European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

2006

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INCLUDING 'ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT OF THE EMCDDA'S AUTHORISING OFFICER'

European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Rua da Cruz de Santa Apolónia 23-25, 1149-045 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel. (351) 218 11 30 00 • Fax (351) 218 13 17 11
info@emcdda.europa.eu • http://www.emcdda.europa.eu

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Foreword

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction hereby presents its twelfth General report of activities to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission and the Member States, following its adoption by the Management Board in May 2007. The report provides an account of the EMCDDA's activities and outputs in 2006, the final year of its fourth three-year work programme (2004–2006). It is the second report to be submitted by the Centre since Wolfgang Götz took up position as Director, and the extensive list of delivered projects at the end of this report suggests that the Centre is in good hands.

What is striking about this report is the extent to which the EMCDDA has matured over the years. The Centre is now showing signs of its full potential and global resonance.

The 2006 Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe reached more people in more countries than ever before. The Centre has now consolidated its position as the most reliable — and respected — source of data on illicit drug use across Europe. Looking back at the 2004–2006 work programme, the Centre has played a significant role in welcoming the new Member States, bringing them quickly up-to-speed on the way Europe monitors the drugs phenomenon. Work naturally remains to be done on the quality and comparability of our data, and in our analysis we must be continually cautious about drawing conclusions that are fully backed up by evidence. But to have reached this level in such a short time is a significant achievement.

Throughout 2006, EU institutional cooperation was frequent and productive. The EMCDDA continues to elicit strong interest and dialogue at the key event in the EMCDDA calendar, the presentation in November of the Annual report to the European Parliament. During 2006, the Centre also stressed the importance of maintaining contacts at all levels of the EU institutions: with the Commission, in particular DG Justice, Freedom and Security and DG Sanco; with the Parliament, especially the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs; and with the Council. Notable events in 2006 were visits to the Centre from President Barroso and Commissioner Frattini. The Centre continues to have strong relationships with its sister EU agencies. It had strong contacts with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) which became operational in 2005, and with Europol. I also congratulate the Director for having been nominated coordinator of the agencies from March 2008 for one year.

As we close off 2006 with this report, it is important to underline the raison-d'être of the Centre, which has never been more strong. Prices of many illicit drugs have dropped in Europe. There is evidence of increasingly problematic cocaine and cannabis use. And there are polydrug binge patterns which are putting the health of young people at risk. Any response to such trends must be well-informed in order to be well-targeted. The EMCDDA supplies this information.

In submitting this report, I would like to express my gratitude to our Vice-Chairperson, Mr Ralf Löfstedt, my colleagues of the Management Board and its Executive Committee, and of the Scientific Committee for their commitment to the objectives of the agency. My special thanks go to the staff of the Centre, my personal assistants, and to all members

of our Reitox national focal points. All of you are vital to the functioning of the EMCDDA, and our proven spirit of positive cooperation is an excellent basis for EMCDDA's next three-year work programme.

Marcel Reimen
Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board

Introduction

In the last EMCDDA report I highlighted that 2005 was very much a year for orientation. After taking up my position as Director, I prioritised a smooth transition from my predecessor, set strategic objectives, restructured management, planned resources and set in motion a number of vital administrative procedures. In short, a roadmap was laid out for subsequent years.

By contrast, 2006 can be seen as a year of road building at the Centre. The Centre's founding regulation was recast in December 2006, broadening the scope of the centre in the area of monitoring new trends and polydrug use. New staff were recruited, in particular a head of human resources, a new head of one of the scientific units and several scientific experts. So at the end of 2006 the Centre was stronger than ever before, numbering 87 staff as opposed to 72 in 2005. Substantial effort was made to ensure new recruits were welcomed and given the resources they need to become productive. Investment was also channelled into new technology, in particular the Fonte system for gathering data, and improvements on the EMCDDA website and intranet. On the administrative front, 2006 saw a number of innovations, notably in relation to systems of staff appraisal and stronger administrative management of contractual relationships with the Reitox network. Many of these tasks entailed substantial investment for which the benefits will only be reaped in the years to come.

When mentioning such innovations and new recruits, it is easy to lose sight of the overall picture of consolidation and continuity. The Centre's day-to-day activities continued apace. It finalised the adaptations following the May 2004 staff regulation reforms. And much work involved closing off the projects from the previous three-year work programme and validating its successor, the 2007–2009 work programme. The new work programme is bold, sets strict targets and assumes strong teamwork and an ability to execute projects efficiently.

Quality outputs were produced throughout 2006. The Annual report remains the key product by which the Centre's work and impact is measured by European decision makers and citizens. In 2006 it benefited from continued improvement in terms of underlying indicators and comparability, with improved coverage in a number of tables, in particular among the newer Member States. It also benefited from stronger-than-ever positioning and placement, achieving its highest ever visibility in the European media. The EMCDDA is increasingly referenced by journalists, analysts and researchers across Europe, strengthening the Centre's claim to being the key reference point on illicit drugs in Europe.

During 2006 the Centre also increased cooperation and contacts with its institutional partners such as the Commission, Parliament and Council, and worked on a number of high profile projects with peer organisations such as Europol, the UNODC, WHO and WCO. International relations were also a strong feature of activities, with fruitful contacts with the US, Russia and Latin America. In Lisbon, frequent negotiations were held with the Portuguese authorities on the Centre's move to a new building — the Ribeira das Naus complex. This time next year I hope to report that that the Centre's units have been re-united in a single premises, sharing facilities with our colleagues at the European Maritime Safety Agency.

While the road has been firmly laid during 2006, challenges and opportunities remain. There are statistical challenges involved with the diversity of a Europe which now numbers nearly 500 million people. Today the EMCDDA reports on 29 countries, compared to 16 in 2002. Perhaps because of this diversity, Europe also remains somewhat under-represented in the research literature, which tends towards anglocentrism. So the EMCDDA has a role to play in collecting and communicating European knowledge, best practices and expertise on drugs to an international audience. Nonetheless, the Centre must always remain focused on what we do best: monitoring the European situation. The latest Annual report published worrying findings about cocaine and synthetic drugs use, and this is something that Europe must respond to.

I would like to thank the members of the Management Board for their valued input and cooperation. Most of all, I would also like to thank my staff for the commitment they show every day in building the Centre's reputation and expertise. With every year, the body of data collected by the Centre becomes richer, and the possibility for identifying and measuring long-term trends greater.

Drugs remain a hot-button issue in Europe, and more than ever there is a need for the Centre's work to enlighten public policy.

Wolfgang Götz
Director, EMCDDA

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Chapter 1
Chapter I: Synthesis of main results compared with objectives of 2006 work programme

The 2006 work programme ([1]) brought to completion the EMCDDA's three-year work programme (2004–2006). This section provides a summary of the main activities of the Centre during the year, organised according to the priorities set in the 2006 work programme. Note that a more detailed description of activities by programme area can be found in Chapter II.

Priority 1

Continuation/follow up of the 2005 work programme

This priority embraced three main areas:

• **Consolidating and implementing the EMCDDA data storage and retrieval system for quantitative and qualitative information.** Following needs evaluation and specifications during 2005, substantial work was carried out in 2006 on *Fonte*, the EMCDDA's new internet-based system for data collection. Work on *Fonte* was supplementary to continuing updates to the existing *EISDD* database, in particular placing significant workload on the Centre's Epidemiology, crime and markets (EPI) unit. A system was developed from January to August, and was tested with the migration of historical (pre-2006) data in the last quarter of 2006. Full migration to *Fonte* is gradual and scheduled for the period 2007–2008. Substantial cooperation with the Reitox national focal points will be needed throughout the launch period of the application, although initial feedback during 2006 was encouraging.

With regard to qualitative information, the Scientific partners and documentation (SCD) unit enhanced networking with the European and international scientific research community in the area of drugs and addiction, and appointed a new head of the Centre's documentation centre. The EMCDDA continued to focus on aggregating research in electronic form, subscribing to the main electronic journals services, exploring new methods for managing references and citations, and enhancing its literature search service. An electronic library service was conceptualised during the year, and recruitment was launched for a new research information manager, expected to start during 2007.

• **Executing EMCDDA core tasks essential to implementing, developing and maintaining the existing instruments and mechanisms for data collection and analysis of the drug phenomenon.** In what has become a routine process of continuous improvement, the EMCDDA's key indicators continued to be refined across-the-board in 2006. Notable work took place in 2006 in several areas relating to core indicators and data collection: stimulant trends; trends in intensive cannabis use; testing of the new ESPAD (school survey) instruments; club surveys; improving the sensitivity of the problematic drug use indicator to include non-opiate drug use and polydrug use problems; drugs in waste water; drug treatment reporting; total mortality; risk behaviour; supply-side data; and drug prices.

(1) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?nnodeid=24698

Tasks in the area of interventions, laws and strategies were likewise subject to enhancement. These included: modifications to structured questionnaires and a focus on best practice and efficacy evaluation in prevention, in particular work on improving the *EDDRA* database and the *Prevention and Evaluation Resources Kit* (PERK); environmental strategies; drug-related public expenditure; the legal analysis of the legal status of drugs testing and substitution treatment. The Communication unit also invested in media monitoring, collaborating in particular with the Joint Research Centre's EMM project to harvest media information on drugs. The Centre is now confidently able to monitor news on drugs as-and-when it breaks across Europe, with news monitoring in particular enriching the EMCDDA's objective statistical data with stories on a personal, human scale.

Particular attention was given in 2006 to fully incorporating the two acceding countries which became Member States in January 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania) and the candidate countries Turkey and Croatia. This included finalising agreements for Bulgaria and Romania's participation in the work of the EMCDDA, together with implementation of two specific projects for technical assistance, under two (Phare) multi-beneficiary programmes, one directed at Bulgaria and Romania and the other at Croatia and Turkey.

• **Improving EMCDDA data reporting and dissemination on the drug phenomenon.** The *Annual report* package remains the key vehicle for reporting on the drugs phenomenon in Europe. In 2006 the *Annual report* was published in 22 languages and comprised the *Annual report*, graphical country data profiles, *Statistical bulletin* and *Selected issues*. During 2006 it benefited in particular from stronger-than-ever positioning and media impact, following improvements to the launch and distribution process. The three Selected issues in 2006 were as follows: European drug policies: extended beyond illicit drugs?; A gender perspective on drug use and responding to drug problems and Developments in drug use within recreational settings.

Progressing from earlier work in the area in 2005, improvements were made in 2006 on the publication of the online *Statistical bulletin*. Emphasis was placed on the graphical display of data on the website and ensuring direct, clickable links between the *Annual report* and the underlying data sources and statistical tables. The *Annual report* in 2006 was thus more 'inter-connected' and 'transparent' than ever, opening up the Centre's data to external statistical research and analysis.

The EMCDDA public website remains the predominant channel for dissemination of the Centre's information. The Centre's quarterly newsletter *Drugnet Europe* also continues to keep the Centre's stakeholders informed of activities and events on a frequent basis. The website received around 7,000 unique visits per day in 2006. A notable development on the website in 2006 was emphasis on short, structured information of an encyclopaedic nature. For example, the format of the website's *Country situation summaries* was redesigned, providing concise overviews (5–6 pages) of the drug situation in 37 countries (25 Member States and Norway, plus 11 Eastern European and Balkan countries). *Drugs profiles* of the main illicit drugs were also developed during 2006, presenting key facts about drugs in a concise, scientifically-sound format. Thus at the end of the year, the website was better able to cater both for the Centre's core audiences who seek detailed information — e.g. Reitox *National reports* (100 pages), monographs, scientific reports and the *Annual report* — and generalists who seek brief, basic information on drugs.

