also already been included in the 5-year Special Operational Plans on Drugs of both the Hellenic Police and the customs authorities.

Ireland

Approval for joint investigation teams between Customs and the Garda Síochána has been put in place through the Memorandum of Understanding and its Operational Protocol. A considerable number of joint operations are undertaken by Gardaí and Customs Officers and there is a very high level of collaboration between both agencies.

Italy

General

In 2000-2001 a number of wide-ranging and innovative bilateral and multilateral instruments were drawn up.

The draft law for the ratification of the Convention on mutual criminal assistance among the Member States of the EU is currently being examined by the commission for the Chamber aimed at supplementing and integrating the legal assistance instruments in use. In addition to introducing the direct transmission and execution among the judicial authorities of letters rogatory and the spontaneous exchange of information, this Convention introduces innovative cooperation instruments, such as undercover investigative activities, with the participation of criminal investigators from other States, grants power to delay the capture and seizure of goods (where necessary to obtain further evidence or to identify the offenders) and, for the first time, regulates the international interception of telecommunications. On the whole, these instruments make investigations much more efficient and expeditious and contribute towards more incisive action aimed at combating transnational crime within the EU.

In implementation of art. 29 of the EU Treaty, in Madrid the Ministers of Justice of Spain and Italy signed in July 2000 a joint declaration for the creation of a common area of freedom, security and justice between the two countries in order to guarantee through mutual assistance the exercise of the citizens' rights and freedoms, eliminating the obstacles and impediments which can lead to the formation of areas of impunity in their respective territorial jurisdictions. Following this declaration, on 28 November of the same year a Treaty was signed in Rome between the two countries

for the prosecution of serious crimes by bypassing the extradition procedure in a common area of justice. Under the terms of this agreement, the Parties - with the opinion that the systems of government of the two States are based on democratic principles and that the two countries signed the European Convention on human rights, signed in Rome on 4 November 1950 - agreed to bypass the normal extradition mechanisms. The normal extradition procedure for the offences specified below will be replaced by a simplified procedure which, based on the principle of mutual recognition of the effectiveness on the respective territory of definitive sentences and preventive arrest provisions, is designed to lead to the handover of the wanted person from one State to the other.

The treaty will apply only to certain types of crime which are indicated in various acts of the European Union as crimes for which a European common legal space must be gradually developed as a matter of priority, that is, among others, terrorism, organised crime, trafficking in human beings and drug trafficking (Ministry of Justice).

4.2.1:

In the fight against drug trafficking, drug seizures carried out in customs areas are always the result of close cooperation between the police and customs forces, and the same Council Resolution no. 10782/96 of 25 October 1996 contains profoundly incisive elements in respect of this cooperation. There is an operational coordination agreement between the State police, the Carabinieri, the *Guardia di Finanza* police and the customs which was approved and signed on 22 January 1998 in Roma-Fiumicino Airport (Ministry of the Interior).

For this paragraph the same considerations for objective 4 of the strategy apply - par. 4.1.1.1. (Ministry of Finance - Customs).

Luxembourg

Joint teams are set up when necessary: (e.g. in the context of the Hazeldonk joint operations involving France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg).

Netherlands

Since 1997 the special Synthetic Drugs Unit (USD) has been operational. The USD is in fact a joint team comprising representatives of the courts, police, customs, the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Economic Monitoring Department, the Royal Dutch Military Constabulary, the Inland Revenue Intelligence and Investigations Department and the State Traffic Inspectorate. The unit's objective is to combat and prevent the production of and trade in synthetic drugs.

Portugal

Units for Co-ordination and Joint Intervention (UCIC) have been set up in Portugal under Act 81/95 of 22 April. They have been established in the General Management of Customs, the Judicial Police, the National Republican Guard, the Public Security Police and the Service for Foreigners and Frontiers. The Units are intended to promote the sharing of information gathered in each force or service involved and the co-ordination of action which should be carried out together.

In our own legislation there exists a system of co-ordination in the fight against illicit drug-trafficking, under the umbrella of which are carried out co-ordinated investigations.

Spain

In the operational field, the National Strategy on Drugs aims to reinforce border controls through joint action in ports and airports, land borders, coasts and territorial waters. In this regard, particular attention is given to the area around the Straits of Gibraltar, to boost the coordinated efforts of national law enforcement agencies and the assistant directorate responsible for customs surveillance in southern Spain.

Within the Spanish territory, coordination systems have been created and are up and running among the different police and customs authorities. The Government Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs has a coordinating agency (Gabinete de Coordinación) which includes representatives of the National Police Force, the Civil Guard and the assistant directorate responsible for customs surveillance. This committee is responsible for coordinating key operations in the field of drug trafficking.

At regional and local level, the Delegates of the Government in the Autonomous Communities and the Government sub-delegates at provincial level are responsible, inter alia, for coordinating police operations.

Sweden

Joint investigative teams involving police, customs and other law enforcement agencies have not been established in Sweden, but the relevant authorities have established well developed cooperation in these matters.

United Kingdom

The UK has established CIDA (Concerted Inter-agency Drugs Action), chaired by HMCE, to co-ordinate the work of all law enforcement agencies in the drugs field. CIDA has developed strategic plans for tackling the supply of Class a drugs and related finance in order to attack the availability of Class A drugs through from source to the street level.

UK is keen to progress as rapidly as possible joint investigation teams. Enhanced co-operation in Europe is central to the UK's strategy. There are certain obstacles which have to be overcome, e.g. Duty of care considerations regarding the non-arming of foreign jurisdiction Officers who are normally armed. EMLAC 2000 poses legal difficulties – the initiative needs to be ratified by 8 MS's. However currently the UK does undertake effective joint operations and UK officers do work abroad under the supervision of the host LEA. The UK also undertakes operational activity on behalf of FLEA and permits their officers to be present during executive actions.

Following the events of 11 September 2001, the Justice and Home Affairs Council of the European Union decided that the EU Member States should bring into advance operation, by 1 July this year, the provisions in the EU Mutual Legal Assistance Convention (not yet ratified) on joint investigation teams. This will be done by means of the provisions set out in the EU Framework Decision, which is about to be adopted by the Council. These provisions reproduce corresponding provisions in the Convention. The UK is now looking to introduce as a matter of urgency the legislation required to give effect to the provisions in Articles 2 and 3 of the FD, on liabilities of officers. The Home Office intends doing this for England and Wales by means of regulations under the new enabling power for certain EU instruments, in section 111 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001. There will need to be counterpart legislation for Scotland and Northern Ireland and possibly for teams which would be led by Customs officers.

NCS is contributing staff to several joint law enforcement initiatives and NCS relationships with HMCE on the operational front have never been stronger. The NCS is also a full partner in several strategic intelligence projects.

4.2.2 With the assistance of Europol where appropriate, to reinforce their co-operation against drug trafficking and in particular to establish, within the appropriate legal framework, joint teams when dealing with drug trafficking between Member States

Austria

Austria is playing an active role in the projects set up by Europol (AWFs) to combat the drug trade within the EU.

Belgium

Le plan national de sécurité prévoit l'examen des possibilités et des modalités d'équipes communes, particulièrement pour la lutte contre le trafic de cocaïne et des drogues synthétiques.

Denmark

Danish police are involved on a continuous basis with other Member States on specific investigations, sometimes with the help of Europol.

In major drug cases, investigations almost invariably have international aspects, which necessitate assistance to or from authorities in other countries. In this context, Denmark's local police (in particular the Copenhagen police, which deal with by far the greatest number of narcotics cases) have often made use of co-operation with Europol.

Copenhagen police have also entered into a defined informal co-operation with police in Oslo, Stockholm, Gothenburg and Malmö in what is known as the E-6 working group. Co-operation has been entered into in recognition of the fact that it is often the same foreign groups which are responsible for supplying drugs to those cities. The group holds a number of meetings every year, which identify joint strategies and specific investigations. In recent years, its work has been concentrated in particular on action against the smuggling and distribution of heroin, which is carried on by groups of ethnic Albanians from the Balkans via the Czech Republic and Germany to Scandinavia. At the group's most recent meeting in December 2001, it was decided that an attempt would be made with the assistance of the National Commissioner of Police's Investigation Support Centre to establish co-operative relations with police, in particular in Germany, who are investigating the same groups of individuals.

Finland

Finland has been involved in working groups headed by Europol and participated in collecting and providing information for several of Europol's analysis databases. The Finesto information exchange system has been set up between Finland and Estonia. In addition Finland is involved in Nordic police and customs co-operation, the Baltic Sea Task Force and Gulf of Finland co-operation.

France

La coopération internationale entre la France et ses partenaires européens a été renforcée selon deux axes principaux :

Avec l'Espagne, principale porte d'entrée européenne pour le cannabis en provenance du Maroc, l'affectation d'officiers de liaison spécialisés à Malaga a permis de donner un nouvel élan à la coopération à finalité opérationnelle entretenue avec les autorités espagnoles en prise avec les organisations criminelles étrangères implantées dans le Sud du pays pour gérer les approvisionnements à destination de la France, de l'Italie, et du Nord de l'Europe. De bons résultats sont enregistrés dans la lutte contre ces trafics transnationaux. Pour l'heure, il n'a pas été procédé à la création d'équipes communes, mais il faut souligner la qualité de la collaboration existante entre les services spécialisés espagnols dont la disponibilité et les compétences techniques ne sont plus à démontrer. Un recours aux ressources d'Europol a parfois été sollicité sur le plan de l'assistance technique.

La zone frontalière de la France, de la Belgique, du Luxembourg et des Pays Bas est historiquement le siège d'une coopération internationale organisée.

