

## **Standard Summary Project Fiche – IPA centralised programmes**

### **Project number 11: Implementation of Strategy for fight against drugs-supply reduction component**

#### **1. Basic information**

- 1.1 CRIS Number: 2009/021-765**
- 1.2 Title:** Implementation of Strategy for fight against drugs-supply reduction component
- 1.3 ELARG Statistical code:** 02.28
- 1.4 Location:** Republic of Serbia

#### **Implementing arrangements:**

- 1.5 Contracting Authority:** EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia
- 1.6 Implementing Agency:** EU Delegation to the Republic of Serbia
- 1.7 Beneficiary (including details of project manager):**
- Republic of Serbia, Ministry of Health, Nemanjina Str.22-26, Belgrade. The Senior Programme Officer is Elizabet Paunovic, Assistant Minister of Health, tel: +381 11 3614 890. e-mail: [ep@zdravlje.gov.rs](mailto:ep@zdravlje.gov.rs)
  - Project Manager: Nada Sremcevic, Ministry of Health, +381113614890, [nada.sremcevic@zdravlje.gov.rs](mailto:nada.sremcevic@zdravlje.gov.rs)
  - Secondary beneficiaries are the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Justice and the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia.
  - A Steering Committee will meet regularly to provide continuous input on policy and technical matters throughout the Project

#### **Financing:**

- 1.8 Overall cost (VAT excluded): 4,000,000 EUR**
- 1.9 EU contribution: 4,000,000 EUR**
- 1.10 Final date for contracting:** 2 years after signature of the FA
- 1.11 Final date for execution of contracts:** 4 years after signature of the FA
- 1.12 Final date for disbursements:** 5 years after signature of the FA

## **2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose**

### **2.1 Overall Objective:**

To contribute to the protection of health and security of the population by implementing the Strategy for Fighting Drug Abuse

### **2.2 Project purpose:**

To upgrade the system for the prevention of drug abuse and to fight production, trafficking and distribution of drugs in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with EU standards.

### **2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA**

*Stabilisation and Association Agreement in Article 85* (Co-operation on illicit drugs) envisages that Serbia is obliged to ensure a balanced and integrated approach towards drug issues, where as: “Drug policies and actions shall be aimed at reinforcing structures for combating illicit drugs, reducing the supply of, trafficking in and the demand for illicit drugs, coping with the health and social consequences of drug abuse as well as at a more effective control of precursors.”

**European Partnership** 2008 as a short term priority indicates:

“Increase the capacity to fight drug trafficking, develop and start to implement a national drugs strategy in line with the EU drugs strategy and improve international cooperation.” and as a medium-term priority: “Fully implement a Strategy for the fight against drug abuse.”

According to the **Action Plan for Implementation of the European Partnership Priorities** - 2007, one of the most important short term priorities of the Ministry of Health is strengthening the capacities of the sector to implement the Strategy for prevention of drug abuse. In point 8.3.1 it is stated as follows: “Increase the capacity to fight against drug trafficking, develop and start to implement a national drugs strategy in line with EU drugs strategy and improve international cooperation” Development of adequate administrative structures and capacity in the field of health protection is also envisaged as a short - term priority of the Ministry of Health

**National Program for Integration of Serbia into the EU (NPI)** under point 3.24.7. - Cooperation in the field of combating drugs, envisages the adopting of a Strategy for Fight against Drugs for period 2008 to 2012. It identifies following short - term and medium - term priorities:

- Adoption of the Strategy for Fight against Drugs
- In the area of trafficking prevention, intensive activities shall be undertaken for detection of organized groups dealing with drug trafficking, identification of their leaders, by applying adequate operational and strategic measures and actions, with the aim to proving organized drug trafficking.
- In cooperation with other organizational units of the Ministry of Interior, operational control of foreign trade companies shall be performed in order to establish criminal responsibility of individuals, when there is suspicion of trafficking of narcotics into our country and out of it.

- Cooperation with Custom Authorities - Department for suppression of trafficking shall be continued, for the purpose of interception of international trafficking channels.
- Work with Department for operational analysis shall be intensified for the purpose of extending data base on perpetrators of criminal offences related to the illegal narcotics trade, with the aim to systematically and analytically monitor this area of organised crime.
- International co-operation will be continued through regional conferences, direct contacts with liaison officers and through bilateral agreements, as well as through communication with liaison officers in Serbia.

In 2009, national budgetary funds with IPA support will cover a considerable segment of the Strategy related to the decrease of demand, and this project would both chronologically and logically be a continuation of activities envisaged by the Strategy in the reducing supply of illicit drugs.

#### **2.4 Link with MIPD**

The MIPD 2009-2011 for Serbia highlights the importance of “supporting further alignment with European standards in the area of justice, freedom and security, in particular visa, border management, asylum and migration mechanisms, data protection, regional cooperation in the field of law enforcement and fight against organised crime and terrorism, fight against drugs, human trafficking and money” (section 2.3.1.3.)

#### **2.5 Link with National Development Plan**

N/A

#### **2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans**

N/A

### **3. Description of project**

#### **3.1 Background and justification:**

The problems associated with drug use and drug abuse in Serbia are similar to other countries in Europe. The distinguishing factor is that Serbia is located on the mainstream Balkan route of trafficking illegal substances between Middle East and Western Europe.

Due to this access to supply, it is expected that the demand and consumption of narcotic drugs in Serbia will continue to rise if the capacities and methods for the efficient fight against drug abuse is not improved. Addressing drug abuse in Serbia and, importantly reducing the transit of drugs across Serbian territory, has important implications for all EU Member States In that respect, special attention should be paid to the better coordination between institutions involved in the fight against drug abuse.

Reports from the World Health Organization (WHO) demonstrate that countries in transition are especially exposed to the risk of the increase in drug abuse, due to the strong links with organised crime and societal changes associated with socio-economic change. In the past 10

years Serbian society has experienced major changes in moral, cultural, social, economic and general life values. This on-going process of changes has led to demand for drugs from segments of society that cannot cope such change and feel socially excluded from mainstream society. As in other transition countries that has led to an increase in drug demand and, consequently, supply.

The current situation in Serbia can be characterised by the following factors:-

- the presence of more types of drugs on the illegal market, with an increase of synthetic drugs;
- the tendency to simultaneously use various types of drugs (polytoxicomania);
- drug use is not limited only to larger urban areas, but is present in all communities;
- the presence of drug use in all social strata, age groups, religious denomination and ethnic groups;
- the age limit for drug use is extending in both directions, but especially toward younger age groups.

In the Republic of Serbia, there are no precise official data about the number of individuals who are drug users or drug addicts. All research to date has enabled only a partial insight into this phenomenon. Data acquired in 2005 in a study using the methodology of the European School Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs - ESPAD<sup>1</sup>, about drug use among pupils is consistent with research of domestic experts, and indicates that in Serbia approximately 20% of young people have tried marihuana. Research on drug use in the adult population<sup>2</sup> from 15 to 59 years of age conforms that marihuana is the most frequent drug which has been tried by 11% of the population, and a growth tendency for stimulant ([amphetamine-type](#)) use is also indicated.

According to data from municipalities with centres for treating addicts, over 70% of patients come to the health institutions because of dependence on psychoactive substances. A statistical tendency of patients seeking treatment becoming is that the age profile is getting younger.

