COMMISSION DECISION
OF 1998

Establishing a Horizontal Programme on Drugs,

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 of 18 December 1989 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 753/96 of 22 April 1996 and in particular Article 9 thereof,

Whereas Regulation No 3906/89 lays down the rules and conditions for the granting of economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe,

Whereas the measures provided for by this Decision are in accordance with the opinion of the Committee on Aid for Economic Restructuring in certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe,

HEREBY DECIDES AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

The programme described in the Annex to the present decision is hereby adopted.

Article 2

The maximum amount of Community assistance shall be 11 MECU to be financed through Budget line B7-500.

Done in Brussels,

For the Commission
FINANCING PROPOSAL

PHARE MULTI-BENEFICIARY DRUGS PROGRAMME

1. IDENTIFICATION

Countries : All Phare partner countries
Programme : Fight against Drugs
Year : 1998
Cost : 11 MECU
Implementing Authority : The European Commission in conjunction with the Phare Drug Programme Co-ordination Unit and the National Drug Co-ordinators and competent Authorities and Institutions in the Phare partner countries.
Expiry date : 31st December 2000, contracting
: 31st December 2001, disbursement
Sector : AD
Group : L
Budget Line: B7-500
Task Manager: Michael Sorensen

2. SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME

The Phare Multi-Beneficiary Drugs Programme aims at assisting the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in their efforts to combat drugs and drug related crime.

The overall aim of this Programme is to support the development of effective multi-disciplinary drug policies, consistent with the existing EU Drugs strategy. Furthermore, in view of the cross-border nature of the drugs problem, the promotion of co-operation both at an intra-regional level and with the EU and its Member States is absolutely necessary and forms the cornerstone of the Programme.

In light of the pre-accession strategy, the Programme aims primarily to facilitate the progressive adoption and implementation of the EU acquis in the field of drugs (first and third pillars). Within this context, the middle and long term priorities of the 1998 Programme for Institution Building activities are twofold:

- the approximation of legislation and measures, and the establishment of the necessary institutional structures, in compliance with EU standards;

- the strengthening of the administrative and operational capacities of the competent authorities to apply the acquis in the field of drugs.

The 1998 Programme will build on the achievements of the previous Multi-Country Drug Programmes, which are articulated along three main areas: (1) the development of a global policy approach towards the drug phenomenon; (2) drug demand reduction and prevention; (3) drug supply reduction.
In addition to the continuation of the existing activities, emphasis is put on the further involvement of the partner countries in the activities of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and the strengthening of their capacities in the field of synthetic drugs, particularly in light of the enlargement. The Programme will also further enhance the basis of civil society in prevention and drug demand reduction activities. Finally, there will be special attention to the escalating drug problems along the Balkan Route in the framework of the Joint UNDCP-Phare initiative in South-Eastern Europe.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1. General Context

A comprehensive and integrated approach to the drug phenomenon provides the basis for the EU Action Plan to Combat Drugs (1995-1999). This requires a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction. The Plan emphasis also the need for strengthening co-operation in the field of drugs with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Under the Post-1999 EU Drugs Strategy, it is proposed that drugs being adequately taken up under the enlargement process. The European Conference (London, 12 March 1998) paid particular attention on drug-crime and drug abuse and it is proposed to create a high level expert group to draw up a report in a year’s time.

The Europe Agreements comprise relevant articles on co-operation in the field of drugs and money laundering. One of the multi-disciplinary Sub-Committees established under these Agreements deals with drugs and money laundering. Furthermore, the Commission is also preparing a recommendation for a Council Decision mandating the Commission to negotiate Protocols on precursors controls in the framework of the Europe Agreements.

In the Opinions, the Commission clearly points to the weaknesses in the efforts of the candidate countries to combat drug trafficking and drug related crime. Taking on and implementing the full JHA acquis by the candidate countries forms an important priority area for accession identified under the Accession Partnerships. Within this framework, the main objective of the Phare Multi-Beneficiary Programme consists of assisting the associated countries of Central and Eastern Europe to take on the obligations of membership in the area of drugs.

3.2. Previous activities

The Multi-Beneficiary Drugs Programme, which started already in 1992, is the main Phare instrument to support the efforts of the candidate countries in the area of drug control. From the outset, the Programme is focusing on alignment to EU standards and policies and the translation of EU priorities into the programme activities. The formulation and implementation of the Programme is based on a strategic and multi-annual programming exercise, undertaken in close liaison with the National Drug Co-ordinators in the partner countries.

The Programme has received in the past following allocations:
1992: 2 MECU
1993: 10 MECU
1996: 5 MECU
1997: 5 MECU

Initial Phare support directed towards Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, was gradually extended to cover all the Phare partner countries. Since 1992, priority has been put on the establishment of drug information system(s) at national and multi-country level, the approximation of legislation in fields of money laundering and precursors control, the development of drug demand reduction programmes and strategies, a comprehensive assessment of the situation and main needs as regards licit drug control and synthetic drugs, and multi-disciplinary staff training programmes.

The Programme has a positive impact on the development of the necessary legislation, structures and capacities in fields of combating illicit drug trafficking, money laundering and drug demand reduction and prevention. Furthermore it increased awareness of drug issues in general and enhanced the development of regional strategies among the countries concerned.

The 1998 Programme has been re-oriented in the framework of the pre-accession strategy. The recommendations of the assessment which was carried out by OMAS in 1997 have also been taken into consideration in the programming exercise, in particular as regards the reappraisal of the objectives and goals of the Programme, the need to monitor equipment supplies, and the co-ordination with the activities implemented by other international organisations.

3.3 Other related Programmes

Close co-ordination takes place with the following two Programmes:

(1) The Phare Transit Facilitation and Customs Modernisation Programme:

The projects in the field of risk analysis at the borders and customs information and intelligence, which are of particular importance, are being undertaken in complementarity with the Drugs Programme.

(2) The Phare Horizontal Programme on Justice and Home Affairs:

Drugs criminality represents one of the main priorities under the preparation for accession of the candidate countries in Justice and Home Affairs. In order to avoid any overlap, the Phare Horizontal JHA Programme does not focus on the issue of drugs. Close co-ordination is taking place with the planned police training activities in the framework of this Horizontal Programme. Furthermore, the expertise and networks established under the Phare Multi-Beneficiary Drugs Programme are being mobilised for the identification of additional needs and the development of drug related JHA projects under the Phare National Programmes.

