STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. **Basic Information**
   1.1 Désirée Number: SI0005.02
   1.2 Title: Strengthening of the National RETOIX Focal Point and strengthening the drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction programmes in Slovenia
   1.3 Sector: Justice and Home Affairs (Twinning n° SI 2000/IB/JH-02)
   1.4 Location: Slovenia

2. **Objectives**

   2.1 **Wider Objective:**
   The wider objective is to extend the administrative and information support as well as the intervention capacities in relation to the *acquis* in the field of drug supply reduction and drug demand reduction activities and develop a global approach to the drug phenomena in Slovenia which includes the development of the network between different programmes, professionals at different levels and the activities of different actors on the local and on the national level.

   2.2 **Immediate Objective (S):**
   - Fostering collection, processing and analysis of comparable drug epidemiological data and to improve the validity and comparability of data, as well as the further development of drug information and documentation systems, in line with the Council regulation No. 302/93 on the establishment of the European Monitoring centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)
   - Improve the co-ordination between law enforcement bodies in Slovenia.
   - Development, piloting and evaluation of effective drug demand reduction models (early diagnosis, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration) in order to prepare for subsequent dissemination of good practices for nation-wide application.
   - Reinforcement of the anti-money laundering system and strengthening the role of the institutions responsible for the implementation of the drug supply reduction programmes.

   2.3 **Accession Partnership and NPAA Priority**
   **AP - Short term priorities:** Justice and Home Affairs - strengthen capacities to deal with money laundering
   **AP - Medium term priorities:** Justice and Home Affairs – further upgrade law enforcement bodies (staff numbers, training and equipment), improve co-ordination between law enforcement bodies, continue the fight against organised crime, drug trafficking and corruption.

   **NPAA**
   3.1.2.1. Internal Market – Free movement of goods – Act on the Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs, Act on the Precursors of Illicit Drugs.
   3.5.1. Economic and Social Cohesion – Employment and social affairs – Secondary legislation on the participation in the Community Programmes in the field of health and social policy (health promotion, combating cancer, drug prevention and prevention of aids), Act on the Prevention of the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Treatment of Users of Illicit Drugs

3. **Description**

   3.1 **Background and Justification:**
   Slovenia is located at the end of the southern Balkan route (Bulgaria-Serbia-Croatia, BiH, Austria). This route has been increasingly used for drug trafficking since the end of the war in Yugoslavia, especially for heroin. Police forces are involved in the national and international activities against the
smuggling of drugs. Also customs units have a very important role in the trafficking of drugs across the borders. There is also increasing movement of drugs by sea cargo through Adriatic ports and airports. The situation of drug abuse is alarming as more and more young people are using synthetic drugs and many of the addicts are using heroin intravenously. The Republic of Slovenia passed a number of new acts and invested in the knowledge of professionals at different levels. It is very important for Slovenia to develop a comprehensive and global approach to the drug phenomena. Different programmes have been developed which need now upgrading and support in order to develop a good preventive, treatment and rehabilitation network and strengthen the co-operation between the different activities. Therefore it is extremely important to develop a central co-ordination unit in the field of repression as well as to strengthen the role and the activities of new governmental bodies Governmental Office against Drugs and the Inter-ministerial Commission against Drugs.

Slovenia is party to the three drug related UN conventions. Slovenia has observer status at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and regularly reports to the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

There is a need for an overall global approach to the drug phenomena, which would link different sectors, institutions and programmes, and would enable a coherent introduction of the EU standards in the field of epidemiology of collecting the information.

**Co-ordination, Policy and Information Development**

The National Committee for the Implementation of the National Programme for the Prevention of Drug Misuses was created by a Governmental Order and served as an inter-ministerial body. It comprised 18 representatives of all concerned ministries, institutions, NGOs, media, treatment experts, etc. The Committee has appointed representatives and Local Action Teams in the country's nine regions. The task was to carry out the National Programme which was adopted in 1992.

