

## Annex 1 DPIP priority areas and programme objectives 2007-2013

Table A1.1 Priority areas (2007-2013) as mapped onto the programme's general objectives

Calls or groups of calls (Year)	Priority areas	Prevent and reduce drug use, dependence and drug-related harm	Information on drug use	Support the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy
2007, 2008	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the creation of multidisciplinary networks, the expansion of the knowledge base, raising awareness of the social and health problems caused by drug use and at the prevention of drug use</b>	√	√	
	Prevention programmes aimed at young people in educational and recreational settings	√	√	√
	Selective and indicative prevention programmes for young people in vulnerable circumstances/ demonstrating risky behaviour	√		
	Identification and/ or development of effective approaches targeting risk behaviour and/ or on the reintegration of problem drug users	√	√	
	Identification and/ or development of successful models and best practice regarding alternative sentencing for drug offenders	√		
	Exchange of experience, transfer of skills and best practice in the field of drug demand reduction	√	√	√
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at preventing drug use, including the reduction of drug-related harm and treatment methods, taking into account the latest state of scientific knowledge</b>	√	√	
	Development of innovative approaches, especially aimed at young people, and including the reduction of drug-related harm	√	√	
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the involvement of civil society in the implementation and development of the European Union's Drug Strategy and Action Plans</b>			√
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the monitoring, implementation and evaluation the implementation of specific actions under the Drugs Action Plans 2005-2008 and 2009-2012.</b>			√
Development and exchange best practice in the field of drugs policy and programme evaluation.			√	

Calls or groups of calls (Year)	Priority areas	Prevent and reduce drug use, dependence and drug-related harm	Information on drug use	Support the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy
2009	<b>Specific objective: Ensure the expansion of the knowledge base, the exchange of information and identification and dissemination of good practices in the area of drug-demand reduction</b>	√	√	
	Exchange of knowledge on and/ or development of effective approaches in prevention, in particular interactive interventions following social influence approaches and life-skills (e.g. interactive teaching, conflict handling, and coping skills).	√	√	
	Develop prevention approaches including brief intervention and assessment specifically targeting the combined use of licit and illicit substances (poly-drug use), in particular aimed at young people.	√		
	Develop successful models for E-health interventions for early detection, self-management and brief interventions aimed at drug users and/or their families.	√	√	
	Development of approaches in selective prevention targeted at vulnerable groups at high risk of developing problem drug use (e.g. families at risk, young offenders, homeless, prisoners).	√		
2009 - 2010	Development of preventive and treatment approaches that take into account the needs of specific drug user groups (e.g. sex workers, (pregnant) women, migrant and minority groups, specific age groups).	√		
	Exchange of best-practices on treatment programmes targeted at non-opioid drug users (e.g. cocaine, cannabis)			√
	Development of innovative approaches aimed at preventing relapse and at reintegration and rehabilitation of (long-term) drug users.	√		
	<b>Specific objective: Raise awareness of the health and social problems caused by drug use or which influence drug consumption, and to encourage an open dialogue with a view to promoting a better understanding of the phenomenon of drugs</b>		√	√
	Exchange of best practice on innovative awareness raising campaigns targeted at young people and integrated with prevention activities on the risks associated with drug use.		√	√
	Exchange of best practice on innovative approaches, also, via the internet, to provide information and advice to parents/family and members/carers of drugs users to support their involvement in preventing the use of drugs by young	√	√	√