Une impulsion nouvelle a été souhaitée par les autorités néerlandaises pour dépasser le cadre des opérations existant, en instituant une équipe baptisée A16 Team, qui se consacrera aux surveillances sur l'axe autoroutier des véhicules qui s'approvisionnent aux Pays Bas.

La France soutient ce projet pour lequel un financement sur crédits OISIN est sollicité.

Dans un contexte plus global, il faut par ailleurs souligner des efforts de concertation et d'organisation des forces de sécurité de l'euro-région en question, qui s'étend, outre les pays déjà cités, à la province britannique du KENT :

La montée en puissance des différents centres policiers de coopération, baptisés points de contacts opérationnels (PCO) côté français, soutenus par un traitement informatique uniformisé des demandes de renseignements baptisé EMMI (Euro-régional Multi-Média Informations) et la mise en place d'une banque de renseignements Internet.

Le projet de création d'un centre coopération policière et douanière (CCPD) à Tournai (Belgique).

Enfin, dans le cadre du groupe à haut niveau franco-néerlandais sur la drogue, des équipes communes d'enquête franco-néerlandaises sur la drogue ont été mises en place en 2001. La constitution de ces équipes trouve son fondement juridique dans la recommandation n° 43 des conclusions du Conseil JAI de Tampere d'octobre 1999, ainsi que dans l'article 13 de la convention d'entraide judiciaire en matière pénale du 29 mai 2000. Dans l'attente de la ratification de cette convention, l'expérience porte sur l'amélioration des échanges d'informations entre les services chargés des enquêtes dans le cadre des législations nationales actuelles, sans intervention sur le territoire de l'autre État membre.

Germany

The German law enforcement authorities are represented at Europol by posting liaison officers to the German liaison offices and use the opportunities which Europol provides in the fight against drug trafficking.

They are also prepared to cooperate in joint investigative teams for combating drug trafficking between the EU Member States, but as yet legal bases for investigative teams under the measures arising from the meeting of the European Council in Tampere do not exist.

Greece

With regard to this requirement, the provisions of Article 39 and Article 40 of the Schengen Convention on police cooperation and cross-border observation.

There have been several cases where requests of the law enforcing authorities of the Member States were immediately satisfied and joint investigative teams were also set up immediately having very positive results.

Ireland

The Garda Siochána has a liaison officer based in Europol Headquarters.

In addition, a Customs Officer has been appointed to the Europol National Office.

The Irish police have good experience of using Europol Liaison Officers (ELO) in operational cases especially where a number of Member States are involved. The role of the ELO has largely been to facilitate the exchange of information and to a lesser extent the co-ordination of operational issues.

Ireland is a regular contributor to this programme to the Ecstasy Logo Project.

Legislation is being drafted to comply with the Framework Decision on Joint Investigation Teams which must be implemented by July, 2002

Italy

The present situation is characterised by a form of mixed cooperation among the States concerned which involves specific operations subject to the authorisation of the Magistrate (Ministry of the Interior).

Luxembourg

See 4.2.1

Netherlands

In 2000 the Netherlands started operating pilot project joint teams together with France to combat drugs-related crime. This cooperation anticipates the entry into force of the EU Treaty on judicial cooperation, Article 13 of which makes provision for the establishment of these joint teams. For the time being, cooperation is based on the existing legal framework. However, France and the Netherlands are attempting to gain practical experience in operating in joint teams. The pilot project will contribute to the joint struggle against cross-border drugs-related crime and build up expertise for the future joint investigation teams.

Portugal

There has still been no formal constitution of joint teams, not forgetting that the number of joint operations with the Spanish authorities has continued to increase.

In this field some legislative initiatives deserve special mention, such as Act n.º 104/2001, of 25 August and the Resolution of the Republic Assembly n.º 63/2001, of 16 October – a Convention relating to Mutual Judicial Assistance in Penal Matters between Member States of the European Union.

Spain

Spain supports the creation of joint teams between Member States.

Sweden

In the EU a framework decision concerning joint investigative teams is being drafted on the initiative of Belgium, France, Spain and the United Kingdom. The framework

decision contains provisions under which criminal investigation authorities in the Member States may jointly set up an investigative team to coordinate criminal investigations which have links with several Member States. In November 2001 Sweden submitted a bill to the Riksdag in which it is proposed that the Riksdag approve the draft framework decision. The framework decision is expected to be adopted by the Council shortly and Sweden will begin implementation work during 2002.

United Kingdom

Europol is always considered in the round where bi-lateral or multi-lateral operations are concerned. The concept of full-blown Joint Investigative Teams that is under preparation currently may enhance the profile of such teams. UK is currently planning the development of a joint team to tackle cocaine trafficking.

4.2.3 To promote regional co-operation where affected by similar drugs problems.

Austria

Permanent working groups have been set up in border regions to facilitate cooperation among the regional law enforcement agencies.

Belgium

La Belgique participe, de manière active et dynamique, aux opérations régionales du type HAZELDONK entre le BENELUX et la France.

Denmark

As has already been stated a number of times, what is known as PTN co-operation was established some years ago in the Nordic Countries (Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), with the aim in particular of co-ordinating action against drug-related crime in Scandinavia. Co-operation was established both at the overall level of co-ordination, and at operational levels, with programmes aimed at different types of drugs. Within individual programmes information is gathered and exchanged about seizures of drugs in Scandinavia, and seizures en route for Scandinavia. Special analyses are also carried out in the area of drugs under the auspices of PTN, and monitoring action and other special operations of relevance to Scandinavia as a whole are also initiated under its auspices (e.g. in relation to the considerable number of cruises which sail between the Scandinavian countries).

PTN co-operation also organises the assignment of multi-disciplinary joint Scandinavian liaison officers to countries around the world which are relevant to the subject of drugs.

See also Section 4.2.2 above.

Finland

Finland has crime prevention agreements with Russia and the Baltic countries. These agreements cover combating drug crime. In addition the customs authorities have bilateral customs co-operation agreements with neighbouring states outside the EU (including Russia and Estonia). In 2002 Finland will ratify the Convention on Mutual Assistance and Co-operation between Customs Administrations (Naples II).

France

La France et les Pays-Bas ont mis en place en 1996 un groupe à haut niveau sur la drogue, chargé de définir des modalités de coopération pratiques et concrètes en matière de stupéfiants et toxicomanie.

En 1997, le groupe de haut niveau sur la drogue a notamment décidé de réactiver les opérations de contrôles conjoints dites Hazeldonk, du nom d'une commune belge à la frontière avec les Pays-Bas. Il a par ailleurs sollicité la participation du Luxembourg à ces opérations conjointes de lutte contre le tourisme de la drogue, qui associaient depuis 1994 les services répressifs (douane, police, gendarmerie) et les autorités judiciaires de la France, des Pays-Bas et de la Belgique.

Si le bilan de ces opérations est très mitigé en termes de saisies, elles ont constitué un facteur important de renforcement de la coopération entre les services répressifs français et néerlandais, notamment sur le plan de la transmission d'informations.

Par ailleurs, afin de compléter le cadre juridique de la coopération entre les administrations douanières de l'Union européenne défini par les conventions de Naples et Naples II, la douane française a conclu des accords de coopération bilatéraux visant spécifiquement la lutte contre le trafic de stupéfiants avec des pays où ce problème revêt une importance particulière, comme les Pays-Bas (accord du février 1997) et le Royaume-Uni (accord du 4 juin 1999).

Germany

No information provided.

Greece

The Ministry of Public Order has signed a large number of bilateral police cooperation agreements with all neighboring, as well as other countries. In total, 20 Police Cooperation Agreements have been signed.

The Ministry of Public Order and the Hellenic Police Headquarters participate actively through their representatives in very important regional initiatives such as the Black Sea Countries Cooperation, the Southeast European Cooperative Initiative, the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative, the Four-party Cooperation among Greece, Italy, Germany and Albania, and the Tripartite Cooperation for fighting against organized crime among Greece, Bulgaria and Romania.

Ireland

Regular contact and co-operation between the Garda Síochána and UK law enforcement services occur daily, in particular with regard to organised crime, illicit drug trafficking and money laundering. This co-operation takes place through a number of forms including:

Utilisation of mutual assistance procedures;

Utilisation of Criminal Intelligence Offices;

Engagement in operational co-operation;

Utilisation of Liaison Officers;

Participation in training programmes; and

Joint Investigations and case conferences.

Conferences/exchanges under projects jointly funded by the European Commission and the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and organised by the Garda Síochána have included participants from the UK.

In addition, a joint Garda Síochána/RUC project on international drug trafficking and money laundering received co-funding under the OISÍN programme. A Memorandum

of Understanding between the Revenue Commissioners (Customs and Excise) and Her Majesty's Customs and Excise relating to mutual assistance in the fight against drug trafficking and other Customs offences was signed in May, 1999. Since its signing, the Memorandum has led to better co-operation and joint actions between the two Customs and Excise agencies.

Italy

Regional cooperation is promoted through joint strategies in areas affected by the same flows of drug trafficking. Initiatives are cited which have been undertaken by Western Mediterranean countries: Portugal, Algeria, Spain, France, Italy, Libya, Malta, Morocco and Tunisia, by the countries of the Adriatic Initiative such as Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Greece, Montenegro and Italy, and finally the Quadrangle of Italy, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary (Ministry of the Interior).

Luxembourg

Co-operation with neighbour countries is promoted. A specific group for regional co-operation against drugs tourism between France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg is the Hazeldonk group.

Netherlands

"Hazeldonk" is the name of a law-enforcement cooperation agreement between Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands with a view to combating the cross-border trade in illicit drugs and drugs tourism. In the south of the Netherlands regular consultations are held between border towns with a view to exchanging experience on tackling drugs-related problems.

Portugal

Implemented regularly in conjunction with the Spanish authorities.