In the field of drug demand reduction, co-ordination takes place with the Civil Society Programme and the opening of the Community Programme on the Prevention of Drug Dependence.
4. POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT

The countries of Central and Eastern Europe are facing increasing problems associated with the traffic of illicit drugs as well as a rise in drug consumption. Illicit activities related to drug trafficking are bringing increasing profits to international and local criminal organisations. A major role is played by criminal organisations with concomitant corruption, which are a serious threat to sound social, economic and democratic development. The Central and Eastern European countries are also confronted with a dramatic increase in availability and use of synthetic drugs.

The majority of the countries has adopted new legislation in the field of drugs. Most of the countries have ratified the three UN Conventions on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and illicit trafficking. A particular effort is being made by the candidate countries to adapt their legislation to meet EU standards, especially in fields of money laundering and chemical precursor control. Structures will need to be established or reinforced to ensure that legislation is effectively enforced.

Almost all countries have established inter-ministerial drug co-ordinating bodies. Several countries have elaborated a comprehensive national programme on drugs. There is a need to allocate the necessary resources to increase the effectiveness of these bodies to formulate and facilitate the implementation of these programmes. The lead of the co-ordinating body is taken up by one of the participating Ministries, in particular the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior or directly under the Prime Minister’s office. A decentralisation of the drugs policy, as well as the involvement of the local communities, is mostly non-existing in most countries. The involvement of NGO’s in drug demand reduction is still very low in most of countries.

5. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES

The general objective of the Programme is to support the partner countries to develop effective and efficient policies and measures to counter the supply and illicit trafficking in drugs, and to reduce the demand for drugs. The activities within the Programme are based on a multi-disciplinary and regional approach, consistent with the EU approach.

To facilitate the adoption of the EU acquis in the field of drugs, the Programme will focus on institution building support in order to establish the required legislation and standards, to reinforce the operational capabilities of the drug control structures and to promote co-operation among the partner countries and their counterparts in the EU.

The specific objectives of the 1998 Programme are to support the partner countries to:

1. develop information strategies for the collection, analysis and distribution of objective, comparable and reliable data on drugs, in line with the methodology of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA);

2. develop a legal and institutional framework and strengthen capacity to combat synthetic drugs, including precursors control, in line with EU standards;
3. strengthen co-operation and the development of common approaches among law enforcement personnel of CEECs and EU Member States;

4. strengthen drug enforcement capacity in South-Eastern Europe with a view to curb drug trafficking along the Balkan Route;

5. strengthen capacity in the field of drug demand reduction, with the active involvement of civil society.

The following table demonstrates the relationship between the Programme activities and Institution Building:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy Development</th>
<th>Transposition of acquis</th>
<th>Administrative capacity</th>
<th>Civil Society</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Supply Reduction</td>
<td>1) EMCDDA</td>
<td>1) EMCDDA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Synthetic Drugs</td>
<td>2) Synthetic Drugs</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3) Personnel exchange</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4) UNDCP/Southeast Europe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Demand Reduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>5) Drug Demand Reduction</td>
<td>5) Drug Demand Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6) NGO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

The Programme will continue to follow a comprehensive and integrated approach to the drug phenomenon, in line with the strategy of the EU Action Plan to Combat Drugs (1995-1999). It will include six targeted projects involving technical assistance, training and supporting equipment in the three main areas:

A. Policy development

This aspect relates to assistance to the partner countries to create the necessary conditions to allow effective monitoring and control of the problems related to the abuse of, trafficking in, and production of drugs. Activities in this field have already been undertaken under previous Programmes. On the basis of the achievements of the Drug Information Systems Project, which is currently being finalised, the 1998 Programme will concentrate on preparing the direct involvement of the partner countries in the activities of the EMCDDA and REITOX through the concerted participation in the implementation of the EMCDDA work programme.

Project 1: EMCDDA Project

The purpose of this project is to actively involve the partner countries, particularly the candidate countries, in the activities of the EMCDDA and establish structural links with the REITOX network in order to facilitate the harmonisation of methodologies and standards in the field of data collection and analysis. As a result, the project will develop and strengthen information systems and networks for collecting, processing and distributing objective, comparable and reliable data concerning drugs and drug addictions and their consequences in the partner countries, particularly in the perspective of their accession.
B. Supply reduction

This includes a strategy combining activities in the field of precursors control, licit drug control, synthetic drugs, anti-money laundering and the strengthening of the capacities of law enforcement personnel. The 1998 programme will cover projects on synthetic drugs, the personnel exchange programme and the Joint UNDCP-Phare Drug Law Enforcement Programme in South-Eastern Europe.

Project 2: Synthetic Drugs Project

A recent report elaborated under the Programme has clearly shown an alarming situation as regards synthetic drugs diversion, illicit manufacturing and trafficking in most of the Central and Eastern European countries. In view of the high priority given by the EU to synthetic drugs, the Programme will in future concentrate on these problems. The overall aim of the project is to strengthen the efficiency and effectiveness of measures to combat illicit manufacture and trafficking in synthetic drugs in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. It will incorporate existing and future activities on precursors control, licit drug control and illicit synthetic drugs. The project is also of particular importance in view of preparing the candidate countries to participate in the Joint EU Action concerning information exchange, risk assessment and the control of new synthetic drugs.

The project is based on general strategy concept on synthetic drugs which necessarily stretch over the next several years covering (1) the development of a common legal framework for synthetic drugs, in line with EC and EU standards; (2) the establishment of the required national legislation and standards as well as corresponding implementation structures; (3) the strengthening of the law enforcement capacities to combat diversion, illicit manufacture and trafficking in synthetic drugs; (4) the development of information systems for synthetic drugs; (5) the strengthening of the national laboratories’ capacities to test and identify synthetic drugs; (6) the development of more effective co-operation with health professionals and with industry; and (7) the strengthening of regional co-operation.

Project 3: Law Enforcement Personnel Exchange Programme

This project aims to strengthen the drug law enforcement capacity through co-operation, human networking among law enforcement personnel of the partner countries and the EU Member States and the development of common approaches on law enforcement methods. The first phase of this project is focusing on an exchange programme for police officers from Central Drug Intelligence Units. The second phase will include other law enforcement bodies such as customs and border guards.