No overall evaluation of the activities in connection to the Programme has been prepared. Only evaluations of activities per individual sector have been prepared in 1998, which served as the basis for the preparation of the new legislation in each sector.

The Committee has been reorganised into the Inter-ministerial Commission on Drugs at the end of 1998. It comprises now 8 ministries and 8 experts. Its role is to co-ordinate the governmental policy, to monitor the implementation of the provisions issued by international organisations, sees to the implementation of tasks included in the national programme, proposes measures for illicit drug supply reduction and ensures the international co-operation.

In 1998 a permanent executive body Governmental Office for Drugs was established. It was created in order to facilitate the work of the Inter-ministerial Commission. Its role is to co-ordinate the inter-sectoral activities for the preparation of the national drug programmes, projects and programmes funded by the state budget, inter-sectoral programmes, international activities. It monitors the adoption of the EU acquis in the field of drugs. It is responsible for preparing sessions of the Inter-ministerial Commission. By the end of 2000 it will prepare a comprehensive, balanced and multi-disciplinary and global national drug strategy in Slovenia. In this project the experiences from the past and different research documents prepared by Slovenian experts as well as the results of different PHARE projects (PHARE TA DDR project) will be used. The proposed project will assist in the implementation of the new national programme and will enable a comprehensive and global approach in the field of drugs.

The Institute for Public Health already has some experiences in the epidemiological work. Nine regional Public Health Institutes are responsible for collecting data on drug use in nine different region. Main source of health related data concerning drug use is the network of Local Treatment and Prevention Centres, which are centrally co-ordinated. The collection of other data such as schools and
general population surveys remains the remit of the Institute for Public Healths. In the field of drug control, the Ministry of Interior is a source of information on police arrests, drug seizure, prices of illicit drugs and drug-related deaths. Some data are available on a national level only. Based on the data on drug-related offences provided by the police and customs an annual report on drug delinquency is produced. The Ministry of Justice is a source of information on drug misuse in prisons. The data from the social welfare system are collected from the local centres for social welfare.

The Institute for Public Health functions as the Phare Drug Information System Focal Point or a central unit for the collection of drug-related data since 1999. The Institute for Public Health already has a well organised health information system which will be integrated into the Focal Point data collection network. The Focal Point is already collecting data and preparing reports. It has developed the following activities: Information Map (mapping up the flow of drug related information), Living Document (standardised list of treatment institutions) collecting of drug related legislation, annual national reports, research studies, co-operation with the EU Focal Points, networking, training. The Focal Point staff has already received some training. The human resources from the Institute for Public Health will be involved in the implementation of this project.

The Focal Point should be strengthened as it is described in the Act on Prevention of the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Treatment of Users of Illicit Drugs. The proposed project will focus on strengthening the role of the Focal Point and its staff with the aim to prepare the Focal Point for an active role in the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

In the field of health the national legislation has been prepared. The national programme "Health for All till 2004" is in the last reading in the National Assembly. A part of this programme is an information system for the collection of data on health. The software of this database will be upgraded in order to be able to collect data on drugs.

The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs has a functioning social welfare information system. A part of the data from this system will be collected for the needs of the Focal Point. The exact data which should be collected for the Focal Point will be decided upon at the beginning of the project in close co-operation with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).

A National Unit collecting drug supply reduction data, has been established in the central Drugs Law Enforcement Commission. Links with Interpol and Europol are maintained by the General Police Directorate.

**Drug Supply Reduction**

The Ministry of Interior has the primacy for tackling drug supply reduction, through its newly-formed General Police Directorate. A special national Office for Drugs set up within the Ministry of Interior co-ordinates, directs and harmonises all police activities which are carried out within the frame of drugs related investigation and prevention of illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors. The customs officers, customs organisation and its network play an important role in the field of drug supply reduction activities in Slovenia. In order to strengthen their role a substantial investment in their equipment is needed, including training of their staff. The Council of Europe Convention (1990) on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime has been signed and ratified by the Slovene side.