Nonetheless, work remains to be done on improving the website, and initial concepts were developed in 2006 for improving the thematic structure of the website — by substance, by country, by drug discipline such as 'prevention' or 'enforcement' etc.— and for providing access to bibliographic information on EU research and grey literature in the drugs field.

Priority 2: Implementing specific activities/tasks required during 2006

This priority covered three areas in 2006.

• **Work related to the *EU drugs strategy (2005–2012)* and *Action plan on drugs (2005–2008)*.** The Centre continues to supply the data to inform the current EU drugs strategy, which focuses on tackling drug problems in Europe on both the supply and demand side. In this respect, the EMCDDA cooperates strongly with its institutional partners at the Commission, Council and Parliament, and with other key EU and international actors such as Europol, Eurojust, EuroHIV, Interpol, the Pompidou Group, the UNODC and the WHO. At the level of reporting countries, the Reitox national focal points continue to supply quantitative and qualitative data that enable national situations, laws and drug policies to be monitored and analysed at an international level. In particular during 2006, the Selected issue *European drug policies: extended beyond illicit drugs?* analysed a widening in scope in national drug policies to cover both licit as well as illicit substances.

During 2006 the Centre provided nine thematic papers and further direct input to the first European Commission *Progress review of the EU action plan on drugs*. These papers underscored the methodological approach to be used in the final impact evaluation of the three-year action plan, planned for 2008. The Centre's day-to-day work continued to mesh with specific objectives in the action plan: improvements in the annual reporting exercise (objective 40); trends analysis, in particular via E-POD and Selected issues (objective 41); work with the candidate countries Croatia and Turkey, together with external contacts with other countries, for example Russia (objective 32); assessment of the current state of implementation of the five key epidemiological indicators (objective 39); testing new ESPAD (school survey) instruments and analysing risk perception of drug use in young people (objective 7); improvements to the TDI indicator and prevention standard tables (objective 9); coverage of early intervention programmes, risk factors and first service uptake (objective 10); analysis of treatment and rehabilitation programmes (objective 11, also objectives 12 and 13.2); expansion of the drug-related death indicator and analysis of the health impact of drugs (objective 14); monitoring of drug-related infectious diseases and services (objectives 15, 16, 17), in particular HIV in low-prevalence countries (objective 16, and objective 43.2); initial work in the area of estimating public expenditure on drugs (objective 42); studies in the area of drug-related crime (objective 25).

• **The Council Decision on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances.** 2006 was the second implementation year of the Council Decision, and during the year the monitoring mechanism for new psychoactive substances demonstrated high sensitivity and detection capacity. Seven new psychoactive substances were officially notified for the first time during 2006. In particular, the EMCDDA and Europol implemented active monitoring of the new psychoactive substance mCPP. Later in the year, a project was launched to report about BZP, for submission in February 2007.

During 2006 the EMCDDA, in partnership with Europol and the European Medicines Agency (EMEA), put in place monitoring tools for a joint information exchange/early warning system, for which new *Operating guidelines* were prepared, tested and implemented. Furthermore, in anticipation of the first risk assessment procedure under this legal instrument, the Centre launched a revision of its *Guidelines for the risk assessment of new synthetic drugs*. 2006 also saw the first results of the Centre's E-POD methodological tool for the early detection of emerging trends, including a first E-POD publication on hallucinogenic mushrooms.

• **The recast of the EMCDDA founding regulation, expanding the EMCDDA's area of intervention to cover new methods of drug use, especially polydrug use.** During 2006, the Centre prepared for the revision, or 'recast' of its founding regulation. Work on the recast in 2006 included an analysis of the implications of the recast of the EMCDDA regulation and of potential risk factors likely to influence its implementation. The revised regulation, which updates and replaced the one founding the agency in 1993, was signed on 12 December 2006 following a co-decision procedure and entered into force on 16 January 2007.

The new document specifically allows the agency to collect, register and analyse information on 'emerging trends in polydrug use' — that is, the simultaneous use of more than one drug, including the combined use of licit and illicit psychoactive substances. Other impacts on the work of the Centre include: more focus on providing information on best practice in the EU Member States; closer cooperation with the law enforcement body, Europol; scope for transfer of the Centre's know-how to certain non-EU countries such as official candidates for EU accession and countries in the Western Balkans; and increased clarification of the role to be played by Reitox national focal points. The recast also entails changes in the governance of the Centre. The Management Board (on which all Member States and other stakeholders are represented) is now assisted by a new six-member Executive Committee (formerly, the Bureau) to prepare the decisions of the Board and to advise the Director. Furthermore, the existing Scientific Committee — currently made up of Member States' nominees — will be slimmed down to a maximum of 15 members chosen through a public selection process based on scientific excellence and independence.

Further tasks during 2006

In addition to the priorities set by the work programme, 2006 also saw the Centre focus on a number of activities that may be considered exceptional compared with most years at the Centre.

• **Preparations and negotiations with regard to the Centre's new premises in Lisbon, the Ribeira das Naus complex.** The Centre has been divided across two offices in different areas of Lisbon for several years. There are major efficiencies and benefits to be gained by re-uniting staff in a single premises, and the Centre has been keen to do all in its power to hasten progress on the proposed Ribeira das Naus complex. The complex will jointly house the EMCDDA, the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) and the Jacques Delors European Information Centre. The project saw significant progress during 2006. Political, technical and security steering meetings were held between the

Centre, EMSA and the Portuguese authorities from the middle of the year. In particular, the negotiations required substantial input from the Centre's Director, administrative and legal staff. Construction works began in September 2006 and the complete architectural design was approved in November by the Lisbon City Hall. The completion of the project is foreseen for the end of 2007 under the Portuguese Presidency of the EU.

• **Recruitment procedures to hire staff in priority areas.** At the end of 2006, the Centre's workforce was larger than ever before, numbering 87 staff as opposed to 72 in 2005. This increase in headcount reflected a basic need to manage the workload entailed by EU enlargement (the *Annual report* now analyses 29 countries, compared to 16 in 2002). It also took into account the increased scope in the Centre's activities in the context of the recast of the Centre's founding regulation. Recruitment was highly targeted, focusing on building skills in key disciplines: for example, an expert in the economic analysis of government expenditure, a new head of documentation and a head of the human resources sector. Recruitment also prioritised improving the administrative support of experts and Heads of unit, in particular to free up time among senior staff for analytical, managerial and production tasks.

Summary

The EMCDDA's activities during the year broadly reflected the priorities agreed in the 2006 work programme. This report therefore focuses predominantly on 'business as usual' tasks to bring to a close the 2004–2006 three-year work programme. The Centre continues to benefit from strong cooperation with external stakeholders that amplify the impact of the Centre. The Centre's premises in Lisbon were as usual host to a frequent cycle of meetings with experts from across Europe and beyond, reflecting its role as a hub for EU drugs expertise. As in previous years, the *Annual report* can be considered the key product of the Centre, uniting all parts of the agency and representing the many thousands of underlying daily tasks required to monitor the European drugs situation.

Nonetheless, 2006 also saw the Centre focus on several specific tasks that will have a substantial impact on the Centre's activities in the mid- to long-term. Some of these were directly associated with the recast of the Centre's founding regulation and the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances. Yet a number of projects worked on during the year — in particular the *Fonte* project, the negotiations ahead of the Centre's relocation to a single premises, and the recruitment of new staff — represented investment in time and resources that will only be recuperated after several years.

As the Centre matures and enters its next three-year work programme (2007–2009), some opportunities and challenges must be highlighted. This report reveals that the Centre now benefits from more visibility than ever before. This is positive, yet also implies that expectations from the EMCDDA are higher, and that the number of organisations wishing to collaborate with the Centre on drug-related issues has increased. The Centre is also increasingly facing the need to update and revisit scientific outputs that were produced during the early years of its existence, many of which were developed for a smaller EU, or at a time when the available data was not as rich as it is today. While the previous three-year programme involved many start-up tasks to address enlargement, the next one will be characterised by ways to improve efficiency and to provide navigational aids for the large body of data that the Centre and its partners are producing.

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Chapter 2
Overview of activities by programme

The scientific coordination mechanism: 'transversal' work

Activities and results

Monitoring drugs and drug addiction in Europe requires integrating and analysing information and analysis from different disciplines (pharmacological, public health and prevention, legislative, law enforcement etc.). At the managerial level the scientific work of the Centre is divided into two scientific units, together with a third scientific support unit. The Director made encouraging cross-unit — or 'transversal' — activities an important objective for the scientific teams in 2006. Early in the year the Director established a *scientific coordination mechanism*. Although the coordination mechanism is still in its early stages, during 2006 some benefits were already noted, in particular in improving communication between different scientific teams and in ensuring activities were better integrated.

The coordination mechanism consists of the two scientific Heads of unit and a dedicated Scientific officer. During 2006, it provided a platform for strategic discussions around the scientific aspects of the drafting of the new three-year *Work programme* and on setting overall priorities for studies and meetings, including the preparation of draft tender documents for the 2007 work programme (e.g. the update of a literature review on drugs and driving, a study on neuroscience). One of the transversal activities supported by the coordination team during 2006 was the process of revising the Centre's reporting tools, the launch of a work programme in the field of drugs and driving, as well as support for drafting the Annual report and other publications where input from more than one unit is required (e.g. selected issues, data profiles, the Statistical bulletin etc.). The coordination team also supported some general activities including the development of drug profiles, contributions to the Centre's newsletter *Drugnet Europe* and ad hoc technical collaborations such as working on a common indicator framework with the WHO and on epidemiological tools with the UNODC. The coordination mechanism also played an important role in improving the process in which technical contracts were managed, ensuring that regular progress reviews were conducted and that any technical problems were addressed promptly.

A priority task for the EMCDDA is to provide technical support to the Commission for its work on the EU drugs strategy ([2]) and EU drugs action plans ([3]). This support typically requires cooperation from different parts of the Centre. During 2006 the EMCDDA worked closely with the Drugs Coordination Unit of the European Commission's DG for Justice, Freedom and Security, particularly in tracking the implementation of the EU Action plan on drugs (2005–2008). The EMCDDA contributed to the first European Commission Progress review of the action plan. Nine different thematic papers were prepared by the EMCDDA and used by the Commission to facilitate their assessment of the progress made in achieving the A action plan objectives in 2005–2006. Thematic papers provided an up-to-date overview of available data sources relevant to the objectives, summarised baseline information, and presented a critical analysis of the options for mid-term and

(2) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?nnodeid=6790
(3) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?nnodeid=10360

final evaluation in each area. The following action plan objectives were covered: 'Methods for early detection of risk factors and early intervention' (objective 10), 'Ensure the availability of and access to targeted and diversified treatment and rehabilitation programmes' (objective 11), 'Availability and access to harm reduction services' (objective 15), 'Prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, other blood borne infections and diseases' (objective 16), 'Reduction of drug-related deaths' (objective 17), 'Provide the necessary technical and other assistance to the candidate and stabilisation and association process countries' (objective 32), 'Provide reliable and comparable data on the key epidemiological indicators' (objective 39), 'Provide reliable information on the drug situation' (objective 40.1), and 'Develop clear information on emerging trends and patterns of drug use and drug markets' (objective 41.1). In addition, as a direct response to the needs of the action plan in 2007, a literature review and study on HIV protective factors was launched.