Project 4: Joint UNDCP - Phare Programme for Strengthening Drug Law Enforcement Capacities in Southeastern Europe

As a response to the deterioration of the drug trafficking situation along the Balkan Route, the Programme will put special emphasis on South-Eastern Europe. In this framework the EC and UNDCP have agreed to join efforts in allocating additional efforts and resources to the promotion of cross-border co-operation among countries of South-Eastern Europe. The Joint UNDCP-Phare Programme aims at strengthening the drug enforcement capacity in South-Eastern Europe. Its first phase will involve Bulgaria, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Romania and covers in particular training and equipment to (1)
strengthen controls at selected land borders crossings; (2) strengthen controls at selected airports; (3) strengthen controls at Black Sea ports; (4) develop systems for intelligence gathering, analysis and criminal investigations; (5) strengthen capacity for cross-border controlled deliveries. The preparation of the first phase was finalised in April 1998 and it will be implemented over 24 months.

C. Demand reduction

On the basis of a recent assessment on the state of drug abuse and the drug demand reduction sector in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, it can be concluded that drug demand reduction is still a low priority in most of the countries. This component relates to further strengthen the capacities of the partner countries in developing drug demand reduction programmes. It will concentrate on exchanges of experience among the countries concerned and with the EU Member States and will provide a follow-up of the running projects. Furthermore, NGO’s and local communities are rarely involved in this field and special attention will be given to increase their participation in drug demand reduction activities. The Programme will cover 2 drug demand reduction projects which are closely co-ordinated.

Project 5: Drug Demand Reduction Project

This represents the major activity in the field of drug demand reduction. It is a follow-up of the technical assistance to drug demand reduction provided under the Programme since 1993. The project is being implemented in the 13 partner countries. The objectives of the project are (1) to increase networking and experience sharing on drug demand reduction between the Central and Eastern European countries and the EU Member States; (2) to assist in policy development on drug demand reduction, particularly in view of accession; and (3) to increase skills and capacities. The core of the project is the development of sub-regional projects and the establishment of resource centres on priority issues (community prevention, the development of out-patient treatment services, harm reduction and innovative methodologies on training and education). It furthermore includes the organisation of regional seminars, study visits, and updating the report on the drug abuse and drug demand reduction situation in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Project 6: NGO Project

The project will further develop the basis of civil society in the partner countries through the establishment of operational links with NGO’s in the EU Member States in the field of drug demand reduction and prevention. Within this framework, the project will facilitate the approximation of drug demand reduction methodologies of NGO’s through training, collaborative actions, and exchange of information and experiences. The objective is threefold (1) to develop the capacity of the NGO’s to develop demand reduction actions; (2) to establish networks between CEEC’s - EU NGO’s; (3) to promote the mobilisation of support from the Governments and local communities to NGO’s in this field. The project will start with six pilot micro-projects focusing on drug awareness, prevention and outreach work linking CEEC’s NGO’s with six leading EU NGO’s.

7. CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER DONORS

The Programme is being implemented in close co-operation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and its Co-ordination Mechanism. The UNDCP Co-ordination
Mechanism for drug control assistance in Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and CIS is an informal forum to optimise the use of the scarce donor resources available for drug control assistance and to avoid overlap and duplication of programmes in order to increase the impact of assistance in the target countries. This mechanism also provides for co-operation with multilateral and bilateral donors.

Close co-ordination and co-operation is also taking place with other relevant organisations such as the Council of Europe, Europol, the Task Force on Organised Crime of the Baltic Sea States Region, WCO, WHO, Interpol.
8. COST AND FINANCING PLAN

Financing proposal 1998 - Proposed Budget Breakdown: total 11 MECU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogrammes</th>
<th>Amounts</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policy development</td>
<td>2 MECU</td>
<td>EMCDDA Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply Reduction</td>
<td>1.5 MECU 800,000 ECU 3 MECU</td>
<td>Synthetic Drugs Project Personnel Exchange Programme UNDCP/Phare Law Enforcement for South Eastern Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demand Reduction</td>
<td>2.2 MECU 1.5 MECU</td>
<td>Drug Demand Reduction Project NGO Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>11 MECU</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The programme will be implemented by the Commission on behalf of the national authorities, in close collaboration with the Phare Drugs Co-ordination Unit and the Phare Drugs Liaison Group.

A Phare Drugs Programme Co-ordination Unit has been established to monitor and to co-ordinate the implementation of the Programme and to provide technical assistance with regard to the elaboration of new projects in close liaison with the national Drug Co-ordinators and contact persons nominated in each partner country.

The PCU obtains on a regular basis information on the progress being made in the Phare partners towards (a) the implementation of the Programme and (b) the putting in place of appropriate legislation and structures. The PCU is sharing this information through its site on Internet (http:/www.pcu.fad.phare.org), the Newsletter. Close co-ordination takes place with the Customs PCU. The PCU organises Drug Liaison Group meetings, which brings together the National Drug Co-ordinators from the Phare countries. These Phare Drug Liaison Group meetings play an important role in developing an ongoing dialogue and in creating a forum for the exchange of ideas and experiences among the countries concerned.

The network of EU National Contact Points on Justice and Home Affairs will be consulted for the mobilisation of the necessary expertise in the field of drug supply reduction. The projects involve specialised expertise, and direct Financing Agreements may be concluded with the EMCDDA, Council of Europe, UNDCP, Member States Administrations, and other specialised organisations whenever necessary.

The Commission retains the overall responsibility over the Programme. No financial decentralisation is envisaged. The Commission will conclude contracts and other commitments and subsequent payments in accordance with Phare procedures.
10. AUDIT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Commission services shall:

a. monitor the implementation of the Programme on the basis of regular reports and

b. sign contracts with independent consultants to follow the progress of the Programme and its components and carry out an ex-post evaluation after completion of the Programme

In order to facilitate these activities, a detailed set of indicators of achievement will be defined according to the objectives and targets of the Programme.

11. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

Specialised expertise to be drawn from Member States and specialised organisations through direct agreements. The provision of the assistance will be conditional upon the putting into place in each partner country of the necessary legal and institutional framework. Supply of equipment will relate to specific requirements.

12. RISK

A Programme of this nature is not without risk, particularly as drugs is a very sensitive and specialised area.