Data about drugs as a cause of death are insufficient, in view of the fact that drugs were listed as a cause of death in only 0.2% annually of total deaths in Serbia. Such a small number is an evident indicator of the lack of a uniform methodology for reporting real causes of death, either because they are not recognized or due to political reasons.

The adoption of the UN General Assembly Special Session (UNGASS)<sup>3</sup> in 1998 has obliged all member states to create and implement by 2008 their own strategies and programs for reducing the supply and demand for drugs. Recognizing the vital importance of comprehensive state action in resolving problems of drug abuse, the Ministry of Health, in

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<sup>1</sup> Istraživanje o zloupotrebi alkohola i drugih droga među mladima in Republici Srbiji, 2005. Evropska Agencija za rekonstrukciju

<sup>2</sup> Istraživanja o korišćenju droga u odrasloj populaciji, 2006. Global fond za borbu protiv malarije, tuberkuloze and HIV/AIDS

<sup>3</sup> United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World drug problem (UNGASS), 1998.

cooperation with the Ministry of the Interior, and in consultation with other ministries relevant for the drugs control, prepared a document of the Strategy for Fight against Drugs in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2008 to 2012 (hereunder: the Strategy). The Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted this strategy on February 26, 2009.

The Strategy is harmonized with the UN Strategy for drugs and with other international documents (recommendations of the Council of Europe, UN Conventions, etc.) regulating the organized fight against drugs.

The Strategy covers following areas of action:

- 1) coordination of state and other actors;
- 2) drug supply reduction drug demand reduction;
- 3) Education, information, research and evaluation.

Demand reduction represents a set of comprehensive measures and activities with the goal of reducing the number of drug users, the social and health consequences of drug use, as well as support for the reintegration of former addicts into the society. Reduction of demand includes the following fields of activity:

- primary prevention;
- early detection and early intervention;
- treatment;
- rehabilitation and social reintegration;
- programs for reducing harmful consequences-harm reduction programs

The Serbian authorities are being supported in achieving the above goals through the “Implementation of the Strategy for Fighting Drug Abuse” approved within the IPA 2007 program cycle.

This Project Proposal for the IPA 2009 program cycle is directed towards achieving the goals of the Strategy related to the reduction of the supply of drugs and the provision of basic technical and other preconditions for efficient control of narcotic drugs.

The responsibilities of each ministry in the field of drugs are stipulated in Law on ministries.

The implementation the above two projects supported by other activities envisaged to be financed from other resources will contribute to creating a functional system for drugs control in the Republic of Serbia. The reduction of supply implies tailored measures to reduce production, trade and distribution of drugs. This also incorporates state activities directed towards the proceeds of the drug trade, e.g. disrupting organized crime and the laundering of money acquired from drug trafficking.

While implementing measures and activities from their scope of work, police and customs officials are also monitoring specific problem areas as well as domestic and global trends related to drug abuse and . The problem of drug supply is not an isolated phenomenon in

Serbia but is dependent on the status of the European and global illegal drugs market. To successfully implement measures for reducing the supply of drugs and to efficiently curb drug smuggling by organized criminal groups, mutual coordination and cooperation of all competent state bodies, and especially the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, and the Ministry of Justice is paramount. This goal requires the promotion of the cooperation between the police, customs, and judiciary authorities, as well as their participation in joint projects and investigations, exchange of information, training, seminars, etc.

In the field of prevention of narcotics smuggling, the Ministry of the Interior is undertaking intensive actions to identify organized criminal groups and their leadership active in the smuggling of narcotics.

The Ministry of Interior is performing comprehensive checks of companies working in foreign trade with the goal of establishing criminal liability of persons connected to smuggling of drugs. The Ministry is cooperating with the tax police in checking property acquired by persons noted as organizers and leaders of criminal groups. Cooperation with the Customs Administration and the Ministry of Interior focuses on severing international rings using Serbia as a supply channel.

The period from 2000 to 2008 showed an increase in the turnover of drugs. According to official reports of the Ministry of Interior, in 2007 on the territory of the Republic of Serbia 2.297 kg of drugs were confiscated, of which: 484kg of heroin, 1.625 kg of marihuana, approx. 16 kg of cocaine, 0,5 kg of hashish, and 6.352 tablets of ecstasy. In 2008 between January and November 1.649 kg of drugs were confiscated, of which: 181kg of heroin, 1.420 kg of marihuana, approx. 10 kg of cocaine, 1 kg of hashish, and 1.045 tablets of ecstasy. A significant number of drug seizures occurred on border crossings in Serbia and according to data available at Customs authorities, from July 2007. to June 2008, there were attempts at smuggling 204,4 kg heroin, 11,7 kg cocaine, 278 kg marihuana, 42,4 kg opium and 57.460 tablets of ephedrine.

UN records are an important indicator of the necessity to upgrade the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior in the process of fighting drugs. These records show that the discovery of illegal laboratories for production of synthetic drugs results in the death of up to 30% of policemen who enter the premises of the illegal laboratory during these actions. In the preceding period, in the Republic of Serbia several laboratories were discovered that produced synthetic drugs, which were later, according to operative intelligence, a supply source for the EU market

To support the identification and categorisation of drugs a central independent national laboratory with modern equipment for is a crucial resource. The absence of such a laboratory for testing narcotics undermine the capability of the Serbian state in successfully prosecuting criminal gangs involved in the drug trade. A national laboratory would support the activities of the departments of the Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, and Ministry of Health, the pharmaceutical and chemical industry. The Law on Substances Used for Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances envisages the establishing of a National Laboratory. A National Laboratory should establish cooperation with laboratories in the region for exchange of information in the field of narcotic drugs. Such a laboratory, accredited according to GLP (Good Laboratory Practice) standards would be part of the OMCL (Official Medicines Control Laboratory) network, which will enable rapid intervention in case if illegal production and turnover of synthetic drugs is discovered, i.e. in

reducing abuse related to narcotic drugs and precursors, and will upgrade control of legal production and turnover.

As par to the EU integration process, harmonization of inspection services to EU standards must be accelerated. Currently in the Republic of Serbia there are not enough inspectors trained in accordance with valid EU standards in this field. The upgrading of capacities of inspection services in order to assure adequate implementation of legal regulations in this field (Law on Production and Turnover of Narcotic Drugs, Law on Substances used in Illegal Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Law on Medicines and Medicinal Devices) represents the primary goal of the Republic of Serbia in the process of drugs control. A direct consequence of insufficient capacities of inspection services, and therefore of the control of legal production and turnover of medicines containing narcotic drugs, is easier access for the general population, especially of youth, to narcotic drugs.

Another challenge facing the Serbia authorities is the lack of a unified register of confiscated narcotic drugs. At present, seized narcotic drugs are not properly assessed or stored. Again this undermines the prosecution of criminal suspects and has the risk of seized drugs re-entering the market. The Law on the Procedure with Narcotic Drugs incorporates the destruction of confiscated narcotic drugs; however no adequate adopted procedure exists. Confiscated narcotic drugs should be analyzed in the National Laboratory in terms of content and placed for safekeeping in court depots (under the competence of the Ministry of Justice), after which they should be destroyed according to regulations. To address this situation, this project proposal envisages the development of procedures of analysis, storage, and destruction of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances (psychoactive substances).

In October 2008 EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centres for drugs and drugs abuse) carried out a Serbia Country Overview. As a European body, EMCDDA is tasked with coordinating the fight against drugs with EU and European transition countries. The EMCDDA identified the importance of building the capacities of the Ministry of the Interior in particular but also the need for strong inter-ministerial collaboration. The Country Report will provide a road-map for Serbia that will complement the Strategy for Fighting Drugs, in meeting EU requirements to address drug abuse. With the IPA 2007 project and this proposed project under IPA 2009, the necessary support will be made available to realise the priorities of the strategy and the demands of the EMCDDA country report.

