



European Monitoring Centre  
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

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GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

# 2002

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local researchers and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that the research is conducted in a way that respects the dignity and rights of all individuals.



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## Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I present the eighth *General report of activities* of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA). The report provides a retrospective account of the EMCDDA's activities and accomplishments during 2002.

Four main axes of work were defined in the 2001–2003 work programme, namely: monitoring the situation of drug use, monitoring the responses to drug use, implementing the EU joint action on new synthetic drugs and monitoring national and Community strategies and their impact. These areas are supported by the Reitox network of national focal points and enlargement activities as well as dissemination and administrative initiatives.

In 2002, a major focus was the promotion in the Member States of the key indicators used to monitor the drug situation, as well as the conceptualisation and development of new indicators in the policy relevant areas of drugs and crime, social exclusion and drug availability. Significant progress was made on the objective to establish core data sets in the area of responses to drug use through the development of standard tables. This should enhance the level of EU comparability in this area for the years to come. The Centre's risk-assessment work on new synthetic drugs remained high on the political agenda with the decision by the Council to place PMMA under control and the launch of risk-assessment exercise for four new drugs – TMA-2, 2C-I, 2C-T-2 and 2C-T-7. Profound reflection on the scientific tools and methods to be used for monitoring and evaluating national strategies in the drugs field has been initiated with internal and external cooperation. The EMCDDA's participation in the evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs resulted in the publication of Baseline 1999 – the first of two snapshots, which shows the situation and responses in place prior to the adoption of the plan. The EMCDDA also contributed to the Commission's communication on the mid-term evaluation of the plan.

Intensive work was carried out with the Reitox network on preparing a new operating framework and financing system. Priority was also awarded to preparing the candidate countries for participation to the EMCDDA's activities; the Reitox Academy was set up, a curriculum developed, training modules prepared and training activities executed and evaluated.

Efforts to increase and improve communication with policymakers were stepped up – in particular with the introduction of a series of synthesised policy briefings entitled *Drugs in focus* covering topics such as recreational drug use, substitution treatment, prevention in schools and drug injecting. The 2002 *Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway* was launched at the European Parliament along with the very first *Report on the drug situation in the candidate CEECs*, the latter signalling a major step forward for the EMCDDA.

The expanse of activities carried out by the Centre are described in detail in the pages that follow. We have created this new online format to facilitate consultation of the results achieved and we hope it will prove to be a useful resource. I take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed to the Centre's achievements in 2002.

**Georges Estievenart**  
Executive Director

january  
february  
march  
april  
may  
june  
july  
august  
september  
october  
november  
december

## Work programmes

### 2001–2003 work programme

The 2001–2003 work programme focuses on:

- monitoring the drug [situation](#);
- monitoring [responses](#) to the drug problem;
- implementing the 1997 [joint action on new synthetic drugs](#); and
- monitoring [national](#) and [Community](#) strategies and policies and their impact on the drug situation.

These activities are supported by dissemination and administrative initiatives and by the [Reitox](#) network of [national focal points](#). Special attention is also paid to EU enlargement, in accordance with the 'Enlargement strategy' adopted by the Board in September 2000.

The work programme is consistent with the targets of the [EU action plan on drugs](#) (2000–2004) with special attention paid to the tasks for which the plan calls upon the EMCDDA for action.

Its orientations reflect the reform plan through the implementation of activity-based management/ budgeting and a project-based approach.

The architecture of the work programme is summarised in two tables:

- a thematic matrix (see [page 11](#)), which provides an overview of the core structure of the work programme showing the links between the EMCDDA's main working areas (monitoring the situation, responses and impact) and the strategy targets of the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004).
- a summary of the priority working areas (see [page 12](#)), which illustrates the working priorities and the role of the EMCDDA and its respective partners in each task.

### 2002 work programme

The [2002 work programme](#) defines the projects to be undertaken in the various thematic areas outlined in the 2001–2003 work programme and continues to implement the goals and objectives set out within it.

A [budget](#) (43KB) of € 9 412 500 was adopted for the implementation of the 2002 work programme. Of this, 33% of the resources were earmarked for monitoring the drug situation; 28% for monitoring responses; 15% for the Reitox network; 15% for monitoring strategies and their impact; and 9% for implementing the joint action on new synthetic drugs.

## Thematic matrix of the 2002 work programme

EU target	P1 — Monitoring of the situation	P2 — Monitoring of the responses
T1 Reduce prevalence of illicit drug use, as well as new recruitment, especially among young people	Drug use in general population (ki) Prevalence of problematic drug use (ki) Emerging trends (cd)	Primary prevention (cd) Outreach work in recreational settings (cd)
T2 Reduce incidence of drug-related health damage and drug-related deaths	Drug-related infectious disease (ki) Drug-related deaths and mortality (ki)	Prevention of drug-related infectious diseases (cd) Prevention of heroin overdose (cd) Users' rooms (cd)
T3 Increase number of successfully treated addicts	Demand for treatment (ki)	Availability of treatment facilities (cd)
T5 Reduce drug-related crime	Drug-related petty crime (cd) Drug-related social exclusion (cd)	Prevention of drug-related crime (cd) Social rehabilitation and reintegration (cd)
T4 Reduce availability of illicit drugs	<i>Global availability of illicit drugs (cd)</i> <i>Availability of illicit drugs at street level (cd)</i>	<i>Interdiction measures (cd)</i>
T6 Reduce money laundering and illicit trafficking of precursors	<i>Drug-related financial flows (cd)</i> <i>Flow of diverted chemical precursors (cd)</i>	<i>Anti money laundering measures (cd)</i> <i>Measures against the diversion of chemical precursors (cd)</i>
P3 — Implementing the EU JA on new synthetic drugs: early warning system and risk assessment Monitoring situation and responses concerning NSD (cd)		
National and Community strategies and policies	P4 — Monitoring national and Community strategies and policies and their impact on the drug situation	
(T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6) EU action plan 2000–2004	National and community strategies and policies (cd)	Implementation of the EU action plan on drugs 2000–2004 (pi)

ki = key indicators

cd = core data

pi = performance indicators

*Italic and grey font indicate where the EMCDDA acts as a secondary producer, collecting and disseminating the information from other relevant European and international partners who are the primary producers.*

## Priority working areas

EMCDDA added value	EMCDDA 3 working priorities EMCDDA compulsory 6 priority areas	Data collection and comparative analysis of the drug situation in the EU and its MS	Data collection and comparative analysis of responses in the EU and its MS	Establishing tools for the analysis of the impact of responses in the EU and its MS
EMCDDA: primary information producer in the EU	(1) Demand and reduction of demand *	* Implementing the 5 harmonised epidemiological key indicators * Developing social core data	Developing and testing a core data set on demand reduction	Analysis of the impact of demand reduction on the drug situation
	(2) National and Community strategies and policies *	—	Developing and testing a core data set on * international, bilateral and Community policies * action plans * legislation * activities and agreements	Analysis of the impact of international, bilateral and Community strategies on the drug situation
EMCDDA: secondary information producer in the EU, in partnership with European and international organisations	(3) International cooperation and geopolitics of supply *	Supporting the development and testing of a core data set on producer and transit countries (UNDCP, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, WCO, UNDCP)	Supporting the development and testing of a core data set on producer on * cooperation programmes (UNDCP, WHO, CICAD, EC)	Analysis of the impact of international cooperation
	(4) Control of trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors *	Supporting the development and testing of a core data set on law enforcement (EC, EUROPOL, WCO, INTERPOL, UNDCP)	Supporting the development and testing of a core data set on action against trafficking (EC, EUROPOL, WCO, INTERPOL, UNDCP)	Analysis of the impact of law enforcement
	(5) Implications of the drugs phenomenon for producer, consumer and transit countries (including money laundering) *	Supporting the development and testing of a core data set on * market * illicit financial flows (EC, FATF, UNDCP)	Supporting the development and testing of a core data set on antimoney laundering instruments and cooperation (EC, FATF, UNDCP)	Analysis of the impact of anti laundering measures
EMCDDA: Primary information producer in partnership with Europol and EU organisations	(6) Joint action of 16 June 1997 on New synthetic drugs ** ('Early Warning System')	Rapid collection and exchange of information on New synthetic drugs	Risk assessment, assessment of health and social consequences of New synthetic drugs	Assessment for the preparation of control measures to be implemented in MS; monitoring of these measures once taken
EMCDDA: primary information producer in the EU	(3) International cooperation and geopolitics of supply *	Global synthesis on the drug situation in the EU and its MS	Global synthesis on the drug situation in the EU and its MS	Analysis of the impact of global responses on the global drug situation in the EU and its MS

\* According to EMCDDA Regulation of 8 February 1993

\*\* According to the Joint action of 16 June 1997 on New synthetic drugs



## Chapter 1

### Programmes, projects and transversal activities

#### Monitoring the drug situation

##### (Situation analysis, programme P1)

The objective of this programme is to provide a scientific description and analysis of the drug situation in the EU that is reliable, comparable and relevant to the needs of policy formation. The specific aims of the programme are to:

- provide an overview of the drug situation in the EU based on collection and analysis of the best available data on drug use, supply and their health and social consequences and correlates;
- improve the comparability and quality of data on prevalence and health consequences through the implementation in Member States of five harmonised epidemiological indicators and through the development at EU level of structures and mechanisms to collect, validate, analyse and disseminate data;
- identify and conceptualise potential indicators of social consequences and correlates of drug use and supply;
- analyse and interpret the significance of quantitative and qualitative data on trends and differences in prevalence, patterns and consequences of drug use, and assess implications for public health and social policies on drugs;
- enhance the analytical insights that are provided by the data by placing them in a broader EU level context;
- collaborate with other projects, national focal points, Community bodies and programmes and other European and international bodies; and
- disseminate results that are reliable and useful for decision-makers, scientists and professionals at Community and national levels.

##### Overview of progress achieved during 2002

Epidemiological data from national reports and other sources were analysed and synthesised, for dissemination in a number of technical, policy orientated and scientific reports and papers. A comprehensive synthesis of epidemiological data was prepared for the EMCDDA's [2002 Annual report](#).

- [Chapter 1](#) described and compared prevalence, characteristics and trends in drug use and its major health consequences, as well as law-enforcement data and indicators of drug supply and availability.
- [Chapter 3](#) contained special issues on [polydrug use](#) and [drug use in prison](#).
- Complementary [statistical tables](#) containing standard core data from the Member States were compiled and made available online.

Data for the EMCDDA's 2003 *Annual report* were collected from the national focal points, and the process of validation and synthesis begun.

### Improving data comparability and quality

A major focus has been the promotion of the implementation of the [five key harmonised indicators](#) of drug prevalence and health consequences, formally adopted in September 2001 by Member States <sup>(1)</sup>. In addition, attention has continued to be directed at the conceptualisation and development of new indicators in the policy relevant areas of drugs and crime, social exclusion and drug availability.

#### Five key epidemiological indicators

A range of activities were carried out in partnership with Member States to continue supporting the implementation of the five key indicators. Achievements in this area are clearly reflected in improvements in both the quantity and quality of data reported to EMCDDA using the standard reporting formats. Specific activities conducted during 2002 included:

- continued coordination, monitoring and feedback on progress of implementation by Member States, including the organisation of EU-level expert groups;
- continued development of central epidemiological databases and electronic infrastructures for collecting, analysing and disseminating data, including developing the architecture for specific key indicator databases under the EISDD umbrella. Enhanced rules and mechanisms for validity checking, archiving and data management were introduced and key tables expanded to cover routinely collected crime data;
- discussions to identify synergies with [Eurostat](#) and [Sanco](#) (DG Public Health – health monitoring) continued; and
- work on guidelines for reporting on key indicators. Progress made in 2002 includes: the development of complementary guidelines (ICD-10) for reporting on drug-related deaths (in partnership with Eurostat and WHO), and their integration in a revised protocol, and the further refinement of guidelines on the reporting of drug-related infectious diseases.

#### Development of core data on social indicators

Work continued on conceptualising potential indicators and core data in new areas of the EMCDDA's work programme, involving collaboration with Europol and other partners.

- Drug-related crime: Work on the conceptualisation of this area continued and a draft definition of drug-related crime was identified, as explicitly requested in the EU action plan. The Information Maps on data sources from law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system were analysed. Data on drug-law offences and drug users in prison were collected and analysed.
- Drug-related social exclusion: Work continued on developing a conceptual framework for exploring the relationship between drug use and social exclusion, special attention was given to drug use among ethnic minority groups and a report prepared on this issue.
- Availability of illicit drugs: Data on drug markets and drug availability were collected and analysed. Model questions in the area of drug availability were drafted.

(1) The five indicators are: extent and patterns of [drug use in the general population](#); prevalence of [problem drug use](#); [demand for treatment](#) by drug users; [drug-related deaths and mortality](#) of drug users; and [drug-related infectious diseases](#).

## Analysis and interpretation: qualitative and quantitative

### Emerging trends and QED

Work on emerging trends in drug use and drug problems continued to review and develop 'leading-edge' indicators, with particular emphasis on the analysis of youth media. Work was undertaken on the conceptualisation of a theoretical framework to explain and if possible anticipate how drug use trends develop and become problematic.

The project also contributed epidemiological and sociological information for the joint action on new synthetic drugs. The [QED website](#) (Qualitative European Drug Research Network), a tool for networking researchers and exchanging information on qualitative research on patterns and trends in drug use and related behaviours, especially amongst youth, was evaluated (using quantitative and qualitative methods).

### TSER modelling network

This network was based on funding from the European Commission's [targeted socio-economic research programme](#) (TSER) until the end of 2002. A [final report](#) on the Centre's work with research networks of modellers on prevalence and incidence methodology, geographical and temporal diffusion of drug use, economic modelling and social costs and cost-effectiveness was issued.

## Cooperation

Cooperation with other European and international bodies included: [UNDCP](#) for the streamlining of international reporting (ARQ); the [Pompidou Group](#) for the treatment demand indicator; [WHO](#) for the drug-related deaths indicator; the [Drugs Coordination Unit](#) at the European Commission for the legal basis and coordination; [Eurostat](#) for the indicators on drug-related deaths and prevalence of drug use in the general population (surveys); [DG Public Health](#) (Sanco) for the health monitoring programme; [EuroHIV](#) for the drug-related infectious diseases indicator; [Europol](#) for drug-related crime, availability, seizures; the ESPAD project for prevalence in the general school population and [Enlargement](#) in preparation for progressive participation of candidate countries in the activities of the EMCDDA.