Calls or groups of calls (Year)	Priority areas	Prevent and reduce drug use, dependence and drug-related harm	Information on drug use	Support the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy
	people.			
	<b>Specific objective: Support measures aimed at preventing drug use, including by addressing reduction of drug-related harm and treatment methods taking into account the latest state of scientific knowledge</b>	√	√	
	Identify and develop innovative approaches in harm reduction to reduce drug-related deaths, in particular targeting poly-drug use and non-opioid drug users.	√		√
	Develop and implement approaches to reduce drug-related harm to drug users in prisons and/or on release from prison and improve their access to treatment.	√		√
	Develop models of good practise in information and training for staff in emergency services and recreational settings (Nightclubs, pubs, etc.) to effectively respond to drug-related incidences.		√	√
2009-2010	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the involvement of civil society in the implementation of the European Union's Drug Strategy and Action Plans on Drugs</b>			√
	Exchange of best-practices on cooperation between authorities and civil society at local and/ or regional level, by public services providing prevention, education, harm reduction, and law enforcement working together with voluntary organisations and service providers from civil society.			√
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the monitoring, implementation and evaluation of specific actions under the Drugs Action Plans 2005-2008 and 2009-2012.</b>			√
	Development and exchange of best practice in policy and programme evaluation at different levels in the drug field (local, regional and national) in line with the Drugs Action Plans.			√
1-201	<b>Specific objective: Ensure the expansion of the knowledge base, the exchange of information and identification and dissemination of good practices in the area of drug-demand reduction (Priority code: KNOB)</b>	√	√	

Calls or groups of calls (Year)	Priority areas	Prevent and reduce drug use, dependence and drug-related harm	Information on drug use	Support the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy
	Develop effective approaches in prevention, in particular interactive interventions following social influence approaches and life-skills (e.g. interactive teaching, conflict handling, and coping skills).	√		
	Develop prevention approaches including brief intervention and assessment specifically targeting the combined use of licit and illicit substances (poly-drug use), in particular aimed at young people.	√		
	Develop integrated and innovative approaches to identify, monitor and respond to new trends and patterns in the consumption of – in particular – new psychoactive substances which are not controlled ("legal highs") but which may pose health and social risks including new types of drug dependence.		√	
	Develop successful models for E-health interventions for early detection, self-management, brief interventions and treatment aimed at drug users and/or their families.	√		
	Develop approaches in selective prevention targeted at vulnerable groups at high risk of developing problem drug use (e.g. families at risk, young offenders, homeless, prisoners).	√		
2011-2012	Develop preventive and treatment approaches that take into account the needs of specific drug user groups (e.g. sex workers, (pregnant) women, migrant and minority groups, specific age groups).	√		
	Exchange of best-practices on treatment programmes targeted at non-opioid drug users (e.g. cocaine, cannabis).	√	√	
	Develop innovative approaches aimed at preventing relapse and at reintegration and rehabilitation of (long-term) drug users, including – inter alia – those released from prison.	√		
	Enhancing the economic analysis of the drugs phenomenon.		√	
	Develop and implement best practice in the field of quality standards and guidelines in the field of drug demand reduction.	√		√
	Review current practices and barriers to monitoring data on health, drug use and drug services in prison settings, and develop guidelines and models of good practice for demand reduction in prison and on continuation of care on release.	√	√	√

Calls or groups of calls (Year)	Priority areas	Prevent and reduce drug use, dependence and drug-related harm	Information on drug use	Support the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy
	<b>Specific objective: Raise awareness of the health and social problems caused by drug use or which influence drug consumption, and to encourage an open dialogue with a view to promoting a better understanding of the phenomenon of drugs (Priority code: AWAR)</b>		√	
	Exchange of best practice on innovative awareness raising campaigns targeted at young people and integrated with prevention activities on the risks associated with drug use.		√	√
	Exchange of best practice on innovative approaches, also, via the internet, to provide information and advice to parents/family and members/carers of drugs users to support their involvement in preventing the use of drugs by young people.		√	√
	<b>Specific objective: Support measures aimed at preventing drug use, including by addressing reduction of drug-related harm and treatment methods taking into account the latest state of scientific knowledge (Priority code: PREV)</b>	√	√	
	Identify and develop innovative approaches in harm reduction to reduce drug-related deaths, in particular targeting poly-drug use and non-opioid drug users.	√		
	Develop and implement approaches to reduce drug-related harm to drug users in prisons and/or on release from prison and improve their access to treatment.	√		
2011-2012	Develop models of good practice in information and training for staff in emergency services and recreational settings (nightclubs, pubs, etc.) to effectively respond to drug related incidents.		√	
	Review opportunities for developing and implementing (innovative) interventions, including training activities, to prevent hepatitis C in drug users	√	√	
	Develop approaches the systematic collection of data on emergency rooms admission for drugs, with a particular focus on identifying trends in use and adverse consequences relating to stimulant and poly drug use.		√	
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the involvement of civil society in the implementation of the European Union's Drug Strategy and Action Plans on Drugs (Priority code: CIVI)</b>			√