An important transversal activity launched by the EMCDDA in 2006 was the new E-POD methodological tool for the early detection of emerging trends. Using a case study approach, E-POD compliments the epidemiological monitoring of the Centre by providing a more sensitive and flexible approach to observing possible important changes in drug consumption patterns. These then can be fed back into the Centre's more systematic monitoring system. The E-POD method aims to assess the veracity of accumulated information by triangulating information available from a wide range of different sources. A first case study — an analysis of available information on hallucinogenic mushrooms — was undertaken in 2006. This resulted in June 2006 in the publication of a thematic paper titled Hallucinogenic mushrooms: an emerging trend case study ([4]).

Drugs and driving was a topic investigated by the EMCDDA in 1999 through a literature review on the relation between drug use, impaired driving and traffic accidents ([5]). However no significant work was subsequently undertaken and it was decided that this topic needed to be readdressed during the 2006 work programme. An update of the 1999 literature was contracted and the Centre took part in a joint seminar organised with European partners and NIDA to elaborate an international standard protocol for research studies on drugs and driving. The EMCDDA also developed greater insight into related drug use information in the European Commission four-year research project DRUID (Driving under the influence of drugs, alcohol and medicine) . In addition, new topic overviews on drugs and driving were published in the ELDD, providing up-to-date information on the wide variety of legal mechanisms used to sanction driving under the influence of drugs in 22 EU Member States and Norway ([6]).

(4) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?fuseaction=public.AttachmentDownload&nNodeID=18268
(5) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?fuseaction=public.AttachmentDownload&nNodeID=1430
(6) http://eldd.emcdda.europa.eu/?fuseaction=public.Content&nnodeid=19034

Epidemiology, crime and markets

Activities and results

The Epidemiology, crime and markets (EPI) unit is responsible for describing the overall drug situation based on social survey, public health and criminal justice data sets. In addition, activities conducted by the Centre in support of the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances (Council Decision 2005/387/JHA ([7])) also fall under the responsibility of the unit. The key indicators and core data sets which form the basis for quantitative reporting on the drug situation are primarily derived from the analysis of quantitative registry-based data sets ([8]). This means that the principal activities of the unit must be sensitive to and reflect the external reporting cycle of national data collection efforts. The annual cycle of activities is thus on data processing and analysis between November and March, and on technical meetings and developmental activities between April and October.

EPI unit 2006: general comments

Improvements in the overall availability of data in Europe, both in terms of the number of countries reporting and on the ability of countries to report on more data items, has resulted in an increasing workload for the department. Furthermore the additional countries reporting mean that production and translation tasks are more complex and time-consuming. A key task of the unit is to process, clean and analyse quantitative data and to manage qualitative and methodological information. Further streamlining and improving the efficiency of data management and analysis tasks was undertaken in 2006. These tasks were vital to the unit: first, to prepare the way for the introduction of Fonte, a new data management system (in development for launch in 2007); second, to address the need to process an increasing volume of data in a shorter time period.

A strategic objective of the unit in 2006 was to continue the development of the Statistical bulletin to improve the availability of the quantitative data collected by the Centre. This was accomplished successfully and the Statistical bulletin has now become established as one of the key products of the EMCDDA. Among the important analytical tasks during 2006 were: continuing work to model the concept of problem drug use and its measurement; incorporating more sensitivity to polydrug use and the problems caused by the combined use of more than one substance. A number of developments are of note here: for the first time a separate estimate was given for heroin/opiate use in estimates of problem drug use in Europe; analysis was more widely available on non opiate drug-related deaths; work continued on developing better ways to assess problem cannabis use and to better document stimulant-related problems.

Highlights

A significant part of the work of the unit involves collecting and processing data, and improving reporting methods and tools. In 2006 the development of the new Fonte data management system required considerable preparatory work. Moreover, this work was supplementary to ongoing tasks to maintain the existing EISDD database. In order to

(7) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32005D0387:EN:HTML
(8) The five indicators are: Prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population — population surveys; prevalence of problem drug use; demand for treatment by drug users; drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users; and drug-related infectious diseases.

provide direct input for the first European Commission Progress review of the EU drugs action plan and to aid ongoing developmental activities, an assessment was made in collaboration with the Reitox unit of the current state of implementation of the five key epidemiological indicators.

For each indicator, annual technical meetings were held as well as a number of smaller technical collaborations and working groups. Each indicator is supported by a network of technical experts who contribute, together with the national focal points, to developing reporting methods and tools. During 2006, a number of projects were conducted to improve the quality of the reporting tools (guidelines, methodological and analytical issues) and some improvement and modifications were made to the standard reporting tables. Support was provided where required to Member States to aid reporting, and considerable efforts went into data checking, management and analysis to prepare the Annual report. A number of small analyses and reports were prepared in response to both internal and external ad-hoc requests.

Key indicator: Prevalence and patterns of use among the general population (population surveys)

A mainstay of the Centre's reporting on the drug situation is data from surveys of the general and special populations. This indicator developed strongly in 2006 with a number of important new surveys becoming available. Improved estimates of overall European drug consumption prevalence were made for different consumption patterns. This type of analysis is not only of value in itself but also a basis for other theory-driven modelling exercises.

In 2006 particular emphasis was placed on the analysis of stimulant trends and on developments in intensive cannabis use, based on a review of all current European reporting instruments and measures. Activities included the development of tools for measuring dependence and problems in survey data, particularly in relation to problematic cannabis use. This was done in close conjunction with preparatory work for a field test to be organised in collaboration with Spanish survey researchers on the subject. Close collaboration with the ESPAD ([9]) group was also maintained, leading to a number of joint analyses and EMCDDA support for the field testing of the new ESPAD instruments. Review work was also conducted on the EMCDDA database on population surveys. In addition to surveys of the general population the EMCDDA continued to collect information on other population groups. School survey data from ESPAD, WHO and HBSC ([10]) projects and other national exercises (notably in Spain and the United Kingdom) are now an established part of EMCDDA data resources. In 2006, the analysis of school survey data formed an important part of many analyses conducted about patterns and trends in drug use in Europe. In addition complementary sources included internet monitoring and data on club surveys derived from site sampling in dance music settings. These data provide a useful window on general trends and new developments in drug use in recreational settings and made an important contribution to EMCDDA analysis in these areas.

(9) The European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs. See http://www.espad.org
(10) Health Behaviour in School-aged Children. See http://www.hbsc.org.

Key indicator: Problem drug use

The problem drug use indicator (PDU) uses various statistical techniques to generate estimates of the scale of problematic drug use in Europe. Work continued in 2006 to improve the sensitivity of the indicator to non-opiate drug use and polydrug use problems. Close collaboration with the other indicators was necessary and progress was made in analysing different components of the overall PDU estimate. Work is currently focused on improving the current definition of PDU and the availability and quality of PDU prevalence and incidence estimates. This was supported by the formation of a small expert network, by a network on incidence estimation and via helpdesk advice using an expert consultant. The assessment of the potential of new technologies to estimate problem drug use has also been under consideration in 2006. A new project was launched to explore new techniques to assess the presence of drugs in waste water.

Beyond the standard table related to the key indicators, a revision of the standard tables aiming at collecting information on arrests and reports of drug-related offences (ST 11), as well as composition of illicit drugs tablets (ST 15) was launched in 2006. Following an expert meeting on data collection and analysis of both sets of data, new guidelines for the revised standard tables were drafted and the proposal for changes was presented for discussion to the national focal points during the heads of focal points meeting.

Key indicator: Treatment demand

Work in support of the treatment demand indicator (TDI) continued to focus on improving data quality and coverage. In parallel with regular dialogue with European experts, this work has resulted in the steady improvement of data quality of the treatment demand indicator in recent years. Activities were launched during 2006, and are still ongoing, to better estimate the total population in treatment, especially those clients in continuous substitution therapy. Similarly, work began on the longer-term assessment of data coverage issues. An annual expert meeting took place in September 2006, and was attended not only by experts from 28 European countries, but also representatives from internal units and a number of interested American and African countries. A major output arose from collaboration with the UNODC: a toolkit for establishing a treatment reporting system and collecting treatment demand data ([11]). This product is intended for specialists working both within the EU and in third countries. TDI data was also incorporated into a number of the outputs of the Centre including thematic papers prepared for the European Commission, analysis of gender issues and a chapter in the cannabis monograph.

Key indicator: Drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users

Currently two items have been most developed within the drug-related deaths (DRD) indicator: acute drug-related deaths in the population and overall mortality among drug users. Yet work commenced in 2006 on an additional estimate of total mortality. This information will complement existing components of the problem drug use (PDU) indicator. Moreover, analysis in 2006 allowed more specification of different substances within the overall reporting, which included specific analysis of methadone-related drug deaths. Close coordination with other European and international initiatives was maintained, and this was particularly important to ensuring the revision of the Centre's standard DRD

(11) Guidance for the measurement of drug treatment demand. See: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=26898

protocol ([12]) to adjust to new ICD-10 definitions. Methodological work during 2006 also included the conceptualisation of new indicators of DRD impact (population rates and proportional mortality). Another important development in 2006 was fieldwork in nine EU countries to improve reporting of the toxicological analysis of death cases.

Key indicator: Drug-related infectious diseases

Infectious diseases are one of the more serious consequences of drug use, and drug injecting in particular. The EMCDDA's infectious disease indicator systematically monitors data on drug-related HIV, HCV and HBV in Europe. Reporting in this area is closely coordinated with other relevant public health bodies, including in particular the new European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (ECDC) in Sweden ([13]). A number of important new analytical projects were commenced for this indicator during 2006. Among these where two related studies to review the literature on low-prevalence countries and protective factors for HIV, and a modelling exercise to explore the factors that may account for low prevalence of this virus in some European countries. This work was conducted to directly support the EU Action Plan on Drugs. Other new developments include the production of a much-needed protocol for data collection for studies on risk behaviour, as well as a draft report on laboratory surveillance of the hepatitis C virus (HCV). In 2006 the main focus of the more general work on drug-related infectious diseases has been on improving current guidelines and data reporting tools, consolidating and improving the epidemiological database and improving the analysis of the available data. This has resulted in the improvement of reporting tools and a number of new analyses that were not feasible in previous years.

Crime, markets and supply data

Activities on crime and supply issues were overhauled in 2006. The Annual report placed greater emphasis on supply-side data and for the first time a European analysis of drug prices was included. Investments were made in improving comparability of data, although considerable work is still required. An increase in activities was also seen in relation to the work conducted in support of the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances, with seven new psychoactive substances officially notified for the first time through the early-warning mechanism (see section Action on new drugs, below).