## Projects

The different areas covered by the Situation analysis programme are separated into projects and are under the responsibility of a project manager.

### Prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population

#### Objectives

- To promote and coordinate the implementation of the key indicator by Member States
- To produce an EU overview of drug use among the general population
- To complete the first version of the EMCDDA databank on population surveys and conduct a selected initial joint analysis on the databank

#### Activities

A Handbook on population surveys was published. It is based on EMCDDA guidelines for the key indicator and on information collated during the previous projects that developed the guidelines.

An annual expert meeting on population surveys, with the 15 Member States, Norway and Poland and with Eurostat participation was held.

An assessment was made of progress of implementation in the Member States with information collected in detailed questionnaires.

Information reported by countries through standard Reitox tables was collected and analysed. Information was incorporated into the EISDD (Epidemiological Info System on Drug Data) database and used to draft the section in the *Annual report* on the prevalence of drug use.

The procedures for setting up the first version of the EMCDDA databank of population surveys were completed, national databases were harmonised and a joint database created and transferred to the EMCDDA (with assistance of the contractor and of the EISDD project manager). An initial joint analysis of the databank was carried out on selected topics – the incidence of cannabis use and the gender gap in drug use.

The project manager also collaborated on the Madrid seminar for candidate countries organised by EMCDDA Enlargement Unit and contributed to the assessment of EU action plan on drugs (Snapshot – Baseline 1999).

### Outputs

- [EMCDDA Handbook on population surveys based on key indicator guidelines](#)
- Minutes of the expert meeting on the key indicator prevalence of drug use among general population
- Results of national questionnaires on the implementation of the key indicator and summary analysis
- [2002 Annual report: section on drug use among the general population](#) and [related standard tables](#)
- Revised project report (CT.00.EP.14) with summary of databank implementation process and joint analysis results

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/drug\\_use\\_general\\_population.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/drug_use_general_population.shtml)

## Prevalence and patterns of problem drug use

### Objectives

- To promote the implementation of the key indicator in the Member States
- To analyse and report existing data, focusing on policy questions
- To disseminate results to the scientific community and to policy makers
- To collaborate with international organisations

### Activities

Data was collected and checked. The data provided by the Member States according to EMCDDA guidelines were entered. The text and statistical tables for the *Annual report* were produced.

The final report on project CT.00.RTX.23 was co-produced with the contractor IFT, Germany.

The final report 'TSER European Drug Modelling Network' was produced. This was the culmination of a three-year project funded by DG Research, Targeted Socio-Economic Research, involving six working groups and over 40 researchers. As a follow-up to this TSER project, an expression of interest was submitted to DG Research for the European Network: European Drugs Modelling Network, with IMIM, Barcelona.

Contributions were made to policy briefings and the EU action plan, Snapshot-Baseline 1999. Press interviews were given and presentations made at high level visits to EMCDDA. Input was provided for EISDD database development and data processing.

The project manager participated in the programme committee of the International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-related Harm and organised and chaired four sessions on quantitative approaches to drugs research, based on the results of the TSER project (modelling, economic costs, initiation of IDU, incidence estimation).

The project manager also collaborated with international organisations and key European players (UNDCP, UNAIDS, WHO, NIDA/GRN, EuroHIV, European Prison Network) regarding estimation of IDU population sizes/prevalence.

### Outputs

- [2002 Annual report: general section on problem drug use](#) and [online statistical tables](#)
- Concise overview of implementation of the key indicator
- [Final report project CT.00.RTX.23 by contractor IFT, Germany](#)
- Revised standard data reporting tables for local and national level prevalence estimates and updated guidelines for national reports including integration of UNDCP/ARQ items
- [Final report 'TSER European Drug Modelling Network'](#) (three-year project funded by DG Research, Targeted Socio-Economic Research, involving six working groups and over 40 researchers)
- [Contribution to \*Drugs in focus\* issues 1, 3 and 4 on injecting drug use, prevalence and incidence and substitution treatment](#)
- [Baseline 1999 snapshot data for the evaluation of the EU action plan](#)
- Press coverage and interviews at launch of *2002 Annual report*
- Expression of interest for European Network: European Drugs Modelling Network (follow-up of TSER), with IMIM, Barcelona
- Scientific article on prevalence estimates accepted in *Addiction* (Kraus et al.), EMCDDA co-authorship
- Four sessions on quantitative approaches to drugs research (modelling, economic costs, initiation of IDU, incidence estimation), based on results TSER project, at the 2002 International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-related Harm, Ljubljana

## Drug treatment demand

### Objectives

- To promote the implementation of the treatment demand indicator in the Member States
- To produce a basic overview based on existing data, focusing on policy questions
- To collect and check a full data set from Member States, integrating it into the epidemiological database
- To collaborate with international organisations

### Activities

Data provided by the Member States according to the Treatment Demand Indicator (TDI) Protocol was collected, checked and entered in the database.

A steering group meeting took place on data quality and analysis. The annual expert meeting on treatment demand, involving 15 Member States and Bulgaria was held. The EMCDDA participated in the Pompidou Group working group on treatment demand (May and December 2002).

A training seminar on treatment demand was run for the candidate countries in Utrecht, in March. Data on treatment demand were presented at national conferences (Italy and Netherlands) and meetings with international organisations (CICAS, ONDCP, SAMHSA, UNDCP).

### Outputs

- [2002 Annual report: general section on treatment demand](#) and [treatment demand data on polydrug use](#)
- Documents for the training seminar for candidate countries
- [Minutes of steering group, expert meeting, meeting with international organisations](#)
- [Contribution to Drugs in focus policy briefing on injecting drug use](#)
- Slides and poster (Nijmegen) for conferences attended

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/demand\\_treatment.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/demand_treatment.shtml)

## Drug-related infectious diseases

### Objectives

- To promote the implementation of the key indicator in the Member States
- To analyse and report existing data, focusing on policy questions
- To disseminate results to the scientific community and policy makers

- To collaborate with international organisations

### Activities

Data was collected and checked. The data provided by the Member States according to EMCDDA guidelines were entered and contributions to the development of the EISDD database and data processing were made. Text and statistical tables for the 2002 *Annual report* were produced.

A training seminar for accession countries on infectious diseases was organised in Madrid. Exchange and discussion of protocols for local seroprevalence studies with focal points and experts took place.

Contributions were made to policy briefings, Baseline 1999 (EU action plan snapshot exercise, articles in Drugnet, press interviews and presentations at high level visits to EMCDDA). National expert groups were animated via email correspondence and meetings.

Two expressions of interest for European Networks were submitted to DG Research: 1) hepatitis C and liver cancer, 2) surveillance of HIV, HCV, TB in IDUs.

The EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no 7, 'Injecting drug use and hepatitis C: impact, costs and policy options' (Jager et al. eds, available in 2003) was edited and two chapters – on 'epidemiology' and 'policy options' – were written.

The programme manager participated in programme committees of two international scientific conferences (International AIDS conference, International Harm Reduction conference). EMCDDA infectious diseases data were presented at three international scientific conferences (International AIDS conference, International Hepatitis conference and International Harm Reduction conference).

Presentations were made at three international expert workshops (WHO hepatitis C expert consultation, Geneva; WHO/UNAIDS/UNDCP global reference group on HIV prevention in IDUs, Vienna; European network on HIV/AIDS and hepatitis prevention in prisons, Budapest).

Collaboration continued with international organisations and key European players: UNDCP, UNAIDS, WHO, NIDA/GRN, EuroHIV, European Prison Network.

### Outputs

- [2002 Annual report: general section on Infectious diseases](#) and [online statistical tables on HIV, hepatitis B and C in IDUs](#)
- Concise overview of implementation of the key indicator infectious diseases
- [Meeting report November 2001 European expert meeting](#) with full abstracts of all presentations and updated minimum reporting requirements/guidelines
- Revised standard data reporting table in joint collaboration with EuroHIV and updated guidelines for national reports including integration UNDCP/ARQ items
- Presentation on key indicator at Madrid training seminar for accession countries
- [Contribution to Drugs in focus policy briefing no 4 on 'Injecting drug use'](#)

- [1999 baseline snapshot data for evaluation EU action plan](#)
- [Press release and TV/radio interviews on World Drugs Day regarding HIV/AIDS](#) which were picked up by [CNN world](#)
- Two expressions of interest at DG Research for European Expert Networks:  
1) hepatitis C and liver cancer, 2) surveillance of HIV, HCV, TB in IDUs
- Abstract submitted, poster produced and orally presented at the International AIDS conference. [Press coverage included CDC prevention-news \(US Atlanta\)](#). A major session on HIV prevention was also chaired at this conference.
- Participation in International AIDS conference programme committee, epidemiology track, and responsibility for four sessions on HIV and IDU
- Participation in 2002 International Harm Reduction Conference programme committee; organisation and chairing of a session on economic costs of drug use; co-authorship of presentation on costs of IDU-related hepatitis and HIV
- Two abstracts submitted for 2003 International Harm Reduction Conference on 1) HIV and IDU 2) coverage of interventions,
- Literature review on hepatitis C in IDUs in the EU accepted in scientific journal (Roy et al, *Epidemiology and Infection*)
- Analysis of EMCDDA data on hepatitis C in IDUs submitted to scientific journal (Wiessing et al)
- Analysis of coverage of needle exchange in the EU submitted on invitation to special issue in *International Journal on Drug Policy* (Wiessing and Hedrich)
- Chapter on epidemiology of hepatitis C submitted to scientific monograph (Wiessing et al)
- Three chapters submitted as co-author to scientific monograph no 7: conceptual model of the drugs field (Jager et al), simulation modelling of hepatitis C dynamics (Kretzschmar et al), economic impact of hepatitis C (Postma et al)

## Drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users

### Objectives

- To promote and coordinate the implementation of the key indicator by Member States
- To produce an EU overview of drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users

### Activities

The guidelines for ICD-10 based on general mortality registries were developed and tested (with assistance of contractors). A small expert meeting (core group) including the contractor, WHO and Eurostat was held to develop the guidelines.

The annual expert meeting on drug-related deaths took place with the participation of the 15 Member States and Norway.

A comprehensive and updated protocol for the drug-related deaths key indicator was produced,

incorporating ICD-10 guidelines and with improved procedures for extraction, selection and reporting of cases.

An assessment of national progress on the drug-related deaths indicator was made using a national questionnaire.

A new version of the Reitox data collection instruments for drug-related deaths, which integrate national and EMCDDA standard definitions, were developed and implemented. Content of previous project reports on mortality among drug users was integrated into a new standard table for Reitox data collection.

An EU overview of drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users was produced and a contribution to the assessment of the EU action plan on drugs (snapshot) was made.

The project manager collaborated on the Madrid Seminar for candidate countries, organised by EMCDDA Enlargement team.

### Outputs

- Project report on the development and testing of guidelines for ICD-10 based general mortality registries.
- Minutes of core expert group on the drug-related deaths key indicator
- New version of the EMCDDA protocol for the drug-related deaths key indicator ([version 3](#)).
- Results of national questionnaires on the implementation of the drug-related deaths key indicator
- Revised report based on projects CT.99.EP.07 and CT.00.EP.13
- [2002 Annual report: section on drug-related deaths and mortality](#) and [related standard tables](#)

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/death\\_mortality.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/death_mortality.shtml)

### Drug trends in youth

#### Objectives

- To describe and analyse drug use among youth, especially under 18 years, in the framework of target 1 of the EU action plan
- To collect data on drugs used, patterns of use, trends, characteristics and initiation to drugs among young people
- To develop a theoretical framework for interpreting and predicting drug trends
- To carry out a contextual analysis of drug trends in youth

#### Activities

Quantitative and qualitative data were collected and analysed for the Annual report, the selected issue on polydrug use and for the *Drugs in focus* policy briefings.

An expert meeting for early conceptualisation of a framework for predicting trends in youth was

held (internal report). The development of a new instrument for user perspective and a pilot study were initiated by expert group (internal working paper).

Early exploration of comparable indicators for vulnerable youth was initiated and a youth media voluntary project is in progress (internal working paper).

The project collaborated with ESPAD for data on 15/16-year-old school students.

### **Outputs**

- Text and tables for *Annual report*
- Selected issue on [polydrug use](#)
- [Policy briefing on recreational drug use](#)
- Improved guidelines for Reitox national focal points
- Presentation at international conference on nightlife substance use and related health issues

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/youth\\_trends.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/youth_trends.shtml)

## **QED – European Qualitative Drug Research network and website**

### **Objectives**

- To maintain and increase the utility of <http://qed.emcdda.eu.int>, within the framework of the medium term perspectives of the Centre (adopted by the Management Board in September 2000)
- To disseminate information to practitioners and researchers working in the drugs field

### **Activities**

Information was sought and collected from drug researchers in the EU and disseminated electronically on an ongoing basis. Newsletters in all EU languages were produced and mailed.

### **Outputs**

- Continuous dissemination (of updated material) – over 700 bibliographic references, 430 researchers, over 100 recent and current projects plus 15 Member State profiles and other website areas
- Average statistics of 5000 visitor sessions per month and over 20% visiting more than once
- Evaluation of QED (using quantitative and qualitative methods)
- Newsletters in all EU languages and Drugnet articles
- Evaluation of QED (using quantitative and qualitative methods)

For further information see: <http://qed.emcdda.eu.int/>

## Drug-related crime

### Objectives

- To analyse law enforcement information sources on 'arrests', seizures, drug use among arrestees/prisoners
- To analyse drug law offences data
- To analyse existing information on drug users in prison
- To review definitions, data availability and possible indicators of crime related to drug use and drug users, notably juvenile and urban delinquency
- To contribute to the evaluation of the EU action plan (2000–2004)

### Activities

The Information Maps on law-enforcement sources 2000–2001 were analysed and a final report (3 volumes) drawn up, after validation by the national focal points.

Drug law offences data and related information were extracted, verified and analysed from the national reports and standard tables of the EU Member States and Norway. Texts were written and tables and graphs generated for the *Annual report*.

Data on the demand and supply of drug use in prison were extracted, verified and analysed from the national reports and standard tables of the EU Member States and Norway. Texts were written, a comprehensive table on proportions of drug users in prison across the EU prepared and graphs drawn for a selected issue within the *Annual report*.

A study to 'Review definitions, data availability and possible indicators of crime related to drug use and drug users, notably juvenile and urban delinquency' was carried out on behalf of the EMCDDA by the Midlands Centre for Criminology, Loughborough University, UK, from October 2001 to November 2002.