Calls or groups of calls (Year)	Priority areas	Prevent and reduce drug use, dependence and drug-related harm	Information on drug use	Support the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy
	Exchange of best-practices on cooperation between authorities and civil society at local and/ or regional level, by public services providing prevention, education, harm reduction and law enforcement, working together with voluntary organisations and service providers from civil society.			√
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the monitoring, implementation and evaluation of specific actions under the Drugs Action Plan 2009-2012 (Priority code: DRAP)</b>			√
	Development and exchange of best practice in policy and programme evaluation at different levels in the drug field (city level, local, regional and national) in line with the EU Drugs Action Plans.			√
	<b>Specific objective: Ensure the expansion of the knowledge base, the exchange of information and identification and dissemination of good practices in the area of drug-demand reduction</b>	√	√	
	Develop approaches in selective prevention targeted at vulnerable groups at high risk of developing problem drug use (e.g. families at risk, young offenders, homeless, prisoners);	√		
	Develop preventive and treatment approaches that take into account the needs of specific drug user groups (e.g. sex workers, (pregnant) women, migrant and minority groups, specific age groups), and in particular also approaches addressing comorbidity between drug-related substance use disorders and other mental illnesses;	√		
2013	Develop innovative approaches aimed at preventing relapse and models of good practice for reintegration and rehabilitation of (long-term) drug users, including – inter alia - those released from prison;	√	√	
	Develop and implement best practice in the field of quality standards and guidelines in the field of drug demand reduction	√	√	
	Enhance the economic analysis of the drugs problem, including the development of methodologies to estimate social costs, the impact of economic crises on drug use and drug policies		√	
	<b>Specific objective: Raise awareness of the health and social problems caused by drug use or which influence drug consumption, and to encourage an open dialogue with a view to promoting a better understanding of the phenomenon of drugs</b>		√	

Calls or groups of calls (Year)	Priority areas	Prevent and reduce drug use, dependence and drug-related harm	Information on drug use	Support the implementation of the EU Drugs Strategy
	Exchange of best practice on innovative awareness-raising and prevention methodologies targeted at young people and their parents/family/carers, by making use of – inter alia – social media tools and applications- targeting the risks associated with drug use, including those associated with the use of new psychoactive substances.	√	√	
	<b>Specific objective: Support measures aimed at preventing drug use, including by addressing reduction of drug-related harm and treatment methods taking into account the latest state of scientific particular targeting poly-drug use and non-opioid drug users</b>	√	√	
	Develop and implement approaches to reduce drug-related harm to drug users in prisons and/or on release from prison and improve their access to treatment	√		
	Develop approaches the systematic collection of data on emergency rooms admission for drugs, with a particular focus on identifying trends in use and adverse consequences relating to stimulant and poly drug use		√	
	Develop innovative methodologies to identify and monitor new trends and patterns in the consumption and adverse consequences of – in particular – new psychoactive substances, and the development of targeted approaches in prevention, harm reduction and treatment	√		
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the involvement of civil society in the implementation of the European Union's Drug Strategy and Action Plans on Drugs</b>			√
2013	Exchange of best practices on cooperation between authorities and civil society at local and/ or regional level, by public services providing prevention, education, harm reduction and law enforcement, working together with voluntary organisations and service providers from civil society.			√
	<b>Specific objective: Projects aimed at the monitoring, implementation and evaluation of specific actions under the Drugs Action Plan 2009-2012</b>			√
	Development and exchange of best practice in policy and programme evaluation at different levels in the drug field (city level, local, regional and national) in line with the EU Drugs Action Plans			√

## Annex 2 Policy developments in the drugs area relevant to DPIP

Over the last two decades the issue of drug prevention and regulation has become an increasingly important issue for the EU. While remaining primarily a national competence, in consideration of its public health protection function and in light of the transnational nature of the trade in drugs, the Member States and the Commission have been increasingly cooperating in this area. Particularly, national and EU efforts aimed to tackle drug-related crime and disrupt drug trafficking, to share best practices and research on drug prevention and treatment and to monitor the emergence of new psychoactive substances. A presentation of the main EU instruments used in the drugs policy field is provided below.