### **3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact (where applicable)**

Strengthening the capacity and efficiency of the services and institutions responsible for narcotic drugs control will play an important role in Serbia's EU integration process. Institutional building through this project, supported by an up-grade of equipment, will be a major step in the battle against drug abuse and for Serbia to meet the obligations under the Schengen visa system.

Establishing a central National laboratory for the control of narcotic drugs, including new emerging drugs, will enable authorities and relevant institutions in Serbia to implement informed measures and actions in the control of narcotic drugs. The opportunity for exchange of information with countries in the region and the wider EU will enhance Serbia's scientific knowledge in this sector and reduce Serbia's present isolated position in terms of collaboration in this sector.

This project has important societal advantages for Serbia including reduction in the Spread of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and hepatitis C either through sharing of drug paraphernalia or unprotected sex, Deaths due to overdose or other complications from drug use, Effects on unborn children of pregnant drug users, petty crime and homelessness. Successfully prosecuting organised criminal gangs involved in the drug trade, with evidence provided by the National Laboratory, can result in the seizure by the state of criminal assets.

The project has direct cross-border implications and will contribute to regional cooperation in the fight against drugs since any effort in this respect has a regional impact the smuggling of drugs through Eastern European countries has significantly increased in the past few years. According to the Report of the National Narcotics Control Board for 2008. the increasing number of shipments of cocaine from South America to countries in Eastern Europe is part of a new development in cocaine trafficking: more and more cocaine arriving in Western Europe is transported to Eastern Europe and then transported back to illicit markets in Western Europe via the Balkan route, the route traditionally used for trafficking in opiates. This project will contribute to increased regional efficiency in detection and confiscation of illicit substances at border crossing by improved technical and inspection capacities for detection of illegal drugs.

Tackling drug abuse is a priority for the Serbian administration In 2008, the Republic of Serbia has envisaged 20,000,000 RSD to this sector and in 2009, 14,500,000 RSD. Activities covered by state budget are related to setting up the network of health institutions for treatment of drug users, creation of guidelines for good clinical practice, education of health professionals on primary and secondary health care level in the field of primary prevention and treatment.

### **3.3 Results and measurable indicators:**

**Result 1:** Procedures for the functioning of a national system for drugs and narcotic substance control are developed and implemented

#### **Indicators for Result 1**

- Methodology for upgrading the system for drugs control adopted by competent institutions
- Adopted Procedures for Handling Confiscated Drugs and Narcotic Substances.
- Adopted Study on Environmental Impact Assessment of Incineration of Drugs in Industrial Facilities and defined steps required to fulfil standards.
- Time required for defining analytical methods and technical instructions and results search reduced in comparison to the period before setting up data bases.
- Number of reports on results of analysis of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and substances not on the list, prepared for the needs of activities of relevant institutions, inspection services, and for work of court expert witnesses.
- Number of reports about the sites and quantity of production of agents that can be abused required for activities of relevant institutions, inspection services, and for work of court expert witnesses.

**Result 2:** Institutions included in the drugs control (Inspection for Narcotic Drugs and Precursors, Inspection for Medicines and Medicinal Devices, Ministry of the Interior) are applying state of the art knowledge in the field of drugs control.

### **Indicators for Result 2**

- Number of trainings held by modules for relevant institutions
- Number of prepared and distributed Guidelines
- Number of professionals in the field of drugs control who use skills from training and prepared Guidelines

**Result 3:** Upgraded technical capacities of institutions included in the drugs control in accordance with EU standards

### **Indicators for Result 3**

- Time required for characterization of narcotic drugs compared to the period before the procurement of mobile laboratories
- Number of analyses of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and substances not on the list
- Number of detected intoxications in premises suspected of production or storage of narcotic drugs

**Result 4:** Upgraded knowledge of citizens on harmful effects of drugs and narcotic substances on the general health of the society

### **Indicators for Result 4**

- Number of under aged drug addicts compared to the previous year
- Number of prepared and distributed Brochures containing brief descriptions of the effects of drug use on human health
- Improvement in exposure to information on drug abuse and level of improvement of general population's knowledge

## **3.4 Activities:**

### **Activities related to Result 1**

*Implementation and development of procedures for the functioning of the national system for drugs and narcotic substances control*

1.1 Perform a functional analysis of the existing system for drugs control and applied procedures.

1.2 Prepare a Document defining system deficiencies and prepare a Methodology for system upgrading in view of best EU practices in the field, with special emphasis on manners of suppressing drugs.

1.3 Prepare a Document defining procedures for handling confiscated narcotic drugs by competent institutions, with environmental impact assessment of drug incineration in existing industrial facilities.

1.4 Design and Develop a data base of recommended analytical methods and technical instructions with relevant results of analyses

1.5 Design and Develop a data base about sites, responsible persons and quantities in the legal supply chain.

## **Activities related to Result 2**

### *Capacity Building of the institutions in charge of supply reduction*

2.1 Prepare minimum 3 training modules for representatives of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, other relevant institutions, included in the drugs control sector.

2.2 Implement training modules for representatives of the Ministry of Health in the following fields:

2.2.1. Manufacturing, supplying, sampling narcotics and precursors in the legal traffic

2.2.2. Procedures in case of discovery of illegal activities for medicinal products and precursors in the legal traffic

2.3 Implement training for representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in the following fields:

- Procedures in case of discovery of illegal laboratories for producing synthetic drugs and precursors
- Procedures in case of discovery of hazardous materials
- For work in discovering adulterated medicinal products

2.4 Implement training for employees of relevant institutions in the following fields:

- Issuing permits for import, export, and transit of narcotic drugs and precursors with the aim of adopting best EU practices in this field.
- In the field of risk management and information management

2.5 Implement trainings for representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Interior for defining and implementing structured and strong cooperation in the field of narcotics and precursors.

2.6. Prepare procedures and guidelines for the practical implementation of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice), GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) for API (Active Pharmaceutical

Ingredients), GMP for medicines, GCP (Good Clinical Practice), GPP (Good Pharmaceutical Practice), GDP (Good Distribution Practice), for adulterated medicines and API for participants of training.

### **Activities related to Result 3**

*To upgrade technical capacities of institutions included in the drugs control in accordance with EU standards*

- 3.1 Acquisition of a mobile laboratory for characterization of narcotic drugs
- 3.2 Acquisition of reference standards for analyzing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and substances not on the list
- 3.3 Acquisition of required personal protection equipment, antidotes and first aid equipment for Ministry of Interior operators
- 3.4 Acquisition of apparatuses for detection of harmful gasses in areas suspicious of production or storage of narcotic drugs. (including also detectors for metal, explosives)
- 3.5 Acquisition of safety systems for confiscated narcotic drugs and precursors storage areas
- 3.6 Implement training for use of the mobile laboratory, means of personal protection, and first aid equipment.

### **Activities related to Result 4**

*To upgrade knowledge of citizens on harmful effects of drugs and narcotic substances on the general health of the society*

- 4.1 Organize campaigns in educational institutions about the harmful effects of drugs and narcotic substances.
- 4.2 Organize Information days with representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, and civil society.
- 4.3 Prepare and distribute a Brochure containing a brief description of the effect of drug use on human health.
- 4.4 Organize campaigns with the aim of upgrading integration into the social system persons who have completed drug addiction treatments.