The success of the Programme depends upon following factors:

- the recognition that drugs represent a major threat to society;
- the establishment of the right conditions, particularly in relation to legislation, the necessary structures, and border management;
- the mobilisation of the necessary resources;
- to tackle problems of organised crime and corruption;
- the recognition of the role of civil society and support to NGO’s;
- the mobilisation of the necessary expertise to implement the activities.
13. ANNEXES

- Annex 1: Logical framework
- Annex 2: Commitment and Disbursement Schedule
- Annex 3: Overview of status of legislation and drug co-ordination bodies in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe
- Annex 4: Overview of previous and ongoing activities
### Wider objective

To support the partner countries to develop effective and efficient policies and measures to counter illicit drug supply and demand, based on a multidisciplinary approach in consistency with the EU approaches.

To support the candidate countries to adopt and implement the EU acquis in the field on drugs.

### Immediate objectives

- **To support the development of drug information systems in the partner countries and develop their further cooperation with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) standards;**
  - Elaboration and adoption of effective multidisciplinary drug control strategies in each partner countries;
  - Adoption of the EU acquis in the field of drugs
  - Increase/decrease in drug seizures
  - Increase/decrease in drug abuse;
  - Number of joint operation effectively carried-out by the countries of the region :
  - Intensity of co-operation among the partner countries and their counterparts in the EU;

- **To support the strengthening of drug control capacities in the partner countries in the fields of synthetic drugs, combating drug trafficking in Southeastern Europe and law enforcement personnel.**

- **To support the strengthening of drug demand reduction capacities of the partner countries (including training of health professionals, development of new prevention an treatment programme and involvement of the civil society i.e NGO’s and local communities)**

### Results/Outputs of the Programme

- **Active involvement of the partner countries, particularly the candidate countries, in the activities of the EMCDDA and better understanding of the drug phenomenon and trends at local, national and European level;**
  - Number of operational links between the partner countries and EMCDDA, particularly the REITOX network;
  - Harmonisation of methodologies and standards in the field of data collection and analysis.
  - Seizures of Synthetic drugs;

- **Report from EMCDDA and REITOX;**

### Indicators of achievement

- Development, adoption and implementation in the partner countries of the necessary drug policies, legislation, structures and measures.

- National reports on drug situation;
- Feedback from Member States and EU Delegations;
- External assessment of drug control situation in the region;

### Source of verification

- National reports on drug situation;
- Feedback from Member States and EU Delegations;
- External assessment of drug control situation in the region;

### Assumption/Risks

- Adequate Programme budget and EC technical support;
- Continuation of the Programme in 2000-20002;
- Recognition in Partner countries that drugs is a major threat for their society;
- Political willingness of the Partner countries to devote necessary resources in the field of combating drugs;
- Compliance with EU legislation and standards;
- Stable socio-political situation in partner countries;
- Partner government provide own resources for the sustainability of the results;
- Sufficient widespread commitment from partner countries;
## --Development of drug information systems in line with EMCDDA guidelines and compatible at regional level;

- Increased efficiency and effectiveness to combat illicit manufacture and trafficking in synthetic drugs in the partner countries;

- Adoption in the CEECs of legal framework on Synthetic Drugs in line with EU standards;

- Enhanced operational capacities in the field of the control of synthetic drugs, including regional cooperation;

-- Increased co-operation and human networking among law enforcement personnel of the partner countries and the EU Member States and the development of common approaches on law enforcement methods.

- Strengthening of Drug enforcement capacities strengthened in Southeastern Europe (Bulgaria, Rumania and FYR-Macedonia)

-- Establishment of sustainable demand reduction training capacities in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

- Strengthening of demand reduction capacities in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (prevention and rehabilitation)

-- Strengthening demand reduction capacity of NGOs in partner countries

## -- Feedback from Member States and EU Delegations;

-- External assessment of drug control situation in the region;

-- Assessment from National co-ordinators and EU experts;

-- Feedback from Interpol, and Law enforcement agencies;

## -- Mobilisation of the necessary expertise;

| -- Existence of common legal framework for synthetic drugs, in line with EC and EU standards; |
| -- Development of information systems for synthetic drugs; |
| -- Capacity of national laboratories to identify synthetic drugs; |
| -- Regional co-operation in synthetic drugs. |

-- Number of regular/operational contracts and adoption of common law enforcement methods. Among CEECs and EU law enforcement agencies

-- Number of successful control delivery operations;

-- Illicit drug seizures at land borders crossings; airports; and Black Sea ports;

-- Existence of operational intelligence systems in the Balkan region;

-- Number of regional operations

-- Number of administrators (Health Officials) and practitioners trained in DDR; 

-- Development of national curricula.

-- Number of effective demand reduction actions/projects in the region;

-- Number of operational networks among partner countries;

-- Status of regional cooperation in Demand reduction;

-- Adoption of regional methodologies and standards in demand reduction.

-- Number of NGOs working in the field of Demand Reduction;

-- Number of DDR project implemented by NGOs;

-- Number of links established between NGOs from partner countries and EU member states.
ANNEX 2: COMMITMENT AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE
(CUMULATIVE IN ECU)

OCT.-DEC.1998: 2,1 MECU
JAN.-MAR.1999: 2,7 MECU
APR.-JUL.1999: 5,6 MECU
JUL.-SEP.1999: 6,7 MECU
OCT.-DEC.1999: 8,5 MECU
JAN.-MAR.2000: 9,2 MECU
APR.-JUL.2000: 11 MECU
ANNEX 3: OVERVIEW OF STATUS OF LEGISLATION AND DRUG CO-ORDINATING BODIES IN THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