Spain

Spain has signed bilateral cooperation agreements with numerous countries and is developing wide-ranging activities within particularly sensitive regions such as Latin America and North Africa (especially Morocco).

Regional cooperation with neighbouring countries is particularly in evidence in Spain through the setting-up of joint Spanish-Portuguese and Spanish-French police stations at key border crossings.

Furthermore, periodic joint controls are carried out in the border zones pursuant to the Schengen Agreement.

Sweden

Regional cooperation occurs, aside from that between the Nordic countries, primarily between police authorities in southern Sweden and the Baltic countries and Poland.

United Kingdom

Home Office has UK-wide responsibilities and seeks to encourage consultation and co-operation between UK regions. The UK Anti drugs Coordinator undertook visits to candidate countries in East and South East Europe encouraging a regional approach.

British-Irish Council has identified drugs as a priority area for co-operation between British and Irish Governments and devolved assemblies.

UK contribution to UNDCP/Phare joint project implemented for South East Europe and to UNDCP follow up project. Central Asia plan drafted about to be implemented. UK support to Caribbean drug control Coordination Mechanism. Have encouraged formation of EU initiative for South East Europe and signalled in principle willingness to provide resources supporting implementation. Undertaken Assistance Needs Analysis of the Balkan region to look at ways of improving regional cooperation through technical and financial assistance. UK involved in EU/Latin America/Caribbean Action Plan on Drugs and Co-ordination and Cooperation Mechanism, CCLEC and operation Trident.

4.2.5 To promote new investigation techniques and research and documentation of drug-related crime.

Austria

The opening-up of the executive level to science and research will be further reinforced. Projects have been set up with universities. Drug-related crimes are being documented within the framework of a comprehensive drugs database which has been set up on a proper legal foundation.

Belgium

Le Gouvernement fédéral a adopté un avant-projet de loi relatif aux méthodes particulières de recherche. Ce projet de loi sera soumis prochainement au Parlement. Il concerne les méthodes d'enquêtes suivantes : l'observation, l'infiltration, le recours aux indicateurs, l'interception du courrier, les écoutes et l'intervention différées. Actuellement, le recours à ces techniques est possible mais n'est réglementé que par des circulaires confidentielles.

Denmark

Police in Denmark are usually especially attentive to new technological possibilities in the field of investigation. In recent years, the police have in this way made use of a number of new techniques which have been particularly useful in relation to drug-related crime. These involve, for example, the use of new position-finding equipment and new techniques for tracing mobile telephones.

Finland

Finland has adopted new legislation which enables fictitious purchases and covert operations. The police crime reporting system is being updated, which will promote obtaining correct information in cases of drug-related crime. The police's keeping of drug statistics takes into account the harmonisation of statistics headed by Europol. Reported customs crime is now entered in the same system as that of the police. When keeping drug statistics the police and customs authorities follow the harmonisation of statistics headed by Europol.

France

Dès 1996, la douane a lancé une réflexion sur les questions relatives aux conséquences du développement des nouvelles technologies sur l'exercice de ses missions, notamment en matière de contrôle. Elle a notamment souhaité orienter ses efforts vers l'exploitation d'Internet en tant que source d'informations et de renseignements par la mise en place d'un dispositif de veille sur le réseau.

Ces travaux ont abouti à la création en 1998 d'une Cellule de Recueil et d'Analyse Internet Douane (CRAIDO) et, plus récemment, d'une cellule de recherche de la preuve informatique.

La CRAIDO a pour mission la surveillance du réseau en vue de collecter les informations susceptibles de se rapporter à des opérations illicites dans les secteurs jugés prioritaires, dont fait partie le trafic de stupéfiants, en vue notamment de fournir une assistance au ciblage des contrôles. Elle assure par ailleurs une veille technologique afin de permettre à la douane de se tenir au fait de l'évolution des nouvelles technologies et d'identifier leurs incidences sur les méthodes de contrôle mais aussi de permettre à la douane de surveiller efficacement les sites sensibles. Cette veille porte notamment sur les techniques d'anonymat, le fonctionnement des forums de discussion, la sécurité et le chiffrement.

La "Cellule de Recueil de la Preuve Informatique" (C.R.P.I.) a comme objectif principal d'assister les enquêteurs et de rechercher des preuves matérielles qui sont sur des supports informatiques. Elle permet de renforcer l'efficacité des services en évitant que certaines enquêtes ne soient interrompues ou limitées en raison de contraintes techniques. Plusieurs domaines sont explorés en la matière: aide aux contrôles en entreprise, interventions sur les micro-ordinateurs et autres supports informatiques ou de télécommunications ou récupération des données effacées.

Germany

The German law enforcement authorities support in particular the development of new detection techniques for drugs and precursors. Furthermore, a heroin analysis programme is being run which, by means of forensic investigations, is intended to provide information on links between drugs seizures.

The special Centres of Excellence were notified to Europol through the German National Office.

Further research projects are, for example:

- a cocaine dark field study,
- a pilot scheme for heroin-based treatment of opioid addicts, (www.heroinstudie.de),
- an investigation of the trend of drug-related deaths.

In addition to the operational investigation techniques, the operational evaluation of data obtained in the investigation procedure and the analytical use of available data (open sources) is being intensified.

Greece

The system for fighting money laundering established in Greece favors the simultaneous and concurrent performance financial and police investigation. Also important is the part played by the Financial Intelligence Unit/ FIU, known as the Committee under Article 7 of Law 2331/1995, which is an independent administrative authority, as well as the Financial Crimes Enforcement Unit (SDOE) which belongs to the Ministry of Finance, thanks to the increased powers conferred upon it by Law (raising of the confidentiality of bank information, freezing of accounts etc.).

Ireland

The Garda Síochána is currently undertaking a significant research initiative looking at crime and drug related activity. It is anticipated that the results of this research will be available in early 2003.

Italy

We promote, through the introduction of bilateral agreements, the special investigative techniques such as controlled deliveries, simulated purchases and the use of undercover agents (Ministry of the Interior).

Luxembourg

See 4.2.3.

Netherlands

The National Forensic Institute (NFI) has been reinforced in several areas with a view to adapting to new technologies.

With relation to illicit drugs in particular, R&D on XTC-profiling (impurity research) rates a special mention. These NFI activities are financed by the XTC action plan, which was launched by the Dutch government in mid-2001 and is closely linked to the CASE project put forward by Sweden in 2001.

In the mid-nineties the NFI was expanded when a new department concerned with digital techniques was set up. It currently employs a staff of 25 and one of its main tasks is to adapt new technologies, as with the use of digital evidence in criminal proceedings. Apart from its role in actual court proceedings, the department is specifically involved in R&D. Clearly, the results of this work are used during investigations into drugs-related crime.

The police and the various ministries involved are also engaged - with or without the NFI's assistance - in research at the cutting edge of drugs-related crime and information technology. Examples include the "Drugs and Internet" project and research on tracing holders of pre-paid telephones and on tapping those telephones.

Portugal

The publication of Act n.º 101/2001, of 25 August is mentioned, which altered and expanded the area of application of the legal regime of covert action for prevention and criminal investigation.

Spain

The DGPNsD aims to set up a discussion and experience exchange forum to analyse the vulnerabilities of the existing observation and investigation system from the specific angle of criminal activity, the problems thereby created from an operational and investigative standpoint and the opportunities for synergy between the creation of judicial-legal mechanisms and the application of public security policies which combine respect for freedoms and effective protection of citizens.

In this context, from 21 to 24 January 2001 the "European Conference on the use of new technologies associated with criminal activities, especially drug trafficking" took place in Madrid under the auspices of the OISIN II programme. This meeting was attended by representatives from the Member States, the European Commission, Europol, three candidate countries and the United States.

Within the Multidisciplinary Drugs Group, the Spanish presidency put forward a proposal to set up a Cyber Crime Observatory within Europol. This initiative involves the creation of the Europol Technological Alert Centre.

Sweden

The Police Team disseminates information concerning new working methods primarily through the activities of the contact point (see above).

United Kingdom

A substantial research programme has been set up on a rolling basis, to track changes in drug-related crime in England and Wales. This research (NEW-ADAM) is based on the American ADAM (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring) programme. Various published reports are available, including a report on pilot work in Scotland.

The planned Criminal Assets Recovery Agency (see 4.1.2.2) will be responsible for utilising new investigatory powers as well as training financial investigators e.g. through using money flows to track crimes and criminals.

5. International co-operation

5.1 To progressively integrate the candidate countries and to intensify international co-operation with other countries and international organisations (Strategy aim 9).

5.1.3 To continue to support, with technical assistance and finance where necessary, the candidate countries in their efforts to counter drug abuse and drug trafficking.

Austria

Austria is cooperating within the framework of the PHARE programme of the European Commission with the Czech Republic (CZ 2000/IB/JH/03 twinning project between the Czech Republic and Austria) and Slovenia (LI 0005/IB/JH/02 twinning project between Slovenia and Spain with Austria as a junior partner). In addition, there is also a series of bilateral cooperation agreements, especially with neighbouring countries (e.g. exchange of experience and partner projects on addiction prevention with Hungary and Slovakia). The fight against the organised drug trade in heroine focuses on the Balkan route, which is the main supply route for the European drug market.

Belgium

Des propositions d'assistance dans la lutte anti-drogue sont à l'étude.

Denmark

Bilateral assistance to candidate countries is provided in response to 13754/01 CORDROGUE 66.

On 1 January 2001, Denmark took over the presidency of the Baltic Sea Task-Force on Organised Crime. Within this co-operation, Denmark's police actively endeavour to support efforts in the Baltic countries and elsewhere to increase the training of police officers, including help with technical aids, and involvement in specific investigations with a view to combating, among other things, drug trafficking in the Baltic region.