### *Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA on Illicit Drug Trafficking*

Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA<sup>1</sup> laid down “minimum provisions on the constituent elements of criminal acts and penalties in the field of illicit drug trafficking”. The main aim was to provide the Union with a “common approach at EU level to the fight against such trafficking”.<sup>2</sup> Based on what was established by this Decision, Member States were required to take the necessary measures “to sanction all intentional behaviour relating to the trafficking in drugs and precursors” (Article 4). The Council Decision also set out the ground for liability of legal persons (Article 6 and 7) and established a common framework in relation to the jurisdiction and prosecution of drug-related offences (Article 8).

### *European Drugs Strategy and Action Plans*

In order to counter the latest developments in the trade of illicit drugs and to reduce the risks associated with the use of these substances, the Council adopted the **EU Drugs Strategy (2005-2012)**<sup>3</sup> in November 2004. This strategy aimed to provide added value to national drug strategies, while respecting the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality set out in the EU treaties. In particular, the Strategy’s main objectives were to contribute to a higher level of health protection, well-being and social cohesion by supporting Member States’ actions aimed at preventing and reducing drug use, dependence and drug-related harm. Furthermore, the Strategy aimed to ensure a higher level of security for EU citizens by supporting preventive actions against drug-related crime and intensifying actions against production and cross-border trafficking of drugs and diversion of precursors.<sup>4</sup> The EU Drugs Strategy followed a number of initiatives and action plans at EU level aimed at tackling drugs challenges, including the EU Action Plan to combat drugs, the creation of the EMCDDA in 1993 and the establishment of the Drugs Unit of Europol in 1994<sup>5</sup>. In 2013, the **EU Drugs Strategy 2013-2020** was adopted together with an EU Action Plan on drugs, which covers the period 2013-2016. The new EU Drugs Strategy, post-2012, joined together public health and social policies, law enforcement and external assistance in a coherent policy that places the individual at the heart of the action<sup>6</sup>.

The **Action Plans on Drugs** have been used to translate the objectives defined in the EU Drugs Strategy into a list of concrete actions to reduce the prevalence of drug use among the population and to reduce the social harm and health damage caused by drugs. The EU Drugs Action Plan for 2005–2008<sup>7</sup>, for 2009-2012<sup>8</sup> and for 2013-2020<sup>9</sup> identified specific interventions and actions to be implemented by defining concrete results to be achieved. In addition, they set out a timetable for the proposed actions and established criteria for the selection of the actions to be included in the Action

<sup>1</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32004F0757&from=EN>

<sup>2</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52009DC0669&from=EN>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index6790EN.html>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index6790EN.html>

<sup>5</sup> Assessment of the EU Drugs Strategy [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/anti-drugs/files/rand\\_final\\_report\\_eu\\_drug\\_strategy\\_2005-2012\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/anti-drugs/files/rand_final_report_eu_drug_strategy_2005-2012_en.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> The EU Drugs Strategy (2013-2020), available at: [http://ec.europa.eu/justice/anti-drugs/european-response/strategy/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice/anti-drugs/european-response/strategy/index_en.htm)

<sup>7</sup> [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52005XG0708\(01\)&from=EN](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52005XG0708(01)&from=EN)

<sup>8</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2008:326:0007:0025:EN:PDF>

<sup>9</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2013:351:0001:0023:en:PDF>

Plans. Action Plans were regarded as “dynamic policy instruments”<sup>10</sup> which should be able to incorporate any significant changes in the drugs policy affecting the Union.