1. LEGISLATION:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Current status</th>
<th>Legislation being developed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Albania                          | • Existing legislation: 1953, updated 1988. (applies only to narcotics, possession for personal use not an offence)  
                                     • Penal Code updated 1995. Defines all types of money laundering as offence carrying penalty of between 3 and 10 years of prison; also allows for confiscation of proceeds from crime. | • Draft national laws were under preparation 1994.  
                                     • Draft of legislation prepared by mid-1995 to prevent precursor smuggling and diversion. |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina           | • Based on sections of Penal Code                                              |                                                                                             |
| Bulgaria                         | • 1974: Drug Control based on 28 different texts.  
                                     • 1988: Public Health Act: Regulation of licit activities.  
                                     • 1995: Regulation issued by Inter-ministerial Committee prohibited the cultivation of cannabis and poppy.  
                                     • Inter-ministerial Council for the Fight against Drug Use and Drug Trafficking is preparing a Special Law for control of Drugs and Precursors - to be completed by the middle of April 1998. Decree no. 38 will be incorporated into this. |
| Czech Republic                   | • Amendments to the Criminal Code (1995) introduced stiffer penalties for, inter alia, conspiracy and organised crime with regard to trafficking.  
                                     • 1996: Money laundering legislation is included in Act concerning measures against the legalisation of gains originating from criminal activities. | • Draft bill on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and essential substances expected to come into force 1999. |
| Estonia                          | • 1997: Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act passed  
                                     • 1997: The Regulation of the Government (the procedure for handling precursors) passed. | • Act on Preventing Money Laundering is expected to be passed by the Estonian parliament and enacted during the first half of 1998. |
| Hungary                          | • 1991 Law on Financial Institutions amended (suspension banking secret when suspect of drug crime)  
                                     • 1993 Penal code + Penal Procedure amended on drugs  
                                     • Regulation of trade in precursors in effect since 1991; replaced by governmental order on Precursor Control in 1996  
                                     • 1994 Order on drug treatment data collection (OSAP)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Laws/Regulations</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Latvia                       | • 1994 Law on the Police  
• 1996 Customs Law  
• 1997 Bill on the control of cultivation of poppy and cannabis for industrial purposes  
• 1974: Criminal code, amended in 1997  
• 1996: Law on licit control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and seven Governmental Decrees based on it.  
• 1996: Precursors Law  
• Ministry of Welfare Regulation since January 1998 has established the legal basis of the Drug Dependants and Abusers Register.  | • June 1998: Money Laundering Law will come into force.  
• Criminal code under a process of revision. |
| Lithuania                    | • 1997: Law on Narcological supervision, aimed at regulating treatment of drugs and alcohol addicts as well as prevention measures in the primary health care and specialised establishments, was adopted.  
• 1997: Decree No 702 on Approval of Regulation of Substitutive Therapy Application to Patients Dependent on Opioids, amended by Decree 68 in 1998 - substitution therapy limited only to methadone substitution not other opiates.  
• 1997: Amendments to Penal Code have imposed stricter penalties for illicit drug trafficking, 1998 amended to cover and psychotropic substances.  
• 1997 Law on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances control adopted banning cultivation of cannabis and poppy.  | • Draft law on Precursors control is currently at the stage of agreement. The list of precursors is confirmed by order of the Ministry of Health in 1997.  
• The question of treatment of drug addicts remains on the agenda of the Health Committee of the Lithuanian Seimas (Parliament). |
| former Yugoslavia Republic of Macedonia | • 1991: Based on Law of Traffic and Production of Drugs, and on a range of Public Order and Health laws.  
• Ministry of Health, within the frame of its authorisation for issuing export and import certificates, controls the legal trade in precursors scheduled and classified by INCB.  | • Draft Law on the Control of Production and Trafficking of Psychotropic substances and Precursors and for the Prevention of Drugs and Psychotropic substances currently under governmental examination.  
• Draft Opium Code under examination.  
• New Law on Money Laundering is under preparation. |
| Poland                       | • 1994: Law on protection of economic transactions introduced laundering of proceeds from drug trafficking as punishable offence.  
• 1997: Law on counteracting drug addiction. Included are provisions relating punishment for trafficking, production and smuggling; to precursors control; a legal base for substitution therapy; the establishment of a Governmental Council (advisory); and the obligation to monitor the epidemiological situation. The law gives base for prevention activities as well.  | • Executive acts of the new law are under development.  
• Plans for new Money Laundering law. |
### Romania
- Precursors measures based on Decree 466/1979 (Toxic Substances Regime)
- 1996: amendment to Penal code: "punishment for crime related to drugs between 5 years and 15 years; if the crime is done in organised way the penalty is imprisonment for life". Consumption, possession, dealing and trafficking are penalised.
- The law against illicit trafficking is under preparation; main modification: re-classification of narcotic drugs in high risk and low risk drugs; provision for controlled deliveries, drugs purchase operations, witness protection, precursors, money laundering.
- Draft Legislation in the field of money laundering is at the parliamentary stage.
- Precursors legislation planned.

### the Slovak Republic
- Based on Criminal Code, with penalties for drug trafficking, illegal production and spread out of toxicomania.
  - 1994: amendments made to criminal code to create a legal framework dealing with money laundering
  - 1997: Ministry of the Interior issued Regulation 181 dealing with suspicious bank transactions
  - 1997: Law on Anti-Drug Funding came into force, for the purpose of funding anti-drugs programmes and projects.
- Law on Narcotic and Hypnotic substances currently going through legislative procedure.
- Law on precursors is in the drafting stage.

### Slovenia
- Penal Law 1995
- Act on Drugs and Psychotropic substances currently going through parliamentary procedure: will introduce an Inter-ministerial Committee.
- In parliamentary procedure: Law on the Prevention of Illegal Drug Use and Treatment of the Users of Illegal Drugs: will introduce a Drug Committee and an Information Unit for Drugs.
- Legislation on precursors expected.

### 2. National Co-ordinating Structures:

#### Country | Co-ordinating Body: Ministries Involved | Structures and Activities - Subgroups
--- | --- | ---
Bosnia | National Committee for the Fight against Drugs (1993)

- Role of defining strategy
- Restructured in 1996 and given decision making powers

Bosnia and Herzegovina | No inter-ministerial body at present.

Bulgaria | Inter-Ministerial Council for the Fight against Drug Use and Drug Trafficking (1993)

- Health
- Interior
- Justice
- Finance (Customs)
- External Affairs
- Labour and Social Affairs
- Education
- Industry
- Commerce & Tourism

- Serves directly under Council of Ministers
- Has a co-ordinating role
- Council currently preparing a new Law on Drugs Control and