Production of scientific and technical outputs

The 2006 *Annual report* provided an overview of the epidemiological situation in the EU regarding: supply and availability of substances; prevalence and patterns of use; estimates of problem drug use; demand for treatment; the extent of drug-related infectious diseases and drug-related deaths. Additionally, two Selected issues were drafted, with some supplementary contributions from the Interventions, law and policies unit. These were: A gender perspective on drug use and responding to drug problem; and Developments in drug use within recreational settings. Both selected issues encourage a more systematic approach to analysing gender and polydrug use issues in the analysis performed by the unit. For instance, both ESPAD and TDI data were used to illustrate the two topics. For the selected issue on gender, breakdown analyses by sex were also performed using data on infectious diseases and drug-related deaths.

(12) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nNodeID=1419
(13) http://ecdc.europa.eu/

The draft of a scientific monograph on cannabis was worked on intensely during the year, based on input from EMCDDA staff, the Scientific Committee and external authors. Following commentary on the manuscript from an external scientific editor publication is foreseen in 2007. Drugs profiles — summative information on cannabis, cocaine and crack, MDMA, amphetamine, heroin, together with a glossary — were also worked on during 2006 and were published on the EMCDDA website in three different languages (English, French, German) in April 2007. The profiles provide a synthetic, scientifically-sound description of the chemistry, pharmacology, synthesis and precursors of the six substances, and offer analysis on their physical form and mode of use. In addition, the profiles link to specific parts of the Statistical bulletin for each substance.

Action on new drugs

Council Decision 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005 on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances ([14]) is in its second implementation year. The EMCDDA and Europol, in close collaboration with their networks — the Reitox national focal points (NFPs) and Europol National Units (ENUs) respectively — played a central role in implementing the mechanism for the rapid exchange of information on new psychoactive substances that may pose public health and social threats. During the year, seven new psychoactive substances were officially notified for the first time through the early warning mechanism.

In 2006, upon a request from the European Commission the EMCDDA and Europol implemented active monitoring of the new psychoactive substance 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine (mCPP). Furthermore, in the last quarter of 2006 the EMCDDA and Europol accumulated sufficient evidence about another psychoactive substance, piperazine–benzylpiperazine (BZP), to launch information collection for production of a Joint Report in accordance with Article 5. In compliance with deadlines stipulated by the Decision, it was planned that the resulting Europol–EMCDDA Joint Report on a new psychoactive substance: 1-benzylpiperazine (BZP) ([15]) would be submitted to the Council, the Commission and the European Medicines Agency (EMEA) on 23 February 2007. The proactive response of the early-warning system (EWS) to new challenges such as the appearance of various psychoactive chemicals of the piperazine group proves its high sensitivity and detection capacity towards the production and subsequent appearance of new psychoactive (synthetic) substances on the European drug scene.

In 2006 the EMCDDA, in partnership with Europol and the European Medicines Agency (EMEA), put in place most of the organisational elements and monitoring tools for the functioning of the information exchange/early warning system. New Operating Guidelines for the early warning system were prepared, tested and implemented in 2006. Furthermore, in anticipation of the first risk assessment procedure under this legal instrument, the EMCDDA in the framework of its Scientific committee launched a revision of its Guidelines for the risk assessment of new synthetic drugs so as to adapt them for the extended scope of the Council Decision 2005/387/JHA, i.e. to cover both new narcotic and psychotropic substances.

In addition to its core objective, the Decision stimulates the identification, monitoring and exchange of information on emerging trends in new uses of existing substances and on possible public health-related measures. The EWS should prove a valuable asset in the

(14) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32005D0387:EN:HTML
(15) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeID=1346

wider development and implementation of epidemiological methods to detect, track and understand emerging drug trends e.g. European Perspectives on Drugs (E-POD). Finally, to present factual and objective descriptions of internationally-controlled substances the EMCDDA launched a new project — Drugs profiles — aimed at providing users of the Centre's products and the general public with short, clear information on individual drugs.

In implementing its activities related to Council Decision 2005/387/JHA, the EMCDDA has maintained close contact and information exchange with the European Commission. Also, as requested by the Decision the EMCDDA and Europol reported to the European Parliament and the Council and the European Commission on the implementation and achievements of the mechanism set up by the Decision.

Cooperation

As outlined above, cooperation is an intrinsic part of the Centre's activities as a monitoring centre. The items below are non-exhaustive, yet are representative of the main cooperative activities of the EPI unit during 2006.

European institutional cooperation:

• In the context of the EU action plan on drugs 2005–2008, the EPI unit contributed to the first European Commission *Progress Review* of the action plan.

• Contribution to the preparatory work of the *EUROGLEH* report. *EUROGLEH* aims at the preparation of the 'global report on health in the European Union'. This report will focus on shared health data interpretation and recommendations for public health actions to be undertaken in the EU.

UNODC cooperation:

• In 2006, the EMCDDA revised a Memorandum of Understanding with the UNODC.

• The Centre provided comment and statistical review of the methodology and approach to in the UNODC's illicit drugs index.

• General data quality improved through regular dialogue with European experts and the refinement of guidelines and processes. The main output of the work on data quality was the publication of the joint EMCDDA-UNODC toolkit on treatment demand indicators and data.

WHO cooperation:

• The unit made a proposal for the adaptation of the key indicator for use by WHO states, based on discussions with the WHO during 2005. The EMCDDA submitted to the WHO a list of basic and core indicators regarding epidemiology and also responses related to drug use, to be included in their online data collection.

• The unit also participated in the framework of the WHO *Health Behaviour among School Children* (HBSC) project.

Interventions, law and policies

Activities and results

The Interventions, laws and policies (RES) unit monitors responses to the drug problem in the EU. In particular, it reports on the measures taken in the EU Member States to curb the problem of drugs and drug addiction at individual or group level, and analyses the impact of national and Community strategies.

Routine activities continued throughout 2006: data collection; quality assessment of reports from the national focal points; improvements and fine-tuning of data collection instruments (in particular, the Fonte project); transversal projects relating to the EMCDDA's key indicators; updates to the databases managed by the RES unit (EU drug activities, ELDD, EIB, PERK and EDDRA); website updates and contributions to EMCDDA publications such as Drugnet Europe.

During 2006 the RES unit improved the quality of a number of monitoring instruments based on cooperation between the EMCDDA and the future users of the instruments, the Reitox national focal points. In particular, the instruments used to monitor demand reduction activities benefited from a shift in focus for the unit towards identifying and publicising 'best practices'. The Exchange on Drug Demand Reduction Action (EDDRA) continued its evolution from an inventory of evaluated studies towards an integrated system of information that supports science-based practices in demand reduction. A section of the EMCDDA's website, the Prevention and Evaluation Resources Kit (PERK) ([16]), is a core element in this approach. PERK was further developed during 2006 following intensified contacts and discussions on research issues with the European Commission's DG Sanco and other organisations.

Another key activity in the RES unit during 2006 was the revision of the reporting tools on prevention, comprised of one standard table and three structured questionnaires. Following collaboration among EMCDDA staff, experts and national focal points, the two structured questionnaires were merged and the scope of standard table 19 (school programmes) was redefined to achieve greater clarity. The unit also performed work on the EU drug strategy and the EU action plan on drugs, contributing to the Centre's drafting of nine thematic papers for the first European Commission Progress Review of the EU action plan on drugs. Specific activities were also targeted in a number of areas, such as the economic analysis of drug-related expenditure, and the problems of drugs and driving.

Improvement of data collection and development of new scope

The Annual report remained the main cyclical channel for reporting on the European situation as regards drug policies and laws, prevention, treatment, harm reduction and drug-related social reintegration. The RES unit drafted the Selected issue: European drug policies — extended beyond illicit drugs? after organising a working group on the topic with interested members of the Scientific Committee in February 2006. The unit also contributed to the selected issues on gender perspectives on drug use and drug use within recreational settings.

A general revision and improvement of the tools to monitor prevention was launched in 2006. This process involved EMCDDA staff, national focal points and prevention experts. It led to the development of a comprehensive strategy for information collection, and to the approval by Member States of revised questionnaires on selective prevention and

(16) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?nnodeid=9930

universal prevention, including data collection on standardised prevention programmes in schools. The Exchange on Demand Reduction Action (EDDRA) ([17]) was placed under review in 2005, and work continued on EDDRA in 2006. The review proposed a plan for a new online portal about science-based practices, including an outline of how existing EDDRA content could be revised and migrated into this portal. The concept was discussed at two different technical meetings: in September with representatives from nine countries and in October with EDDRA managers. A strategy for developing a portal, focusing on science-based practices, was adopted by all the parties involved. In addition, new quality criteria for EDDRA submissions, together with a new EDDRA reporting template, were adopted by EDDRA managers and national focal points.

Supporting the new online portal about science-based practices, the Prevention and Evaluation Resources Kit (PERK) was further expanded to include the following: outlines for data presentation; updated reports on the state of selective and indicated prevention in the EU; documentation and training resources available to Member State professionals regarding the scientific basis of prevention. Environmental strategies (advertising bans, taxation, licensing etc.) were explored during the year in response to recent political developments, in particular a proposed EU-level strategy to reduce alcohol-related harm and a series of new, strict smoking bans in various Member States. The cross-substance impact of such strategies were discussed with experts and national focal points at an expert meeting, and a report on environmental prevention strategies of legal drugs (alcohol and tobacco) was prepared and is planned for publication during 2007.

Data collection was improved during 2006 in the areas of availability and provision of treatment, and also harm reduction responses. The RES unit cooperated with other EMCDDA units on the drug-related deaths, drug-related infectious diseases and treatment demand indicators. The unit's contribution mostly involved analysing data submitted by the national focal points in three structured questionnaires: SQ 27 on treatment programmes, SQ 28 on social reintegration, and SQ 29 on reduction of drug-related deaths. Analysis was published in the 2006 Annual report, and related figures and data tables were prepared for the Statistical bulletin. In parallel, an assessment was made of new and potential information sources from other institutions that may be used to supplement the EMCCDA's own data; for example, statistical information on national consumption levels of controlled drugs from the INCB and vaccination coverage data from UNICEF. In response to a specific action in the 2006 work programme highlighting the need to monitor 'cocaine use and responses to problematic cocaine use', a literature review of cocaine and crack treatment responses was launched. The conclusions of this review will be made available in 2007, and are expected to improve the knowledge of the different types of treatment responses to problematic cocaine use in Europe.

The EU Action Plan on Drugs requests improved information on drug-related public expenditure. To address this need, 2006 saw the launch of a project to identify, develop and test a methodology at EU level for quantifying public expenditure in the field of drugs. The Centre appointed a new expert project manager in economic analysis early in the year, and the first fruits of the project were apparent by year-end. A methodology for data collection was drafted, placing emphasis on building a unified and standardised approach and on maximising the validity and cross-country comparability of results. Two further reports were produced in 2006: an expert document on cost of illness; and an initial analysis of the health economics of drug use services in Europe.

(17) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?nnodeid=9930

Activities carried out by the RES unit's legal team during the year included updates to the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) to cover European legislation on three issues: personal possession and use of cannabis; hallucinogenic mushrooms; and drugs and driving. A conference on drug trafficking in the Balkan routes, organised by the Austrian presidency, prompted reflection on supply reduction activities. Contacts were made with European law enforcement agencies on the issue. The legal team was also called upon during 2006 to follow up the recast of the EMCDDA's founding regulation.