This project will be implemented through one Twinning contract and one supply contract. Activities related to the results 1, 2 and 4 will be implemented through Twinning contract where as the activities related to the result 3 will be implemented through supplies contract.

### **3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:**

Necessary preconditions for project implementation are:

- All actions will be coordinated under the objectives of the National Drug Strategy and the recommendations of the EMCDDA country report
- The Ministry of Health must ensure and foster cooperation between all the ministries and agencies involved in the implementation of the project
- A competent body for the coordination in the drugs control activities will be set-up
- The Ministry of Health has made available the premises, staffing and budgetary resources for the full functioning of the National Laboratory.
- Adequate budget, human and physical resources are made available for technical equipment and storage of confiscated drugs and narcotic substances.

The goal of establishing and ensuring the sustainability of an efficient system for drugs control requires coordination of all stakeholders which has to be secured during all stages of project implementation. The Ministry of Health is responsible for coordination of all the stakeholders as well as the monitoring and review of all actions.

Adequate sequencing of the two contracts is very important issue. Namely, necessary equipment is precondition for efficient implementation of the training plans developed under the service contract.

### **3.6 Linked activities:**

The Project "**Drug abuse assessment among the school population in Serbia**" financed by EU was completed in 2005 with the obligation for future annual research in accordance to ESPAD methodology. The Project "**Drug use prevalence in Serbia**", financed by Global Fund in 2006, was implemented in accordance with EMCDDA (European Monitoring Centres for drugs and drugs abuse) standards and methodology. A UN Office on drug and crime was established in 2006 in Belgrade. The First activity of this Office was "Assistance for the development of a regional project on HIV prevention and treatment services for injecting and other drug users in South Eastern Europe". MDM has established a Needle exchange program in Belgrade in 2003, which has been continued by a local NGO Veza.

The EU funded – EAR managed 2004 health project "**Improving Preventive Services**": One of its components was the design and implementation of national health promotion campaigns also in the field of drug prevention, anti-tobacco and the prevention of cardiovascular diseases. In June 2007, the Global Fund for fight against TBC, HIV and Malaria launched a new Project for prevention HIV/AIDS among vulnerable groups (including i.v. drug users).

The Ministry of Education conducted a pilot programme in secondary schools Training for Health through Life Skills in cooperation with Expert Group for Development and Health of Young People. The Program covers several health topics, and one of them is psychoactive substances use. Homeroom teachers, teachers and peer educators are engaged in this Programme and first reactions and response are encouraging.

The Ministry of Justice (Administration for the Execution of Penitentiary Sanctions) supported by OSCE is implementing several programs for drugs abuse prevention in prisons. "Drugs-Free Wards" have been established for the accommodation and medical treatment of individuals with addiction problems under the Voluntary Addiction Treatment Strategy in

prisons. Representatives of judiciary are also included in training programs related to fight against drugs.

Representatives of Ministry of Interior are active participants with drug workshops and educational seminars organized by the European Union, United Nations and police forces from Western Europe countries. Good relations are maintained with police forces in the region, especially with the police of Slovenia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Rumania. This ministry received significant support through CARDS program in implementation of Integrated Border Management Strategy and this support is continued under IPA, as well.

In IPA 2007 MOI is supported with project: "Improving Border Control Standards." Main objective of this project is to create higher control standards at Serbian borders in line with the Integrated Border Management Strategy and project purpose is to introduce EU standards of Border Security and Management at Serbian borders and to enhance the flow of commerce, trade and persons and reduce criminal activities.

IPA 2008 funding will be targeted at 2 relevant projects: "Development of the Information System for Border Crossing Control" and "Harmonization of Serbian Customs Enforcement Division with Standards, Organization and Operational Methodology of the EU Enforcement Agencies"

Reduction of demand represents a set of comprehensive measures and activities with the goal to reduce the number of drug users, reduce the social and health consequences of drug use, and offer assistance for reintegration of former addicts into the society. Reduction of demand includes following fields of activity:

- primary prevention;
- early detection and early intervention;
- treatment;
- rehabilitation and social reintegration;
- programmes for reducing harmful consequences-harm reduction programs

Realization of mentioned goals will be achieved via the project: **Implementation of the Strategy for Fighting against Drug Abuse** approved within the IPA 2007 program cycle. The purpose of this project is: "To assist in the design and support of appropriate structures and systems required to implement the supply and demand components of the Strategy against drug abuse To strengthen the Ministry of Health capacity to implement the health related component of the overall drug prevention strategy"

The Project Proposal for the IPA 2009 program cycle envisages the realization of goals of the Strategy related to the reduction of the supply of drugs and the providing of basic technical and other preconditions for efficiently fighting drugs.

Realization of mentioned projects will contribute to the establishing of a functional system for fighting drugs in the Republic of Serbia. The reduction of supply implies efficient and adequate measures with the goal to reduce production, trade and distribution of drugs and

precursors, prevention of organized crime and "laundering" of money acquired from drug trafficking.

### **3.7 Lessons learned:**

Drug related health and social risks and drug-related crime are major public concerns. Opinion polls show that drugs are seen as a key issue for the EU. The EU has responded since the 1990s by developing Drug Strategies and Action Plans to implement them.

In its recommendation on the EU Drugs Strategy (2005-2012), the European Parliament called for more active involvement of civil society, NGOs, the voluntary sector and the general public, including drug users, in resolving drug-related problems. The importance of active civil society involvement has furthermore been emphasized by the European Economic and Social Committee (EESC).

The EU and its Member States aim to ensure a high level of security for the general public by taking action against drugs production, cross-border trafficking in drugs and diversion of precursors, and by intensifying preventive action against drug-related crime, through effective cooperation embedded in a joint approach. It is imperative for law enforcement and customs authorities to improve the checks on their respective territories. Customs and other law enforcement services should work together to carry out this policy.

In September 2008, the European Commission proposed a new European Union Drugs Action Plan for 2009-2012, in which the following priorities are identified: (a) reducing the demand for drugs and raising public awareness; (b) mobilizing European citizens to play an active part; (c) reducing the supply of drugs; (d) improving international cooperation; and (e) improving the understanding of the problem.

The global nature of the drugs problem calls for regional, international and multilateral approaches. In acknowledgement of the principle of shared responsibility coordination and cooperation need to be intensified, both bilaterally (between the Union and third countries) and within international organizations. More effective coordination is needed between the EU and its international and European partners.

Experience and Mutual Assistance (EXASS Net), a European network of partnerships between stakeholders at the frontline level responding to drug problems, providing experience and assistance for intersectoral cooperation is one of the examples of efficient coordination and mutual support mechanism. EXASS Net is part of activities of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The third meeting of EXASS Net, held in Frankfurt, Germany, in May 2008, included visits to various institutions in the Frankfurt system for providing assistance to drug abusers, such as a heroin distribution clinic, a methadone clinic and a crisis centre.

In Bulgaria, a new regional office of the European Cities against Drugs (ECAD) was opened in late 2007 in the city of Burgas. The aim of the office is to assist the member cities in the Balkan area in exchanging information and best practices regarding drug abuse prevention. Similar initiatives and results of those should be taken into consideration while implementing this project.

Apart of suppression of drug abuse, results of the 2005 "Drug abuse assessment" financed by the EU/EAR in accordance with ESPAD (European School Project on Alcohol and other

drugs) emphasized the importance of the prevention of drug abuse, not only by demand, but also by reduction of supply of drugs.