An expert meeting to review definitions of drug-related crime and existing potential indicators was organised. A draft working definition was adopted.

Data were provided to be included in Baseline 1999 of the first snapshot exercise to evaluate target 5 of the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004).

### Outputs

- Internal working papers on the conceptualisation of drug-related crime and potential indicators
- EMCDDA scientific report 'Drug seizures, drug offences, drug offenders, drug use among criminal populations – Information systems based on law enforcement agencies and the criminal justice system' ([3 volumes](#))
- EMCDDA scientific report 'Review of definitions, data availability and possible indicators of crime related to drug use and drug users, notably juvenile and urban delinquency'
- [Contributions to the 2002 Annual report](#) and [statistical tables](#)

- [Contributions to Baseline 1999 snapshot exercise](#) (target 5)

For further information on this project see:

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/crime.shtml>

## Social exclusion

### Objectives

- To analyse drug use, consequences and correlates amongst minorities

### Activities

A study to update and complete the analysis of drug use, consequences and correlates amongst Black and minority ethnic groups in the EU and Norway was carried out on behalf of the EMCDDA by the Centre for Ethnicity and Health, University of Central Lancashire, UK, from December 2001 to October 2002. Results were based on the answers to a questionnaire specific to each country and addressed to key informants.

Several working documents on drug-related social exclusion were gathered to produce an internal working paper.

### Outputs

- Internal working paper on drug-related social exclusion in the context of socio-demographic and economic indicators
- EMCDDA scientific report on '[Drug use, consequences and correlates amongst minorities](#)'

For further information on this project see

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/social\\_exclusion.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/social_exclusion.shtml)

## Drug availability

### Objectives

- To develop a standard module of questions on drug availability to include in population surveys questionnaires
- To analyse drug seizures, price and purity and existing data on drug availability and drug markets from the national focal points
- To contribute to the evaluation of EU action plan (2000–2004)

### Activities

An expert group was formed and a meeting organised in order to review questions on drug availability within population surveys and agree upon a strategy to develop a standard module of questions on drug availability to include in the EMQ (European Model Questionnaire). The mapping of existing questions included within adult and school surveys was completed and validation through cross-tabulations of questions carried out by some of the experts.

The conceptualisation of drug availability and potential indicators was taken further. A strategy on activities to be carried out was devised for 2002–2004.

Data on drug seizures, price, purity, contents of tablets and other drug market-related information were extracted, verified and analysed from the national reports and standard tables of the EU Member States and Norway. Texts were written and tables and graphs generated for the *Annual report*.

Data were provided for inclusion in Baseline 1999 of the first snapshot exercise to evaluate target 4 of the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004).

### Outputs

- Internal working paper on 'Availability of illicit drugs: concepts, potential indicators, information sources, and perspectives 2002–2004'
- Internal report on developing a module of questions on drug availability within the EMQ
- [Contributions to the 2002 Annual report](#) and [statistical tables](#)
- [Contributions to Baseline 1999 snapshot exercise](#) (target 4)

For further information on this project see:

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/situation/themes/availability.shtml>

### EMCDDA Epidemiological Info System on Drug Data – 'EISDD'

(Database support for implementation of the key indicators)

#### Objectives

- To introduce telematics into drug epidemiology i.e. using telecommunications facilities in combination with informatics in order to improve data management (collecting, archiving, retrieval and analysis of epidemiological information)
- To develop the EISDD indicator-related database
- To create a data dictionary – to make an internal translation of commonly used codes in all databases
- To collect data online – pilot project for aggregated data on drug prevalence surveys in the general population
- To carry out data analysis – producing subsets from specific indicator-related databases for statistical elaboration

#### Activities

After the MetaDatabase of the EISDD became fully operational at the end of 2001, the main developmental activities in 2002 concentrated on the creation of seven specific, key indicator-related database systems under the common EISDD umbrella. Thus, the entire architecture was shaped in the first quarter of 2002 and then, during the rest of the year the programming activities concentrated first on the creation of the relevant data structures for standard tables 01–09, including the complex structures of the treatment demand indicator, version 2.0.

For the prevalence on drug use among the general population and for direct drug-related

death data from the national general mortality registers and the national forensic registers, two additional database subsets were included into the main system to host more specific epidemiological micro data on the one hand and more specific but aggregated death data according to EMCDDA expert guidelines, on the other.

Since September 2002, appropriate working platforms were programmed and tested to assist new staff in the management of archiving and checking of data from the 2002 collection. It was also in the third quarter of 2002, that a concise user manual for data archiving, data checking and further data management became available to the staff working on the project. At the end of 2002, the pilot project 'online data collection' commenced with the setting up of an appropriate interface between the EMCDDA IT department and EISDD.

## Monitoring responses to drug use

(Responses analysis, programme P2)

### Overview of main achievements

P2 prepared the 'Responses to drug use' chapter of the EMCDDA 2002 *Annual report* and was substantially involved in all three selected issues: Polydrug use, Successful treatment, and Drug use in prisons. Three of the *Drugs in focus* policy briefings have been coordinated by P2: Drug prevention in schools, Drugs and recreational settings, Drug treatment in prisons, and the team also contributed to the policy briefing on Drug injecting. Several reports were published on the EMCDDA website: Guidelines for the evaluation of outreach work, Assistance to drug users in prisons, Treatment availability, Availability of social reintegration interventions, Survey of school-based prevention in the EU, as well as several thematic EDDRA analyses.

The objective to develop standard tables to establish core data sets for all areas of responses to drug use (set in the 2001 – 2003 triennial work programme) has been achieved. The project managers have developed the standard tables (with the exception of supply reduction) in cooperation with external experts in the respective areas, representatives of national focal points and, in most cases, representatives of the Scientific Committee. Data requirements focus on indicators of service availability, completed by (or to be completed by) indicators of intervention quality. They will be included in the national reporting requirements from 2003 onwards. At the same time, the national reporting guidelines have been modified in order to balance text and tables.

EDDRA has been subject to an internal evaluation, which has pointed out the relevance of the information system as a source of information about best practice both among national focal points and in the practice field in Member States. Improvements in utility and visibility have been suggested. However, the insertion of new EDDRA projects has been low, probably mainly due to resources lacking in focal points. On the other hand, several analyses of EDDRA contents (school prevention, risk reduction, treatment, prisons, women) reveal the potential of EDDRA in policy and practice development.

The team contributed to the Baseline 1999 snapshot exercise for the evaluation of the EU action plan (2000-2004) and assisted in the drafting of the mid-term Commission evaluation report. An analysis of national strategies and achievement of objectives is underway and awaiting the latest input from the 2002 national reports.

In cooperation with the Impact and strategies analysis team, a procedure for the accreditation of European drug-related NGOs in a European Transnational Networks on Drugs (ETND) has been established and a call for expressions of interest is ready to be launched.

Topic-specific collaboration with the institutional partners UNDCP, WHO and the Pompidou group has continued during the year, as well as specific contacts with Europol, Interpol, and WCO in the field of supply reduction. P2 co-sponsored the ENDSP (European Network for Drug Services in Prisons) conference 'Engaging with Change' (without financial implications) and participated actively in many other conferences and meetings at European and national levels.

Representatives of candidate countries participated in several expert meetings. The Reitox Academy seminar on demand reduction in June in Riga embarked on a very intensive review of all areas of P2 responses on the basis of candidate countries' national reports. The seminar ranked very highly among the Reitox Academy seminars in the participants' rating and it was also successful from the staff point of view.

## Projects

The different areas covered by the responses area are divided into project areas and are under the responsibility of a project manager.

### Prevention responses

#### Objectives

- To develop common core data on prevention intensity in the Member States
- To improve information on implementation trends of prevention policy in practice and the coverage of problem areas
- To obtain agreement on a set of quality models and approaches for school/community prevention programmes
- To obtain agreement on a set of criteria to evaluate school/community prevention quality
- To develop methods for estimating school/community prevention-related costs
- To relate drug school/community prevention with other social problems (housing, education, violence)
- To increase the number of prevention evaluation instruments in the European Instruments Bank (EIB)

#### Activities

For the 2002 *Annual report*, online tables were drafted on the basis of information from the national reports. They give a first comparative overview of prevention activities in the EU and Norway, according to a range of variables and also list relevant web-based resources. The material collected allowed the policy briefing *Drugs in focus* issue number 5 'Drug prevention in EU schools', to be compiled which summarises positive experiences and points out deficits in prevention policy and practice in the EU.

At an expert seminar in September 2002, the reports and analyses on prevention available to that date were presented and the simplification of reporting tools for Member States discussed. The standard tables on the extent and content of school-based prevention have been simplified and improved in cooperation with Member States.

An analysis of survey questionnaires sent out in 2001 to school-based prevention programmes in Member States provided a good insight into school-based prevention programmes, their theoretical background, operating mode and internal coherence. A training module based on the survey analysis was developed. It defines prevention quality and the coherence between intervention models and respective evaluation indicators. A first training session with 150 prevention professionals was carried out in Greece in October 2002.

Extensive work was invested in assuring quality control of new EDDRA entries.

During the Reitox Academy seminar in Riga, representatives of candidate countries were trained in standardised reporting according to key variables for National reports, standard tables and for EDDRA.

## Outputs

- Standard tables on prevention in schools and kindergartens
- [Online table 7OL](#) in the *Annual report*.
- [Drugs in focus no 5 'Drug prevention in EU schools'](#)
- Report on the analysis of [Survey questionnaires on school-based prevention](#) (from 2001)
- Report on the analysis of Survey questionnaires on community-based prevention (from 2001)
- Burkhardt, G., 'Políticas Europeas: posibilidades y límites'. In Vega, A. (ed.): *Drogas – qué políticas para qué prevención*, pp. 105-129. Gakoa Liburuak. San Sebastián 2002
- Burkhardt, G., 'Una revisión de los programas escolares Europeos recogidos por el sistema de información EDDRA'. IDEA prevención, N° 23, Julio/Diciembre 2001, Pp. 64-74
- Burkhardt, G., 'Favorire la valutazione. Perché occorrono delle linee guida per la valutazione?' In: Baraldi, C., Coletti, M. (Eds): *Linee guida per la valutazione della prevenzione delle tossicodipendenze*. Franco Angeli, Milano 2001, pp. 22.28.

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/prevention\\_schools\\_communities.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/prevention_schools_communities.shtml)

## Outreach work in recreational settings, including pill-testing interventions

### Objectives

- To develop drafts for a set of harmonised core data to compare the intensity of outreach work in recreational settings in Member States
- To develop core data on number, coverage, intensity and budgeting of interventions for outreach work in recreational settings, including on-site pill testing
- To compile a set of quality models and approaches for outreach work in recreational settings and results, including on-site pill testing
- To develop a core set of criteria for the effect and performance of outreach work in recreational settings

### Activities

Online tables for the 2002 *Annual report* were drafted on the basis of national reports. They give a first comparative overview on activities in this field.

Relevant input was given to the policy briefing *Drugs in focus* number 6 'Recreational drug use', especially describing and assessing response measures.

During an expert seminar in September 2002, the reports and analyses on prevention of recreational drug use available to that date were presented and the feasibility of introducing standardised reporting tools for Member States was discussed. Standard tables to trace the extent of outreach work in recreational settings have been improved and finalised in cooperation with Member States and will be the information collection tool in 2003. Elements from the safe dance

guidelines, available at [www.clubhealth.org.uk](http://www.clubhealth.org.uk) have been taken into account.

An analysis of EDDRA programmes on prevention in recreational settings has been performed and it provided input to the expert meeting. Extensive work was invested in assuring quality control of new EDDRA entries.

An analysis of survey questionnaires sent out in 2001 gave an indicative overview of outreach work projects in some of the Member States.

During the Reitox Academy seminar in Riga, representatives in candidate countries were trained in standardised reporting according to key variables for national reports, standard tables and for EDDRA.

## Outputs

- Standard tables on prevention in recreational settings
- [Online table 7OL](#) in the *Annual report*
- [Drugs in focus number 6 'Recreational drug use'](#)
- Report of the analysis of EDDRA projects on prevention in recreational settings
- Report of the analysis of survey questionnaires on outreach work (from 2001)
- Burkhart, G., 'Análisis de Pastillas in situ'. *Adicciones*, Vol. 14, n° 3, 2002, pp. 293-301
- Burkhart, G. (ed): 'Demand reduction activities in the field of synthetic drugs in the European Union'. In: Calafat, A et al.: *Risk and control in the recreational drug culture*. IREFREA, 2001 ([www.irefrea.org](http://www.irefrea.org))

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/outreach\\_needle\\_exchange.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/outreach_needle_exchange.shtml)

## Prevention of drug-related infectious diseases

### Objectives

- To analyse information on approaches (policies and interventions) to the prevention of infectious diseases among IDUs contained in the national reports available
- To analyse data on provision, utilisation and coverage of specific harm reduction measures (based on standard table 10)
- To identify possible core data on the prevention of infectious diseases among IDUs
- To discuss a draft core-data set and develop it further through the expert group meeting
- To discuss and define objectives and tasks for work on a core data set for the comprehensive monitoring of infectious disease prevention measures

### Activities

Data collection on harm reduction measures to prevent infectious diseases in injecting drug users (standard table 10) was continued and the online tables were updated. Textual information from the 2001 national reports was summarised in the respective chapter of the *Annual report* with a focus on main trends in policies and practice in the prevention of infectious diseases among drug users.

The tool for the collection of core data on harm reduction measures to prevent infectious diseases among IDUs (standard table 10) was amended by adding more structured reply options and refining information collection on hepatitis C prevention.

Preparatory work was carried out for a major review of the standard table in 2003 with regard to a) its comprehensiveness for monitoring infectious disease prevention measures, b) its adequacy and usefulness for candidate countries, as well as c) its sensitivity to changing drug use/injecting patterns and related risks.

### Outputs

- Section in [2002 Annual report](#) and updated online tables 8 and 9: '[Provision and types of needle/syringe exchange programmes, pharmacy involvement and numbers of syringes exchanged](#)'; '[Provision of HIV counselling and testing, HIV treatment and HBV vaccination for injecting drug users](#)' 2002 *Annual report*:
- Contribution to EMCDDA policy briefing *Drugs in focus*, issue no 4 (July–August 2002): '[Drug injecting challenges public health policy](#)'
- Refinement of standard table for the national reporting exercise 2003
- Hedrich, D., Nikolov, Z., Subata, E. (2002) 'HIV/AIDS prevention among injecting drug users: Key issues in central/eastern Europe'. Paper presented at 13<sup>th</sup> International Harm Reduction Conference, Ljubljana.