**Money-laundering**

The Slovenian anti-money laundering legislation is in accordance with the international standards. The bodies involved in the system are quite advanced, especially the Office for Prevention of Money Laundering (FIU) established in 1995. However some refinement and reinforcement of the system is
needed (especially the extension of the legal and organisational framework for confiscation, seizing and freezing proceeds of crime, the improvement of working techniques in relation to asset, seizure and witness protection, etc.). Therefore there is a need for a specialized software and training of its staff in how to use it.

**Drug Demand Reduction**

The Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs uses parts of its budget for commissioning DDR to NGOs (prevention and rehabilitation programmes) at the national level. In the drug demand reduction programme participate also other ministries - the Ministry of Justice deals with addicted prisoners, the Ministry of Education and Sport is responsible for prevention in schools, the Ministry of Defence deals with the population of young recruit, the Ministry for Health is responsible for the treatment system and monitoring of precursors transportation and control. The Institute for Public Health deals with drug related data collection and dissemination at the national level. Within the scope of its general tasks it is responsible for prevention and health promotion at all levels. AIDS and hepatitis prevention are part of the Institute's activities. It also co-operates with all bodies at the international, national and local level. A few major cities have formed Local Action Groups, initiating systematic collaboration between various institutions and professionals at the community level, implementing the global approach to drug phenomenon on the local level. Community based programmes and prevention efforts outside the school system are lagging behind. Some national media campaigns have been carried out but without a global approach.

The full incorporation of NGOs in the DDR has not yet been achieved. The Government, via the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Health provides a budget for NGOs, primarily for the support of prevention and rehabilitation programmes. NGOs also work in health promotion, providing positive alternatives, drug education, and offering drug hot lines, etc. At present, at least 10 specialised NGOs are working exclusively in the drug field. These NGOs almost totally depend on the Government contracts.

Quantified and qualitative country-wide information is available about the main characteristics of drug behaviour. Monitoring and evaluation are in their infancy. Adjustment of demand reduction approaches and strategy is needed, with additional attention to the primary prevention efforts. The overall dominance of drug demand reduction by health sector should be re-oriented towards a more multi-disciplinary approach widely involving the civil society.

### 3.2 LINKED ACTIVITIES:

The project is built on the achievements of the following projects (these projects have been completed already):

- **Precursos Project** assisted the CEEs in developing the effective control on chemicals, which can be used in the manufacturing of illicit drugs. Seminars, sub-regional training courses and study visits have been provided. Equipment has been provided. A follow-up phase is foreseen for the preparation of the National Action Plan.
- **Project on Licit Drug Control and Illicit Synthetic Drugs**
- **Project on Money Laundering** – it focused on establishing anti-money laundering framework in line with the EU and international standards and on its implementation. It involved training.
- **Drug policy Personnel Exchange Project** – it focused on strengthening and improvement of the drug’s law enforcement’s capacities and the co-operation through the exchange of the operational personnel from the drug police agencies.
- **Project on Technical Assistance to Drug Demand Reduction** – training for Slovenian experts has been organised. Two national teams participated in a sub-regional programme (together with Poland, Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina) on “Primary Prevention of drug demand within the local community” and in the sub-regional project on “Harm Reduction” (with FYROM and the
Czech Republic). Catching up the process to the PHARE programme with BiH and FYROM was carried out by the Slovenian national PHARE DDR team. In the project Slovenian professionals shared their experiences with the professionals from BiH and FYROM.

- In the UNDCP European drug abuse training project 80 Slovenian professionals were trained on the prevention and treatment of drug users.