**4. Indicative Budget (amounts in EUR)**

			SOURCES OF FUNDING									
			TOTAL EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(c)+(d)	EUR (b)	%(2)	Total EUR (c) = (x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (d)	% (2)
contract 1	X	–	1,500,000	1,500,000	100%							–
contract 2	–	X	2,500,000	2,500,000	100%							–
TOTAL IB			1,500,000	1,500,000	100%							
TOTAL INV			2,500,000	2,500,000	100%							
<b>TOTAL PROJECT</b>			<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>							

## 5. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Contract 1	T+1Q	T+4Q	T+10Q
Contract 2	T+1Q	T+4Q	T+6Q

All projects will be ready for tendering in the 1<sup>ST</sup> Quarter following the signature of the FA

## 6. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

Development Policy Joint Statement by the Council and the European Commission of 10 November 2000 establishes that a number of Cross-cutting Issues shall be mainstreamed into EC development co-operation and assistance.

Cross-cutting issues will be addressed in the project so as to comply with the best EU standards and practice in that area and in a way which demonstrates how they will be dealt with within the project's framework, its activities and outputs.

Cross-cutting issues will be addressed in a proactive manner, and will present a specific component of projects (at all levels of projects' development, starting from the project identification stage). Synergies between the projects and the objectives of will be identified and developed. Also, the projects' objectives and activities need to be screened in order to ensure they won't impact negatively on gender equality, minorities' inclusion and environment.

The Ministry of Health will make sure its objectives, policies and interventions have a positive impact on and are in line with the main principles of gender equality, minorities' inclusion and environment.

### 6.1 Equal Opportunity

During the implementation of the project there will be no discrimination on the grounds of health status, race, sex, sexual orientation, mother tongue, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, birth or other status. Equal opportunities for women, men and minorities will be ensured during the implementation of the project. The Serbian laws and regulations concerning the equal opportunities for women, men and minorities will strictly be followed. Equal opportunity for men and women to participate in the project will be measured by recording the experts and consultants employed.

### 6.2 Environment

Preparing a Document defining procedures for handling confiscated narcotic drugs by competent institutions, with environmental impact assessment of drug incineration in existing industrial facilities is one of the activities of the project. This is very important for environment

protection, considering the fact that presently in the Republic of Serbia confiscated narcotic drugs and precursors are inadequately kept and stored. Inadequate storage of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances presents a risk for the population and the environment.

### **6.3 Minorities/vulnerable groups**

Drug abuse affects all sectors of society. The implementation of the strategy through this project will address the specific needs of minority groups and where drug abuse is prevalent in socially excluded and vulnerable groups.

**ANNEX I: Logical framework matrix in standard format**

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Project Fiche			
Programme name and number:			
<b>Implementation of Strategy for fight against drugs-supply reduction component</b>		Contracting period expires: <b>2 years after the signature of the FA</b>	Disbursement period expires: <b>5 years after signature of the FA</b>
		Total budget : <b>4 million EUR</b>	IPA budget: <b>4 million EUR</b>
<b>Overall objective</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	
To contribute to the protection of health and security of the population by implementing the Strategy for Fighting Drugs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Measures for drug supply reduction defined in the Strategy are implemented according to plan</li> <li>▪ Positive EC Progress Report for the Republic of Serbia relevant to narcotic drugs and precursors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Statistical reports of the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia</li> <li>▪ Annual Report of the Ministry of Health and other competent ministries</li> </ul>	

<b>Project purpose</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators</b>	<b>Sources of Verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<p>Upgraded system for prevention of drug abuse and efficient system to fight production, trafficking and distribution of drugs in the Republic of Serbia in accordance with EU standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Positive EC Progress Report for the Republic of Serbia relevant to narcotic drugs and precursors</li> <li>▪ Increased efficiency in prevention of production, trafficking and distribution of drugs in the Republic of Serbia in all competent institution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual EC Progress Report for the Republic of Serbia.</li> <li>▪ Annual reports of competent institutions.</li> <li>▪ Statistical reports of Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Justice and Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia</li> </ul>	

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>1. Procedures for the functioning of a national system for drugs and narcotic substance control are developed and implemented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Methodology for upgrading the system for drugs control adopted by competent institutions</li>   <li>▪ Adopted Procedures for Handling Confiscated Drugs and Narcotic Substances</li>   <li>▪ Adopted Study on environmental impact assessment of incineration of drugs in industrial facilities and defined steps required to fulfil standards.</li>   <li>▪ Time required for defining analytical methods and technical instructions and results search reduced in comparison to the period before setting up data bases.</li>   <li>▪ Number of reports on results of analysis of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and substances not on the list, prepared for the needs of activities of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Methodology document</li> <li>▪ Annual reports of competent institutions</li> <li>▪ Project implementation reports</li>   <li>▪ Document defining procedures</li> <li>▪ Annual reports of competent institutions</li>   <li>▪ Document of prepared Study</li> <li>▪ Project implementation reports</li> <li>▪ Reports of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Interior</li> <li>▪ Interviews with employees of competent institutions</li>   <li>▪ Reports of the Ministry of Health Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, and medical analysts.</li>   <li>▪ Interviews with employees of competent institutions</li> </ul>	<p>Body competent for the coordination of the fight against drugs is formed.</p> <p>Main organizational preconditions for the efficient functioning of the National Laboratory for characterization of drugs are in place.</p> <p>Willingness of competent institutions to jointly participate in improvement of the system for fighting drugs.</p> <p>Provided infrastructural conditions for adequate storage of confiscated drugs and narcotic substances.</p>

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
	<p>relevant institutions, inspection services, and for work of court expert witnesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of reports about the sites and quantity of production of agents that can be abused required for activities of relevant institutions, inspection services, and for work of court expert witnesses.</li> </ul>		
<p>2. Institutions included in the drugs control (Inspection for Narcotic Drugs and Precursors, Inspection for Medicines and Medicinal Devices, Ministry of the Interior) are applying state of the art knowledge in the field of drugs control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of trainings held within modules for relevant institutions</li> <li>▪ Number of prepared and provided Guidelines</li> <li>▪ Number of professionals in the field of drugs control who use skills from training and prepared Guidelines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project implementation reports</li> <li>▪ Training reports</li> <li>▪ Annual reports of competent institutions</li> <li>▪ Statistical reports of the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia</li> <li>▪ Guidelines publications and usage reports</li> </ul> <p>Interviews with employees about the work process before and after implemented training.</p>	<p>Commitment of employees in the Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, and other institutions to acquire new knowledge in the field of the fight against drugs.</p>
<p>3. Upgraded technical capacities of institutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Time required for characterization of narcotic drugs compared to the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual Report of Ministry of Health.</li> </ul>	<p>Main organizational preconditions for the efficient functioning of the</p>

Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>included in the drugs control in accordance with EU standards</p>	<p>period before the procurement of mobile laboratories</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of analyses of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and substances not on the list</li> <li>▪ Number of detected intoxications in premises suspected of production or storage of narcotic drugs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Annual reports of competent institutions</li> <li>▪ Statistical reports of the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia</li> <li>▪ Reports of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Interior</li> </ul>	<p>National Laboratory for characterization of drugs are in place.</p>
<p>4. Upgraded knowledge of citizens on harmful effects of drugs and narcotic substances on the general health of the society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of under aged drug addicts compared to the previous year</li> <li>▪ Number of prepared and distributed Brochures containing brief descriptions of the effects of drug use on human health</li> <li>▪ Improvement in exposure to information on drug abuse and level of improvement of general population's knowledge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Statistical reports of the Institute of Public Health of the Republic of Serbia</li> <li>▪ Brochures and reports on distribution</li> <li>▪ Press clipping and media monitoring</li> <li>▪ Public opinion surveys</li> </ul>	<p>Active cooperation between the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of the Interior with the goal of implementing education about harmful effects of drugs.</p>