In addition to such routine tasks, the legal team investigated two specific issues during the year: the legal status of drugs testing (in the workplace, at schools, in prisons, roadside tests); and the legal framework of substitution treatment. The Centre participated at several meetings and conferences about these issues, including the Pompidou Group's Ethics platform ([18]) and a Eurogip ([19]) debate. Furthermore, the legal correspondents' meeting in 2006 was dedicated to the analysis of the legal framework of substitution treatment. The meeting also provided an opportunity to improve the structure of the legal correspondents' network. Specific topic overviews on both drugs testing and substitution treatment were published in 2006 in the Centre's European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD).

Cooperation

In keeping with its role as key provider of information on drugs in Europe, the EMCDDA continued its tradition of close cooperation with external bodies, particularly at the Community and United Nations levels. During 2006, the RES unit represented the Centre at the Council's Horizontal Working Party on Drugs and other relevant EU meetings, and proactively supported the Austrian and Finnish EU presidencies with information and data. Contacts with the European Commission intensified during the year, in particular with DG Justice, Freedom and Security and with DG Sanco, and a formal working relationship with both Directorates General was established. This intense cooperation means that the Centre was invited to participate in several Commission working groups, including the EC inter-service group on drugs, the Steering committee for the evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs, the Selection committee of public health funded projects and the financial programme Prevention and Information.

DG Sanco collaboration:

• An advisory board position in the Network Project on Health and Social Exclusion 'Correlation' (DG Sanco-funded).

• Discussion on the development of the online portal on science-based practices.

• Representation of the EMCDDA in the Coordination Group of the DG Sanco project to follow-up implementation of the Council Recommendation on prevention and reduction of health-related harm of 18 June 2003. Active technical input and support to this project was provided throughout the year and included the provision of datasets, facilitation of cooperation with the Reitox network, participation in coordination meetings and general feedback provided to the consultants working on the task.

UNODC collaboration:

• The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) asked the EMCDDA to provide assistance in preparing the ten-year review of the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the World

(18) http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Activities/ethics_en.asp
(19) http://www.eurogip.fr/

Drug Problem (UNGASS) held in June 1998. A first review of UNODC/EMCDDA comparable data was made during 2006 and a regional report will be delivered in 2007 to the UNODC.

• Discussions were held with UNODC about ways to collaborate under the framework of the development of the online portal on science-based practices.

• The Centre provided input to the UNODC global treatment project Treatnet as one of the project's international partners.

WHO collaboration:

• The existing good cooperation with the WHO Regional Office for Europe was maintained. Concrete collaborations included cooperation on the joint database on health in prisons, and participation in the Health in Prisons (HIP) conference and network meeting held in Romania during October 2006.

Other:

• The Centre continued to contribute various technical presentations at meetings of the Council's Horizontal Working Party on Drugs.

Reitox and international cooperation

Activities and results

The tasks of the Reitox and International Cooperation Unit, as its name suggests, cover two sectors of activities. Firstly, the unit manages the Reitox network of national focal points (NFPs) in the 25 Member States and Norway. This comprises daily interfacing with the Reitox network; training; financial and administrative management of grant agreements; quality assurance and capacity development. Secondly, the unit acts as the interface between the Centre and international organisations, both within the EU and beyond. This sector of the unit's activities gives the Centre a diplomatic and 'outreach' role with the wider world. Tasks include: coordinating the practical actions linked to international cooperation, for example communication and administrative tasks linked to enlargement; contacts with international peer organisations and third countries; organising official visits to the Centre; technical cooperation with candidate countries (such as Turkey and Croatia) and potential candidate countries to the EU; and responding to information requests from third countries.

There were notable achievements for both sectors of the unit during 2006. With regard to Reitox these included: improving and simplifying the financial and administrative management of the Reitox grants, in particular the appointment of an assistant to manage this aspect of Reitox; improving quality assurance of the Reitox network, for which a dedicated quality assurance assistant was appointed during 2006; ensuring training and a smooth transition to new reporting tools on prevention; preparation for the planned switch to the new Fonte data processing tool. The International cooperation sector is becoming more important as the Centre matures and is increasingly seen as a key international actor and interlocutor in the drugs debate. In addition to continued contacts with the Centre's long-standing international partners — such as the Pompidou Group, UNODC, Europol, Interpol, WHO and WCO — in 2006 a number of activities were carried out with CICAD (the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission) and the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation. The Centre also played host to numerous diplomatic and expert delegations throughout the year.

Reitox

Network management and grant agreements

Work in the area of network management concentrated in 2006 on improving the grant agreements system, both from the side of the EMCDDA as well as from the side of the NFPs. Internal and external processes were reviewed, and the problem of lack of human resources within the unit was addressed by the appointment of a financial and administrative assistant, who started working in October. Linked to this review, a special Reitox academy training seminar was organised in Larnaca in June 2006 for all countries. Additional templates and optional supporting tools were prepared for the 2006 and 2007 grants, and all NFPs received bilateral quality feedback on their financial and administrative management of the grants in December 2006. This feedback included concrete suggestions and proposed solutions for preparing the financial documents to be presented with their request for the payment of their 2006 grants.

By the end of 2006, a solution was found for those countries that had experienced difficulties in the past in providing the EMCDDA with their requested administrative documents. The NFPs and the EMCDDA managed to simplify procedures where needed, and it was agreed that the EMCDDA would prepare in the first quarter of 2007 a manual for the administrative and financial management of the grant agreements by the NFPs.

Quality assurance and capacity development

Recent restructuring in the unit, begun in 2005, has grouped together the unit's quality assurance and capacity development activities. This is to ensure a strong link between the tasks, both of which are complementary and underpin the ongoing improvement of the Centre's key indicators and core data. The recruitment of a quality assurance assistant was launched in 2005, and the new staff member joined the Reitox team in January 2006. The unit is now better resourced to address the work involved in liaison with the 26 Reitox NFPs, a number that will soon grow to reach 28 NFPs.

A quality assurance policy document was adopted by the Directorate of the EMCDDA in February. The document describes the various activities carried out within the framework of quality assurance, and provides a general guide for the Centre's work in the area. It also clearly identifies the roles and duties of all internal actors involved in the quality reporting exercise. Following adoption of the document, several meetings were organised with project managers and data managers, resulting in a clear improvement and conceptualisation of the Quality report package presented to the NFPs in May 2006. The section of the EMCDDA public website on quality assurance was also revised and improved.

Contributing to the Centre's improvements on the key epidemiological indicators, a new quality assurance product was prepared which provides a short overview of the status of the indicators in the Reitox network. The new product, Implementation need profiles, was conceptualised in March and April and sent to the Heads of NFPs in May. The need profiles were discussed at the Reitox meeting in November before being sent to the members of the Management Board. Implementation need profiles will be updated every year and included in the Quality report package.

As agreed during the heads of NFPs meeting in November 2005, the EMCDDA prepared in 2006 a methodology for revising its new reporting tools. The first revision exercise addressed the reporting tools on prevention (see previous RES unit section). The Reitox team contributed to this exercise. The new tools were adopted at the heads of NFPs meeting in May 2006 and the revision process was concluded at the Reitox meeting in November 2006, together with further revisions relating to EDDRA. Beyond prevention, the EMCDDA guidelines for national reporting were improved and adopted at the November meeting. Changes addressed in particular Chapter 4 on Problem drug use and treatment demand population.

The Centre's *Country situation summaries* ([20]) were updated from September to November 2006. In order to avoid any confusion with the information presented during the November launch of the Annual report, their publication was delayed until January 2007. These brief and concise overviews on the drug situation in the old and new EU Member States and Norway are published in English as well as the respective national languages of each country. They are compiled from national reports and standard tables, submitted through Reitox and produced in collaboration with the national focal points. The country situation summaries include all 25 Member States and Norway, together with the Bulgaria and Romania (which became Member States in January 2007) and are accessed via an enlarged EU and individual country maps. As agreed with the European Commission, additional country situation summaries that were produced following the EMCDDA standards in the framework of the Community assistance programmes to the countries of the former Soviet Union have been included.

(20) http://profiles.emcdda.europa.eu

The Reitox team provides training to NFPs via its Reitox academies. The Reitox team continued to promote 'cluster' training initiatives and national academies, and this decentralised approach was also adopted for training activities organised in the framework of the technical assistance projects with Bulgaria and Romania, as well as with Croatia and Turkey. In order to improve the quality and relevance of training activities within the framework of the Reitox academy and the Phare project, a project manager from a scientific department was closely associated with each academy to assist with the contents, methodology and selection of trainers.

Following analysis of the training needs of all 26 NFPs, a Reitox academy on Grant agreements management was organised in Larnaca in June 2006. In addition to this plenary academy, several EU training initiatives were organised for national experts. These included: direct support to the Slovak NFP to strengthen the knowledge and skills in drug epidemiology for a new staff member, based on sending the new Slovak epidemiologist to the French NFP for three days' intensive training; and a national Reitox academy in Lisbon in May on Community assessment and planning of services, which comprised a joint EMCDDA-IDT training programme on rapidly assessing community needs for professionals in the field of drug demand reduction.

The unit also organised during 2006 a comprehensive evaluation of previous Reitox academies using a Europe-wide survey among former participants and national experts. This was done to assess previous training activities, and to cluster and better identify further national training needs. Preliminary results were presented at the Head of NFPs meeting in May and the final results were presented during the head of NFPs meeting in November. On the basis of these results, the unit launched a joint project together with the EPI unit to produce standardised methodological packages on the five key epidemiological indicators. These will include training materials and sets of scientific references. Calls for tenders were launched in the third quarter of 2006, and the products will be available in the third quarter of 2007.

International cooperation

The EMCDDA maintained an active presence on the circuit of international drugs meetings during 2006. These included: the Pompidou Group's Ministerial Conference and Permanent Correspondent meetings as well as various expert meetings; the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; the World Customs Organisation's Enforcement Committee, Interpol's General Assembly, and CICAD's Regular Sessions. An EMCDDA delegation visited Europol headquarters in The Hague, while Europol staff members attended several meetings in Lisbon. The EMCDDA also attended the High-Level meeting of the EU-Latin America and Caribbean Cooperation and Coordination Mechanism on Drugs in Vienna. Cooperation framework agreements were negotiated with relevant international partners, such as the World Customs Organization, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), and the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation.

Relations with CICAD (the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission) merit particular attention, and bode well for stronger cooperation with Latin American countries. During 2006 cooperation with CICAD included: a staff training visit by CICAD delegates to Lisbon; CICAD participation at the EMCDDA expert meetings on treatment demand and on drug-related mortality indicators; the Centre's hosting of a meeting between the UNODC and CICAD, followed by a trilateral meeting on drafting a joint handbook on establishing and assessing national monitoring centres.

The EMCDDA received an increasing number of official and study visits in 2006. Delegations were welcomed, for example, from Germany's National Drug Coordinator and Bundeskriminalamt, from the NFPs of Turkey and the United Kingdom, as well as from political representatives of third countries such as Cuba's vice-minister of Health, Argentina's Secretary of State in charge of the fight against drugs, and a delegation from the United States Congress. The Ambassadors to Portugal of the United Kingdom, Ukraine and Colombia, as well as a member of the Korean Embassy in Madrid, visited the Centre. On the International Day against Drugs (26 June), a reception for the diplomatic corps in Lisbon took place at the EMCDDA's headquarters. Several academic and expert delegations also visited the EMCDDA during 2006. These included the Bergen Clinic Foundation and representatives of the universities of Rotterdam, Ghent and Brasilia, together with Australian and Japanese drug experts.