In the areas of crime-prevention and the prevention of drug abuse, Denmark has endeavoured to offer information and inspiration on Denmark's highly positive experiences from SSP co-operation which has already been discussed. This experience is passed on via the European Crime Prevention Network.

Finland

The National Authority for Medicines and the National Public Health Institute's drug laboratory have trained laboratory experts from the Baltic countries, among others, while the police and customs officers have correspondingly trained other law and

order authorities.

Finland has organised several courses on investigating drug-related crime in Estonia. Significant exchange visits between officials have been carried out with Estonia.

Finland is carrying out twinning projects in Latvia and Lithuania focusing on justice and internal affairs.

The Finesto drug-related crime prevention working group has 4 investigators from Finland and 3 from Estonia.

France

Dans le cadre de ses programmes d'assistance COCOP et de projets visant la lutte contre la criminalité organisée, la France a mené des actions de coopération en matière de lutte contre les stupéfiants avec la Hongrie, la Croatie, la Lettonie et la Russie.

Germany

As part of the bilateral (e.g. TRANSFORM programme, political foundations, GTZ, Federal Criminal Police Office measures etc.) and multilateral (e.g. Eurocustoms, WCO, UNDCP etc.) cooperation with the candidate countries, various training measures on combating drug-related crime have been and are being run by the German law enforcement authorities or assisted through the provision of personnel. These consist of specialist seminars (drug detection, smuggling hideouts, smuggling routes, search techniques etc.), training courses for drug tracker dogs, tracker dog handlers and instructors and various consultation measures and study visits on the relevant subjects.

In addition, the candidate countries are supported with technical equipment (within the scope of the available budget).

Greece

EKTEPN, the national focal point at EMCDDA is involved actively in enlargement programmes organized by the latter. In particular:

It participated in the EMCDDA mission to Bulgaria in the framework of the PHARE program, which aimed at providing technical assistance and scientific support to the national centre of such country being created. The mission took place in April 2001. EKTEPN also participated in the drafting of the technical report that followed the mission and which includes proposals about the development of a national information network on drugs, on the basis of the existing situation in Bulgaria.

It also participated in the EMCDDA mission to Cyprus the objectives of which were the same as those of the previous one. The mission to Cyprus took place in February 2002. A report shall follow which shall include proposals.

It also hosted and co-organized, along with EMCDDA, in Athens the First REITOX Academy Foundation Course, which was aimed at candidate countries. The said seminar was held on February 11-14, 2002, and in total 52 persons from all candidate countries participated, as well as representatives of the EU Member States' national centres. EKTEPN, except for the organisation, also participated in training the participants.

Ireland

The Department of Health and Children has funded the Pompidou Groups Drug Reduction Strategies Training Programmes in Eastern Europe.

Ireland has expressed an interest in participation in an anti-money laundering project being implemented under the Phare Multi-beneficiary drugs programme. In consultation with the Gardaí consideration is also being given to participation in Phare Twinning projects in the drugs and organised crime area.

Italy

With reference to the PHARE programmes followed by this Office, we mention below the twinning initiatives which have also involved the fight against drugs:

Phare Programme - Czech Republic: The Italian module, which is part of a wider project on the fight against corruption, concerned the fight against economic crime. In this context, this department, with the backing of magistrates from the DNA, organised a seminar on international trafficking in narcotic substances, focusing particularly on the instruments and strategies aimed at combating the problem at international level. The twinning operation with the Czech Republic ended in December 2001.

Phare Programme - Slovenia: This twinning operation, in which Italy acts as the leader country, concerns the prevention and repression of organised crime and, as a second component, police strategy in the fight against organised crime, including the activities geared towards combating drug trafficking. This component is followed by the Spanish partners (participation of police officers) and, in addition to workshop activities, includes a study trip during the first 10 days of March of this year.

The twinning operation with Slovenia will end on 29 May of this year (Ministry of Justice).

Luxembourg

Anti-money laundering seminars are being provided to several central and eastern European countries

Luxembourg, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is funding the Joint UNDCP-PHARE Programme for Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement Capacities in South-East-Europe (200, 000 EUR in 2001). Beneficiary countries are Bulgaria, Romania and FYROM.

In addition, funding is provided to the Pompidou Group in the framework of training in drug demand reduction interventions provided to central and eastern Europe.

Netherlands

The Netherlands is the main executor of the European Commission's Phare Synthetic Drugs project. The Bundeskriminalamt (Germany), the Synthetic Drugs Unit (Netherlands), the National Criminal Intelligence Service (Sweden and the UK) and EULEC (EU Brussels) are consortium partners in this project. The aim is to assist the applicant countries to adopt and implement EU legislation on synthetic drugs.

In November 2001 the Netherlands organised for the first time a three-week course on drugs in which about fifty policy advisors from the applicant countries participated. The subjects covered ranged from public health to law enforcement. The Netherlands participates in a twinning project with Hungary (the UK is the junior partner) on national drugs strategies.

Portugal

Portugal has taken part in an observance mission to Estonia, under the umbrella of the EMCDDA.

Spain

Within the framework of the PHARE assistance programme (PHARE Twinning), the DGPNsD signed twinning agreements with five candidate countries: Slovenia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania.

Within the Horizontal Drugs Group, the Spanish Presidency put forward a proposal for a joint declaration of the Council of the European Union and the candidate countries whereby the parties undertake to consider the European Union Action Plan on Drugs as the general framework for their actions on drugs and to implement national actions according to the content of this plan.

An extraordinary meeting of the Horizontal Drugs Group will be held in June 2001. This meeting will be enlarged to include the candidate countries.

On 12 June 2001, a conference co-chaired by Spain and the United Kingdom will be held in Madrid to examine the shortcomings of the candidate countries when it comes to assuming the Community acquis in the field of drugs.

Sweden

Sweden is funding joint projects between police authorities in Sweden and in Estonia and Latvia. The purpose of the projects is to train Estonian and Latvian police in drug issues.

Sweden is also funding a project, within the framework of a World Bank loan, which is aimed at facilitating a health care reform in Latvia. The primary objective of the project is to increase the effectiveness and guarantee the quality of health care in the country.

United Kingdom

The former UK Anti-drugs Co-ordinator, when in post, conducted a programme of visits to candidate countries to assist and advise on development of national strategies. He is currently undertaking further visits to monitor their progress.

The Focal Point has been closely involved in the planning for work in the Candidate Countries, both within the context of the PHARE programme and via the EMCDDA, with special emphasis on making sure that work in the Candidate Countries is oriented towards future needs (both national and in the context of the Action Plan) and does not replicate existing structures in the MS.

PHARE programmes undertaken by the NCS generally concentrate on combating organised crime, with an implicit concentration on drug trafficking. Support is also given to supply reduction components to drugs programmes managed by other UK agencies.

Secondments of a law enforcement officers to the Bulgarian and Romanian Ministries of Interior, Vessel Rummage and Airport Profiling training to Slovenia

Visits to the UK by Bulgarian customs officers.

HMCE International Assistance has focused particularly on candidate countries.

NCS are available to task expert resources into candidate countries and have recently participated in missions to Serbia and Montenegro. Equally, we are a full partner in the NSLEC initiative and the programmes offered to emerging nations though the specialist training available at NSLEC. NCS similarly subscribe to an ACPO initiative to prioritise and validate requests for expert assistance.

UK supports PHARE projects on combating drugs availability and demand. Current projects in Bulgaria, Romania and Macedonia.

The UK has the lead in a Bulgarian Drugs twinning project that will commence early this year. The UK is a junior partner in a Spanish lead drug twinning project in Romania.

5.1.5 To implement the Pre-accession pact on organised crime and extend it to all applicant countries.

Austria

The existing cooperation with the security services of the neighbouring countries to the east will be further intensified. Working meetings are taking place within the framework of security partnerships, some of which are being organised by Austria.

Belgium

(Rien à signaler puisque les pourparlers sont en cours dans le groupe pacte de pré-adhésion).

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

Finland has supported the pact's implementation in the EU and its enlargement to cover all candidate countries.

France

La MILDT, organisme interministériel, assure le caractère multidimensionnelle de la lutte contre la drogue dans la coopération internationale de la France.

Germany

Support measures offered by the German law enforcement authorities are principally in the field of training assistance under the PHARE Multi-Beneficiary Drugs Programme and the PHARE twinning programmes (e.g. PHARE Synthetic Drugs Project (PSD): membership of the consortium and implementation of support measures in Slovenia, Macedonia and the Czech Republic and support for Estonia in the development of a comprehensive drugs strategy).

Greece

The implementation of the Pre-accession pact on organised crime has been discussed in the PAPEG Working Party in which representatives from the Ministry of Public Order have been regularly participating. During the discussions the applicant countries were invited to submit - and they have submitted - reports on their implementation of the principles in the Pre-accession Pact.

Ireland

Ireland actively participates in the Pre-accession Pact Expert Group meetings in Brussels.

Ireland has signed serious crime agreements with a number of the candidate countries. Another such agreement is scheduled to be signed shortly and others are under consideration.

Ireland has expressed an interest in participation in an anti-money laundering project being implemented under the Phare Multi-beneficiary drugs programme.

In consultation with the Gardai consideration is also being given to participation in Phare Twinning projects in the drugs and organised crime area.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

Several initiatives endorse the spirit of the pre-accession pact (cf. 5.1.3 and 5.2.7). Luxembourg offers important bilateral financial support to candidate countries in view of the transposition of the 'acquis communautaire' (i.e. in the field of training of judges and civil servants).

Netherlands

The Netherlands has established a Task Force to address this issue.