## Prevention of heroin overdose

### Objectives

- To draft a first overview of approaches (interventions/policies) and promising practice in the EU in heroin overdose prevention
- To identify a possible core-data set on heroin overdose prevention (standard table) that can contribute to the evaluation of the EU action plan (2000–2004)

### Activities

Project work started in April 2002 and included the collection and analysis of literature on the prevention of drug-related deaths – in particular on opioid overdose prevention and management – and a questionnaire survey among national focal points on policies and interventions in overdose prevention and management and on 'promising practice' (July to September 2002).

The results of this survey were summarised and fed back to national focal points, and cooperation was established with representatives of recommended 'promising practice' projects. An expert meeting was held on 24 to 25 October 2002 to present 'promising practice' and to discuss a draft data collection instrument (standard table).

A standard table on 'Reduction of drug-related deaths – focus on overdose' was developed for national reporting in 2003. The overview of available information and 'promising practice' was updated, and areas for future work in the area identified.

### Outputs

- [Section in 2002 Annual report](#)
- Standard table for national reporting on 'Reduction of drug-related deaths – focus on overdose' finalised for pilot exercise in 2003
- Overview of approaches and 'promising practice', based on information from national focal points, including recommendations for future work in the area

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/overdose\\_prevention.cfm](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/overdose_prevention.cfm)

### Users' rooms/consumption rooms

#### Objectives

- To assess the state of the art, including achievements, challenges and lessons learned with regard to consumption rooms
- To identify possible core data on consumption rooms
- To draw up objectives and tasks for work on a core-data set in 2003

#### Activities

Work on the project started in April 2002 with the collection of published and grey literature on consumption rooms – with a focus on evaluation studies. An international group of consultant experts from Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland and Australia was established.

In consultation with the expert group, an up-to-date bibliography on consumption room studies was compiled and a database of key information on consumption rooms created. Work on the summary of available evidence on consumption rooms was started.

An international expert meeting was organised and took place on 23 and 24 September 2002 to present and discuss selected evaluation studies and consumption room management issues. Data sets that are currently used to document consumption room service delivery were identified and the need for increased comparability in the collection of operational data and in monitoring service implementation confirmed by the expert group. A draft key data set was discussed and a work plan for 2003 developed.

### Outputs

- [Summary of status quo in consumption rooms](#) in 2002 Annual report
- Bibliography on consumption rooms
- Database on consumption rooms

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/consumption\\_rooms.cfm](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/consumption_rooms.cfm)

## Availability of treatment

### Objectives

- To provide a first overview of treatment activities and facilities in the EU
- To develop definitions of and standards for treatment at a European level
- To develop criteria and instruments to assess treatment quality and effectiveness
- To provide citizens with up-to-date information on treatment responses to drug use in the EU
- To expand the number of instruments in the Evaluation Instruments Bank (EIB) and the use of it

### Activities

An overview of treatment facilities and availability in the EU was published in April 2002.

With the assistance of external experts, classification and definitions and standards of treatment related to illegal drugs were developed in order to improve the collection of information. Criteria and instruments to assess treatment availability as well as its quality and effectiveness were developed as standard tables. The standard table on availability of treatment includes treatment modality (withdrawal treatment, medically-assisted treatment and drug-free treatment) and setting (general practitioners, inpatient and outpatient). The standard table on the quality of treatment collects information on guidelines, regulations and monitoring of physical environment, staff composition and training, clients rights, inclusion/exclusion criteria, existing treatment plan and quality assurance.

'Successful treatment' was a selected issue in the 2002 *Annual report* and further input to the report was provided on the availability of treatment.

18 new or updated instruments were collected for the EIB, one of which was in a language of an accession country, Slovenian.

Frequent quality controls have been carried out on new EDDRA entries in the area of treatment related to illegal drugs.

At the Reitox Academy seminar in Riga, representatives from candidate countries were trained in standardised reporting in the area of treatment according to the key variables for national reports and for EDDRA.

### Outputs

- '[Classifications of drug treatment and social reintegration and their availability in EU Member States plus Norway](#)'. (The 95-page web publication was published 2 April and was downloaded 2959 times during the course of April – the most downloaded file that month at the EMCDDA website. In October it was number six with a total of 934 downloads.)
- [2002 Annual report treatment availability](#) and selected issue '[Successful treatment](#)'

- Standard table on treatment availability
- Standard table on quality assurance and standards in treatment
- Analysis of EDDRA entries in the area of treatment
- 'Linee di indirizzo politico e strategie di intervento, in Europa, in materia di politossicodipendenza', an article for an EU-financed publication on polydrug use. Written with Linda Montanari, Danilo Ballotta and Deborah Olszewski
- An overview of opiate substitution treatment and its characteristics in the European Union and Norway', article published in *International Journal of Drug Policy* in November 2002. Written in cooperation with Gregor Burkhardt and Margareta Nilson

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/drug\\_treatment.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/drug_treatment.shtml)

## Social rehabilitation and reintegration

### Objectives

- To provide a first overview of social rehabilitation and reintegration activities in the EU
- To develop definitions of and standards for social rehabilitation and reintegration at a European level
- To develop criteria and instruments to assess the quality and effectiveness of social rehabilitation and reintegration
- To provide citizens with updated information on social reintegration responses to drug use in the EU

### Activities

A first and preliminary overview on social reintegration facilities and their availability in the EU Member States and a chapter on the overall EU situation was produced and published in April 2002. However, this proved to be difficult in some countries and the task of making an overview for these countries was outsourced and a report provided in October 2002. Based on this report and the preliminary publication, a new overview chapter on social reintegration was written and the country reports were revised. A new website publication on the availability of social reintegration was published in December 2002.

Definitions of and standards for social reintegration were developed in close cooperation with the contractor. Criteria to assess the availability of social reintegration were defined. A two-dimensional standard table was developed, including kind of intervention (education, housing or employment), and whether the service is exclusively for illicit drug users or a general service with access for other user groups.

Frequent quality control has been carried out on new EDDRA entries in the area of social reintegration.

At the Reitox Academy seminar in Riga, representatives from candidate countries were trained in standardised reporting according to key variables for national reports, and for EDDRA in the area of social reintegration.

### Outputs

- '[Classifications of drug treatment and social reintegration and their availability in EU Member States plus Norway](#)'. [Updated report](#) exclusively on social reintegration published on the EMCDDA website in December 2002
- Standard table on availability of social reintegration services

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/social\\_rehabilitation.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/social_rehabilitation.shtml)

## Prevention of drug-related crime

### Objectives

- To produce a snapshot of responses to drug-related crime
- To analyse national reports and write up section in the *Annual report*
- To further develop the prevention of drug-related crime (PDRC) conceptual map
- To produce a first analysis based on the PDRC conceptual map

### Activities

The selected issue on 'Drug use in prison' was prepared for the 2002 *Annual report*. Additional online elements were drawn up including tables on prison drug strategies and drug-free and substitution treatment in prisons. A policy briefing on drug treatment in prison was also drafted for publication in 2003.

Since the development of a conceptual map on prevention of drug-related crime was not successful, the project was modified to focus on interventions in prisons and alternatives to prison.

The guidelines for national reporting were reformulated, the standard table on assistance to drug users in prisons expanded and a new table on the alternatives to prison for drug-dependent offenders introduced. A seminar refining the core data on alternatives to prison for drug-dependent offenders was held at the EMCDDA in December.

A protocol to collect data at prison level has been developed internally. A workshop to review the protocol and discuss the strategy for data collection was held at the 6th European Conference on Drugs and HIV/AIDS services in prison in October organised by ENDSP.

An analysis on criminal justice based programmes of EDDRA was produced and published on the EDDRA website.

At the Reitox Academy seminar in Riga feedback was given to the CEEC focal points on the national report chapter 'Interventions in the criminal justice system'.

## Outputs

- Selected issue '[Drug use in prison](#)' in the 2002 *Annual report*
- Standard table for 'Assistance to drug users in prisons' as well for 'Alternatives to prisons for drug dependent offenders' for national reporting 2003
- A Protocol on 'Measures and actions concerning drug users in prisons' for information collection through ENDSP
- Criminal justice based drug demand and harm reduction interventions in the EU
- [An analysis](#) of the police station, courts and prisons-based programmes contained in EDDRA
- Policy briefing, *Drugs in focus* No 7 '[Drug users in prisons](#)', produced in collaboration with P1 and P4
- Presentations at International Experts Forum 2002 held in Canada in April and the Italian conference on drug services in prison in November
- Mujeres toxicodependientes en la Unión Europea. Acts from the I Sipsium Nacional sobre Adicción en la mujer. Madrid, October 2000.

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/prevention\\_crime.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/prevention_crime.shtml)

## Exchange on Drug Demand Reduction Action (EDDRA) information system

### Objectives

- To collect reliable and comparable information on high quality programmes on drug responses
- To ensure continuous and updated information on ongoing programmes
- To provide information on methods and implementation as well as on evaluation results

### Activities

An internal evaluation survey was conducted among the EDDRA Managers. The survey areas covered the main objectives of EDDRA: to be an information instrument, to be an education and planning tool (in both cases two thirds considered the objectives fulfilled) and to be a networking instrument (one third considered the objective fulfilled).

A working group formed at the 2001 annual meeting of EDDRA Managers met in June and in November. Outputs included a survey on the needs of EDDRA users, which addressed projects in EDDRA and projects known to national focal points that are not (yet) included in EDDRA.

During 2002, several analyses of EDDRA contents (school prevention, risk reduction, treatment, prisons, women) threw light on EDDRA's potential in policy and practice development.

On the technical level, 2002 has been an important step towards a more reliable and efficient information system:

- 1) a new offline tool to allow a more stable and effective working of the system;
- 2) a web editing tool allowing modification of the web pages of the EDDRA site;
- 3) adaptation of the layout of the EDDRA website;
- 4) a new section for 'further reading';
- 5) a tool to adapt the translation of the EDDRA online questionnaire.

By November 2002, 31 projects had been received from national focal points.

### Outputs

- New offline tool with new features
- New web editing tool
- New layout in the EDDRA website
- Several [qualitative analyses](#) of EDDRA on specific themes

For further information on this project see:

[EMCDDA - Responding to drug use - Methods and tools - EDDRA](#)

## Interventions for drug supply reduction

### Objectives

- To follow up on the process allowing the EMCDDA to extract a selection of data already existing in the EU and international partners' databases
- To carry out a feasibility study relating to availability of national data in a few Member States
- To establish a preliminary draft of a possible core data set for all EU Member States
- To systemise data collection according to the Centre's priority targets for dissemination

### Activities

Two internal EMCDDA reports were produced. The first one relates to the identification of and accessibility to information on supply reduction concerning interdiction measures, measures against the diversion of chemical products under control, and anti money-laundering measures. Accessibility to main information sources in these three fields depends on the implementation of an adequate cooperation framework with some of the EMCDDA international partners, such as UNDCP, Europol, Council of Europe and World Customs Organization.

The second report relates to available data at national level through two national examples, Spain and France. The main sources of information identified relate to Europol, Customs authorities, International Narcotic Control Board, National Finance Authorities, and the Financial Action Task Force.

Thirdly, a preliminary draft of possible core data sets involving all EU Member States was submitted, concerning the three different elements of this project.

An EMCDDA internal working party, based on these two reports and the suggested core data sets, was devoted to systematising data collection according to the Centre's priority targets for dissemination.

It was finally suggested that, during the course of 2003, three expert working parties should establish the basis for general agreement concerning core data on interdiction measures, anti money-laundering measures and measures against the diversion of chemical precursors.

### Outputs

- Internal report on identification and accessibility to information on supply reduction
- Internal report on available data at national level: Spain and France examples
- Draft core data set on supply reduction for all EU Member States
- Conclusions of the internal EMCDDA working party on systematic data collection according to the Centre's priority targets for dissemination
- [Contribution to the 2002 Annual report](#)
- Lecture at Rovira I Virgili University, 3 July 2002, Tarragona
- Lecture at Complutense University, 3 September 2002, Madrid
- Submission of a lecture to Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 15 October 2002, Berlin

For further information on this project see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/supply\\_reduction.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/responses/themes/supply_reduction.shtml)

## Implementing the EU joint action on new synthetic drugs

(programme P3)

### Overview of main achievements

In 2002, the activities of the joint action on new synthetic drugs focused on two main aspects: on the one hand, the management of the Early Warning System (EWS), including carrying out an overview of all new substances detected on the EU market; on the other hand, the improvement of the EWS through the second EWS workshop with the participation of all relevant partners.

Since the adoption of the joint action in June 1997 and the setting-up of the EWS, a certain number of synthetic substances have been detected and monitored. Depending on different variables such as the gravity of the consequences (deaths), the nature of evidences (overdoses), the frequency of findings (not anecdotal), the scope of the presence in the market (notifications and seizures), the EMCDDA and Europol: a) have produced joint reports for some of these substances, when the initial estimation of risks required it; b) have continued to collect information for the others, with less evident risks, in order to complete the picture with the new findings.

On the basis of the EMCDDA-Europol joint reports, the EMCDDA's extended Scientific Committee has been requested to carry out the risk assessment of these substances. Thus, risk-assessment reports have been produced for the substances MBDB, 4-MTA, GHB, ketamine, PMMA. Following these risk-assessment exercises, and according to the procedures, decisions were taken to put under control some of these substances (4-MTA, PMMA) and to continue to monitor the others (MBDB, GHB, ketamine) for which no sufficient evidence was available to put them under control. In the meantime, the EMCDDA and Europol have obtained more information on a series of substances with different levels of evidence and danger, which were reported to the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs of the Council of the European Union in October 2002.

Furthermore, following the experience of the first EWS workshop, a second one was organised in November 2002 in order to continue to improve of the EWS by analysing legal and administrative matters related to implementing the mechanism. This workshop was organised with the aim of analysing the scope of these matters and reaching a consensus on possible solutions. Prior to the workshop, the EU and candidate country focal points were consulted via a questionnaire on different aspects of implementation.