With regard to enlargement activities, negotiations between the Commission and candidate or third countries for participation in the EMCDDA were followed up at various times during the year. In particular, the role and activities of the EMCDDA were presented to candidate countries and to third countries which have officially applied for membership of the EMCDDA. Formal relations were initiated in some cases. Activities included tracking the evolution of pre-accession instruments, including the programmes supporting the Western Balkans, and the preparation of a technical assistance programme based on the Phare model. The unit also carried out Community-level actions towards third countries in fields where an EMCDDA contribution was expected or in fields that form an integral part of EU drug policy. Thus the Centre continued to exchange information with those Community programmes that are responsible for implementing the EU policy on drugs in third countries.

Technical cooperation

The Reitox unit completed the technical assistance project to prepare Bulgaria and Romania for their participation in the EMCDDA (Phare III). The project began in May 2005 for a duration of 18 months with a budget of 300,000 euros, and was completed by the end of December 2006. The recommendations made by the EMCDDA were included to a large extent in the Monitoring report on the state of preparedness for EU membership of Bulgaria and Romania presented by the Commission in May 2006. At the end of 2006, an external evaluation exercise was launched in order to assess the state of preparedness of the NFPs in Bulgaria and Romania.

In June 2006 a new project was started with Croatia and Turkey to establish and strengthen the national focal points and national drug information networks and to integrate them further into the Reitox network. The project follows the decision of the European Commission of 9 December 2005 to establish a multi-beneficiary programme on the participation of Croatia and Turkey in certain Community agencies, including the EMCDDA (Phare IV). This project will last until the end of December 2007 and has a budget of 500,000 euros. Two country coordinators were appointed and missions were organised to Croatia and Turkey in order to produce a re-assessment report for each country and a joint work programme for 2006–2007. The joint programme is expected to be formally approved by the authorities of the two countries at the beginning of 2007.

In the context of the Communication of the Commission on the Participation of the Western Balkans in some EU agencies, and at the request of the European Commission, the Reitox unit was invited to participate in a meeting in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in the framework of a training activity organised by TAIEX. This meeting provided the opportunity to present the work of the EMCDDA and the future CARDS-EMCDDA project to all the countries of the region.

Scientific partners and documentation

Activities and results

The Scientific partners and documentation (SCD) unit was created in 2005. Its mission is to encourage scientific excellence, to facilitate knowledge transfer between researchers and policymakers, and to increase transparency in the Centre's scientific work. The unit provides direct support to the EMCDDA Scientific Committee and also includes the Centre's documentation centre. A concept paper for the unit was approved by the Heads of unit at the beginning of 2006, and established three main areas of work: a web-based interactive research information system; relations with the scientific community; library and documentation services. The unit's clients can broadly be described as 'researchers', embracing the Centre's own scientific staff, policymakers, and staff at the Reitox national focal points.

2006 was very much a start-up year for the unit. In January, the unit consisted only of the head of unit and a library assistant. A post for a research information manager was filled in April yet became vacant again in October. A post for the head of the documentation centre was filled in September and the post for a secretary in November. Early work for the unit during 2006 included investigating the needs for information and exchange on drug-related research, internally as well as externally and to evaluating the Centre's past and current activities in the area of drug-related research. An internal advisory group was set up to encourage knowledge transfer between the Centre's EPI and RES units. Cooperation was also sought with the European Commission, particularly DG RTD and other international organisations, such as the Pompidou Group, WHO and UNODC, and European research institutions and networks. Contact was also established with other EU agencies with a scientific and information mandate.

In order to set up a concept for a web-based research information system, the SCD unit reviewed existing services and interviewed staff and external scientists about their research information needs. At present no overview of European drug-related research exists. The investigations revealed that it would not be easy to create an overview since the information as well as the information sources are both scattered and of varying quality. Researchers indicated two main needs: to contact other researchers doing similar work; and to obtain information about funding sources. On the basis of the investigations made, a pilot section was set up on the Centre's intranet containing news items, information about EU research programmes, research organisations and networks, forthcoming research events as well as indexing and abstracting databases and publications.

The 7th framework programme for research was launched at the end of 2006. Throughout the year, contacts were made with DG RTD of the European Commission, particularly the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) research area, in order to examine the possibilities for drug-related research within the 7th framework programme. In connection with the Scientific Committee meeting in December, a representative of DG RTD visited the Centre and delivered a presentation to scientific staff.

The SCD unit is involved in two 'platforms' of the Council's Pompidou Group: the Research platform ([21]) and the Ethics platform ([22]). Useful discussions were held with the Research platform about the respective role of the two organisations. The EMCDDA was involved in the preparations of the Pompidou Group Online register of current drug

(21) http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Activities/research_en.asp
(22) http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Activities/ethics_en.asp

research ([23]) which was launched at the end of the year. The Ethics platform finalised its deliberations on drug testing in schools and proceeded to explore the question of drug testing at the workplace. The EMCDDA contributed with expert papers and documentation (see RES unit section).

Scientific journals are a vital element of scientific work. The 2006 annual meeting of the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE) ([24]) provided the opportunity to introduce the EMCDDA and its work to the editors of drug and alcohol journals. It was agreed to sustain the exchange between the EMCDDA and ISAJE and an editor of the journal Addiction agreed to give talks on scientific publishing to EMCDDA staff.

Several drug-researchers' networks exist in Europe. During 2006 the unit intensified contacts with a number of these. The Network of European Researchers in the Use of Drugs and Alcohol (NERUDA) brings together researchers working on funded research in drugs and alcohol to examine issues in substance use and misuse from a cross-European perspective. NERUDA collaborates on different topics of interest to the EMCDDA, e.g. youth, concepts of addiction and the social consequences of addiction. It also seeks to set up a European master's programme on addiction. The EMCDDA follows this work with interest and agreed to host NERUDA meeting in Lisbon during 2007. The European Society for Social Drug Research (ESDD) held its annual meeting at the Instituto Superior de Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa (ISCTE) in Lisbon. EMCDDA scientific staff made presentations and attended the working sessions, while a reception was offered for the participants at the EMCDDA premises.

With the arrival of a head of the documentation centre in September, this EMCDDA resource began to revitalise its approach to library services. Communication between the documentation centre and staff has not been optimal in the past, yet it is now becoming more service- and client-focused. An inventory of needs was made in the third quarter, and gave guidance for future developments. It revealed the wide range of interests of staff within the overall field of 'drugs and drug addiction': medicine and pharmacology; law; psychology and behavioural disorders; pharmacology and toxicology; statistics; government policies and activities (national and supranational); the economics and implementation of drugs policies; crime and enforcement. Services were implemented to serve staff with thematic literature searches, using databases containing quality, peer-reviewed items. In particular, staff requested up-to-date information and alerts to new developments in their field. Training and assistance in the use of databases have been offered and readily accepted by staff. However, a serious obstacle is the fact that the documentation centre is in a separate building from its main clients, the scientists and researchers. Reuniting the Centre in a single premises is keenly awaited.

(23) http://www.pgregister.coe.int/pompidou
(24) http://www.parint.org/isajewebsite/index.htm

Communication

Activities and results

The Communication unit (COM) aims to produce both printed and online publications addressing the most important aspects of the drugs phenomenon in Europe. It also plays a wider role in marketing and communications for the Centre, with varied tasks including editorial services, media relations, marketing, internal communications, institutional relations, public relations, knowledge management and events.

The unit is able to report a number of notable achievements in 2006. Perhaps the most visible achievement was to improve the positioning and to increase the media coverage of the Annual report. In November 2006 the Centre achieved a level of interest for the Annual report that strongly exceeded expectations, both in terms of breadth and depth of coverage. The Centre's statistical data is now increasingly being referenced by media outlets in the context of day-to-day drugs news. The Fonte project also saw substantial progress during the year. It evolved from the specifications phase into a user-friendly, clickable software product to be tested by its core users, the Reitox network.

Other important developments during the year included enhancements to the EMCDDA's public website, including completion of a project begun to improve the 'linkage' of the Annual report with the data in the online Statistical bulletin. The website was also enhanced by a focus on short, summative information, notably updated Country situation summaries and new Drugs profiles. The EMCDDA's intranet was also substantially improved, reflecting the expediency in 2006 of providing a wave of new recruits with operational information, and to encourage stronger flow of information across units. Other key tasks in 2006 included much editorial work on the Centre's planned cannabis monograph.

Publications

The EMCDDA public website registered just over 2.5 million visitors during the course of 2006, which corresponds to approximately 7,000 unique visits per day. It remains the key channel for publishing information and publications about the centre and the European drugs situation. The website is subject to several updates each day, ensuring an up-to-date overview of the Centre's activities, events, administrative processes, projects and scientific outputs. Besides the Annual report package, major web products in 2006 included the updating of Country situation summaries (25 Member States and Norway, online in January 2007), preparation of Drugs profiles, that is short summaries of scientific information on six substances: amphetamine, cannabis, cocaine/crack, heroin, MDMA and methamphetamine (published in March 2007); significant updates to the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) and Prevention Evaluation Resources Kit (PERK); together with a new RSS (really simple syndication) newsfeed for the website. The website was also among the first EU agency websites to be migrated to the new domain name europa.eu in May 2006.

As in 2005, the 2006 Annual report was coordinated, edited and published in 23 languages (all EU languages except Maltese plus Norwegian and Turkish). The Annual reporting package in 2006 comprised: the Annual report in 23 languages (printed publication and website); three Selected issues (printed publication and website); the Statistical bulletin (website); Country data profiles; Reitox national reports; a Powerpoint presentation summarising the key findings (23 languages); a press kit (23 languages) comprising four news releases (nos. 3,4,5,6), an address from the Centre's director and

facts and figures sheet; a 'podcast' interview with the Centre's director about the Annual report. Other publications included: the 2005 General report of activities, a thematic paper Hallucinogenic mushrooms: an emerging trend case study; four editions (53, 54, 55, 56) of the Centre's newsletter Drugnet Europe. Substantial editorial work was also carried out during 2006 on the Centre's cannabis monograph. The product will be the longest ever produced by the Centre, and substantial comments and improvements to the chapters were made during 2006 by an external scientific editor. Publication is foreseen during 2007. As in previous years, editorial work by the unit also included linguistic editing and 'clean-up' of internal and administrative documents, for example the Staff policy plan 2008–2010 together with day-to-day communication and correspondence.

Media relations

The Centre's media relations activities in 2006 centred on the following: expanding the agency's register of specialised media and improving press database management; producing press materials and enhancing their presentation online; improving the agency's press monitoring capabilities. These goals fell under the three pillars of the EMCDDA Media relations strategy.

Under the first pillar ('Building sound contacts and relations with journalists'), the EMCDDA launched a project in February to track the most prominent multiple publishers (syndicates) and online news webmasters in the EU Member States on the principle that they could serve as important multipliers for EMCDDA news. A questionnaire to the national focal points (NFPs) yielded in April lists of these entities across Europe for inclusion in the press database ready for targeted press action in the Autumn. A strategy to overhaul the agency's management of press contacts was drawn up in July aimed at achieving a more rapid and efficient delivery of press materials. This strategy, falling within a broader distribution and address management project, will be executed in 2007.