The Phare Multi-beneficiary project on the Fight against Drug Abuse – Drug Information Systems Project (DIS) was completed in 1999. The aim was to develop the information and communication structure for collecting, processing and dissemination of information on drugs in the CEEs. It developed co-operation with EMCDDA and prepared the participation in the EU drug information systems. A filled out Information Map has been created following EMCDDA guidelines and a National Report was produced. Training has been delivered and the Internet access has been provided for the Focal Point. This multi-country project will continue in 2000 with the focus on the Focal Point. The proposed project will complement the multi-country project in the part on the Focal Point and provide a global approach where all the actors will be included (training) and the internal communication among them will be strengthened.

3.3 RESULTS:

- Report on the evaluation of the activities in connection to the National Programme which started in 1992
- Analysis of the new National Programme, which will be prepared by the end of 2000

I. Collection, processing and analysis of comparable drug epidemiological data

Co-ordination, Policy and Information Development:

- Special software and the telecommunication network with relevant institutions upgraded and functional
- Reformed drug epidemiological data collection system and upgraded central epidemiological unit in place and functional
- Key EMCDDA indicators introduced
- Improved compatibility and validity of drug data as well as epidemiological analysis and the interpretation of data
- Co-operation with the Focal Points in other EU and PHARE countries
- Focal Point staff and the staff of the Governmental Office for Drugs trained
- Data providers trained in the new system of source data collection

The Focal Point will be provided with the information from the field from many sources such as the Local Treatment Prevention Centres, the Regional Customs Administration, the Prison Health service, the local Police Headquarters police, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education and Sport, the Ministry of Justice, the Institute for Public Health, the Central Epidemiological Unit for Infectious Diseases, the National AIDS Laboratory, the Clinical Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the National Customs Administration, the Regional Public Health Institutes, the local Action Groups and the Supreme Prosecutor as well as from the professional working in the field.

II. Development, piloting and evaluation of effective drug demand, supply and harm reduction programmes

Co-ordination, Policy and Information Development

- A mechanism for monitoring of the adoption and implementation of the EU acquis in the field of drugs developed and functional
- Increased awareness of the general public regarding drug problems
- A training needs analysis and the training programme for the staff of all the institutions and the civil
society involved in DDR, drug supply and harm reduction programmes prepared
• Professionals working in the field on how to treat drug users trained
• Trainers trained
• Developed community based programmes
• A network of active Local Action Groups set up and functional
• The DDR resource Centre upgraded and strengthened
• Qualitative studies with a comprehensive user profiles and evaluation studies, with the emphasis on monitoring and evaluation prepared

Drug Demand Reduction:
• An innovative method for training of large groups of professionals in the field of drug demand reduction introduced
• Piloting and evaluation of demand reduction models completed
• Good practice manuals prepared.
• Association of NGOs and other programmes developed
• Harm reduction activities (needle exchange programmes, drop in centres, different social programmes) developed and staff trained on how to use it
• Methadone dispensers delivered, which will result in an improved and more efficient distribution of methadone

Drug Supply Reduction:
• better equipped and strengthened functioning of the Criminal Investigation Service
• improved functioning of the operative sectors within the Customs Administration
• a special National Office for Drugs set up within the Ministry of Interior which co-ordinates, directs and harmonises all police activities including customs activities, which are carried out within the frame of drugs related investigation and prevention of illicit trafficking of drugs and precursors.

Money-laundering:
• The specialized software will be installed
• Strengthened the functioning of the Slovenian FIU
• Improved collection of data and communication

3.4 ACTIVITIES:

At the beginning of the project the evaluation of the activities in connection to the National Programme that started in 1992 will be done and the analysis of the new National Programme will be prepared.