## Projects

### Objectives

- To rapidly collect and exchange information on new synthetic drugs (NSD) through the EWS (art. 3 JA; permanent task)
- To strengthen the Reitox networking capacity in the EWS and the EMCDDA coordination role for data collection and processing, monitoring and feedback
- To set up an EMCDDA information system on synthetic drugs
- To carry out risk assessments of new synthetic drugs (art. 4 JA; permanent task)
- To introduce a preparatory phase for involving candidate countries in the JA (art. 3 and 4) in the framework of the pre-accession strategy

## Activities

### Article 3 JA

This involves the permanent collection, analysis and exchange of information on synthetic drugs (PMA, MDMA, 2C-B, 'Yaba', illicit use of medicinal substances being sold as 'ecstasy') and on new synthetic drugs (TMA-2, 2CI-2, 2C-T-2, 5-MeO-DiPT, PMMA, GHB, ketamine) through the EWS to the national focal points, Europol, the European Commission and the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products in accordance with article 3 of the EU joint action.

Analysing and providing standardised feedback on the progress reports from the national focal points submitted in the framework of the Reitox joint action core task was also undertaken.

A joint information note from the EMCDDA and Europol, describing the presence of a number of new substances on the EU market and which had been monitored by the EMCDDA and Europol, was submitted to the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs of the Council of the European Union in October 2002.

An analysis of the conceptual and technical framework for setting up the EMCDDA's information system on synthetic drugs (database/website) was carried out and a first prototype created and tested.

The programme participated in the evaluation of the joint action as foreseen in the EU action plan, providing all relevant information and documentation to the evaluator.

A training course for the candidate countries took place on 15 to 16 April on the setting up of their national early-warning systems on new synthetic drugs.

A training course on the functioning of the joint action was organised in Slovenia in the framework of the Reitox Academy training programme piloted by the Phare Project on EMCDDA—CEECs cooperation and was attended by the future EWS correspondents to the EMCDDA from 11 candidate countries to the EU. It was carried out by EMCDDA staff as well as experts from the Greek and Luxembourg Reitox focal points, the Dutch Ministry of Justice, the UK and the Commission. The focus of the course was preparing the launch of the Reitox joint action core task in all candidate countries with a special emphasis on the joint action's EWS.

A second technical workshop on the joint action's EWS on new synthetic drugs was run on 26 November with the purpose of strengthening the Reitox network's capacity for the EWS and enhancing the EMCDDA's coordination in it. The workshop was attended by EWS correspondents from the EU and candidate-country focal points, as well as members of the Scientific Committee, representatives from Europol, the European Commission and other experts. In particular, four items were discussed: communication and information flows between key EWS players; the importance of integrating networks; the relevance of a proactive approach; and the availability of reference materials on new synthetic drugs. The workshop resulted in a number of proposals to improve the system generally and to tackle these issues. These were presented to the Reitox meeting on 27 November.

### Article 4 JA

Meetings of the Scientific Committee's Subcommittee on the joint action on new synthetic drugs of 4 April and 12 December 2002, focused on:

- a) the further development of the Guidelines for the risk assessment of new synthetic drugs.

A decision was taken on the validation exercise of the mechanism for estimating and weighting the risk-assessment criteria by using MDMA as the possible benchmarking substance. On taking into account the Scientific Committee members' final scoring results of the exercise, it was decided that this method has shown not to be an appropriate tool to be used in the frame of the joint action's risk assessments. However, the Guidelines for risk assessment should remain subject to further development as these constitute an organic set of formulae to be modified in line with new experience and additional knowledge.

b) improvement of the implementation of the joint action

The members discussed three items related to improving the implementation of the joint action: availability of reference samples, anticipation of new synthetic drugs and amnesty bins analysis as an additional information source for detecting new synthetic drugs. They agreed that these items will be further discussed in 2003 in order to achieve healthy progress.

## Outputs

### Reports

- Conclusions of the Council's Horizontal Working Party on Drugs on the monitoring of GHB and ketamine on the basis of the EMCDDA/Europol progress report on this monitoring (Cordroque 24)
- 'Joint information from EMCDDA and Europol to the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs of the Council of the European Union in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs' (Cordroque 94)
- [\*'Report on the risk assessment of PMMA in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs'\*](#)
- [\*'Early-warning system on new synthetic drugs: Guidance on implementation'\*](#)
- Working group document on the improvement of the joint action's EWS following the EMCDDA workshop on the EWS on NSD of 26 November 2002

### Publications

- [\*'Report on the risk assessment of PMMA in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs'\*](#)
- [\*'Early-warning system on new synthetic drugs: Guidance on implementation'\*](#)

### News release

Council decision of 28 February 2002 defining PMMA as a new synthetic drug to be subject to control measures and criminal penalties in all EU Member States (OJ L 63/14, 6.3.2002)

For further information on the joint action see:

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/policy\\_law/joint\\_action.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/policy_law/joint_action.shtml)

## Monitoring national and Community strategies and their impact

(Strategies and impact analysis, programme P4)

### Overview of main achievements

The year 2002 has been marked by consolidating the work that was already implemented by P4 in the areas of: public expenditure (where we are still in the phase of conceptualisation); coordination and strategies (production of the report on national strategies and coordination); legal database (fine-tuning and improvement of data presented in the ELDD and insertion of data from candidate countries); legal analysis, both at national and European levels (production of three comparative studies on 'medicinal cannabis and its derivatives', 'the role of the quantity in the prosecution of drug users' and 'drugs and driving'); and of participating in the monitoring and evaluation process of the EU action plan on drugs (offline and online publication of the 'Baseline 1999' snapshot exercise, and contribution to the Commission's communication on the mid-term evaluation of the EU action plan). A considerable amount of work of collecting, monitoring and analysing the existing EU and EC legal framework and instruments on drugs was also accomplished and will certainly become one of the major activities of P4 in the years to come.

P4 has also started to feed and lead profound strategic reflection on the scientific methods and tools that could be relevant, feasible and useful for contributing to the monitoring, the analysis and the evaluation of national strategies and policies in the drugs field in the EU and of the EU action plan on drugs. As a step towards achieving this, it has started to develop internal scientific cooperation with other EMCDDA programmes (and tried to initiate external cooperation) and exchange of expertise with the P4 Scientific sub-Committee, scientific and research communities, etc.

## Projects

The different areas covered by the programme are separated into projects and are under the responsibility of a project manager.

### Drug legislation

#### Objectives

- To maintain and fine-tune information sources for the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD)
- To produce internally a series of comparative analyses on key issues to publish in the ELDD
- To expand the ELDD to EU law
- To assess translation costs
- To improve the quality of data presented in the ELDD (set up links, write abstracts, check the language)
- To establish methodology and requirements for the collection of drug laws within candidate countries

- To start inserting data from candidate countries into the ELDD
- To bring ELDD to a wider audience in order to disseminate legal and policy information
- To monitor and evaluate the impact of the ELDD promotion strategy

### Activities

A Legal Correspondent network was established in the candidate countries. The annual meeting of Legal Correspondents took place in Lisbon. A promotional campaign for ELDD was launched which is being monitored on an ongoing basis. The feasibility of linking ELDD to EU law was assessed as were the costs for translating ELDD.

### Outputs

- Publication of three comparative studies on ELDD
- Five candidate countries published on ELDD
- Summaries of national information on precursor legislation published
- [Contribution to chapter 2](#) of the 2002 *Annual report*
- Contribution to the briefing *Drugs in focus* – '[Drug users and the law](#)'

For further information see: <http://eldd.emcdda.eu.int>

## National drug strategies

### Objectives

#### National drug strategies:

- To describe EU Member States' strategies and coordination arrangements on drugs as a basis for assessment and analysis
- To increase awareness on strategic approaches to drug policies
- To identify methodology to assess the impact of national drug strategies (pm)

#### Public expenditure on drugs:

- To increase awareness on the cost of public policies and interventions in the field of drugs
- To assess and fine-tune methodology to estimate public expenditure in the field of drugs

### Activities

The year 2002 has been marked by the production of the report on national strategies and coordination, the finalisation of the report on public expenditure in the EU and the launching of its follow-up activities, as well as the contribution to other reports and publications of the Centre.

During the first semester the briefing *Drugs in focus* – ‘Drug users and the law’ and number 5 in the Insights series *Prosecution of drug users in the EU* were edited and published. At the same time visits were undertaken to the EU countries to collect data and information for processing into the report on ‘National strategies and coordination’. The latter, which responds to the request of the EU action plan on drugs, was presented at the meeting of the drug coordinators in December and will form the basis for further work at EU level.

In the public expenditure field, work undertaken has concentrated on fine-tuning the Kopp report, presented at the EMCDDA in September, and identifying follow-up measures. Two new initiatives have been undertaken in this line: a modelling test in selected countries with the collaboration of Professor Peter Reuter, and a feasibility study in the area of direct expenditure with Professor Kopp.

### Outputs

- EMCDDA Insights number 5: *Prosecution of drug users in the EU* (for executive summary see [http://www.emcdda.eu.int/multimedia/publications/insights/prosecution\\_executive\\_summary.pdf](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/multimedia/publications/insights/prosecution_executive_summary.pdf))
- EMCDDA briefing *Drugs in focus* – ‘[Drug users and the law](#)’
- Report: [Public expenditure on drugs in the EU](#)
- Report: [National strategies and coordination in the field of drugs in the European Union](#)
- [Contribution to chapter 2](#) of the 2002 *Annual report*

## European legal instruments on drugs

### Objectives

- To collect, monitor and analyse the existing EU and EC legal framework and instruments on drugs
- To analyse the information map on the judicial process and prosecution and conviction statistics
- To review definitions, data availability and a possible indicator for prosecution of drug users in the EU

### Activities

Several working papers were drawn up in the year: on the European legal instruments on drugs; on the EU ‘acquis’ on drugs; on the possibilities to extend the ELDD to European law; on the legal basis of the other European agencies; on the budget lines of the external action of the EC in the fight against drugs; and on the report of the European Parliament on the EU action plan (2000–2004). An EMCDDA paper on network cooperation was also co-drafted. A presentation note on the implementation of the EU action plan on drugs/Baseline 1999 snapshot was also written.

**Outputs**

- Draft report on the information map concerning the judicial process, prosecution statistics and conviction statistics

**EU action plan – focus on evaluation****Objectives**

- To contribute to the establishment of a baseline for the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004)
- To contribute to the mid-term evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004)
- To support the evaluation of the EU action plan

**Activities**

Activities in this area can be summed up as follows:

- contribution to the 2002 updating of the ‘Scoreboard’ of the Commission;
- contribution to the Commission’s communication on mid-term evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs.

**Outputs**

- Offline and online publication of the ‘Baseline 1999’ snapshot (Cordroque 72)

For further information see:

<http://snapshot.emcdda.eu.int> and [http://www.emcdda.eu.int/policy\\_law/eu.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/policy_law/eu.shtml)

## Reitox and Enlargement

**Overview of main achievements**

In January 2002, the final report of the external evaluation of the Reitox focal points and their contribution to the EMCDDA objectives and results was presented to the Management Board. The latter created a working group to advise the Executive Director of the EMCDDA in the preparation of a new operating framework for the Reitox system. The working group document, which was welcomed by the heads of focal points and by the Management Board, was later transformed into a shorter paper describing the Reitox operating framework and the EMCDDA’s participation in the financing of the focal points, which, in the future, will be based on a grant system. A final Management Board decision on the new operating framework was expected in January 2003.

Meetings of heads of focal points took place in February, June and November 2002. Further to a Bureau decision of March 2002, the coordinators of the 13 candidate countries national focal points are invited to attend all regular Reitox meetings. So far, this increase from 16 to 29 focal points has not created any operational problems.

The negotiations for 'EMCDDA membership' between the Commission and the 13 candidate countries to the European Union were launched in March 2002; first 'EMCDDA memberships' are expected in 2003. At the end of September 2002, the Phare project 'Cooperation EMCDDA—CEECs' was completed successfully. The new Phare project 'Participation of the candidate CEECs in the EMCDDA' started in November 2002. Its main objective is to make the national focal points of the ten candidate CEECs increasingly operational and to contribute to the implementation of the EMCDDA work programme.

The actions foreseen in the 2002 work programme were successfully completed. They mainly concerned: participating actively in the follow-up of the evaluation of the national focal points; animating the Reitox network and improving communication among the different partners; organising meetings and training activities (heads of focal points, working group on the follow-up of the external evaluation, training and conferences with the candidate countries, as well as the working group on guidelines); executing the 'core tasks' contracts; further harmonising the EMCDDA requests to focal points, as well as exercising quality control on the inputs from focal points and providing feedback to them.

The main achievements of the Phare Project 'Cooperation EMCDDA—CEECs' include: National Action Plans for the development of Drug Information Systems in the CEECs (NAPDIS), National reports from the CEECs, the 2002 *Report on the drug situation in the candidate CEECs* and the launch of the Reitox Academy. The coordinators of the focal points of Cyprus, Malta and Turkey participated in heads of focal points and Reitox Academy seminars. The EMCDDA carried out an assessment mission to these three countries.

## Reitox

### Reitox data and information quality and improvement

#### Objectives

- To complete the definition of a feedback mechanism for the Reitox tasks
- To improve data quality and comparability of the national reports and other national focal point outputs
- To provide feedback on key epidemiological indicators

#### Activities

The mechanism for improving the quality of data concerning the Reitox core tasks was further developed and implemented. Individual meetings with each national focal point as well as cluster meetings with groups of national focal points took place on data quality and related organisational aspects. The reporting guidelines for the national reports were harmonised. Permanent contact has been established with national focal points on reporting guidelines and on ways to improve the national reports. A working group with four focal points on the guidelines for the 2003 national reports was set up.

#### Outputs

- [Document on data quality and networking functionality](#)
- Feedback on national reports and standard tables, including input from the Scientific Committee

- Minutes of the working group on guidelines for 2003 national reports
- Guidelines for 2003 national reports, including selected issues and new standard tables

For further information on Reitox see: <http://www.emcdda.eu.int/partners/reitox.shtml>

## **Reitox network management**

### **Objectives**

- To animate and manage the network of the Reitox national focal points, thereby assuring the main partnership between the EMCDDA and the EU Member States as regards the collection and dissemination of drugs data and information
- To improve and revise the current Reitox system on the basis of the outcome of the external evaluation and its related working group's activities (including a revised contractual relationship between the EMCDDA and the Reitox national focal points)
- To improve and further develop the animation and management issues of the network generally (including the revision of the private Reitox extranet)

### **Activities**

#### **Network animation**

The Reitox network 'waking state' interface was animated and networking policies and strategies formulated. Coordination and support was provided to the focal points to assist them in achieving their activities for the EMCDDA.

#### **Network's functionality development and improvement**

The network's operating framework was developed and much work carried out on devising a suitable revised contractual relationship with the national focal points. The network's technical and content-related aspects were improved, notably through the further development of the private Reitox extranet.