Under the second pillar ('Providing media-friendly information with clearly defined messages'), the agency produced high-quality press materials throughout the year totalling seven news releases and four fact sheets. In keeping with previous years, media actions in 2006 focused on two events: International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (26 June) — when the EMCDDA launched an emerging trend cases study on hallucinogenic mushrooms and hosted an event for Lisbon's diplomatic corps; the November launch of the 2006 Annual report in November in Brussels. For the latter, four news releases were produced in 23 languages along with additional promotional items and materials. A press briefing and conference were held on 22 and 23 November following a presentation to the European Parliament. National events were organised, largely by the NFPs, in 13 EU Member States. Together these events led to unprecedented coverage of the report recorded in a 1,700-page press review. The structure and presentation of news material on the public website 'press room' were also overhauled taking up recommendations from a previous external analysis of the site, while the press section of the intranet was also improved.

Under the third pillar of the media relations strategy ('Assessing impact via monitoring and press reviews'), the EMCDDA set up a free-of-charge monitoring service via the 'European Media Monitor' project offered by the EU's Joint Research Centre (http://emm.jrc.it). This service, based on a keyword function in all EU languages, was up and running by March and considerably enhanced the agency's ability to track articles citing the EMCDDA. This service was complemented by a second monitoring tool focusing

specifically on aggregating drug-related stories via RSS newsfeeds (using GoogleNews, Yahoo, etc.) and subscriptions to specialised newsfeeds from drugs blogs, libraries and journals. This tool, which tracks articles on the EMCDDA and drugs in general, has produced a corpus of European drug news that can be used not only to assess the impact of EMCDDA relations work but also to inform internal researchers and external journalists about ongoing drug publications. This responds to the objective listed in the media relations strategy 'to anticipate journalists' requests better through regular monitoring of drugs media coverage and political events related to the issue'. A total of six press reviews were compiled in 2006 (quarterly, 26 June, Annual report).

In the second half of the year press actions were organised around two VIP visits to the EMCDDA: by the President Barroso of the European Commission and Commissioner Frattini of the DG Justice, Freedom and Security. A strategy paper on proactive media relations was also finalised.

Marketing

In the first half of 2006, the Centre's marketing activity focused on updating the corporate identity materials (logos, promotional packs, etc) and the launch of tenders following the change of the EMCDDA domain name in May to emcdda.europa.eu. The range of EMCDDA-branded promotional literature was further developed in 2006.

This included the release of a brochure 'Monitoring new drugs' in February describing the workings of the May 2005 'Council Decision on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances' and the publication in November of 'About the EMCDDA' a brief presentation of the agency in Bulgarian, Romanian and Turkish.

The EMCDDA displayed its publications at the Frankfurt Book Fair in October and produced a new exhibition stand and Annual report promotional 'towers' in November in preparation for a three-day exhibition of EMCDDA products at the European Parliament during the Annual report launch. In December, EMCDDA staff also participated in the exhibition Online Information 2006 in London on a joint stand with other EU agencies, where it promoted its online products, primarily the multilingual Annual report information package.

Promotional mailings publicising the Annual report were dispatched in November to scientific journals and youth media. New products were also promoted throughout the year via the newsletter Drugnet Europe and the public website. In the context of the project Representing the EMCDDA, a Powerpoint presentation on the 2006 Annual report findings was compiled in 23 languages, primarily to ensure a common corporate presentation of the product at the European and national launches.

In the context of the joint EU agencies' information activities, the EMCDDA participated in two meetings in January and July and in a number of ensuing communication initiatives. The most prominent of these was the month-long advertising campaign launched on 1 December aimed at informing European citizens about the activities and services of the decentralised EU agencies. Throughout that month, a print advertisement with the slogan 'Whatever you do — we work for you' appeared in the in-flight magazines of some of the larger European airlines, at a time when millions of Europeans were travelling for the festive season (http://europa.eu/agencies). The EMCDDA also provided regular input as member of a steering group to two forums where the agencies were given privileged access in 2006: the European Commission's (DG-COMM) External Communications Network (ECN) and its regular meetings with Euronews. At the October meeting of the

Heads of EU agencies, the EMCDDA was nominated one of seven members of a working group to provide input to Commissioner Wallström on how to best incorporate the agencies into the wider EU communication strategy.

Distribution

EMCDDA distribution activities in 2006 concentrated on improving the general management of contacts. An analysis of the various mailing lists stored at the EU Publications Office led to major restructuring. This was followed by additional updates and setting up new lists with the aim of better targeting publications. At the same time an address management project was launched in cooperation with the ICT unit to more efficiently handle addresses within the agency for different approaches such as mass e-mailing, faxing and mail merging. A call for tender was prepared for launch early in 2007.

The 2006 Annual report was published in 23 languages with a total print run of 31,810 copies (8% more than in 2005). First distribution orders were already placed before the actual launch date in order to support events (e.g. the 12 national launches and the presentation to the European Parliament), to provide focal points with sufficient stock and to provide the EMCDDA statutory bodies with advance copies. The general distribution to mailing list subscribers followed in the week of the launch itself. Numbers provided by the Publications Office three weeks after the launch show that a little over 25,000 copies of the Annual report had been distributed, corresponding to 80% of the total print run.

Interinstitutional communication

The EMCDDA collaborated with the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs of the European Parliament in the context of the presentation of the Annual report on 22 November, the eve of the official press launch. In line with an EMCDDA strategy to increase the impact and visibility of the EMCDDA Annual report by boosting the national component, national parliamentarians were invited to the presentation. National representatives were able to intervene on the content of the report alongside members of the above Committee. The presentation was preceded by a lunch for national and European parliamentarians where the EMCDDA described its work.

Eleven EU Member States (Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Portugal) as well as the EU candidate countries Bulgaria and Romania organised national presentations of the Annual report. The majority of events were organised by, or in collaboration with, the national focal points. Some of them placed their own national drug situation in the European perspective by simultaneously launching national reports. The events enjoyed a high profile with the participation of Ministers and other senior officials in the drugs field. The EMCDDA provided human and logistical support for these events according to the requirements of the national authorities.

Fonte

Fonte is the centrepiece of the Centre's currents improvements in data collection, processing and distribution, requiring substantial input from all units in the Centre. It comprises a web application with a linked database for collecting and storing the EMCDDA's key data. It will be used for the three main cycles of data handling: collecting data, validating data and making data accessible to stakeholders. Once fully launched, Fonte will rationalise and streamline the EMCDDA's workflows, and will facilitate its scientific work both internally and with partners.

2006 saw the programming of the Fonte web application and the migration into the Fonte database of historical data collected prior to 2006. Meetings with the contractor, the Portuguese IT company Pararede ([25]), began in January. An internal Fonte steering group was set up to co-ordinate work on the application from all the Centre's units and to assess the delivered application as provided by the contractor. During 2005, the functional specifications of Fonte had been prepared. These were finalised early in 2006, enabling Pararede to begin programming. The application was delivered in four incremental software modules with the first delivery in the beginning of August.

Tests were performed exclusively by the steering group from August onwards. Following the delivery of the full version at the end of the year, tests were expanded internally to include project managers and assistants. In October and November EMCDDA assistants and project managers created the electronic versions of the Centre's Standard Tables and Structured Questionnaires, now referred to as 'templates' in Fonte. These templates were necessary in order to map the migration of data collected through other means into the Fonte database which was carried out by the contractor in close co-operation with EMCDDA staff members.

By the end of 2006 the EMCDDA received a functional version of Fonte containing data that had been collected prior to 2006. Thus the EMCDDA had in its possession a modular web application and database reflecting the Centre's workflows.

A brief overview of the workflow is as follows: (i) templates are created by assistants or project managers (ii) templates are approved by the Reitox project manager (iii) the Reitox project manager activates the template in Fonte, enabling the national focal point (NFP) to complete it and submit a report (iv) the report is submitted by the NFP (v) a process of validation and revalidation begins: relevant EMCDDA and NFP staff members have access to the report (vi) once the data is fully validated, the responsible project manager flags the report as 'concluded' (vii) the report can now be accessed and retrieved by other stakeholders (e.g. other NFPs or EMCDDA staff members). The result of this workflow is that key data in the field of drugs and drug addiction is centralised in a single place, and that the process is tracked at each stage. Fonte thus constitutes a major leap forward in the EMCDDA's aim to provide a unique and comprehensive data and knowledge base.

(25) http://www.pararede.com

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Chapter 3
Supporting activities

Administrative support

Activities and results

The Administration unit was restructured in 2005. During 2006 focus was placed on improving the execution of the EMCDDA budget and work programme. Furthermore, attention was given to the improvement of EMCDDA procedures and instruments for internal control and management, particularly in the area of human resources management. These tasks implemented the action plan adopted by the EMCDDA management board early 2006 in order to follow up the recommendations resulting from an audit carried out by the Internal Audit Service of the European Commission (IAS) on the EMCDDA internal control system.

Planning, evaluation and legal matters

In 2006 work in the area of planning, evaluation and legal matters focused on the further improvement of the procedures for budget planning and management. Special attention was placed upon the following: measures aimed at anticipating and rationalising the planning and execution of the tendering process for the implementation of the work programme; reporting on budget execution; the adoption of possible corrective measures for budget management, i.e. transfers and re-assignment of appropriations. With regard to legal matters, 2006 activities included in particular: an assessment of the legal aspects of the implementation of the staff regulations; the recast of the Centre's founding regulation; and the contractual operations relating to the new EMCDDA premises, the Ribeira das Naus complex. At the end of 2006 the EMCDDA contributed to the European Commission (DG Justice, Freedom and Security) for the tendering process aimed at selecting a contractor to carry out an external evaluation of the Centre's activities.

Human resources management

Work on the implementation of the reform of the EU Staff Regulations, which entered into force in May 2004, continued throughout the year and is expected to be finalised during 2007. The capacity of the human resources management sector was strengthened by the recruitment of a new head of sector. An evaluation of internal human resources processes — to include recruitment, appraisal of staff and promotions — was carried out to further improve existing rules and processes. Best practices were developed in order to maximise the use of the existing resources, i.e. the creation of comprehensive databases for staff management. Attention was given to improvement of communication with staff as well as circulation of information. A welcome package for newcomers was developed and a section of the EMCDDA intranet was created for personnel matters. In this context, special attention was devoted to further developing team spirit and a pleasant working environment. 11 selection procedures were successfully carried out and 18 new staff members were appointed at the EMCDDA during the year 2006.

Financial management and accounting

The internal capacity of the financial management sector was further strengthened and reorganised to better cope with the workload entailed by the management of payments and procurement operations. As regards payments-related tasks, the sector is now better

able to manage information on beneficiaries and legal entities, and to support the refund of mission- and meetings-related expenditure. The new rules and procedures for accrual accountancy were implemented. To prepare for the new accounting system and the implementation of ABAC, a mailing was sent out to all third parties in order to request the legal entity file form and update banking details. Specific measures were taken to improve the execution of the EMCDDA work programme and budget, together with the processes for financial and contractual management and internal control.