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1 Year of establishment.
2 In bold - Ministry at which body is based.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Body Name</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>Inter-Ministerial Drug Committee (1991)</td>
<td>Welfare, Interior, Agriculture, Justice, Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Traffic, Telecommunication and Water Management, Foreign Affairs, Education and Culture, Defence, National Security Office, National Bank, National Health Protection Institute, National Pharmaceutical Institute, National Police Headquarters, National Customs Directorate, Supreme Prosecutor’s Office, Highest Court</td>
<td>Meets twice annually, and more often if necessary. Role of developing coherent strategy; co-ordination. Has established working groups to elaborate recommendations, ensure co-ordination among professionals and plan legislation. Parliamentary ad hoc Committee for the Reduction of the Drug Abuse Problem was established (Jan. 1997 - March 1998) to examine the drug abuse situation, the anti-drug measures of the Government, and to enhance the role of the IMDC.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Youth & Sports Committee • National Service on Drugs • National Centre for Drug Addiction • National Service for Combating Organised Crime • National Phare Co-ordinator. Precursors (expected April 1998), which will set out its structures and functions, and bring in additional members. Also foreseen is a multi-disciplinary expert group to develop programmes, project proposals, budgets and reports.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Body Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republic of China</td>
<td>Governmental Drug Control Commission (1995)</td>
<td>Department: Health • Interior • Education and Science • Foreign Affairs • Agriculture • Finance • Customs Department • Justice • Economy • Environment Protection • Social Affairs and Labour • Narcotic Commission of State Medicine Control Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1995: Narcotic Commission for Licit traffic control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances established within the State Medicine Control Agency (Ministry of Health) • Drugs Control Unit against illicit trafficking of drugs established in Ministry of the Interior.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</td>
<td>Inter-ministerial State Commission for the Fight against Illicit Production and Trafficking in drugs and for the Prevention of Drug Abuse (1996)</td>
<td>• Since 1991 the Ministry of Health has also housed a Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances • Within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there is a Unit for Combating Organised Crime and Drug Trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>Inter-ministerial Task Force for Co-ordination of Control of Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1994) – abolished March 1998</td>
<td>• Task Force has an advisory role • Responsible for the preparation of the draft National Programme and submits annual reports to government • Law of 1997 foresees the establishment of a Governmental Council (advisory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>An inter-ministerial body for drugs and drug addiction is under development.</td>
<td>• National Council for Action Against Organised Crime and Corruption, co-ordinated by the president is active. • National multi-disciplinary networks are in their infancy but the fight against drugs phenomenon is included in the strategy of Romanian Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak Republic</td>
<td>Board of Ministers for Drug Addiction and Drug Control (1995)</td>
<td>• Regulated by statute • Meets at least twice annually • Has as an executive board a supra-ministerial body: the General Secretariat • Chairman: Deputy prime minister; vice-chairmen are Minister of Health and Minister of Education • Submits twice annually a report to the government and the Parliament on the implementation and actualisation of the National Programme for the Fight against Drugs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>National Committee for the Implementation of the National DDR Programme (1993)</td>
<td>• Meets once a month • Task: to carry out the National Programme • Government has set up special Bureau for drugs at Ministry of Interior, for co-ordination of repressive measures (not yet operational) • Proposal for new committee, comprising a State Secretary for Drugs, the Inter-ministerial Council, a Co-ordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit, and a Council of Experts; will be given more some executive power</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX 4 : Previous and ongoing activities

A. POLICY DEVELOPMENT

A. 1. Development of Drug Information System (ONGOING):
SUMMARY: The project on Drug Information System (DIS) began in July 1993 in six Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs): Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia. In 1994 Albania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Slovenia joined the project. The first two phases (pilot phase and follow up phase) have been completed. The final phase started in December 1997. The final phase will finish in February 1999, and includes two new partner countries: Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

OBJECTIVE: The immediate objective of the project is to develop and strengthen information systems and networks for collecting, processing and distributing data concerning drugs and drug addictions in the CEECs. The long term mission of the project is to create the necessary organisational, legislative and material conditions to allow effective monitoring and control of the problems related to the abuse, trafficking and production of drugs in the participating CEECs. This is being done mainly by providing technical assistance, training and equipment to the 13 participating countries.

Activities are synchronised with those of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) in Lisbon (Portugal) and its network of EU Focal Points (REITOX). The same methodology of work is being used by Phare DIS thereby facilitating co-operation and co-ordination of activities between the EU Focal Points and their colleagues in central and eastern Europe. Focus lies on ensuring sustainability of the results, institutionalising (the established) Focal Points and developing closer collaboration with EMCDDA. The network will be made fully operational, so as to be able to collect and analyse drug-related information. As a concrete output of the work, national reports on the drug situation will be made, including an update of the information map, as well as a regional overview on the CEECs. The same format for reporting will be applied as used in the EU by the REITOX Focal Points. The final phase also includes a catch-up exercise for the two new partner countries.

RESULTS: A multi-disciplinary human network of Local Contact Persons and key experts was established within the CEECs. A Focal Point in every partner country was also developed and reinforced. The project set up a technical network for communication and exchange of information, including a Web Server for the Phare Drugs Programme (http://www.fad.phare.org). The project completed a mapping of information sources on drugs and drug misuse, key experts and institutions in the CEECs, using the methodology of the EMCDDA.

SUMMARY: The Multidisciplinary Training Programme on the Global Approach of the Drug Phenomenon was launched on 1 March 1996. This project consisted of a number of seminars and sub project aiming at introducing the concept of the global approach of the drug phenomenon in the CEECs. By gathering administrators and decision-makers of various backgrounds, the project’s goal was to facilitate the
development of integrated strategies in order to overcome the drug problem. The most recent activities have been dedicated to organising follow-up national seminars.

OBJECTIVE: The project’s objective was to implement multidisciplinary training programmes in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic and Slovenia and to create the basis for a future network of multidisciplinary training resources on drugs in the CEECs with similar ones in the EU.

RESULTS: Over 40 seminars have been implemented in 10 countries, involving 1400 participants, 180 national experts and 32 EU experts. At this time, country representatives have recognised the need for a global approach on the drug phenomenon. In many countries, the seminars have been the impetus for micro-projects. These micro projects are action-oriented and put into practice the multidisciplinary approach. In addition, the Multidisciplinary Seminars were in some countries the first opportunity to develop multidisciplinary contacts, and this has been considered crucial by most of the participants.

A. 3 Analysis of Legal Framework related to drugs in CEECs (PREVIOUS)
OBJECTIVE: To support the CEECs in the approximation of EU law and standards in the field of drugs.

RESULTS: A study has been produced in may 1997 on the analysis of the legal framework related to drugs, concerning legislation, judicial application and the organisation of operational structures. This study provides an overview of the situation in each country.

B. DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

B.1 Measures against diversion of precursors (ONGOING)
OBJECTIVE: To support the establishment of suitable standards for the prevention of the diversion of precursors and other chemicals used for the purpose of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances equivalent to those adopted by the EU and relevant international bodies.