Portugal

- The judicial and police authorities in Portugal have been establishing regular contact with their counterparts in the candidate countries, in terms of general cooperation and, where necessary, in the development of specific investigations.
- Contacts are being forged with a view to establishing agreements, namely as regards the movement of persons and readmission of illegal immigrants.
- Liaison officers are expected to be put in place. It is hoped that such initiatives will have a positive impact in the fight against people trafficking, particularly that of women and workers.

Spain

Within the framework of the PHARE assistance programme (PHARE Twinning), the DGPNsD signed twinning agreements with five candidate countries: Slovenia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Romania.

Within the Horizontal Drugs Group, the Spanish Presidency put forward a proposal for a joint declaration of the Council of the European Union and the candidate countries whereby the parties undertake to consider the European Union Action Plan on Drugs as the general framework for their actions on drugs and to implement national actions according to the content of this plan.

An extraordinary meeting of the Horizontal Drugs Group will be held in June 2001. This meeting will be enlarged to include the candidate countries.

On 12 June 2001, a conference co-chaired by Spain and the United Kingdom will be held in Madrid to examine the shortcomings of the candidate countries when it comes to assuming the Community acquis in the field of drugs.

Sweden

SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) has developed a strategy for Swedish drug-related assistance. In principle, all such assistance is channelled through UNDCP.

United Kingdom

The Pre-accession Pact was formally agreed in May 1998. The key aim of the Pact is to enable existing co-operation with the candidate countries, in the fight against serious and organised crime, to be intensified during the pre-accession period. This aim has been achieved. In addition, significant progress has been made in meeting the

individual objectives covered by the fifteen principles of the Pact. Implementation of the Pact is also complementing other initiatives in assisting the candidate countries to make progress in meeting the EU Acquis on justice and home affairs. These include projects in Czech Republic to counter organised crime and money laundering, and in 7 candidate countries to improve their performance in relation to judicial co-operation, including asset freezing and confiscation. (see also 4.1.2.2)

5.2. To promote international co-operation, integration of drug control into EU development co-operation and to support the efforts of the UN and of UNDCP in particular to develop international co-operation, based on the principles adopted at the UNGASS in June 1998 (Strategy aim 10).

5.2.2 To co-ordinate their projects in third countries and regions to enable joint assessment and implementation of their action.

Austria

Austria has contributed towards the efforts of the Council and of the Commission to collect data on projects in third countries and is continuing its dialogue with its partner countries.

Belgium

Coordination en cours avec le Pérou et la Bolivie.

Denmark

Within the field of Scandinavian co-operation, objectives and priorities are defined in respect of drugs in the 2001-2005 programme of co-operation of the Scandinavian Council of Ministers, and in the President's annual programme of action. The programme of co-operation gives priority to the development of experience and co-operation on combating drug abuse, and co-operation with European and other international bodies working in the field of drugs. Priority is also given to international co-operation and the involvement of countries in the close vicinity (such as the Baltic States) in co-operation on drug problems.

Finland

Achieving the goals for international work laid down in Government decisions requires long-term and broad-based funding, in which participate the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Initiatives are attempted to be channelled via international organisations (UN, Nordic Council of Ministers) and the EU's programmes for third countries, which would enable the work to be co-ordinated. Funding is initially divided into neighbouring area co-operation and development co-operation funding, and the Ministry for Social Affairs and Health's aid paid annually to the UN drug programme.

France

En Asie Centrale, la France se coordonne avec ses partenaires. En Afrique, où elle exerce la Présidence des mini-groupes de DUBLIN, la France a l'occasion de coordonner ses actions avec des partenaires de l'UE. Pour l'Amérique Latine, le dialogue entretenu dans le cadre du Mécanisme de coordination et de coopération en matière de lutte contre les drogues permet aux pays de l'Union européenne d'approfondir les politiques mises en œuvre et de favoriser la coordination des actions entreprises dans le cadre d'actions à caractère régional ou bi-régional. Pour la Caraïbe

où elle exerce la présidence des mini-groupes de DUBLIN, la France souhaite mettre en œuvre une politique d'ensemble sur les thèmes considérés comme prioritaires. La zone caribéenne conserve le statut de "plaque tournante" du trafic de stupéfiants entre le continent américain et l'Europe et la situation reste dégradée en Haïti malgré des rencontres renouvelées entre les représentants du mini-groupe de Dublin et le président haïtien. Dans le cadre de la coopération opérationnelle dans la zone, des unités de renseignement ont été mises en place, en application du Plan d'action de La Barbade.

Germany

The coordination and the exchange of experience among the Member States and with other donor countries is intensive and takes place in particular within the framework of the Dublin Group.

Greece

Greece chairs the Dublin Working Group on the Balkans and the Middle East.

Ireland

The majority of assistance which Ireland provides in third countries and regions take place through international organisations such as the UNDCP. This helps to ensure the appropriate co-ordination.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

As a large number of actions funded by the Luxembourgish government are being implemented by international organisations, this coordination is ensured.

Netherlands

The Netherlands supports third countries mainly through multilateral organisations, like UNDCP.

Portugal

Portugal has developed several projects for co-operation with third countries in the area of the fight against drugs and drug addictions, namely in countries in Latin America and the PALOPs. Some of these projects are in the initial phase of implementation (eg. Cuba, and Bolivia), while others, such as Peru and Brazil, are already being carried out.

Spain

The Spanish National Strategy on Drugs 2000-2008 considers that international cooperation in the drugs field is one of its main target areas and provides for periodical evaluation of the actions planned.

Sweden

SIDA/Health has conducted a study with the aim of initiating a regional project in Africa (Identification and Formulation Mission to Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa and Zambia – Orgut Consulting, January 2001). In this connection, contacts have been made with other donors in order to exchange information and to avoid duplication.

United Kingdom

Work is being undertaken to set up a UK matrix showing all anti drugs assistance projects, at both bilateral and EU level. At the UK's request, the Commission has compiled an inventory of projects. The UK has also asked that planned projects be submitted in advance to prevent duplication and target help to where it is most needed.

The UK is regional chair in South West Asia for the Dublin Group. UK also fully participates in all regional Dublin Group fora (including the Mini Dublin Group). Also an active member of the UNDCP Major Donors Group.

The UK has developed a strategy to co-ordinate JHA assistance in the Western Balkans. One of the key objectives is to combat drug trafficking and organised crime in the region. An inter-departmental group (BLKO) will co-ordinate all assistance by the UK, in turn facilitating more effective and coherent co-ordination with our EU partners.

5.2.3 To strengthening co-operation with multilateral and international organisations, where this would increase the effectiveness of their actions.

Austria

Within the context of the multilateral cooperation, the priority for Austria is on deepening its cooperation with the UNDCP and on helping further develop this programme.

Belgium

Collaboration avec le PNUCID afin de renforcer les activités de lutte contre les STA (Conférence à Bruxelles, en novembre 2001).

Denmark

See above for co-operation in the context of PTN and in the Baltic Sea Task-Force on Organised Crime.

Finland

Finland has funded UNDCP operations to an amount of FIM 2 million (336 000 EUR) in 2000 and 2001. In the 2002 budget 100 000 EUR of general aid is earmarked for UNDCP and it is intended to set aside the same 100 000 EUR in the 2003-06 financial and operational plan. The UNDCP's Afghanistan initiative has been granted 500 000 EUR in 2002. Supporting the UNDCP's initiatives is also a central aim of the new line of action concerning Central Asia.

In neighbouring areas Finland has focused on drug prevention initiatives bilaterally and together with other Nordic countries in the Nordic Council of Ministers. With Finnish funding the UNDCP intends to carry out a drugs survey of South-East Russia. Finland funds UNDCP's office in Moscow from neighbouring area funding.

Finland is the chair of the UNDCP's major donors in 2002.

Finland has been a member of the UN drug committee from 1994-97 and subsequently an observer.

Finland's aim in ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly has been to implement the action programme approved by the UN special sitting in 1998

France

La France coopère avec le PNUCID dans ses zones privilégiées d'intervention (Amérique Latine, Afrique, notamment).

Germany

There is close cooperation at multilateral level and with international organisations, in particular with UNDCP. As a result of the particular situation in Afghanistan, particularly close coordination has taken place in that regard.

In cooperation with UNDCP there was, for the first time, an international exchange of knowledge and experience between scientists, practitioners and politicians from Asia and Latin America at a conference held in January 2002 on the subject of 'Alternative Development in Drugs Control and Development Cooperation'. Recommendations were formulated for future work in this area.

Greece

In 1997 Greece joined the Schengen computer systems and in 1998 it ratified the EUROPOL agreement. For exchanging information, use is made of INTERPOL, EUROPOL, the World Customs Organization and the System of Liaison Officers. The Greek Police has liaison officers in Bulgaria, Albania and Cyprus.

Cross-border cooperation at local level has been developed with Albania, FYROM and Bulgaria involving the exchange of information during exchange visits.

The Ministry of Public Order has signed a large number of bilateral police cooperation agreements with all the neighbouring countries as well as with other countries too (a total of 21 agreements). The countries in question are: Egypt, Albania, Armenia, Bulgaria, France, USA, Iran, Italy, China, Israel, Croatia, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary, FYROM, Poland, Romania, Russia, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine.

The Ministry of Public Order and the Greek Police are actively represented in major regional initiatives, such as the BSEC (Black Sea Economic Cooperation), the SECI (South-East Cooperative Initiative), the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative, the Four-party Cooperation among Greece, Italy, Germany and Albania, and the Tripartite Cooperation for fighting against organised crime among Greece, Bulgaria and Romania.

The Directorate-General for Customs of the Ministry of Finance is actively involved in the SECI (South-East Cooperative Initiative) and has placed customs liaison officers with both Europol and the SECI. It has concluded bilateral customs cooperation agreements with Bulgaria, Albania, Poland, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (valid for Montenegro and Serbia), Slovenia, Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation, Georgia, Ukraine, the USA, Turkey, Romania and Cyprus, as well as a memorandum on cooperation with BIMCO (the Baltic and International Maritime Council).