Activities	Means / Costs	Assumptions
<p><b>1.</b></p> <p>1.1 Perform a functional analysis of the existing system for drugs control and applied procedures.</p> <p>1.2 Prepare a Document defining system deficiencies and prepare a Methodology for system upgrading in view of best EU practices in the field, with special emphasis on manners of suppressing drugs.</p> <p>1.3 Prepare a Document defining procedures for handling confiscated narcotic drugs by competent institutions, with environmental impact assessment of drug incineration in existing industrial facilities.</p> <p>1.4 Design and Develop a data base of recommended analytical methods and technical instructions with relevant results of analyses</p> <p>1.5 Design and Develop a data base about sites, responsible persons and quantities in the legal supply chain.</p> <p><b>2.</b></p> <p>2.1 Prepare minimum 3 training modules for representatives of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, other relevant institutions, included in the drugs control sector.</p> <p>2.2 Implement training modules for representatives of the Ministry of Health in the following fields:</p>	<p>Budget: 4,000,000 €</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Twining contract: 1,500,000 €</li> <li>▪ Supply contract: 2,500,000 €</li> </ul>	

Activities	Means / Costs	Assumptions
<p>2.2.1. Manufacturing, supplying, sampling narcotics and precursors in the legal traffic</p> <p>2.2.2. procedures in case of discovery of illegal activities for medicinal products and precursors in the legal traffic</p> <p>2.3 Implement training for representatives of the Ministry of the Interior in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Procedures in case of discovery of illegal laboratories for producing synthetic drugs and precursors</li> <li>▪ Procedures in case of discovery of hazardous materials</li> <li>▪ For work in discovering adulterated medicinal products</li> </ul> <p>2.4 Implement training for employees of relevant institutions in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Issuing permits for import, export, and transit of narcotic drugs and precursors with the aim of adopting best EU practices in this field.</li> <li>▪ In the field of risk management and information management</li> </ul> <p>2.5 Implement trainings for representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Interior for defining and implementing structured and strong cooperation in the field of narcotics and precursors.</p>		

Activities	Means / Costs	Assumptions
<p>2.6. Prepare procedures and guidelines for the practical implementation of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice), GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) for API (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients), GMP for medicines, GCP (Good Clinical Practice), GPP (Good Pharmaceutical Practice), GDP (Good Distribution Practice), for adulterated medicines and API for participants of training.</p> <p><b>3.</b></p> <p>3.1 Acquisition of a mobile laboratory for characterization of narcotic drugs</p> <p>3.2 Acquisition of reference standards for analyzing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and substances not on the list</p> <p>3.3 Acquisition of required personal protection equipment, antidotes and first aid equipment for Ministry of Interior operators</p> <p>3.4 Acquisition of apparatuses for detection of harmful gasses in areas suspicious of production or storage of narcotic drugs. (including also detectors for metal, explosives)</p> <p>3.5 Acquisition of safety systems for confiscated narcotic drugs and precursors storage areas</p> <p>3.6 Implement training for use of the mobile laboratory, means of personal protection, and first aid equipment.</p>		

Activities	Means / Costs	Assumptions
<p><b>4.</b></p> <p>4.1 Organize campaigns in educational institutions about the harmful effects of drugs and narcotic substances.</p> <p>4.2 Organize information days with representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, and civil society.</p> <p>4.3 Prepare and distribute a Brochure containing a brief description of the effect of drug use on human health.</p> <p>4.4 Organize campaigns with the aim of upgrading integration into the social system persons who have completed drug addiction treatments.</p>		

**ANNEX II: amounts (in million €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project**

<b>Contracted</b>	<b>N+4Q</b>	<b>N+5Q</b>	<b>N+6Q</b>	<b>N+7Q</b>	<b>N+8Q</b>	<b>N+9Q</b>	<b>N+10Q</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Contract 1 (Twinning)	1.50							1.50
Contract 2 (Supplies)	2.50							2.50
<b>Cumulated</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>						
<b>Disbursed</b>								
Contract 1 (Twinning)	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.50
Contract 2 (Supplies)	1.50		1.00					2.50
<b>Cumulated</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>

### **ANNEX III- Description of Institutional Framework**

The organization of services with responsibility in this field is as following:

**The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia** is in charge of the implementation and monitoring of this project. The work, mandate and authorisations of the Ministry are regulated by the Law on Ministries

The Ministry consists of the following sectors:

1. Sector for the Organisation of Health Services and Health Inspection
2. Sector for Sanitary Surveillance
3. Sector for Programs in Health Care and Public Health
4. Sector for Medicines and Medical Devices
5. Sector for Health Insurance and Health Financing
6. Sector for European Integrations and International Relations

**Medicines and Medical Devices Agency**, which controls the quality of all medicines, including medicines containing narcotic drugs, issues marketing permits, gathers pharmacovigilance data.

Currently, inspection services of the Ministry control 23 medicine manufacturers, 49 manufacturers of medicinal devices, 590 wholesalers of medicines and medicinal devices, 400 manufacturers and wholesalers of narcotic drugs and precursors, and approximately 2000 pharmacies where they have joint competences with the health inspection.

**National Poison Control Centre** (Military Medical Academy) participates via the health care system in the treatment of abusers of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and analyzes the cause of death due to overdose of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

**Institute for Public Health of the Republic of Serbia** with a network of departments for Public Health, Implements programs of prevention at the primary health care level and performs monitoring of diseases resulting from the abuse of narcotic drugs. Ministry for Environmental Protection and Spatial Planning performs assessment of the environmental impact of destroying confiscated narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors

Ministry of the Interior

Within the Police Directorate for Crime, the Ministry of the Interior has in its organizational structure 4 departments working on problems of various types of crime. The Department for Fighting Organized Crime encompasses three sections working on the fight against drugs. The central unit of this Department is the Section for Curbing the Smuggling of Narcotics. In addition to the Department for Fighting Organized Crime, regional police administrations in the territory of the Republic of Serbia on a daily basis work on jobs in connection with repressing the offer of drugs. The Ministry of the Interior cooperates on a daily basis with the

Customs Administration of the Ministry of Finance. Realization of the Project Proposal would contribute to the efficiency and to the establishing of a system for fighting drugs which already exists in EU countries.