RESULTS: To date, three of the partner countries have adopted & implemented full precursor controls (Latvia, Hungary and Poland) which are now compatible with the controls within the EU. The majority of the remaining countries have made progress on the drafting of new laws and the drafts are now with National Parliaments or appropriate inter-Ministerial bodies. In support of the legislation, all countries have received technical support in the form of computers and peripherals for the effective control of precursors. Training courses have also been organised at the national & sub-regional level for administrative staff, police & customs (see ANNEX xx: "Legislation in the CEECs").

B.2 Licit Drug Control (ONGOING)
OBJECTIVES: To support the adoption of appropriate legal framework and the reinforcement of administrative controls over licit narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. The project is carried out in three phases (1) Joint Phare/UNDCP workshops for drug administrators in the CEECs (June 96- January 97), (2) Assessment of the situation and the main needs for assistance in each beneficiary country (June 1997 - February 1998). Fact-finding missions in the Phare countries were extended to illicit synthetic drugs in order to prepare a wider project in chemical precursors, illicit drugs and illicit synthetic drugs (in short "Synthetic Drugs" project). (2) The implementation of the new project on Synthetic drugs wil be launched
in the first semester of 1998, and will include legal and technical assistance as well as awareness and training courses.

RESULTS: Thirteen needs assessment missions were carried out in the PHARE Partner countries to assess the situation and main needs as regards licit drug control and illicit synthetic drugs. A comprehensive overview of national/regional needs and requirements was established (thirteen country reports). On this bases future assistance in the framework of the Synthetic drug project has been defined. (see Annex 3: Licit drug situation)

B.3 ??? Synthetic Drugs (FUTURE 1997 BUDGET)
OBJECTIVES: To support the strengthening of the capacities of the competent authorities to combat illicit manufacture and trafficking in synthetic drugs. The specific objectives will be (1) the establishment and adoption of a common legal base where appropriate, in line with EU and international standards; (2) The enhancement of national legislation on synthetic drugs as well as its structure for implementation; (3) the development of information systems for synthetic drugs (gathering, analysis and dissemination); (4) the strengthening of national laboratories’ capacities to test and identify synthetic drugs; (5) the strengthening of the law enforcement capacity in the fight against illicit manufacture and trafficking in synthetic drugs as well as licensing authorities in licit controls; (7) the development of more effective cooperation with health professionals and with industry; (8) the strengthening of national and regional cooperation

STATUS: A project is in preparation and will be developed in synergy with EU Member States activities in this field (i.e. the Amphetamine project in the Baltic Sea Region). The Project on precursors, licit drugs and illicit synthetic drugs will build on the general strategy defined by the European Commission, the achievements of the precursors and licit drugs projects as well as the conclusions of the needs assessment missions. Special attention will be given to the role of European and international organisations in this field (namely EMCDDA, Europol, UNDCP, WHO, Interpol and WCO) to avoid any duplication and seek joint activities.

B.5 Measures against money laundering in Poland, Czech republic, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, FYROM, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina (ONGOING)

OBJECTIVES: to support the transition to compliance with European Union Directive on the prevention of the use of the Financial System for purpose of money laundering. All CEECs will receive legal recommendations on how to develop and amend their anti-money laundering legislation to approximate to EU and other international standards. An international consortium of National administrators from the EU is providing training and assistance. The aim is threefold:
- to raise awareness of the negative effects of money laundering and to raise (political) commitment to take measures against it
- to achieve legislation drafted and adopted in line with the European Union Directive and other international standards (Vienna Convention, Strasbourg Convention, FATF Recommendations)
- to implement the legal framework by establishing and reinforcing the necessary institutions and by exchanging experiences and know how.
RESULTS: In four countries a legal framework is in place which is for the bigger part in accordance with international standards. In these countries, legislation only needs some refinements and adjustments. The focus is on establishing and reinforcing the necessary institutions. In five other CEECs, a legal framework is being drafted and will probably be adopted and implemented in the near future. For these countries, establishment of the necessary institutions is being prepared in anticipation of the adoption of legislation.

B6 Measures against money laundering in the Baltic States (ONGOING)
OBJECTIVE: to support the transition to compliance with European Union Directive on the prevention of the use of the Financial System for purpose of money laundering. The three Baltic States will receive legal recommendations on how to develop and amend their anti-money laundering legislation to approximate to EU and other international standards. An international consortium of National administrators from the EU is providing training and assistance. The aim is threefold:
- to raise awareness of the negative effects of money laundering and to raise (political) commitment to take measures against it
- to achieve legislation drafted and adopted in line with the European Union Directive and other international standards (Vienna Convention, Strasbourg Convention, FATF Recommendations)
- to implement the legal framework by establishing and reinforcing the necessary institutions and by exchanging experiences and know how.

RESULTS: A pilot project for the Baltic States was finalised in April 1997. This follow-up project was launched in February 1998, in the framework of the Money Laundering project of the Task Force on organised Crime in the Baltic Sea Region.

B. 7 Law Enforcement Personnel Exchange Programme (ONGOING)
OBJECTIVES:
To support the strengthening of cooperation and the development of harmonised approaches towards drug law enforcement methods between the EU Member States and the Phare Countries. The main activity of the first phase of the project will be to organise exchanges of police officers from Central Drug Intelligence Units in the EU and Phare partner countries.

STAUTS: The project will be implemented in 1988. The project was approved by the EC in November 1997, and the EU Member states contact point were informed. The project is planned to be launched in Summer 1988.

B.8 UNDCP/Phare initiative in South-Eastern Europe - Balkan Route (ONGOING)
SUMMARY: The EU and the UNDCP, recognising the need to assist the countries of South-Eastern Europe, have agreed to this joint programme aimed at improving and strengthening the efficiency of drug law enforcement to combat drug trafficking in this subregion. This programme will focus on strengthening national capacities to dismantle drug trafficking organisations, to detect illicit drug manufacturing laboratories, to detect illicit drugs at border crossing points and to prosecute drug traffickers. Phase I will involve Bulgaria, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Romania.
OBJECTIVE: The objective of this preparatory phase is to formulate the Programme Document in accordance with the objectives as defined in the Strategy Concept. To define inputs, targeted expert missions were conducted in the three Phase I countries.