Follow-up was provided for Reitox core activities through: communicating on reports and information delivery; the internal dissemination of the Reitox activities and results; the coordination of the EMCDDA information flow and requests to the national focal points; and managing and following up the financial and contractual aspects of the Reitox contracts.

Internal liaison and consultation involved coordinating the communications between the national focal points and EMCDDA staff involved; consulting with EMCDDA staff regarding national focal points activities and subsequent results and participating in the integration of candidate countries' focal points into the network.

### **Outputs**

- Draft 'Operating framework for the Reitox system' (to be adopted by the Management Board)
- Draft grant agreement with national focal points (to be adopted by the Management Board)
- Revised private Reitox extranet (both structure and content-related)

- Working documents and minutes of the 23rd, 24th and 25th Reitox heads of focal points meetings
- Working documents and minutes of the Reitox external evaluation working group

## Enlargement

### Cooperation with candidate countries (includes the implementation of the Phare—EMCDDA project)

#### Objectives

- To develop further the technical assistance project with the CEEC candidate countries
- To prepare the integration of the candidate countries in the activities of the EMCDDA
- To support and to start a cooperation project with Cyprus, Malta and Turkey
- To further develop the assessment methodology into an EU tool for assessment in third countries
- To develop the concept of a Reitox Academy and to prepare a draft business plan (including modules, profile of clients and operational costs)

#### Activities

The technical assistance project has been implemented successfully in all candidate CEECs, and was extended until the end of September 2002. An external evaluation and an external audit have been conducted and they provided useful recommendations for further improvements. A new contract with the Phare programme was signed at the end of November 2002.

All candidate CEECs have been progressively integrated into the activities of the Centre, covering all departments, with a priority given to the five key epidemiological indicators, to the ELDD and to the joint action on new synthetic drugs.

Cyprus, Malta and Turkey have been systematically invited to all meetings and training activities. Assessment exercises have been carried out using the same reference framework, and twinning projects are under preparation.

The assessment methodology used was presented and discussed in a joint meeting with DG AIDCO, and the first draft of a future publication is in preparation. A future Reitox Academy certification programme is under consideration, in cooperation with the European Commission.

The Reitox Academy was organised and implemented with the participation of Reitox national focal points both as trainers and trainees. A curriculum was prepared, including different training modules (Foundation course, Intensive courses, Specialised courses, Certification course). All training activities have been evaluated.

#### Outputs

- 10 national focal points appointed
- 13 assessment reports
- [13 country profiles](#) and scoreboard

- 10 draft National Action Plans on Drug Information Systems (NAPDIS)
- 7 national reports
- [2002 Annual report on the drug situation in candidate CEECs](#)
- Methodological handbook on the joint action on new synthetic drugs
- 5 national training activities
- Final activity report to the EC (and quarterly, inception and intermediary reports)
- External evaluation report and financial audit report
- [Reitox Academy](#): 7 sessions, 1 CD-ROM with the training materials and 1 new semi-public website

For further information on the candidate countries see: <http://candidates.emcdda.eu.int/>

## Communication and dissemination

### Offline publications

#### Objectives

- To produce printed publications, addressing the most important aspects of the drugs phenomenon in the EU and Norway and the candidate CEECs
- To produce a printed publication reflecting the main results and achievements of the EMCDDA in 2002
- To publish the EMCDDA budget in the EU official journal
- To produce publications in the framework of the joint action
- To consolidate and improve the EMCDDA specialised series – Monographs, Insights and Manuals
- To provide a high-quality editorial service

#### Activities

The [2002 Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway](#) was published in the [11 EU languages](#) – be it late in Dutch due to initial complications in the translation and production process – and also in [Norwegian](#). A particular effort was made to improve the structure and presentation of the report in order to render the information more accessible to the reader. An expanded [online version](#) in 12 languages was also prepared with supplementary graphics, [references and statistical tables](#).

The first [Annual report on the drug situation in the candidate CEECs](#) was also edited and produced.

In 2002, the EMCDDA published its [General report of activities 2001](#); one title in its *Insights* series and two Risk assessment reports. A further Risk assessment report is in its final stages of production.

Increasingly the website is used for the dissemination of project reports and summaries and an extensive amount of time was spent on editing such material for online dissemination.

In May, the EMCDDA organised and hosted a working group on editing with representatives from five European agencies. The aim was to share practical experiences of editing procedures, to discuss how problems are currently dealt with and to identify shortcomings/pitfalls so that training needs could be established. Joint training activities are to be followed up in 2003.

## Outputs

- [2002 Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway](#)
- [2002 Annual report on the drug situation in the candidate CEECs](#)
- [General report of activities 2001](#)
- [EMCDDA budget 2002](#)
- [Prosecution of drug users in Europe – varying pathways to similar objectives](#) (Insights 5)
- Risk assessment reports on [GHB](#) and [ketamine](#)
- 25 edited technical reports and executive summaries

Details of all the EMCDDA's publications can be found at: <http://www.emcdda.eu.int/infopoint/publications.shtml>

## Online publications

### Objectives

- To devise a common strategy and development plan for online publications at the EMCDDA
- To improve the Content Management Application (CMA)
- To further develop the public website
- To produce the 2002 *Annual report* online
- To function as a central interface for integrating existing projects into the overall online dissemination strategy, as well as for issues on development – the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD), EDDRA, Reitox and Enlargement, EIB, QED and Intranet
- To develop a prototype for an online Inventory of synthetic drugs and a joint action website

### Activities

A new version of the online publication strategy in 2002 made the original version of spring 2000 obsolete.

The most visible accomplishment during the current year is the change of the general website layout which was launched in June on the central website <http://www.emcdda.eu.int>

Special websites for the Management Board and for the snapshot project were also produced. The new layout was applied to other EMCDDA websites – QED and the ELDD. Work on the Content Management Application was carried out to simplify the interface.

Throughout the year people looking for extensive material on the drugs phenomenon turned to the EMCDDA's 2001 online edition of the *Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union*. The Centre decided to publish a complete and improved online version of the 2002 *Annual report* in all eleven official EU languages plus Norwegian.

A substantial number of activities were carried out for Enlargement. Apart from the public 2002 *Report on the drug situation in the candidate CEECs* online, a special service was created – the Reitox Academy training programme website, where access is restricted to all national focal points and to all the participants in the training activities.

The Legal Database (ELDD) served as a prototype for integrating multilingual information that is based on the CEEC languages and their character sets.

## Outputs

- Online publication strategy

### Online publications

- <http://www.emcdda.eu.int> (among others, new design), <http://annualreport.emcdda.eu.int> (new version in 12 languages), plus <http://ar2001.emcdda.eu.int> for last year's report
- <http://eldd.emcdda.eu.int/>
- <http://qed.emcdda.eu.int>
- <http://cma.emcdda.org>

### New services/links

- Snapshot site <http://snapshot.emcdda.eu.int>
- Management Board site: <http://mboard.reitox.emcdda.eu.int>
- Prototype of new synthetic drugs information system: <http://nsd.reitox.emcdda.org> and <http://nsd-info.emcdda.org>
- Reitox/Enlargement: <http://candidates.emcdda.eu.int>, <http://academy.emcdda.eu.int>

## Media relations and periodicals

The EMCDDA's media relations programme is built along three axes:

- 1) the distillation and proactive dissemination of news stories and quality information to the media;
- 2) interaction with the media and the provision of appropriate response services;

3) impact-assessment through follow-up and the preparation of press reviews.

The overall goal of the programme is to raise the visibility of the Centre as the European authority in the drugs field and to provide a high-quality information service to journalists. Tasks and activities in 2002 were conceived in line with the EMCDDA Dissemination and Communication Strategy and Action Plan, which regard the media as an important conduit of information from the EMCDDA to policy-makers and the general public.

### Objectives

- To produce, on a regular basis, the EMCDDA's bimonthly newsletter *Drugnet Europe* as an informative, news channel from the Centre
- To produce, on a regular basis, a new series of bimonthly EMCDDA Policy briefings, in line with the EMCDDA's Dissemination and Communication Strategy, thereby offering a tailor-made product to the Centre's primary target group (policy-makers)
- To prepare media-friendly information in line with the EMCDDA's Dissemination and Communication Strategy; promote EMCDDA products in the media; and increase media contacts
- To organise EMCDDA press events, including a Media day for the launch of the *Annual report* on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway and the *Report on the drug situation in the candidate CEECs*
- To prepare press reviews as a follow-up and impact-assessment exercise of the Centre's press actions
- To improve the image of the EMCDDA media products/materials in line with the new EMCDDA corporate identity project.

### Activities

In 2002, *Drugnet Europe* was released on a bimonthly basis. A new Spanish version brought the total number of languages up to five. A new series of bimonthly policy briefings, *Drugs in focus*, was launched in January 2002 and was produced in 12 languages.

Thirteen news releases were produced during the year and disseminated to journalists throughout Europe and other world regions. These focused on new EMCDDA product launches and key visits/events. Promotional mailings were also sent out to journalists on release of new EMCDDA products.

Journalist contacts increased in 2002, partly on account of a new registration function in the News and media services section of the website. This section of the website was updated in 2002. It is designed as a dynamic and useful online service for journalists and contains the EMCDDA's media-targeted products: news releases, special features articles, photos, images, quote bank, and registration possibilities. In the run-up to the launch of the 2002 *Annual report*, the Centre updated existing media contacts with the help of the Reitox network.

On 26 June, International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking, the EMCDDA organised a press breakfast for Lisbon-based Portuguese and foreign media. The theme of the event was HIV/AIDS. A 'Media day' was organised on 3 October launching the 2002 *Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway* and the *Report on*

*the drug situation in the candidate CEECs.* This consisted of a European launch of the reports to the media at a news conference at the European Parliament (Brussels); presentations to a core group of drug-specialised journalists; and the intensive dissemination of the report's findings throughout the EU and further afield.

Four internal press reviews were produced in 2002 to measure the impact of the EMCDDA's interaction with the media. An *Annual report* press review was prepared following the launch.

Throughout the year, the EMCDDA's media helpdesk provided the daily service of responding to journalists' requests. Design work was concluded in the autumn for a range of press materials under the Corporate Identity project. These will be launched in 2003.

### Outputs

- [Drugnet Europe](#) (6 editions in ES, DE, EN, FR, PT).
- [Drugs in focus](#) (6 editions in 11 EU languages plus Norwegian).
- 13 [news releases](#)
- 4 quarterly press reviews
- 1 *Annual report* press review

For further information on EMCDDA media relations see: [http://www.emcdda.eu.int/infopoint/news\\_media.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/infopoint/news_media.shtml)

### Dissemination and communication related activities

#### Objectives

- To complete the EMCDDA Corporate Identity project
- To draw up guidelines for the implementation of these new visual communication rules
- To increase multilingualism in EMCDDA products (particularly the more 'synthesised information')
- To develop strategic policy in the area of marketing in order to raise the profile of the agency and to draw the maximum input from each EMCDDA product
- To create a new set of marketing products following completion of the Corporate Identity project
- To market the EMCDDA and its work via fairs, exhibitions

#### Activities

In 2002, the EMCDDA completed a Corporate Identity project launched in September 2001. The project culminated in the production of an EMCDDA Corporate Identity Manual and CD-ROM which sets out communication rules for the agency, as well as framework designs and templates for all EMCDDA products. Staff guidelines were drawn up at the end of the year prior to the launch of the new image in January 2003 to ensure maximum implementation.

In line with the EMCDDA Dissemination and Communication Strategy, the agency's multilingual output increased in 2002, particularly with regard to synthesised materials. The *Annual report* was published in 12 languages (11 EU + Norwegian) as was a new series of briefings for policy-makers. The EMCDDA newsletter *Drugnet Europe* was produced for the first time in Spanish, bringing the total number of languages to five. Lengthier scientific reports were published in English only.

Marketing proposals relating to the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) and EMCDDA staff on mission were concluded in the first half of 2002, while an EMCDDA marketing strategy was drawn up at the end of the year for discussion in the Management Board. In addition, a full set of marketing products was designed in the framework of the Corporate Identity project for production in 2003. All EMCDDA products were promoted via its website and newsletter and new publications were presented to book reviewers at scientific journals via promotional mailings. The agency did not participate in the Frankfurt Book fair and Online Information 2002 for budgetary reasons.

### Outputs

- EMCDDA [Corporate Identity Manual](#) and CD-ROM
- EMCDDA Corporate Identity staff guidelines
- EMCDDA Marketing strategy
- Marketing action plan, ELDD
- Marketing action plan, EMCDDA staff on mission
- Promotional mailings

### Distribution and information

#### Objectives

- To ensure a permanent and rational distribution of the EMCDDA publications
- To ensure management of contact addresses from EMCDDA bodies, partners and targeted audiences
- To coordinate lists of key policy-makers in the EU Member States for the distribution of products such as policy briefings
- To manage stock and back-stock of EMCDDA publications and to monitor stock at EUR-OP
- To supply background information on the Centre's activities to European citizens

#### Activities

The distribution of new publications was coordinated and managed and dispatches to external conferences were made on request. Mailing lists were updated and subscriptions to publications logged. Print-run quantities were assessed for new publications in line with demand. Levels of stocks were monitored and invoices processed. Responses were provided to requests on a daily basis.

## Outputs

- List of EMCDDA mailing lists (up to 3 000 addresses and 45 000 subscriptions)
- List of policy-makers by countries
- Inventory of stock levels
- Responses to requests

## Documentation

### Objectives

- To manage the Documentation and Information Centre (DIC)
- To provide a high-quality internal information service on drugs and drug addiction covering all EMCDDA working areas
- To stimulate and support specific information needs – DSI (Dissemination of selective information) and to contribute to the successful completion of in-house research projects
- To provide external users with a qualitative tool to access the EMCDDA publications and reports
- To increase the visibility of the EMCDDA through making available internal publications and reports
- To participate in network activities in the documentary field with national, European and international partners and increase the visibility of the EMCDDA and its products

### Activities

The documentary activity constitutes a permanent task and the main achievements during 2002 focused on the following working areas:

Management of the Documentation and Information Centre: The processing of documentation involved the selection, acquisition, cataloguing and dissemination of information. Services dedicated to staff included bibliographies and the dissemination of publications. Bibliodatabase (Library Catalogue) was further developed. An exploratory study was carried out and proposal drawn up for the software migration of Bibliodatabase from StatusIQ to Microsoft SQL server, and from WinLib to WinLIB2000, in order to implement a better performing version.