Ireland

The majority of assistance which Ireland provides in third countries and regions takes place through international organisations.

Italy

Within the competence of this Office, in relation to general objective 10 it can be said that for Italy the main strategic action is geared towards the promotion of international cooperation in the field of the fight against drugs, especially through

support for the activities set in place by the United Nations and in particular by the UNDCP. In fact, for several years Italy has been among the major donors of the Vienna-based organisation. Italy is party to all the Conventions of the United Nations on the fight against drug trafficking and the control of narcotic and psychotropic substances. It is also an active member of the Commission on Narcotic Substances.

The Italian action, which takes account of the principles and action plans adopted by the 20th special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (1998), favours the multilateral and multilateral channels, which are regarded as particularly efficient, especially in certain regional areas, because they provide a means of using to the full the know-how in terms of experience of international authorities specialising in the drugs field.

Italy is also participating in the Dublin Group and in the work of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe (MAE - DGAP).

Luxembourg

Luxembourg is part of the "major donors" group of the UNDCP. Thus, most of the actions undertaken in the field of drug combating are being channelled through an international organisation. The ADT Fund also contributes financially to a number of UNDCP projects as well as to the Pompidou Group- DRSTP II.

Netherlands

See 5.2.2

Portugal

Portugal maintains its active and dynamic participation in regional and multinational bodies, in the sphere of the fight against drugs and drug addictions, particularly in the United Nations (Commission on Tranquilizers) and in the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group). In the framework of the Pompidou Group should be mentioned the Portuguese proposal to create a working group to produce Guidelines on a future Pan-European Strategy on the matter of Drugs. Portugal equally supports other forums that touch on this matter (eg. OEA/CICAD).

Spain

Spain is a major donor to UNDCP and will provide financial support to a demand reduction project in Iran with resources from the fund of seized goods set up by the Law 36/1995.

Spain is fully committed to the work done by other regional organisations like the EU, (including EMCDDA and Europol) the Pompidou Group, the CICAD/OEA and the CCP.

Sweden

Sweden channels a large majority of its drug-related assistance through UNDCP. For specific projects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, contacts have also been made with UNICEF.

United Kingdom

HMCE is the lead agency in tackling drug trafficking. Through HMCE the UK plays a leading role in the WCO, CCLEC and other international bodies. The National Crime Squad is also tasked with combating national and transnational organised

crime. The development of operational links with foreign law enforcement agencies is considered an essential component of their ethos. A dedicated international secretariat maintains links with foreign law enforcement officers working in the UK and with overseas agencies, including the pre-accession pact countries. Operational contact is encouraged where appropriate.

UK is a major donor to UNDCP contributing £4.1m (approximately 6.4m EUR) in 2000 and £1.4m (approximately 2.2m EUR) in 2001. UK is working closely with the UNDCP on management and programme reform, including the development of implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Joint Investigative Teams in the international arena are very much on UK government agenda and NCS are active in the process to achieve the first truly international task force. Equally NCS are a full partner in the MAMOU. This has also assisted UK LEA's to work more effectively in 3rd countries where there is growing infrastructure.

5.2.4 To continue to make available adequate resources for the implementation of programmes and projects for supply reduction and demand reduction. To report annually to the Council (Horizontal Working Party on drugs) on all assistance projects undertaken in third countries in the field of drugs, and for a matrix to be kept up to date.

Austria

Austria has for a long time contributed adequately towards the financing of the UNDCP and has earned the status of major donor. The balancing of demand- and supply-reduction measures will be achieved by imposing conditions on the use of a proportion of the voluntary contributions. A current overview for 2001 is given.

Belgium

2.050.000 EUR pour un projet de réduction de la demande au PEROU. 124.000 EUR pour un projet de réduction de l'offre en AFGHANISTAN (PNUCID) (budget Affaires étrangères).

Denmark

Bilateral assistance to third countries is provided in response to 11594/01 CORDROGUE 55. In a Scandinavian context, the programme of co-operation also gives priority to actions on drug-related problems in the close vicinity of Scandinavia, including north-western Russia and Kaliningrad.

Finland

Finland supports initiatives against drugs in its neighbouring area from funding set aside for neighbouring area co-operation. Finland has submitted annually to the horizontal drug group a report on support programmes initiated in third countries.

France

La France consacre un budget d'environ 1,4 million EUR (crédits pour l'action internationale de MILDT), auxquels s'ajoutent les crédits divers (COCOP, ZSP) consacrés à la coopération bilatérale policière qui incluent des actions susceptibles de servir au domaine la lutte contre les stupéfiants (ex. la sûreté aéroportuaire et les techniques de détection).

Germany

There is close cooperation at multilateral level and with international organisations, in particular with UNDCP. As a result of the particular situation in Afghanistan, particularly close coordination has taken place in that regard.

Budget funds are available in the budget of the Federal Ministry of the Interior for police equipment and training assistance for candidates for accession and other third states, which are used inter alia for assistance in combating drug-related crime in those states.

Greece

Since 1994 the Customs Service has participated in the five stages of the PHARE programme under the first pillar, particularly regarding precursors. The Narcotics Sub-Directorate of the Attica Security Directorate has also been involved in this programme since 2000 and we have contributed by providing theoretical and practical training for three Albanian and two Bulgarian police officers, as well as sending an officer to Bulgaria.

The 2nd Financial Crime Department and the 3rd Drugs and Juvenile Delinquency Department of the Public Order Directorate of the Greek Police have satisfactorily dealt with inquiries from third countries addressed to them via INTERPOL regarding Greek legislation on drugs and money laundering. Inquiries were received from Armenia, Kuwait, Moldova, the Czech Republic, Israel, Kazakhstan, South Africa and Peru..

Ireland

Ireland hopes to be in position to continue to make available adequate resources for the implementation of programmes. Ireland has reported to the Council on assistance projects undertaken in third countries in the field of drugs and will continue to do so.

Italy

PROJECTS APPROVED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNDCP FOR 2000 (in millions of dollars)

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA – Community Based Counselling, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Abusers in Disadvantaged Areas	250,000
REGIONAL - Strengthening of demand reduction awareness among risk groups in West Africa (Cape Verde, Senegal, Gambia)	200,000
MOZAMBIQUE – Capacity building in drug control for the Government of Mozambique	196,000

EUROPA and the MIDDLE EAST

ALBANIA – Preparatory Assistance in Albania	287,000
REGIONAL – Subregional drug control cooperation in the Middle East – Module I: Programme Development	200,000
IRAN – Comprehensive Drug Control Programme for Iran:	768,000
E/53 – Legal assistance	83,000
E/54 – PERSEPOLIS (Community awareness)	385,000
E/52 – DARIUS (Drug Abuse Reduction Strategy)	636,500

ASIA

AFGHANISTAN - Afghanistan poppy crop reduction	200,000
PAKISTAN – Dir District Development Project Phase II	400,000
INDIA – Community wide demand reduction in India Andhra Pradesh, West Bengala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu)	145,000
VIETNAM – Support for the National Drug Control Masterplan	100,000
LATIN AMERICA	
BOLIVIA – Vocational Training in support of Coca Reduction Strategy	300,000
COLOMBIA – Support to the Operational Capacities of the Office of the National Alternative Development Plan (PLANTE)	200,000
COLOMBIA – Alternative Development in Meta and Caqueta	200,000
PERU – Institutional Strengthening of CONTRADROGAS	200,000
PERU – Alternative Development in the Valleys of Tambopata and Inambari	600,000
PERU – Alternative Development in the Apurimac Valley	200,000
PERU – Alternative Development in the Valleys of the Pichis-Palcazù and Aguaytia Rivers	300,000
GLOBAL PROJECTS	
Global Illicit Crops Monitoring Programme (ICMP)	250,000
Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse (GAP)	450,000
Information and Advocacy	300,000
Establishing a global network of youth programmes for drug abuse prevention (including a youth event)	200,000
Image building	200,000
World Drug Report	200,000

PROJECTS APPROVED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE
VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNDCP FOR 2001 (in millions of
dollars)

AFRICA	
SOUTH AFRICA - Community-based Counseling, Treatment and Rehabilitation Services for Drug Abusers in disadvantaged areas	250,000
ETHIOPIA - Preventive Education and Training for National Demand Reduction Programme	150,000
EAST AFRICA - Control of Licit Drugs in East Africa	200,000
MIDDLE EAST	
MOROCCO – Development of an Action Programme against Illicit Drugs and Organized Crime	300,000
IRAN - Drug Abuse Reduction Unified Strategy (DARIUS)	400,000
ASIA	
PAKISTAN - Dir District Development Project	50,000
INDIA - Community-wide Demand Reduction	240,000
INDIA - Community-wide Demand Reduction in the North Eastern States of India	160,000

VIETNAM - Support for the 2001-2010 Vietnam National Drug Control Master Plan Formulation	60,000
LAOS - Joint UN Alternative Development in Nonghet District, Xieng Khouang Province	400,000
LATIN AMERICA	
BOLIVIA - Management, Conservation and Utilization of Forest Resources in the Cochabamba Tropics	260,000
BRAZIL – Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS Prevention Project	500,000
COLOMBIA - Alternative Development in Meta Caqueta	500,000
PERU - Alternative Development in Apurimac-Ene Valley	800,000
PERU - Alternative Development of Pichis, Palcazu and Aguaytia	700,000
PERU - Alternative Development in Tambopata - Inambari	1,040,000
GLOBAL PROJECTS	
Legal Advisory Programme	300,000
UNDCP Image Building	300,000
Illicit Crops Monitoring Programme	
BOLIVIA – Coca Reduction Strategy	
\$5,228,854	
Luxembourg	
BOLIVIA - Cochabamba	
\$9,435,915	
Sweden, Ireland, Austria, Great Britain, USA	
BRAZIL – Drug Abuse-HIV/AIDS	
\$33,000,000, of which 30,500,000 supplied by the Brazilian Government	
COLOMBIA - Support to PLANTE	
\$5,000,000	
Germany, Great Britain, France and Sweden	
COLOMBIA - Meta and Caqueta	
\$3,700,000	
Denmark	
PERU – CONTRADROGAS	
\$1,532,000	
Sweden, Great Britain and Ireland	
PERU - Apurimac-Ene Valley	
\$3,633,100	
Germany, Ireland	
PERU - Pichis, Palcazu, Aguaytia	
\$4,807,700	
Sweden	
PERU - Tambopata-Inambari	
\$8,766,500	
(MAE - DGCS - UFF. II)	

Luxembourg

Continuous funding of such programmes and projects is made available through national budgetary means. Additionally, the ADT fund contributes to specific projects, especially to drug supply and demand reduction projects, by the participation of Luxembourg officials or NGOs in third countries.