**National Crime-Technical Centre of the Moil and DNA laboratory** (Moil) perform characterization of confiscated narcotic drugs and precursors and DNA analyses for participants in illegal production and turnover of narcotic drugs and precursors

Other stakeholders are:

- Ministry of Justice (prosecution, judiciary, penal sanctions)
- Customs Administration
- Ministry of Education via curricula, educates youth in prevention of psychoactive substances abuse
- Ministry of Labour and Social Policy
- Ministry of Youth and Sport promotes sport and healthy lifestyles
- The pharmaceutical industry manufactures medicines containing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors
- The chemical industry uses as raw materials and produces active substances that can be abused in illegal production of narcotic drugs and precursors
- The Chamber of Health Care Professionals is a vocational association
- The Serbian Chemical Society is a vocational association
- The Serbian Physicians Society is a vocational association
- The Serbian Society of Pharmacists is a vocational association
- Health care institutions treat drug addicts (on secondary level, on primary health care level there are preventive programs and harm reduction programs)
- NGOs, as the non-government sector participate in all activities against abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Media
- The population is directly exposed to the consequences of abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

## **ANNEX IV: Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:**

### **Relevant National documents:**

Strategic documents:

National Program for Integration of Serbia into the EU (NPI): adopted in October 2008

Strategy for Fight against Drugs in the Republic of Serbia: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 16/09

Integrated Border Management Strategy: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 11/06

Poverty Reduction Strategy: adopted in 2003.

Legislation:

- Law on Substances Used in Illicit Production of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 107/05
- Law on Production and Turnover of Narcotic Drugs: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 46/96, 37/2002, 101/2005
- Law on Medicines and Medicinal Devices: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 84/04, 85/05, 36/09
- Criminal Code: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 85/05, 107/05
- Criminal Procedure Code : Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 46/06,49/07, 122/08
- Law on Organisation of Courts : Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 46/91, 116/08
- Law on Public Prosecution : Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 63/01, 116/08, enter into force from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2010
- Law on the Police: Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 63/09
- Law setting the Organisation and Competences of Government Agencies in suppression of Organised Crime:

Republic of Serbia ratified the following key international conventions which envisage international cooperation in this area:

- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (the Palermo Convention);
- United Nations Convention Against Illegal Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia 14/90

### **Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA**

*Stabilisation and Association Agreement* in Article 85 (Co-operation on illicit drugs) envisages that Serbia is obliged to ensure a balanced and integrated approach towards drug issues, where as: “Drug policies and actions shall be aimed at reinforcing structures for combating illicit drugs, reducing the supply of, trafficking in and the demand for illicit drugs, coping with the health and social consequences of drug abuse as well as at a more effective control of precursors.”

**European Partnership** 2008 as a short term priority indicates:

“Increase the capacity to fight drug trafficking, develop and start to implement a national drugs strategy in line with the EU drugs strategy and improve international cooperation.” and as a medium-term priority: “Fully implement a Strategy for the fight against drug abuse.”

According to the **Action Plan for Implementation of the European Partnership Priorities** - 2007, one of the most important short term priorities of the Ministry of Health is strengthening the capacities of the sector to implement the Strategy for prevention of drug abuse. In point 8.3.1 it is stated as follows: “Increase the capacity to fight against drug trafficking, develop and start to implement a national drugs strategy in line with EU drugs strategy and improve international cooperation” Development of adequate administrative structures and capacity in the field of health protection is also envisaged as a short - term priority of the Ministry of Health

**National Program for Integration of Serbia** into the EU (NPI) under point 3.24.7. - Cooperation in the field of combat against drugs, envisages the adopting of a Strategy for Fighting Drugs for 2009. It identifies following short - term and medium - term priorities:

- Adoption of the Strategy for fight against drugs
- In the area of trafficking prevention, intensive activities shall be undertaken for detection of organized groups dealing with drug trafficking, identification of their leaders, by applying adequate operational and strategic measures and actions, with the aim to proving organized drug trafficking.
- In cooperation with other organisational units of the Ministry of Interior, operational control of foreign trade companies shall be performed in order to establish criminal responsibility of individuals, when there is suspicion of trafficking of narcotics into our country and out of it.
- Cooperation with Custom Authorities - Department for suppression of trafficking shall be continued, for the purpose of interception of international trafficking channels.
- Work with Department for operational analysis shall be intensified for the purpose of extending data base on perpetrators of criminal offences related to the illegal narcotics trade, with the aim to systematically and analytically monitor this area of organised crime.
- The international co-operation will be continued through regional conferences, direct contacts with liaison officers and through bilateral agreements, as well as through communication with liaison officers in our country.

The MIPD 2009-2011 for Serbia highlights the importance of “supporting further alignment with European standards in the area of justice, freedom and security, in particular visa, border management, asylum and migration mechanisms, data protection, regional cooperation in the field of law enforcement and fight against organised crime and terrorism, fight against drugs, human trafficking and money” (section 2.3.1.3.)

The EU Strategy for fight against drugs reflects the fundamental principles of the European model on drugs: a balanced, integrated and multidisciplinary approach in which action against drug supply and on reducing demand for drugs are seen as mutually supportive and equally important.

In September 2008, the European Commission proposed a new European Union Drugs Action Plan for 2009-2012, in which the following priorities are identified: (a) reducing the demand for drugs and raising public awareness; (b) mobilizing European citizens to play an active

part; (c) reducing the supply of drugs; (d) improving international cooperation; and (e) improving the understanding of the problem.

The United Nations global policy of drug abuse prevention obliges each country to prepare and implement a national program, i.e., strategy which will address the specific issues related to it.

According to the current EU regulation, health protection systems are the responsibility of the EU member states. However, illnesses caused by hazardous behavior (drugs, alcohol) cross the national borders and are of common interest to the EU member states.

## **ANNEX V: Details per EU funded contract**

### **1. Twinning contract would include the following tasks:**

- Perform a functional analysis of the existing system for drugs control and applied procedures.
- Prepare a Document defining system deficiencies and prepare a Methodology for system upgrading in view of best EU practices in the field, with special emphasis on manners of suppressing drugs.
- Prepare a Document defining procedures for handling confiscated narcotic drugs by competent institutions, with environmental impact assessment of drug incineration in existing industrial facilities.
- Form a data base of recommended analytical methods and technical instructions with relevant results of analyses
- Form a data base about sites, responsible persons and quantities in the legal supply chain.
- Prepare 3 training modules for representatives of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, other relevant institutions, included in the drugs control.
- Implement trainings for representatives of the Ministry of Health
- Implement training for representatives of the Ministry of the Interior
- Implement training for employees of relevant institutions
- Implement trainings for representatives of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of the Interior for defining and implementing structured and strong cooperation in the field of narcotics and precursors.
- Prepare guides for practical implementation of GLP (Good Laboratory Practice), GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice) for API (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients), GMP for medicines, GCP (Good Clinical Practice), GPP (Good Pharmaceutical Practice), GDP (Good Distribution Practice), for adulterated medicines and API for participants of training.
- Organize campaigns in educational institutions about the harmful effects of drugs and narcotic substances.
- Organize INFO days with representatives of the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of the Interior, and civil society.
- Prepare and distribute a Brochure containing a brief description of the effect of drug use on human health.

- Organize campaigns with the aim of upgrading integration into the social system persons who have completed drug addiction treatments.

## 2. Supply contract:

Equipment for characterization of narcotic drugs and analyzing of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors, etc will be provided through supply contract. Provision of training in the use and maintenance of software and hardware will be delivered through this contract.

This contract should cover following project activities:

- Acquisition of a mobile laboratory for characterization of narcotic drugs
- Acquisition of reference standards for analyzing narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, precursors and substances not on the list
- Acquisition of required personal protection equipment, antidotes and first aid equipment for MoI operators
- Acquisition of apparatuses for detection of harmful gasses in areas suspicious of production or storage of narcotic drugs. (including also detectors for metal, explosives)
- Acquisition of safety systems for confiscated narcotic drugs and precursors storage areas
- Implement training for use of the mobile laboratory, means of personal protection, and first aid equipment.