Information requests from external and scientific audiences were dealt with. Working documents relating to documentation as well as to the framework of internal cooperation activities were prepared. A User's Guide containing the documentary procedures and guidelines adopted by the DIC was drawn up and the archives room organised.

European cooperation activities: Participation in the development of the 'ELISAD Gateway' project continued and working documents were prepared for this project. The 'Lisbon Gateway' meeting was organised and held from 6 to 8 February at the EMCDDA headquarters. Following this meeting the Centre's involvement and cooperation were detailed and a 'cooperation agreement' between both organisations established.

### **Outputs**

- Production of a monthly Journal, with the table of contents of the EMCDDA's serials collection
- Compilation of a User's Guide containing the documentary procedures and guidelines adopted by the DIC

For further information on EMCDDA documentation activities see

<http://oxford.emcdda.org/winlib/index.html> and

[http://www.emcdda.eu.int/infopoint/library\\_resources/serials.shtml](http://www.emcdda.eu.int/infopoint/library_resources/serials.shtml)

january  
february

march

april

may

june

july

august

september

october

november

december

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## Chapter 2

### Supporting activities

#### Administrative support

##### Overview of main achievements

Attention focused on continuing to implement the relevant measures of the EMCDDA reform. This entailed in particular:

- the refinement of instruments and procedures for planning, monitoring, implementing and reporting the work of the EMCDDA and the allocation/use of its resources;
- the implementation of the EMCDDA strategy for human resources; and
- the assessment of the EMCDDA's present and expected needs in terms of real estate infrastructure and the solutions available to cope with the inadequacy of the working space provided by the current premises of the Centre in Lisbon.

##### Human and material resources

###### Objectives

- To implement the internal reform process in the area of human resources, to ensure the daily management of human resources and to continue implementation of the EMCDDA's human resources policy as adopted by the Management Board in 2001
- To ensure the daily management of the material resources

###### Activities and outputs

During the year in question, a number of key posts were filled (Head of P4, Head of P1). In order to facilitate inter-institutional mobility and provide the opportunity for temporary staff to become permanent officials, an internal competition was organised at the Centre. Four permanent posts were filled (and seven staff members were placed on a waiting list pending the creation of further permanent posts).

A paper on equality of opportunities was prepared for implementation in 2003.

In the area of material resources, the effective daily management of the EMCDDA's material resources was assured.

##### Financial and accounting management

In 2002, key financial decisions taken by the EMCDDA Management Board included: a decision to offer the Director discharge on the implementation of the 2000 budget; the adoption of the 2002 budget of € 9 412 500; and the adoption of the EMCDDA's 2003 preliminary draft budget of € 9 998 256.

The budgetary figure for 2002 are presented in the tables that follow.

Budgetary provisions and appropriations, 2002		
Title	Description	EUR
<b>1</b>	<b>Expenditure relating to persons working with the office</b>	
	Staff in active employment	4 947 602
	▪ Other staff-related expenditure (exchange of officials, etc )	42 000
	<b>Total under Title 1</b>	<b>4 989 602</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure</b>	
	Investment in immovable property, rental of buildings and associated costs	289 800
	Data processing	425 425
	Movable property and associated costs	145 640
	Current administrative expenditure+ Postal charges and telecommunications	226 425
	Socio-medical infrastructure	41 955
	<b>Total under Title 2</b>	<b>1 129 245</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution</b>	
	Statutory meetings	270 000
	Expenditure on formal and others meetings +Representative expenses	330 465
	Studies, surveys, consultations	174 500
	Publishing	806 404
	European Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction Reitox	1 500 000
	Missions	212 284
	<b>Total under Title 3</b>	<b>3 293 653</b>
	<b>Total core budget</b>	<b>9 412 500</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Expenditure relating to other subsidies</b>	
	EC financing of specific projects	
	PHARE financing for implementing pre-accession strategy	943 861
<b>10</b>	<b>Other expenses (reserve)</b>	
	<b>Total budget</b>	<b>10 356 361</b>

Execution of the budget: Credit consumption, 2002 (Commitments)		
Title	Description	% consumption of available credits
<b>1</b>	<b>Staff</b>	
	Staff salaries, allowances, etc	99.51%
<b>2</b>	<b>Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure</b>	88.26%
<b>3</b>	<b>Operating expenditure</b>	98.31%
	<b>Total consumption (Titles 1, 2, 3 )</b>	<b>97.74%</b>

EMCDDA balance sheet for the financial years 2001 and 2000 : Assets		
Assets	2001	2000
<b>Fixed assets</b>		
	(3 781 687.70)	3 827 537.75
• Buildings	2 950 000.00	
• Installation and furniture	150 956.85	
• Vehicles	46 784.56	
• Information Technology	633 946.29	
• Depreciation 94 –2001	-557 194.96	
• Surplus value	4 987.98	
<b>Stocks</b>		
• Office equipment	10 467.53	11 725.96
<b>Current assets</b>		
• Grant to be received from EC	36 350.00	36 350.00
• Specific grants to be received	38 589.33	100 684.82
• VAT to be recovered from Portugal	27 796.97	3 026.03
• Sundry debtors	37 771.88	43 465.28
• Payments on specific subsidies	1 951.96	1 318.24
<b>Cash accounts</b>		
• Banks	3 925 420.54	4 372 401.77
• Imprest account	53.26	4 000.00
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>7 307 882.19</b>	<b>8 400 509.85</b>

EMCDDA balance sheet for the financial years 2001 and 2000: Liabilities		
Liabilities	2001	2000
<b>Fixed capital</b>		
Own capital	3 792 155.23	3 839 263.71
Balance for the financial year	82 046.89	2 075 607.24
Grant to be received from EC	36 350.00	36 350.00
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Specific grants (to be paid)	38 589.33	100 684.82
VAT to be paid from Portugal	27 796.97	3 026.02
Sundry creditors	44 242.21	38 954.02
Earmarked revenue Phare	640 767.34	
Earmarked revenue Tser	43 086.74	
Revenue collected to be reused	46 460.31	
Regulatory carry-over provision	2 185 426.59	1 960 301.05
Budgetary authority carry-over provision	270 300.00	233 579.98
Re-use accounts	100 660.58	112 743.00
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>7 307 882.19</b>	<b>8 400 509.85</b>

Out-turn account		
Revenue and expenditure for the financial years 2001 and 2000		
Revenue	2001	2000
• European Commission grant	8 750 000.00	8 213 650.00
• Norway grant	398 750.00	
• Bank interest	99 192.41	
• Phare EC grant – earmarked revenue	1 056 139.00	
• Tser project – earmarked revenue EC	77 722.67	
• Carry-over revenue from 2000 – Tser project	6 347.84	
Total revenue EC grant + Norway + Bank interest (A)	9 247 942.41	8 213 650.00
Total revenue (EC grant + Norway + Phare)	10 204 889.00	
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>10 400 468.74</b>	
<b>Expenditure</b>		
• Title 1: Staff expenditure		
– Payments	4 026 978.36	3 875 935.14
– Automatic carry-overs on title 1-C8-2002	311 090.49	112 433.87
– Non-automatic carry-overs on title 1-C2-2002	116 626.00	76 630.99
• Title 2: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous administrative expenditure		
– Payments	560 480.83	681 771.48
– Automatic carry-overs on title 2-C8-2002	571 915.17	339 659.43
– Non-automatic carry-overs on title 2-C2-2002	24 427.00	13 569.09
• Title 3: Operating expenditure		
– Payments	1 882 740.07	1 498 412.35
– Automatic carry-overs on title 3-C8-2002	1 302 420.93	1 508 207.75
– Non-automatic carry-overs on title 3-C2-2002	129 247.00	143 379.90
• Title 1/2/3-RO: Phare		
– Payments	415 372.46	-
– Automatic carry-overs on title 3-C8-2002	640 766.60	-
• Title 4-RO: Tser project		
– Payments	40 983.77	-
– Automatic carry-over on title 4-RO-2002	43 086.74	-
• Title 4-RO: SocexDrug		
– Payments	12 950.94	-
Total expenditure Title 1/2/3 + automatic and non automatic carry-over (B)	8 925 925.85	
Total expenditure Title 1/2/3/4/earmarked rev. automatic and non automatic carry-over	1 153 160.51	8 250 000.00
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>10 079 086.36</b>	
Out-turn for the financial year		
• Balance of 2001 –(A)-(B)	322 016.15	495 148.10
• Cancelled appropriations	319 272.49	
• Depreciation 94–2000	-516 821.50	
• Depreciation 2001	-40 373.46	
• Extraordinary balance	-2 047.20	
• Balance carried over from the previous year	0	2 075 607.24
<b>Balance for the financial year</b>	<b>82 046.89</b>	<b>2 075 607.24</b>

## Planning and evaluation

### Objectives

- To ensure the management and development of the EMCDDA tools for planning, monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- To assure technical support to the management of internal coordination
- To provide in-house legal assistance and advice, particularly with regard to the revision of the EMCDDA financial rules

### Activities

The EMCDDA project-based instruments and procedures for planning, monitoring, reporting and assessing the work of the Centre were consolidated in accordance with the activity based management (ABM) and activity based budgeting (ABB) principles.

Further measures to decentralise internal management were prepared and implemented in order to improve the execution of the EMCDDA work programme. These measures build on the existing project-based planning and reporting system, focusing on the achievement of objectives and results, while developing evaluation procedures.

The project manager also participates in the inter-Agencies working party, chaired by the European Commission's services, aimed at contributing to the preparation of the new framework financial regulation for the EC Agencies, in accordance with the new financial rules applicable to the EC budget.

### Outputs

- EMCDDA work programme and action plan for 2002, budget 2002 (published in the EU Official Journal), draft work programme 2003, draft budget 2003, preliminary draft budget 2004
- Quarterly reports on the implementation of the programmes and projects of the EMCDDA 2002 work programme

## Information technology

### Overview of main achievements

2002 was a year concentrating on infrastructure. Following a situation of severe understaffing in 2001, a sound basis for defining and starting the implementation of a medium-term strategy for the IT team and the IT infrastructure needed to be established.

The most important projects in keywords were: the snapshot website; the new EMCDDA public website; *Annual report* online; deployment of a central database server; several security and network performance upgrades; change of Internet services provider; preparation for staff to access email boxes from extra-muros; upgrade of system providing network file shares; CD-ROM system image for user desktops; and revamp of the data centre layout.

The programme pertaining to stabilising IT staffing started in autumn 2001 was a key element to the success of the ongoing work. In parallel, in the context of the infrastructure stabilisation programme, competencies are being developed in every core IT area.

### Electronic dissemination systems and IT advice projects

#### Objectives

- To ensure a very high level of reliability, and the appropriate development of the functionality of the EMCDDA electronic dissemination systems
- To plan appropriately the future development of all online products
- To improve the functionality of the software systems in use
- To assure the technical maintenance of the websites WWW, ELDD, VLIB, *Annual report* online, EIB, Intranet, Reitox, QED
- To provide continuous project advice on WWW, ELDD, EDDRA, VLIB, *Annual report* online, WINLIB, EIB, Intranet, Reitox, QED
- To investigate and prepare the integration of additional projects
- To maintain the Unix server

#### Activities

The new Unix server 'Nottingham' was integrated. Research was carried out on Apache web server software and its integration into ColdFusion environment and, similarly, on IPlanet Web Server 6, and a comparison of results was made. Subsequently a life environment for Apache was set up. Groupware was also investigated.

Special components were developed for a central authentication for different projects and similar horizontal modules were developed to be used across several projects. Bugs in externally developed projects, such as ELDD, were fixed.

Project advice was provided to several projects, for example, to the Reitox/Enlargement team in the preparation of the tender for the website of the candidate countries' report.

Research was carried out on software development methodology and project management approaches for software-related projects.

A project inventory document for online projects at the EMCDDA was prepared, which was used by the Internal Management Coordination Committee (IMCC) as a basis for prioritising development tasks for 2002/2003.

### **Outputs**

- New web services for Management Board, Snapshot and other projects on the new server 'Nottingham', which covers both server maintenance and new project integration
- Priority document for the IMCC

New services/links: <http://snapshot.emcdda.eu.int>, <http://candidates.emcdda.eu.int> and <http://mboard.reitox.emcdda.eu.int>, <http://academy.emcdda.eu.int>,

## **Networking and Internet security**

### **Objectives**

- To ensure a very high level of reliability and functionality of the EMCDDA networking components
- To conceptualise the integration of the new office into the network
- To ensure a very high level of reliability and functionality of access to Internet and other networks
- To improve data security
- To improve data protection
- To improve protection against aggressive viruses

### **Activities**

A new Antivirus server was set up at the firewall level and an upgrade made of the firewall software. The network was migrated to a new Internet Service Provider in order to obtain better service. Cooperation was provided on the question of a new office building and re-arrangement of the server room and network settings, integration of new racks and network equipment were carried out.

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## Chapter 3

### Management activities

### Statutory bodies and executive management

#### Management Board

##### Activities and main decisions

At the 23rd meeting of the Management Board in Lisbon on 16 to 18 January, the Board adopted amongst others: the 2002 work programme; the Scientific Committee's work programme; the General report of activities 2001; a budget of € 9 412 500 for 2002; a preliminary draft budget of € 9 998 256 for 2003; a carry-over of € 270 000 from the year 2001 to 2002; a part of the implementing rules related to staff matters; and elected Mrs Magistris and Mrs Garzon as members of the Bureau. The Board also gave discharge to the Director for the implementation of the 2001 budget. It further discussed UNDCP annual reporting, the external evaluation of the Reitox network, the five key indicators and the cooperation with the European Commission in this field, and the EMCDDA's external relations. The Board was also informed of the main decisions/discussions in the Bureau and the main EMCDDA activities.

At the 24th meeting of 3 to 5 July, the Board decided to forward for the next Management Board meeting a more detailed paper concerning Reitox and to opt for a grant based system of up to € 110 000 per Member State. It also decided to modify the guidelines for national reports to enable data needed for the UNDCP ARQ to be directly extracted and reported by the Member States and endorsed the draft addendum to the Memorandum of Understanding between the EMCDDA and UNDCP. Amongst other issues the Board also designated Mr B. De Ruyver and Mr Y. Bisiou as additional members to the Scientific Committee, took note of the paper on the implementation progress and perspectives on the five key indicators, took note of the state of play of the 2002 *Annual report* and decided on the approach for the structure of the 2003 *Annual report*, gave mandate to the Bureau to discuss the reflection paper on the role of the EMCDDA/ European Commission and Management Board, approved the proposed procedure as regards the building and decided to launch the new corporate identity image during the Board's next meeting. The Danish delegation presented the elements of their Presidency Programme which were relevant for the EMCDDA.