I. Collection, processing and analysis of comparable drug epidemiological data

Strengthening of the Slovenian REITOX Focal Point will be achieved by way of:
• upgrading the office infrastructure and the telecommunication network with relevant institutions (special software needs to be upgraded for Slovenian use in order to be able to collect the data on the national level and at the same time be able to provide harmonised indicators and comparable data which would enable to function as an equal partner within EMCDDA),
• upgrading the central epidemiological unit,
• reform the existing drug data collection and introduce the methodology on the data collection,
• advise on ways and means of improving the compatibility and validity of drug data,
• assistance in the introducing of the key indicators of EMCDDA,
• assistance in the epidemiological analysis and the interpretation of data,
• assistance in research organisation,
• assistance in the establishment of a long term co-operation with the Focal Points in other EU and PHARE countries,
• advise on the evaluation methods of demand reduction activities and
• training of Focal Point staff.

Training on information collection (principles, techniques, procession and provision structures) in forms of workshops will be organised for the staff members responsible on data provision, collection, processing, analysis for approx. 100 representatives of following institutions: the Focal Point, the Government Office for Drugs, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Education and Sport, the Ministry of Justice, the Institute for Public Health, the Central Epidemiological Unit for Infectious Diseases, the National AIDS Laboratory, the Clinical Hospital for Infectious Diseases, the National Customs Administration, the Regional Public Health Institutes, the local Action Groups and the Supreme Prosecutor. The representatives from these institutions will provide data for the Focal Point.

Training on professional working in the field will be organised for approx. 100 institutes on the collection of data and on how to treat drug users for the representatives from the Forensic Institute, the Local Treatment Prevention Centres, the Regional Customs Administration, the Prison Health service and the local Police Headquarters.

Two study tours for 5 staff of the Focal Point and the Governmental Office for Drugs of a duration of 1 (one) week will be organised (one study tour to the Focal Point in Lisbon and one to the Focal Point in one of the Member States). The objective is to become familiar with the functioning and organisation of the Focal Point in Lisbon and with the Focal Point in one of the Member States.

II. Development, piloting and evaluation of effective drug demand, supply and harm reduction programmes

Co-ordination, Policy and Information Development
• In order to strengthen the role of the Governmental Office for Drugs the following activities will take place: develop a mechanism for monitoring of the adoption and implementation of the EU acquis in the field of drugs,
• assist in the preparation and implementation of awareness activities and prevention programmes,
• prepare a training needs analysis for the staff of all the institutions and the civil society involved in DDR, drug supply and harm reduction programmes, prepare the training programme and train the trainers,
• assist in the development of community based programmes and prevention efforts outside the school system,
• set up a network of active Local Action Groups,
• upgrade the DDR resource Centre,
• assist in the preparation of qualitative studies which would include a comprehensive user profiles and evaluation studies, with the emphasis on monitoring and evaluation and organise seminars and workshops on how to participate in the EU projects in the field of fight against drugs (how to prepare project proposals, how to apply for the projects and how to successfully implement the projects/programmes).

Drug Demand Reduction
• Distance education techniques will be introduced and developed in order to prepare various actors of primary care, including family doctors, school doctors, home visitors, nurses, teachers for the application of best practices of early diagnosis and intervention.
• Best practices of out-reach (outpatient) drug free treatment regimes, short-term and long-term intensive rehabilitation and re-integration modes (each in 3 institutes) will be piloted and evaluated, with the evaluation of independent experts. Good practice manuals will be prepared.
Within the pilot projects Harm reduction activities by way of investment in the needle exchange machines (10) and methadone dispensers (10), which will also include training of staff on how to use it.

**Drug Supply Reduction**
- investment in the special equipment for the control of the transportation of drugs inside Slovenia (internal control) (special cars equipped with digital radio stations and special video cameras) for 3 (three) specialized units and training of the staff of the Criminal Investigation Service in how to use the equipment.
- investment in the equipment for the operative sectors within the Customs Administration in order to effectively prevent the smuggling at border crossings: endoscopes (multipurpose mobile electro-optical devices for checking the concealed parts), contraband detectors, narko-testers for the identification of illicit drugs and training the operatives on how to use the equipment.
- The co-operation between the criminal investigation and customs administration will be strengthened. The equipment will be used by both, the customs and the criminal investigators.