Luxembourg is committed to making the adequate resources available (i.e. through its voluntary annual contribution to the UNDCP - 99,157 EUR in 2002) and to report annually to the Council (HDG). The third country matrix has been duly updated in 2001.

Netherlands

The bulk of the Netherlands' voluntary contributions to UNDCP was earmarked for demand reduction (2,321,603 EUR in 2000). In 2001 the Netherlands did not contribute due to dissatisfaction with the UNDCP management. This spring the Netherlands will consider whether the contribution should be reinstated. The Netherlands is attempting to provide the requisite data to answer the second part of the question.

Portugal

There has been a significant increase in resources given to international co-operation in the fight against drugs. In the sphere of the Drugs Horizon Group, Portugal has regularly supplied all the elements for its projects with third.

Spain

As said, Spain is a major donor to UNDCP and this year will increase its contribution to this Programme with resources from the fund of seized goods. Apart from that Spain provides financial support to the organisations just mentioned (CICAD/OEA and CCP). All assistance projects undertaken in third countries in the field of drugs are reported annually to the HWPD and a matrix is kept updated.

Sweden

For 2001 the Government has earmarked SEK 12 million (approximately 1.3m EUR) for assistance to selected multilateral and bilateral activities in the field of drugs. Within the authority providing the assistance (SIDA) one person is responsible for drugs issues and therefore also for ensuring that the requested reports are submitted to the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs.

United Kingdom

This is an ongoing commitment for the UK. The Government has just announced the projects which will benefit from additional spending over the Spending Review Period (2001-02 to 2003-04). This makes some £70m (approximately 110m EUR) extra available for reducing drugs availability and is expected to deliver, by 2004-05, a six-fold increase in heroin and cocaine seizures (compared to 1999-00). This will mean seizures of the proportion of heroin targeted on the UK quadrupling and of the equivalent proportion of cocaine tripling.

HMCE, through its network of DLOs in drugs source and transit countries contributes to international supply reduction. NCIS through its International Division has significant resources deployed in the implementation of programmes and projects for combating drug trafficking. DLO's, Europol, and Interpol, assist the main operational customers. HMCE are assisted with supply reduction (upstream disruption), NCS are assisted with supply and demand reduction (transit traffic activity) and police forces are assisted with UK based operational activity (demand reduction). Other areas of NCIS, particularly SSIB, are also heavily involved in this area.

The NCS and HMCE are committed to continuing assistance programmes utilising Commission funding or bi-laterally. Wherever a request for assistance is made it will

be considered provided there is a) the capacity within the organisation to deliver b) the training request fits in with the priorities identified within the country and a commitment to implement and develop the project is made.

The NCS continue to make significant resources available to challenge the organised crime groups that indulge in drug trafficking as a primary aspect of their business. To that end NCS have recently appointed a Drugs Policy Advisor and devote approximately 65% of investigative resources to Class A organised crime drug investigation nationally and internationally. Many of these will be in partnership with domestic or international LEA colleagues.

NCS is undergoing a programme of restructuring that will make them even more able to address the arising issues in the drug availability equation.

For the last part of the question, see 5.2.2.

5.2.5 To ensure that in relations with non-candidate and non-European countries all relevant CFSP instruments take full account of and give appropriate effect to the aims of the EU Drug Strategy.

Austria

Relevant actions of the successive Presidencies of the Council have been approved by Austria.

Belgium

(Rien à remarquer- procédure en cours).

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

Finland works on this matter via the EU's action programmes and organisations.

France

No information provided.

Germany

No information provided.

Greece

As part of the development of regional cooperation under the Adriatic and Ionian Initiative, the European Union Action Plan on Drugs for the period 2000-04 was presented at the Round Table on Cooperation to Combat Crime, held in Athens on 14 November 2001 and chaired by Greece, setting out the various aims and measures under the plan. The meeting was attended by representatives from Albania, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Greece and Italy.

Ireland

Relevant interventions in regional CFSP Working Groups.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

A concern.

Netherlands

The Netherlands takes account of the Common Foreign and Security Policy both within the framework of the HDG and within the broader context of external aspects of JHA policy.

Portugal

In the framework of the CSFP and its relations with non-candidate countries, the objectives of the EU's Strategy in the Fight against Drugs have been supported in a coherent and systematic manner, principally in the defined target regions - Latin America and Central Asia.

In its bilateral and regional meetings, Portugal places the matter of Drugs on its list of priorities, specifically in visits from Heads of State or Government (in 2001, at political meetings with Argentina, the Russian Federation, Colombia, Venezuela, Paraguay) or in Portuguese-Brazilian Summits, Portuguese-Spanish Summits, Spanish-American Summits.

Spain

Spain ensures that in the relations with non-candidate and non-European countries all relevant CFSP instruments are fully taken into account.

Sweden

SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) has developed a strategy for Swedish drug-related assistance. In principle, all such assistance is channelled through UNDCP.

United Kingdom

Achieved

5.2.6 To draw up action plan on drugs co-operation with North Africa, and to implement fully the action plans on Latin America and the Caribbean and Central Asia.**Austria**

The action plan with Latin America and the Caribbean is currently being implemented.

Belgium

Formulation de programmes avec le Pérou et la Bolivie.

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

Finland works on this matter via the EU's action programmes and organisations.

France

En Amérique Latine, la France a mis en œuvre des projets d'assistance Colombie, au Pérou, en Bolivie et au Venezuela.

En Asie Centrale, la France sera en mesure d'élaborer des projets d'aide dans le domaine de la lutte contre les stupéfiants grâce à l'implantation récente d'un attaché de police pour la région.

Germany

On the part of the German law enforcement authorities, the action plans on drugs are implemented, for example, through

-implementation of a practical exercise in the form of a controlled supply of narcotics from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, the Russian Federation and European States (see also point 1.5)

-training assistance in the form of multinational training courses, support and advice in the establishment of legal bases following the model of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Law on monitoring of precursors,

-investigation-based international cooperation in connection with the special evaluations currently being conducted in the Federal Criminal Police Office.

Greece

Greece is cooperating on drawing up and implementing action plans on Latin America and the Caribbean and Central Asia through its participation in the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs where the relevant discussions are taking place.

Ireland

Relevant interventions in regional CFSP Working Groups.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

When deciding on actions and contributions, EU action plans are being taken into account.

Netherlands

The EU-LAC Barbados action plan indicates four priorities: demand reduction; supply reduction; combating money-laundering and maritime cooperation. This maritime cooperation is in accordance with Article 17 of the 1988 Vienna Convention. The Netherlands is attempting to promote (sub)regional counternarcotics maritime cooperation in the wider Caribbean area through the conclusion of a regional agreement on maritime counternarcotics cooperation in the Caribbean region. To date, three rounds of consultation and three subregional rounds of consultation with the countries of the Wider Caribbean Region and international and regional organizations have been organised. The first round of negotiations took place in Costa Rica in the beginning of November 2001; the second round is to be held in the Caribbean in spring 2002.)

Portugal

Portugal has been taking an active role in the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism meetings between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean.

Spain

The Spanish National Strategy on Drugs identifies some priority geographical areas, one of which is the Kingdom of Morocco. During the last years training courses for the Morocco law enforcement bodies have been financed by Spain.

Regarding Latin America and the Caribbean, apart from being fully committed to the implementation of the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on drugs between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain contributes to the CICAD/OEA institutional building projects in Central America, the Dominican Republic and the Andean Countries and supports the CCP.

As for Central Asia, during the Spanish Presidency of the Council of the EU, we will support the signature and implementation of the Action Plan on Central Asia

Spain chairs the Regional Groups Mexico/Central America and Northern Africa of the Dublin Group.

Sweden

SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) has developed a strategy for Swedish drug-related assistance. In principle, all such assistance is channelled through UNDCP.

United Kingdom

Central Asia plan about to be approved. Turkmenistan has not yet agreed to participate.

Since the inception of the EU, Latin America and Caribbean Action Plan on Drugs (the so-called Panama Action Plan), the UK has funded a range of bi-lateral and multilateral projects in the region. Details are available on the matrix of projects which has been previously circulated to the Technical Committee of the EU, Latin America and Caribbean Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism.

Action plan for North Africa (not yet initiated).

5.2.7 To help non-EU countries and regions to develop their anti-money laundering systems.

Austria

Appropriate activities are being carried out on an ad hoc basis. Austria has designated experts for current counselling projects to the International Centre for Crime Prevention (ICCP).

Belgium

Echange de renseignements via la cellule de renseignement financier avec les pays tiers, particulièrement sur le plan opérationnel.