It is expected that following equipment should be provided through this contract:

<b>Tentative list of equipment with estimated prices<sup>4</sup></b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>No of units</b>	<b>Total estimated price in €</b>
GC with FID detector – quantitative determination of easy volatile solvents in materials seized during investigation of production and trade of forbidden drug precursors; quantitative determination of alcohol level in blood	1	51. 000,00
GC – mass-mass quadruple spectrometer with combined auto sampler – court valuable detection of misused substances and their precursors by determining their exact chemical structure	1	155.000,00

<sup>4</sup> The list of equipment and estimated prices are prepared for the purposes of elaboration of project idea and budget estimation. It may be adjusted in tendering phase, according to changed circumstances in beneficiary institutions as well as on the market without jeopardizing purpose of proposed project.

GC – mass-mass spectrophotometer (Ion Trap type) with combined auto sampler – routine working with bigger series of analytically contaminated samples of misused substances and their precursors	1	145.000,00
Safe for keeping narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, drug precursors and substances out of precursors list – way of keeping determined by law (3 pcs.)	3	23.400,00
UPLC O - TOF analytical system – for qualitative and quantitative determination of misused substances and their precursors with additional role in mapping and determining origin of analyzed substances	1	350.000,00
UPLC - PDA system – fast detection of misused substances in biological liquids	1	81.000,00
FTIR spectrometer – qualitative determination of misused substances and precursors	1	51.000,00
UV - VIS spectrofotometer – qualitative and quantitative determination of misused substances and precursors	1	17.000,00
Ionic chromatograph – identification and separation of salts (phosphates, tartarates etc.)	1	60.000,00
pH-meter with magnetic stirrer and titrator – preliminary characterization of unknown liquids, preparation of solutions and mobile phases for HPLC systems	1	7.700,00
Automatic scale (graduated 0.00001 g) – preparation of analytical standards, precise measuring of small traces (2 pcs.)	2	15.000,00
Automatic scale (graduated 0.0001-160 g) – preparation of analytical standards, precise measuring of small traces (2 pcs.)	2	6.000,00
Automatic scale (graduated 0.01-3.600 g) – measuring of bigger amounts of samples (2 pcs.)	2	3.000,00
SPE extraction system – preparation, purifying and concentration of samples for analysis	1	8.000,00
Automatic pipetors – preparation of samples for analysis (10 pcs.)	10	3.000,00
Chemical digestor – protection of stuff during preparation of samples	1	14.000,00
Laboratory dishwasher – washing and disinfection of laboratory equipment	1	16.000,00

Glass laboratory equipment	1	6.000,00
Centrifugal machine – preparation of samples	1	6.500,00
HPLC - MS - NMR analytical system – complete characterization of unknown substances; characterization of new synthesised narcotic drugs and precursors	1	1.200.000,00
ICP - MS analytical system – multi elementary analysis of unknown samples	1	100.000,00
Laptop computer – for outdoor and indoor work of analysts, inspectors and workgroup members	10	12.000,00
Protection equipment – complete chemical and fire protection during outdoor work	1	10.000,00
Sampling kit – for regularly outdoor collection of samples and traces	1	7.000,00
Hand detectors – outdoor detection of explosive, highly volatile and toxic materials	1	25.000,00
Microwave mineralizator – preparation of samples for elementary analysis	1	28.000,00
Water purifier – for making water for HPLC analysis	1	7.000,00
SOXLET destilator – for preparing extracts form seized materials	1	9.000,00
PC server with laboratory information system – for networking with all analytical systems for keeping all obtained data	1	100.000,00
UPS – for continued work during power blackout		20.000,00
Equipment for outdoor work of inspectors and analysts – necessary equipment for collecting of traces, evidence and samples for analysis which is valuable for court, with adequate audio and visual documentation of inspected site	3	42000
<b>TOTAL:</b>		<b>2.578.600,00</b>

## ANNEX 6

### EQUIPMENT PRICES

EQUIPMENT	PRICE
5.1. GC with FID detector – quantitative determination of easy volatile solvents in materials seized during investigation of production and trade of forbidden drug precursors; quantitative determination of alcohol level in blood	51.000
5.2. GC – mass-mass quadruple spectrometer with combined auto sampler – court valuable detection of misused substances and their precursors by determining their exact chemical structure	155.000
5.3. GC – mass-mass spectrophotometer (Ion Trap type) with combined auto sampler – routine working with bigger series of analytically contaminated samples of misused substances and their precursors	145.000
5.4. Safe for keeping narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, drug precursors and substances out of precursors list – way of keeping determined by law (3 pcs.)	$7.800 \times 3 = 23.400$
5.5. UPLC O - TOF analytical system – for qualitative and quantitative determination of misused substances and their precursors with additional role in mapping and determining origin of analyzed substances	350.000
5.6. UPLC - PDA system – fast detection of misused substances in biological liquids	81.000
5.7. FTIR spectrometer – qualitative determination of misused substances and precursors	51.000
5.8. UV - VIS spectrofotometer – qualitative and quantitative determination of misused substances and precursors	17.000
5.9. Ionic chromatograph – identification and separation of salts (phosphates, tartarates etc.)	60.000
5.10. pH-meter with magnetic stirrer and titrator – preliminary characterization of unknown liquids, preparation of solutions and mobile phases for HPLC systems	7.700
5.11. Automatic scale (graduated 0.00001 g) – preparation of analytical standards, precise measuring of small traces (2 pcs.)	$7.500 \times 2 = 15.000$
5.12. Automatic scale (graduated 0.0001-160 g) – preparation of analytical standards, precise measuring of small traces (2 pcs.)	$3.000 \times 2 = 6.000$
5.13. Automatic scale (graduated 0.01-3.600 g) – measuring of bigger amounts of samples (2 pcs.)	$1.500 \times 2 = 3.000$

5.14. SPE extraction system – preparation, purifying and concentration of samples for analysis	8.000
5.15. Automatic pipetors – preparation of samples for analysis (10 pcs.)	300 x 10 = 3.000
5.16. Chemical digestor – protection of stuff during preparation of samples	14.000
5.17. Laboratory dishwasher – washing and disinfection of laboratory equipment	16.000
5.18. Glass laboratory equipment	6.000
5.19. Centrifugal machine – preparation of samples	6.500
5.20. HPLC - MS - NMR analytical system – complete characterization of unknown substances; characterization of new synthesised narcotic drugs and precursors	1.200.000
5.21. ICP - MS analytical system – multielementary analysis of unknown samples	100.000
5.22. Laptop computer – for outdoor and indoor work of analysts, inspectors and workgroup members	1.200 x 10 = 12.000
5.23. Protection equipment – complete chemical and fire protection during outdoor work	10.000
5.24. Sampling kit – for regularly outdoor collection of samples and traces	7.000
5.25. Hand detectors – outdoor detection of explosive, highly volatile and toxic materials	25.000
5.26. Microwave mineralizator – preparation of samples for elementary analysis	28.000
5.27. Water purifier – for making water for HPLC analysis	7000
5.28 SOXLET destilator – for preparing extracts form seized materials	9000
5.29. PC server with laboratory information system – for networking with all analytical systems for keeping all obtained data	100.000
5.30. UPS – for continued work during power blackout	20.000
5.31. Equipment for outdoor work of inspectors and analysts – necessary equipment for collecting of traces, evidences and samples for analysis which is valuable for court, with adequate audio and visual documentation of inspected site (3 pcs.)	14000 x 3 = 42.000
TOTAL	2.578.600