**Money-laundering**
- investment in the information technology (SW) of the Slovenian FIU which will enable a direct access to the data bases of the Ministry of Finance, the participation in the PHARE FIU, the improvement of working techniques in relation to asset seizure and the introduction of protected electronic exchange of documentation

4. **Institutional Framework**

The Governmental Office for Drugs has the overall co-ordination role in the field of drugs in Slovenia and is responsible for the co-ordination of the activities in different programmes and projects on the national and international level. The Office is responsible for setting up and functioning of the inter-ministerial Documentation-Information Centre. The Inter-ministerial Commission against Drugs is setting up the national policy in the field of drugs which is implemented by way of the Governmental Office against Drugs. The members of the Inter-ministerial Commission are the representatives of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Interior and its National Office for Drugs, the Ministry of Education and Sport, the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence, Institute for Health Protection and experts.

A Management Committee Meeting for the project will be held every two months, where the representatives from the Governmental Office against Drugs, Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, the National Office for Drugs within the Ministry of Interior, the Institute for Public Health - Focal Point, the Ministry of Education and Sport, the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence, Institute for Health Protection and the EC Delegation (as observer) will be present.

5. **Detailed Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare Support Investment</th>
<th>Support Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (I+IB)</th>
<th>National Cofinancing*</th>
<th>IFI* TOTAL In EUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Twinning</td>
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6. **Implementation Arrangements**

6.1 **Implementing Agency**:
The overall co-ordination is under the Governmental Office for Drugs, which will be responsible for the implementation of the project. The contact person is Mr. Milan Krek, director, tel. ++ 386-1-2362225, Fax: ++ 386-1-4361529, E-mail: milan.krek@gov.si.

Tendering and contracting shall be carried out by the Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU) in the Ministry of Finance. The contact person is Mr. Peter Škofič, Head of the CFCU, tel. ++ 386-1-4786305, fax. ++ 386-1-4786204, e-mail: peter.skofic@mfi.sigov.mail.si. The tendering and contracting of the projects components shall follow DIS procedures where applicable, including the twinning manual.

6.2 TWINNING:
There will be one Long Term Pre-Accession Adviser (PAA) for 1 (one year) and 6 (six) man-months of Short-Term (ST) expertise. The PAA will be based at the Governmental Office for Drugs.

PAA should be highly experienced in the operation of a Focal Point and have experiences in the evaluation methods of demand reduction activities, experience in the relevant EU legislation, good communication skills and good written skills in English. For the purpose of the project the ST experts should have experience in one of the following fields: training of professionals, working in the field with drug addicts and their families, experience in information collection, experience in awareness raising and prevention of drug misuse, experience in distance education techniques of primary care for the application of best practices of early diagnosis and intervention, experiences in best practices of out-reach (outpatient) drug free treatment regimes and short-term intensive rehabilitation and re-integration modes, long term drug free programmes. They should have good communication skills and good written skills in English.

6.3 CONTRACTS:
There will be one twinning contract in the amount of 1,00 MEUR. Within the twinning there will be one tender and five (5) supply contracts for the purchase of the equipment and software due to a very specific nature of the equipment for different purposes, with the exception of one supply contract for the software which will be procured through a direct agreement without informal consultation for the sub-project on "money-laundring" due to the very specific nature of the software. The equipment purchased will be of the EU or Phare countries’ origin. The tendering and contracting shall follow standard DIS procedures where applicable, including the twinning manual.

The contracting authority will the Governmental Office for Drugs.

The funds for the national cofinancing will be reserved in the National Budget 2001.

The owner of the special equipment (specialized cars equipped with digital radio stations and special video cameras for 3 units) will become the Criminal Investigation Service. The owner of the endoscopes, contraband detectors and narko-testers will become the Customs Administration. The owner of the specialized software for anti-money laundering will be the Slovenian FIU within the Ministry of Finance.