#### Bureau

##### Activities and main decisions

In 2002, the Bureau met four times in Lisbon, once in Brussels <sup>(1)</sup>.

At its meeting of 16 January 2002, the Bureau prepared the meeting of the Management Board of 16 to 18 January. It adopted a document estimating the impact of Enlargement on the EMCDDA and its work, and agreed that after receiving comments by members of the Management Board, the Chair and the Director would decide upon the new corporate identity for the Centre. The Bureau also supported the extension of the terms of reference of the Budgetary Committee.

At its meeting of 27 March, the Bureau discussed the draft action plan for the implementation of the 2002 work programme. The Bureau took note of the state of play of the work of the Reitox

<sup>(1)</sup> 16 January (Lisbon), 27 March (Lisbon), 17 May (Lisbon), 3 October (Brussels) and 4 December (Lisbon).

working group and agreed that the candidate countries could participate in this working group from June onwards. It further agreed on the procedure for selecting additional members of the Scientific Committee.

At its meeting of 17 May, the Bureau mainly discussed the document from the Reitox working group which presented different options regarding the grant system to the national focal points, and prepared the Management Board meeting in July. The Bureau welcomed the first quarterly report on the implementation of the work programme and expressed support for the decentralisation plan. Furthermore, it agreed on the structure of the 2002 *Annual report* and commented on the production process of the 2003 *Annual report*. The issue of the building was examined, and the Bureau welcomed the interim solution proposed by the EMCDDA to relocate some of the staff to a building nearby the Centre until a new building was found.

The Bureau discussed in depth at its meeting on 3 October the summary paper required by the Management Board in July on the framework for the functioning of the Reitox system and asked for revisions. Further to the decision taken by the Management Board to introduce a grant system for the EMCDDA's participation in the financing of the national focal points, the Bureau commented on the draft contract for grant agreement prepared by the EMCDDA in collaboration with the European Commission, which should be approved by the Management Board. It was decided that the Bureau would comment by written procedure on the role of the EMCDDA and new medium-term perspectives and discuss the issue in a further meeting. Concerning the real estate issue, the Bureau saw the necessity to visit some buildings short listed by the EMCDDA. The production schedule of the 2003 *Annual report* was approved. The Bureau took note of the second quarterly report on the work programme implementation.

The meeting of 4 December was given to discussing the role of the EMCDDA and new medium-term perspectives, to visiting buildings in Lisbon and taking a decision on this issue, and to preparing the January Management Board meeting.

## Scientific Committee

### Activities, main discussion points and results

At the 17th meeting of the Scientific Committee from 4 to 5 April 2002, progress reports were presented on the external evaluation of the Reitox focal points as well as on the implementation process of the next EU framework research programme (2002–2006).

During this session, the thematic subcommittees of the Scientific Committee, set up in accordance with its work plan for the period 2001–2003, convened for the first time. The four subcommittees – corresponding to the Centre's main working areas – concentrated on the work to be carried out by each subcommittee in view of providing a clear input to the scientific targets of the Centre's work programme.

Following this meeting, and with the purpose of assisting the EMCDDA in guaranteeing the scientific quality of the Centre's *Annual report*, the committee provided feedback on the information to be used in the 2002 and 2003 draft *Annual reports*. The committee was also invited to provide comments on the EMCDDA's template for the evaluation of the 2002 national reports and on the draft 2003 national reporting guidelines and standard tables.

The EMCDDA's Scientific Committee held its 18th meeting in Lisbon from 12–13 December and gave a positive opinion on the Centre's 2003 draft work programme.

The Committee welcomed both of its roles in quality assurance of the work of the national focal points at national level and at European level within the Centre.

The Committee also discussed the achievements of the Centre in 2002. Additionally, it analysed within its subcommittees the different actions foreseen by all projects for 2003.

Finally, the members acknowledged the work that has been achieved by the EMCDDA's operational programmes, despite the fact that there were limited human and financial resources available.

## Internal communication and quality management

### Internal communication

#### Objectives

With the personnel of the EMCDDA now numbering about 70, an organised framework for internal communication has become an important issue, in order to facilitate the flow of information in all directions and to avoid the risks deriving from lack of information and misinformation. The internal communication effort ensures that the different levels of the organisation and the officials involved are able to share their views in order to better cooperate in achieving the EMCDDA's objectives.

#### Activities

The Internal Communications Manager (ICM) assures the day-to-day management and coordination of internal communication, namely through internal publications, formal and informal communication fora and other means.

Since June 2002, the ICM has made an inventory of the fields where internal communication could be better or where it is lacking. In June 2002, a seminar on internal communication allowed a definition of the subject to be drawn up and identified the areas for new and better internal communication.

A Common Information System (SIC) is now available to manage online the missions, the holidays and all the administrative information about the employees. It was set up in collaboration with the Administration and Training Department.

Attention has also focused on internal security information where rules and training are being drawn up.

The day-to-day internal information made available to staff is coordinated by the ICM in collaboration with all departments. In particular, this includes publishing online news updates and making available internal working documents. The ICM is also closely involved in the process of decentralisation.

An internal newsletter is in preparation which will be available both in electronic and printed form. Work on redesigning the Intranet is also being carried out.

## Quality management

### Objectives

The EMCDDA sets out five objectives along the way to total quality:

- user satisfaction;
- product quality;
- development of the Reitox network;
- staff satisfaction; and
- in-house productivity.

The Quality Management policy will offer everyone – management and staff, at their individual levels of responsibility – a series of tools to enable them to achieve these objectives.

### Activities

In 2002, quality management focused on implementing a training programme to reinforce staff's management skills with courses organised for the whole of the office on project management, conflict management and time management.

An internal course on managing quality improvement projects was held and attended by 15 volunteers. Furthermore, a targeted course on human resource management tools was organised for the department concerned.

The quality manager participated in the facilitation of a new appraisal system adopted by the Commission and organised an internal course on how to carry out appraisals for all evaluators.

### Outputs

A number of projects are in the pipeline and about to yield first results:

- a quality model – combining elements of the Australian Quality Model and various public sector models – will be proposed to the IMCC before the end of 2002 and implemented in the coming year;
- a web-based training course on quality management in English, French and Portuguese was made available to all EMCDDA staff;
- work has commenced on helping one of our focal points to achieve certification – a move which will hopefully encourage other focal points to follow.

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## Chapter 4

### Cooperation with EU bodies and international partners

#### Institutional liaison

##### European Parliament

In 2002, the EMCDDA followed discussions in the European Parliament regarding the EU drug phenomenon. On 2 October, the Centre presented its 2002 *Annual report* to the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs prior to its official launch on 3 October at the European Parliament.

##### Council of the European Union

The EMCDDA participated as an expert body, along with Europol, in all meetings of the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HWPD) of the Council of the European Union as well as in the preparatory meetings at the request of the Presidency. The main achievements include: the adoption by the Council on 28 February of a decision to place under control the new synthetic drug PMMA; the presentation to the HWPD by EMCDDA and Europol of a Joint report on the one-year monitoring of GHB and ketamine undertaken in 2001 at the request of the Council and of a Joint information note on a number of new synthetic drugs which were detected in the European Union.

The EMCDDA also participated in the meetings of national drug coordinators organised by the Spanish Presidency in Salamanca and by the Danish Presidency in Brussels. At the Brussels meeting, the EMCDDA presented its study on Strategies and coordination in the field of drugs in the European Union undertaken with the cooperation of the European Commission.

##### European Commission

The EMCDDA pursued close cooperation with various Directorates of the European Commission:

- Drugs Coordination Unit, Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs: cooperation in exploring the best ways to support implementation of the five key epidemiological indicators in Member States. The EMCDDA participated actively in the preparation of the Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on the mid-term evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004) and delivered to the Commission with the support of its focal points and Europol a baseline for the EU action plan on drugs.
- Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection: contribution to the committee of the Community action programme for the prevention of drug dependence and to the preparation of the drug-related aspects of the draft 2003 work programme of the programme of Community action in the field of Public Health (2003–2008).
- Directorate-General for Research: the EMCDDA cooperated in the follow-up to the DG RTD workshop on the priorities for drug-related research (VI Framework Programme). It also participated in the call for expressions of interest to identify research actions for specific programme topics as a basis for preparing the work programmes of the VI Framework Programme. Presentations were made by DG RTD at the two EMCDDA Scientific Committee meetings on the objectives and instruments of.
- Eurostat: the EMCDDA cooperated closely on the topic of drug-related deaths. Eurostat participated in the working group on the five key indicators.

### European Union agencies

The EMCDDA participated in several meetings of the EU decentralised agencies.

## International cooperation

### Objectives

- To establish cooperation mechanisms with the relevant partners at international level
- To provide support to the EMCDDA Executive Director regarding external activities

### Activities

A revision to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the UNDCP and the EMCDDA was made, identifying a number of concrete cooperation activities relating to P1, P2, P3 and P4 activities. A signing ceremony between the UNDCP and EMCDDA Executive Directors took place in Vienna on 3 July 2002.

EMCDDA officials attended a number of important international meetings:

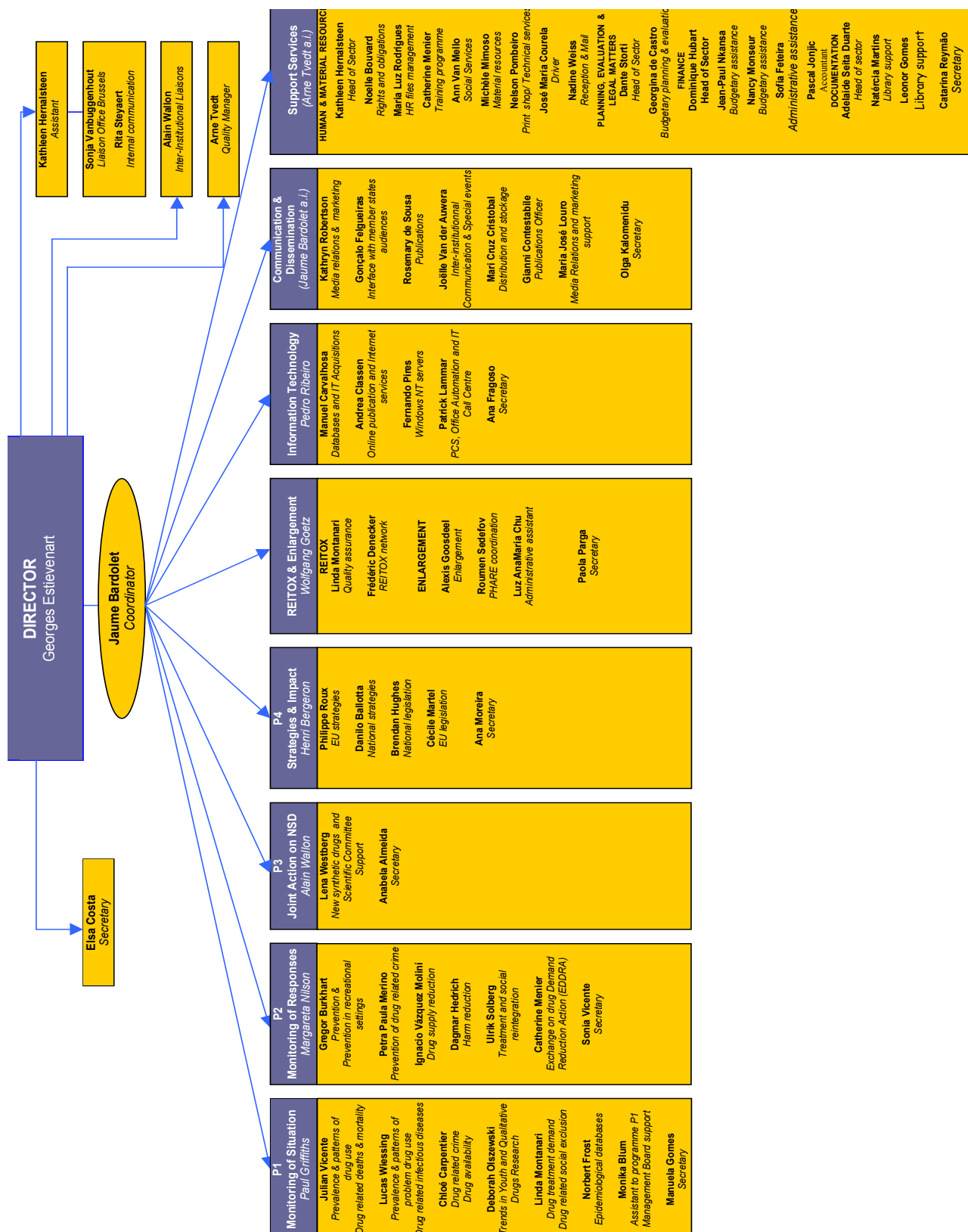
- Plan Nacional sobre Drogas, on 9 January 2002, Madrid;
- 45th UNDCP Commission of Narcotic Drugs, from 11 to 15 March 2002, Vienna;
- Airports Group of the Council of Europe, from 10 to 12 April 2002, Madrid;
- Interpol Legal Service Director on 5 April 2002, Lisbon;
- Pompidou Group Permanent Correspondent meeting on 18 and 19 April 2002, Strasbourg;
- CICAD 31st Regular Session, from 23 to 26 April 2002, Washington;
- Meeting with EC TAXUD DG on 25 June 2002, Brussels;
- CICAD 32nd Regular Session, from 2 to 6 December 2002, Mexico;
- Pompidou Group Permanent Correspondent meeting from 11 to 13 December 2002, Strasbourg.

### Outputs

- Addendum and Annex to the MoU between UNDCP and EMCDDA.

## Annex

## Organigramme



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## About the EMCDDA

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) is one of the decentralised agencies set up by the European Union to carry out specialised technical or scientific work.

Its role is to gather, analyse and disseminate 'objective, reliable and comparable information' on drugs and drug addiction and, in doing so, provide its audiences with a sound and evidence-based picture of the drug phenomenon at European level.

Among the Centre's target groups are policy-makers who use this information to help formulate coherent national and Community drug strategies. Also served are professionals and researchers working in the drugs field and, more broadly, the European media and general public.

EMCDDA website: <http://www.emcdda.eu.int>



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