RESULT: A draft strategy concept for the joint programme was elaborated. Targeted mission of EU experts took place in October-November 1997. An outline of the main programme outputs was approved. A final project document including various concrete projects will be ready in early February 1998.

C. DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

C.1 Pilot Project Technical Assistance on Demand Reduction

SUMMARY: The Drug Demand Reduction pilot project was carried out in 1993/1994/1995. The Project covered the whole drug demand reduction field with special attention to prevention activities. An independent project evaluation showed that within the regional approach there is a need for greater flexibility, and an emphasis on a participative approach taking into account of the different needs and stages of development of each country.

OBJECTIVES: 1) Assessment and description of the situation; 2) Capacity building through transfer of competence and know-how to Phare countries; and 3) Identification of regional resources and priority fields of actions.

RESULTS: 1) A regional report was produced which provides information on the drug abuse related situation as well as on existing drug demand reduction structures; 2) Network of professionals was created; 3) Training and technical assistance needs were identified and partly addressed; 4) A catalogue of educational materials on drugs of CEEC and EU countries was established.

B.2 Drug Demand Reduction Strategy Development

SUMMARY: This Project assisted the involved countries to further develop Drug Demand Reduction strategies in line with established EU and UN Drug Demand Reduction principles and practices, keeping in view the present state of DDR in each respective country. The project will facilitate the implementation of the forthcoming Technical Assistance on DDR Project. The First Phase of the Technical Assistance on Drug Demand Reduction Strategy Development was launched in January 1997 and finalised in June 1997. During the first Phase country missions took place to Romania, Poland, Slovenia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Lithuania and Latvia. The Second Phase included Estonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and Hungary. The main output of this Project, the Final Report (consisting of 12 national reports), was delivered in the end of 1997.

OBJECTIVE: 1) An overview on the DDR strategy and implementation, in the central and eastern European countries will be produced where the established international DDR principles and practice will serve as a baseline to assess the situation in each CEEC. 2) Design of DDR strategies and activities in Phare countries will be facilitated.
RESULTS: As a result of the Project a regional report and twelve country reports were produced on the situation, needs and priorities in drug demand reduction. Countries were assisted in elaboration and improvement of their national strategies and political awareness on drug demand reduction was increased during the missions.

B.3 Technical Assistance in Drug Demand Reduction Follow up Phase

SUMMARY: The project will complements other drug-related activities undertaken by the Phare Multi-Country Programme, and will actively collaborate with them. It will facilitate the diffusion of concepts and results achieved at regional and interregional levels (EU countries, Phare countries) to national (and local) levels. Project’s principal mission will be to initiate and support practical action to be carried out by the Phare countries. This implies that partnership and participation are key principles governing the planning and implementation of project’s activities at interregional, regional and sub-regional level. The core of the project is to develop and implement four sub-regional projects.

OBJECTIVES: The following immediate objectives are considered feasible to be achieved on the basis of technical assistance: 1) Network strengthening - reinforcing the network of drug demand reduction experts through developing collaborative actions in identified areas, exchange of information and experience and establishing links to EU networks. 2) To facilitate further policy development for achievement of a wider comprehensiveness of Drug Demand reduction, programmes and concrete actions. 3) Capacity development - to improve expert capacities in DDR on the basis of practical experiences, action oriented tools development (e.g. skill training), the design and implementation of specific projects, and management and organisation training.

EXPECTED RESULTS: 1) Related to objective one: (a) four inter-connected sub-regional networks established on the basis of selected priority issues, (b) four thematic resource centers have been set up, (c) a network dissemination infrastructure is operational and the two new Phare countries are fully integrated into the Phare DDR structure. 2) Related to objective two - policy relevant information has been published and made available to the respected authorities. 3) Related to objective three - approximately 200 experts have obtained additional skills and expertise.

B.4 Technical Assistance to NGOs

SUMMARY: The project should be viewed in the light of further developing the basis of civil society, while building and strengthening the institutions in CEECs. In the framework of the pre-accession strategy this project will be undertaken as a parallel complementary and co-ordinated exercise with activities executed in the DDR component of the Phare Drug Programme. Its main goal is to rise the effectiveness of CEECs’ NGOs in drug demand reduction.

OBJECTIVES: The project’s objective are threefold: 1) To develop the capacity of the NGOs to develop efficient demand reduction actions. 2) To establish operational networks between CEECs NGOs and NGOs in the EU. 3) To promote DDR NGOs with the Government and local authorities, in each country.

STATUS: It is expected that the project (to be implemented in 1998), will bring the following results: 1) Six pilot micro-project focusing on drug awareness, prevention and outreach, are operational and
implemented in co-operation between all CEECs and six leading NGOs from the EU. 2) Approximation of DDR methodologies between EU NGOs and CEECs NGOs through training and collaborative actions in identified priority areas. 3) Creation of links and ongoing co-operation and exchange if information and experience.

B.5 The Pompidou Group Demand Reduction Staff Training

SUMMARY: The Project started in 1995 and offered short-term training courses for policy planners and long-term in-service training for practising professionals in order to develop and increase training activities in the field of drug and alcohol demand reduction at the national level. Eleven Phare countries and the Russian Federation participate in the Project. The project’s four phases included: Pre-planning, Training courses for policy planners and professional practitioners, Exchange scheme with in-service training for professional practitioners, and Follow-up and end evaluation.

OBJECTIVES: The objective is to support and assist in strengthening and developing further clearly-defined and specific areas within DDR by supporting the initiation of training activities at a national level. The consultancy missions during the last phase also provided a follow up of the national seminars and in-depth discussions on improvements of DDR training and services.

RESULTS: Twenty-four seminars and 21 consultancy missions have been organised providing training to more than 1400 staff involved in DDR. The end evaluation will identify some factors which might indicate the long term effects of the DRSTP. NOTE: Due to the current situation in Albania, this country has been taken out of the project.

D. MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION

A Phare Multi-Country Drugs Programme Co-ordination Unit (PCU) has been established in Riga (Latvia) to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Programme. The European Commission has the overall responsibility over the Programme. The Drug Supply Reduction Advisor in the PCU is responsible to supervise the implementation of the various supply reduction project and to assist in the preparation of new activities. A network of national drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction co-ordinators has been established in the region to ensure an active involvement of the Phare partner countries in the elaboration of the activities and in view of enhancing regional cooperation.

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