7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE
7.1 Start of tendering/call for proposals: The selection of the twinning partner shall start in September 2000. Technical specifications will be prepared by the end of September 2000.
7.2 Start of project activity: February 2001
7.3 Project Completion: January 2002

8. EQUAL OPPORTUNITY:
Participation in this programme, both by Government Employees or other types of personnel, contracted by the Government, will be open to both males and females involved in the sector. Records of staff participating in training and other project related activities will reflect this.

9. **ENVIRONMENT**: Implementation of the project has no environmental impact.

10. **RATES OF RETURN**: Not applicable.

11. **INVESTMENT CRITERIA**

1.1 Catalytic effect: The Phare contribution will assist in strengthening of the administrative capacities and international collaboration in combating drug abuse and its damaging effects as well as harmonisation of data collection and the relevant institutional framework.

1.2 Cofinancing: Co-financing is foreseen in the amount of 0,60 MEUR.

1.3 Additionality: Not applicable.

1.4 Project readiness and Size: The relevant legal basis exists.

1.5 Sustainability: Relevant government policies ensure sustainability. All participating institutions are in a position to contribute to the programme in an effective manner.

1.6 Compliance with state aids provisions: Not applicable.

12. **CONDITIONALITY AND SEQUENCING**

- The pre-condition to start with the proposed project is the timely preparation and adoption of the Slovenian Strategy on Prevention of Drug Misuse by the National Assembly.
- The pre-condition to start with the project is the availability of Slovenian financial resources from the National Budget for the year 2001.
- The project will be implemented in phases. The results of the first phase will be the analysis of the current situation, a detailed programme for the implementation of the project and a detailed training programme. More detailed benchmarks will be included in the covenant.
Annexes to project Fiche

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Indicative Budget Breakdown
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
4. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
5. Reference to feasibility/pre-feasibility studies. For all investment projects, the executive summary of the economic and financial appraisals, and the environmental impact assessment should be attached (compulsory)
6. List of relevant Laws and Regulations (optional)
7. Reference to relevant Government Strategic plans and studies (may include Institution Development Plan, Business plans, Sector studies etc.) (optional)
## LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

“Strengthening of the National RETOIX Focal Point and improving the drug reduction programmes”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Number SI0005.02</th>
<th>Total Budget: 1,60 MEUR</th>
<th>Phare contribution: 1 MEUR</th>
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</thead>
</table>

### Project Number SI0005.02

#### Total Budget: 1,60 MEUR

**Phare contribution:** 1 MEUR

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### Annex 1 to Project Fiche

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#### Date of drafting: March 2000

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#### Wider Objective

The wider objective is to extend the administrative and information support as well as the intervention capacities in relation to the *acquis* in the field of drugs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators of Achievement*</th>
<th>How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured</th>
<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Petty crime rate decreasing;</td>
<td>• Criminal statistics;</td>
<td>• For sustainability of the project a stable political and economic environment and supportive anti-drug legislation including pharmaceutical control is necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• HIV &amp; hepatitis infection rate decreasing;</td>
<td>• Health statistics;</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Drug addiction incidence rate decreasing.</td>
<td>• Drug statistics;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>•</td>
<td>• Mortality statistics.</td>
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#### Immediate Objectives

- Fostering collection, processing and analysis of comparable drug epidemiological data and to improve the validity and comparability of data, as well as the further development of drug information and documentation systems
- Development, piloting and evaluation of effective demand reduction models (early diagnosis, early intervention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration) in order to prepare for subsequent dissemination of good practices for nation-wide application.
- Reinforcement of the money laundering system and strengthening the role of the institutions responsible for the implementation of the drug supply reduction programmes.