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

Finland has taken part in developing the work of authorities and investigation procedures in Russia and the Baltic countries.

France

En application de la politique du GAFI visant à encourager la création de ces instances régionales de lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent, la France participe au fonctionnement de la plupart des enceintes régionales du GAFI: elle participe ainsi au Groupe d'Action Financière pour les Caraïbes (GAFIC) qui couvre les Caraïbes et elle a été sollicitée pour se joindre aux travaux du Groupe anti-blanchiment de l'Asie-Pacifique (Asia Pacific Group -APG) créé en 1997 et regroupant 22 membres en Asie du sud, du sud-est, de l'est et du Pacifique sud.

Pour le "Groupe d'Action Intergouvernemental contre le Blanchiment de capitaux en Afrique" (GIABA), la France a exprimé encore récemment le vœu d'aider au démarrage de cette structure par un soutien financier. Par ailleurs, la France va mener des actions de coopération dans ce domaine avec les pays Africains dans le cadre des enceintes régionales sur cette zone.

Elle a été également sollicitée pour rejoindre l'Asie Pacifique Group (APG).

La France participe enfin aux réunions plénières du GAFISUD ("Grupo de Accion Financiera de Sudamerica Contra el Lavado de Activos") regroupant les pays d'Amérique du Sud. Etroitement associée dès l'origine au processus de création de cette dernière enceinte, elle vient de se voir accorder le statut d'observateur lors de la dernière assemblée plénière qui s'est tenue à Santiago au Chili du 3 au 7 décembre 2001.

Cette politique d'adhésion aux groupes régionaux conforte la volonté de la France de renforcer la lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux et de contribuer à l'adoption des mêmes critères dans des zones géographiques qu'elle juge sensibles.

Toujours dans le cadre d'une aide dispensée aux pays tiers se dotant progressivement de structures anti-blanchiment, des unités administratives opérationnelles spécialisées sont créées pour collecter, traiter et diffuser les renseignements auprès des structures analogues et, lorsque ces informations mettent en évidence des faits susceptibles d'une incrimination pénale, d'en référer aux autorités judiciaires compétentes.

A ce titre, le Groupe EGMONT constitue un outil d'aide pour les pays tiers car il s'agit d'une enceinte chargée de promouvoir et de développer la coopération internationale opérationnelle en matière de lutte contre le blanchiment et de lutte contre le financement du terrorisme. A ce jour, 58 Cellules de Renseignement Financier (CRF) ont adhéré à ce Groupe.

Germany

Yes, for example in the context of training assistance.

Greece

A seminar on organised crime was held on 23 and 24 May 2002 in Ankara, Turkey as part of the police cooperation between Greece and Turkey. At the seminar, Greek officers from the Ministry of Public Order gave their Turkish counterparts a presentation on the *acquis communautaire* regarding work under the justice and home affairs third pillar concerning such matters as organised crime, drugs, money laundering, the pre-accession pact on organised crime and illegal immigration. Particular reference was made to European Union legislation on combating money laundering (Directive 91/308), the Forty Recommendations of the OECD Financial Action Task Force, the 1990 Council of Europe Strasbourg Convention and Greek legislation (Act No. 2331/1995).

In addition, as part of the bilateral contacts and further to the bilateral police cooperation agreements, Greece has provided all the neighbouring countries with its national legislation on money laundering.

In July 2002 SDOE was visited by the head and staff of the Albanian department responsible for combating the laundering of the proceeds of crime. The Albanian representatives were given information on the Greek legislation, practical ways of tackling the phenomenon and Greece's experience of the methods used by the criminal organisations. It was decided that the cooperation arrangement should be continued at a further meeting to be organised in the autumn.

Finally, a bilateral agreement was signed in 2000 between SDOE and the corresponding department in Russia regarding cooperation and mutual assistance on enforcement action to combat financial crime, including money laundering.

Ireland

The signing of Memoranda of Understanding between Ireland's Financial Intelligence Unit and Financial Intelligence Units in non-EU countries is under consideration. Ireland has expressed an interest in participation in an anti-money laundering project being implemented under Phare Multi-beneficiary drugs programme.

Italy

No information provided

Luxembourg

Financing of anti-money laundering seminars provided to several central and eastern European countries.

Netherlands

The Netherlands supports both the CFATF (a regional FATF group) to the tune of €33,000 per annum and the anti-money-laundering initiative by ASEM (100,000 EUR).

In addition, the Dutch Financial Intelligence Unit (Meldpunt Ongebruikelijke Transacties(MOT)) is very active in informing and assisting third countries. The European Commission has asked the Financial Intelligence Unit to coordinate the second phase of the PHARE project, which concerns transfers of knowledge to Eastern European countries, until mid-2003. Information can also be given on an occasional/individual basis, as for instance within the framework of a "Twinning Project".

Portugal

Portugal participates in FATF.

Spain

Spain supports the work done by the FATF. Spain was in favour of the creation of GAFISUD (its Executive Secretary is Spanish) and provides financial support to GAFISUD and CFATF for capacity building programmes.

Sweden

SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) has developed a strategy for Swedish drug-related assistance. In principle, all such assistance is channelled through UNDCP.

United Kingdom

The UK supports this activity. Under Tampere the UK has specific responsibility for ensuring that the anti money laundering systems in all its dependent territories meet international standards. This is being achieved through implementation of changes recommended by independent reviews as well as the FATF and other organisations. All UK dependent territories are fully committed to the fight against money laundering. The UK continues to provide a wide variety of anti money laundering technical assistance through its many agencies, to a variety of countries and organisations outside the EU. For example, the UK supports a number of FATF-style regional bodies set up to tackle money laundering in various regions including the Caribbean, Central and Eastern Europe, Eastern and Southern Africa, the ASEM region and the Commonwealth.

5.2.8 To support the development of a common international set of indicators in the field of demand reduction and to promote a common standard for national reporting to international organisations.

Austria

Austria is giving support for these efforts within the framework of the CND.

Belgium

Aucune information donnée.

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

Finland takes part via both the EMCDDA and the UNDCP in developing indicators for the EU's anti-drug action programme and UNGASS' monitoring.

France

No information provided.

Germany

No information provided.

Greece

No information provided.

Ireland

Close co-operation has been maintained with the EMCDDA on the development of the 5 key epidemiological indicators of drug misuse. National, regional and local agencies will be applying these. The National Drugs Strategy sets out a range of key performance indicators for each of the four pillars of prevention, supply control, treatment and research, which will form the basis for annual reports.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

The Luxembourgish NFP is highly involved in EMCDDA and Pompidou Group activities related to the harmonisation of indicators and standards. The national drug monitoring system (RELIS) has broadly integrated internationally approved standards. Furthermore, in the framework of an interregional cooperation project (Mondorf Group) the NFP, jointly with the Ministry of Health, has set up a transregional data protocol (TRANSRELIS) applied by several border regions of Luxembourg. The first phase of the project has been partly financed by the EMCDDA. The experiences gathered during the implementation of the TRANSRELIS network could serve a future feasibility study on a European wide data reporting system.

Netherlands

This subject features regularly on the agenda of UN meetings in which Dutch experts play an active part.

Portugal

In the EMCDDA context, Portugal has been taking part in the work towards achieving this objective.

Spain

Spain supports the work done by UNDCP, the EMCDDA and the CICAD/OEA towards the development of a common international set of indicators in the field of demand reduction.

Sweden

The National Public Health Institute has not begun working with common international indicators in the field of demand reduction. The reason is that there is still no governing agreements in this area. However, it should be pointed out that many of the proposed indicators are already available in Sweden. This is true, for example, of the trends among young people, preventive measures in schools, and seizure statistics from customs and police forces. The indicators which relate to the number of drug prevention projects implemented and evaluated and surveys of drug prevention material and availability of such material raise more problems.

United Kingdom

UK has encouraged the UN to strengthen the process of global dissemination of expertise and good practice in developing comparable information systems on drug abuse. We have prepared and presented on behalf of the EU two resolutions at CND designed to improve the user friendliness of annual reports questionnaires in order to encourage more UN members to provide data on the extent of drug misuse in a comparable form.

5.2.9 To integrate drugs as a cross-sectional issue into their supranational co-operation schemes (particularly with the developing countries).

Austria

This question is currently at the implementation stage in Austria.

Belgium

Les programmes de coopération au développement avec l'Amérique latine visent à situer ceux-ci dans une approche sectorielle globale, telle que la lutte contre la drogue.

Denmark

No information provided.

Finland

Finland acts in this matter via the EU and the UN action programmes.

France

La MILDT, organisme interministériel, assure le caractère multidimensionnelle de la lutte contre la drogue dans la coopération internationale de la France.

Germany

Drugs as a cross-sectional issue influence the formulation of national plans and priority strategy papers as guiding instruments for German development policy, where it appears necessary or appropriate.

Greece

No information provided.

Ireland

No information provided.

Italy

No information provided.

Luxembourg

Currently under discussion.

Netherlands

The issue is being addressed within the framework of the EU. In addition, all third-country donations go via the UNDCP. In this way the Netherlands attempts to promote an intersectoral approach.

Portugal

See item 5.2.2.

Spain

The global approach towards drug issues of the Spanish National Drug Strategy and the importance it pays to international cooperation means that drugs are considered a cross-sectional issue.

Sweden

SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) has developed a strategy for Swedish drug-related assistance. In principle, all such assistance is channelled through UNDCP

United Kingdom

December 2000 Parliamentary White Paper on International Development 'Eliminating World Poverty: Making Globalisation Work for the Poor' includes prospective policies to address developing countries law enforcement agencies inability to effectively combat the drugs trade and to promote alternative development programmes. To tackle the underlying reasons encourage people to become involved in the drugs trade.