*Developments in relation to new drugs, such as new psychoactive substances (NPS)*

One of the latest developments in relation to the drugs phenomenon I which has been object of concern for the institutions of the EU and the Member States is the appearance of new psychoactive substances (NPS) on the drugs market. NPs are defined as “new narcotic or psychotropic drugs, in pure form or in preparation, not controlled by the United Nations’ drug conventions, but which may pose a public health threat comparable to that posed by substances listed in these conventions.”<sup>11</sup>

**Council Decision 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005**<sup>12</sup> on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances established a mechanism for the rapid exchange of information on these substances. This provides a legal basis for the institutions of the EU and the Member States to monitor all new narcotic and psychotropic substances that appear on the European drug scene. Where necessary, the Council Decision also provides for an assessment of the risks associated with these new substances, so that control measures deriving from Member States’ obligations to the United Nations’ drug control conventions can also be applied to new psychoactive substances.

Following a recent EMCDDA and Europol report<sup>13</sup>, in September 2013 the Commission proposed to have a **stronger response to NPS/ “legal highs”** (licit alternatives to illicit drugs such as cocaine and ecstasy) by adopting a new regulation on NPS, repealing and replacing Council Decision 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005<sup>14</sup>. The Commission also proposed to approve a Directive amending Council Framework Decision 2004/757/JHA of 25 October 2004 laying down minimum provisions on the constituent elements of criminal acts and penalties in the field of illicit drug trafficking. In the Commission’s proposal, the procedure to withdraw NPS immediately from the market will be shorter while allowing for a graduated approach based on the assessment of the risks posed by NPS. Substances with a moderate risk on consumer’s health will be subject to consumers’ market restrictions, while substances posing a high risk will face full market restrictions. The proposal is being discussed by the European Parliament and Member States in the Council of the EU.

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<sup>10</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52005XG0708%2801%29&from=EN>

<sup>11</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32005D0387:EN:HTML>

<sup>12</sup> <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32005D0387:EN:HTML>

<sup>13</sup> [https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/new\\_drugs\\_in\\_europe\\_2012\\_report.pdf](https://www.europol.europa.eu/sites/default/files/publications/new_drugs_in_europe_2012_report.pdf)

<sup>14</sup> [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-13-837\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-13-837_en.htm)

## Annex 3 Priority areas in 2013 calls for proposals under FP7 and the Health Programme

### *FP7 programme*

#### **2013 Call for proposals for projects under the FP7 Programme (FP7-HEALTH-2013-INNOVATION-1)**

1. Biotechnology, generic tools and medical technologies for human health
  - 1.1 Detection, diagnosis and monitoring
  - 1.2 Suitability, safety, efficacy of therapies
  - 1.3 Innovative therapeutic approaches and interventions
2. Translating research for human health
  - 2.1 Integrating biological data and processes
  - 2.2 Research on the brain and brain-related diseases, human development and ageing
  - 2.3. Translational research in major infectious diseases
  - 2.4 Translational research in other major diseases
- 3 Optimising the delivery of healthcare to European citizens
  - 3.1 Translating the results of clinical research outcome into clinical practice including better use of medicines, appropriate use of behavioural and organisational interventions and new health therapies and technologies health care systems
  - 3.2 **Health promotion and prevention**
- 4 Other actions across the health theme
  - 4.1 Coordination and support actions across the theme
  - 4.2 Responding to EU policy needs

### *The Health Programme*

#### **2013 Call for proposals for projects under the Second Programme of Community Action in the Field of Health (2008-2013)**

1. Improve citizens' health security:
  - Call 1: Improve access to early diagnosis of HIV/AIDS and timely treatment and care of most vulnerable groups and in priority regions
2. Promote health:
  - Call 2: Addressing chronic diseases and promoting healthy ageing across the life cycle
  - Call 3: Research on the brain and brain-related diseases, human development and ageing
  - Call 4: Pilot networks of cooperation under Directive 2011/24/EU
  - Call 5: Support to an information network on lung mesothelioma



## **Annex 4 Quantitative analysis**

This annex has been provided as a separate document