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<th>Assumptions and Risks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Improved quality of data.</td>
<td>• EMCDDA feedback;</td>
<td>• Continuing commitment of the Slovenian Government to combating drug abuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Slovenian data are comparable with European data;</td>
<td>• Reports of the Ministry of Health;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• New synthetic drugs are drawn under control;</td>
<td>• Info exchange reports;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Increasing rate of seizures;</td>
<td>• Reports of monitoring after treatment discharge;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Number of access to European Virtual Drugs Library;</td>
<td>• Family doctors’ reports.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Improving cost-effectiveness of interventions;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Relapse rate decreasing;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Number of early diagnoses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outputs</td>
<td>Indicators of Achievement*</td>
<td>How, When and By Whom Indicators Will Be Measured</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| - Reformed data collection system in place;  
  - Data providers trained in new system of source data collection;  
  - Key indicators are introduced;  
  - Focal Point staff and other key personnel trained;  
  - Focal Point fully equipped;  
  - The Documentation Centre upgraded;  
  - An innovative method for training of large groups of professionals is introduced: distance education of best practices of early diagnosis and intervention;  
  - Piloting and evaluation of demand reduction models completed.  
  - Improved IT of Slovenian PIU  
  - Better equipped Criminal Investigation Service and operational units of the Customs Administration | - Comparability and validity of data improved;  
  - Routine operation of the Focal Point;  
  - Library of the Documentation Centre incorporated in the European Virtual Drugs Library;  
  - Good practices of DDR selected;  
  - Distance education package available.  
  - Approx. 200 people trained. | - EMCDDA feedback;  
  - EMCDDA feedback on reporting obligations;  
  - Training certificates and reports;  
  - Project reports. | - Provision of adequate funding by the Government in order to ensure appropriate operations;  
  - Job fluctuation in participating organisations is limited;  
  - Ensuring proper motivation of source data providers;  
  - Expansion and development of forensic drug laboratories in order to enable support of the Early Warning System;  
  - Good co-operation with forensic drug laboratories;  
  - Appropriate co-operation with and among the government and other agencies concerned. |

**Inputs**

Long Term Pre-accession Adviser, short term expertise, training, workshops, seminars, investments.
## ANNEX 2. INDICATIVE BUDGET BREAKDOWN

SI0005.02

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare Support</th>
<th>Investment Support</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Cofinancing*</th>
<th>IFI*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Collection, processing and analysis of comparable drug epidemiological data</td>
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<td>Development, piloting and evaluation of effective drug demand, supply and harm reduction programmes</td>
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<td>Drug Supply Reduction</td>
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ANNEX 3. CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE BY QUARTER FOR FULL DURATION OF PROGRAMME

Name of programme          Project fiche no.
Strengthening of the National RETOIX Focal Point and improving the drug reduction programmes - SI0005.02

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING and DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE
(EUR million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>12/31/99</th>
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<th>6/30/00</th>
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</table>

NB: 1. all contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of FM
2. all disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM
ANNEX 4 IMPLEMENTATION TIME CHART

SI0005.02

<table>
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<th>1999</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Institution Building

- LT PAA & ST expertise
- Collection, processing and analysis
- Development, piloting and evaluation

Investment

- Collection, processing and analysis
- Development, piloting and evaluation
Annex 5: Reference to feasibility/pre-feasibility studies
Not relevant.

Annex 6: List of relevant Laws and Regulations:

- UN Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (1961) and its Protocol (1972)
- UN Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971)
- UN Convention against Illicit Trafficking of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (1988) – signed and ratified
- Council of Europe Convention (1990) on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds of Crime - signed and ratified
- Prevention of the Use of Illicit Drugs and the Treatment of Users of Illicit Drugs Act, 1999
- Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act, 1999
- Precursors of Illicit Drugs Act, 2000
- Medicinal Products Act, 1999

Annex 7: Relevant Government Strategic Plans and Studies

- National Programme for Prevention of Drug Misuse, 1992 (a new strategy is under preparation)
- Strategy of the Ministry of Interior in the Fight against Drugs, 1998
- Multi-disciplinary National Drug Strategy – a comprehensive strategy is under preparation in accordance with the Production of and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act.