Infrastructure and logistics

The infrastructure and logistics unit placed specific focus during 2006 on the improvement of health, safety and security at work. Fire wardens were trained, and pincode doors for one of the buildings were ordered. To provide a more efficient service to staff, a meeting-room reservation system was developed, together with an intranet page for matters relating to managing infrastructure and logistics. New rules for inventory and asset management were implemented and a physical inventory check was conducted successfully. One of the two vehicles that comprise the EMCDDA fleet was replaced.

The EMCDDA joined the inter-agency Greening Network set up and organised by the European Environment Agency for and held its first internal greening workshop. The aim of the Greening Network is to reduce pollution and building-related utility costs.

The project for the new EMCDDA headquarters has progressed. After the initial political meetings, technical and security steering meetings were held in mid 2006. Construction works started in September 2006 and the complete architectural design was approved in November by Lisbon City Hall. The completion of the project is foreseen for the end of 2007, under the Portuguese Presidency of the European Union. To prepare the future move to the new premises, several activities were launched at a technical level in close co-operation with EMSA, the other EU agency with which the premises will be partially shared.

Information and communication technology

The bulk of the ICT sector's work in 2006 provided routine support to the Centre's operations: network and server administration; web-related projects and services, in particular the future central data collection application, Fonte; office hardware and software; the ICT helpdesk. Expansion of the Centre's second office also continued during 2006, requiring significant use of standard ICT resources.

A key objective of the ICT sector during 2006 was to continue the adoption of best practices, with a focus on the use of the Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) ([26]), a standard ICT management framework. A seminar was organised on ITIL early in the year, and a number of best practice initiatives were undertaken. These included: introducing a permanent presence of helpdesk staff in the second building; acquisition of new incident management software to be deployed in early 2007; creation of a new Project Management Office to apply project management standards to ICT-related activities; work on business continuity, including replacing out-of-date server hardware, adding internet equipment (especially for Fonte) and electrical works at the data centre. Significant work took place in the area of information security: the role of Security officer was strengthened; data security and the security of electronic systems in general was

(26) http://www.itil.org.uk/

enhanced, including the adaptation of a custom notification tool for the EMCDDA data protection officer; and an e-security strategy was developed with an external partner.

A number of specific activities merit attention. The website, intranet, Reitox extranet and related services, and the Fonte project in particular continued to required significant support in 2006. In May the EMCDDA changed its primary domain for email and websites from emcdda.eu.int to emcdda.europa.eu and was among the first EU institutions to perform the migration, thus participating in the effort to provide the European institutions with a single domain under europa.eu. The reporting platform used for financial reports in conjunction with the Centre's budgetary software was upgraded in 2006. The aim is to widen the range of its potential usage to other areas of the EMCDDA's work. This will gradually be introduced in 2007. The ICT sector also presented a systematic overview of all work processes at the EMCDDA, in order to map all projects, stakeholders, processes and existing services at the Centre. This overview will prove essential to developing ICT service quality, and is also beneficial both for automation of work processes at the Centre and for drafting a proposed business continuity plan.

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Chapter 4
Statutory bodies and executive management

Management Board

Main decisions

At its 32nd meeting in Lisbon on 11–12 January 2006, the Management Board adopted a budget of 12,621,125 euros for 2006 (25 Member States and Norway), on the basis of an EC subsidy of 12,100,000 euros. The work programme for 2006, which was approved by the Scientific Committee, was discussed in parallel with the budget. The work programme took into account the results of replies by 16 Board members to a questionnaire-based ranking exercise on the EMCDDA's activities of the previous year. The work programme was adopted by written procedure on the basis of the formal opinion of the European Commission after the meeting.

The Management Board also adopted a preliminary draft budget for 2007 on the basis of an EC subsidy of 13,200,000 euros. This is the first budget of a new three-year work programme and aims to strengthen the scientific capacity of the Centre. The Management Board decided to maintain in 2007 the same total amount of appropriations earmarked under the 2006 budget for the EMCDDA financing of the Reitox national focal points, independent of the increased number of Member States. The adhesion of Bulgaria and Romania to the European Union will thus entail a slight reduction of the EMCDDA financing to each national focal point in 2007. The Management Board renewed the mandate of Mr Lawrence (UK) as member of the Bureau for 2006 for a third year.

Mr Christian Muller, Audit Supervisor of the Internal Audit Service (IAS) of the European Commission, presented the first internal audit report conducted from January to February 2005 at the EMCDDA, together with its recommendations. In response, the EMCDDA developed an action plan over three years to reply to the recommendations made by order of priority. Measures would be implemented in three phases: until mid 2006, until the end of 2006 and until the end of 2007. The Director regularly would also present a progress report on these measures to the Management Board. Further to one of the recommendations made, the Board discussed and adopted a document outlining the competences of the Management Board, the Bureau, the Budget Committee and the Director in the context of the EMCDDA regulation in force.

The Management Board welcomed the new organisational structure of the EMCDDA. The main innovation lay in merging the four previous scientific departments into two units ('Epidemiology, crime and markets' and 'Interventions, law and policies'), together with a support unit ('Scientific Coordination and Documentation'). The Heads of these two main units are also responsible for transversal scientific cooperation at the Centre.

The EMCDDA rules for the implementation of Regulation (EC) No 1049/2001 of the European Parliament and the European Commission with regard to public access to documents were commented upon and adopted by written procedure after the meeting. This decision required that the final agendas and final minutes of Management Board meetings be published on the EMCDDA website from July 2006.

In the 33rd Management Board meeting from 5–7 July, the Management Board adopted the three-year work programme for 2007–2009. In summary, the new work programme concentrates on core business, investing more effort in analysis and in ensuring that information is effectively disseminated. The work programme includes an analysis of implications of the recast of the EMCDDA regulation, which entered into force at the beginning of 2007, and of potential risk factors likely to influence its implementation.

The Management Board renewed the mandates of Mr Franz Pietsch (AT) and Mr Kyriakos Veresies (CY) as members of the Bureau exceptionally for one year and a half, to allow elections to always take place during the December Management Board meeting. Detailed practical arrangements for future elections of the Chair and Vice-Chair were also set up. The role and functioning of the Management Board within the current legal framework was also discussed.

In the field of international cooperation, the Management Board agreed with a draft Memorandum of Understanding between the EMCDDA and the World Customs Organisation. It was also decided that the early cooperation with the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation should be formalised, in close cooperation with the Management Board and the services of the European Commission.

The Management Board gave a favourable opinion on the 2005 final accounts, and adopted the 2005 General report of activities. The report included for the first time the annual report of the authorising officer. The Board amended the 2006 budget to including the financing to an amount of 500,000 euros by the European Commission of a technical assistance project with Croatia and Turkey under the Phare programme.

During its 34th meeting, the Management Board re-elected on 13 December 2006 the Chair, Mr Marcel Reimen (LU), and the Vice-Chair, Mr Ralf Löfstedt (SE), for a second three-year mandate (2007–2010). Mr Piotr Jablonski (PO) was elected member of the Bureau for 2007. Mr Claude Gillard (BE) was confirmed for a second three-year mandate as member of the Budget Committee, and re-elected among its members as Chair.

A budget of 13,511,706 euros for 2007 (27 Member States and Norway) was adopted on the basis of an EC subsidy of 13,000,000 euros. The 2007 work programme was welcomed for its output-oriented approach and its coherence with the 2007 budget, of which it includes in annexe an activity-based presentation. The Board adopted a preliminary draft budget of 14,077,579 euros for 2008 (27 Member States and Norway) with an EC subsidy of EUR 13,400,000 euros.

The Board also approved a staff policy plan of the agency for the years 2008–2010. All agencies needed to present their work programme for 2007 and a three-year staff policy plan to the European Parliament in order to have the technical reserves on their 2007 budgets lifted.

The Director was mandated to sign a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation, as well as a cooperation agreement with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), another EU regulatory agency. In view of the recast of the EMCDDA regulation, which stipulates a Scientific Committee composed of at most fifteen well-known scientists, a working group was set up to establish guidelines for the selection of these scientific experts. Board members Mr Richard Muscat from Malta and Ms Katalin Felvinczi from Hungary are part of this working group.

Bureau

Main decisions

In 2006, the Bureau met five times in Lisbon ([27]). The Bureau usually meets in the morning before each Management Board meeting, to discuss the agenda items of the Management Board meeting and to provide advice to the Director. It also meets in two separate meetings to comment draft documents for Management Board meetings.

The European Commission informed the Bureau at its meeting on 18 May about the second external evaluation of the EMCDDA to take place in 2007. The EMCDDA participated to the value of 30,000 euros of the 2006 budget in this joint exercise between the Centre and the European Commission. The Bureau determined practical arrangements concerning simultaneous interpretation at the Management Board, Bureau and Budget Committee meetings. It was further agreed that the Chairman should, on the basis of a proposal by the Director, decide on a case-by-case basis on which agenda items of Management Board meetings a Staff Committee representative could attend as observer.

The Bureau adopted on 26 October a budget transfer for an amount of EUR 100,000 euros from Title 1 to Title 2 of the 2006 budget. The salary-related expenditure for contractual agents initially foreseen could not be fully executed until the end of the year, and at the same time it was necessary to cope with supplementary needs for supplies and services to ensure the proper functioning of the EMCDDA.

(27) 11 January, 18 May, 5 July, 26 October, 13 December.

Director

In accordance with the Centre's founding regulation, the Director is responsible for: a) preparing and submitting the Management Board proposals for deliberation as well as for implementing the Board's decisions; b) deciding on staff matters; c) managing the Centre's day-to-day activities; and d) representing the Centre externally.

Preparation and implementation of Board's decisions

In 2006, the Director implemented the 2006 work programme and budget; prepared and submitted to the Board for approval the 2007–2009 and 2007 work programmes, the 2007 budget and the 2008 preliminary draft budget. Furthermore, the Director also submitted to the Board for approval: the 2005 General Report of Activities; an action plan to implement the recommendations of the Internal Audit Service; a 2008–2010 Staff policy plan; a Cooperation agreement with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), a Memorandum of Understanding with the World Customs Organization (WCO) and a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Service for Narcotics Traffic Control (FDCS) of the Russian Federation.

Staff matters and day-to-day administration

In his capacity as both authorising officer and appointing authority (AHCC), the Director took 41 written decisions throughout the year, ranging from the adoption of a new detailed organisational chart to delegating some of his powers, with a view to achieve a more decentralised and more effective management of the Centre. Decisions included the adoption of internal administrative instructions and the publication of notices to ensure the functioning of the Agency.

Representation

The external activities of the Director were largely oriented towards building bridges and reinforcing cooperation, in particular with the EU institutions and Member States with a view to finding better ways to provide them with the service the require.
They also covered meetings with representatives from third party organisations and countries oriented to building and improving partnerships in the area of drugs research, monitoring and policy.

EU level representation

The key event as regards the European Parliament was the launch of the Annual Report, which was preceded by a pre-launch to the members of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. Following contacts established in this context, the Director had many bilateral meetings with MEPs throughout the year. The Director took part in two National Drugs Coordinators Meetings held under Austrian and Finnish presidencies of the Council of the European Union. With regard to the European Commission, the Director welcomed the President of the Commission, Mr Barroso, at the headquarters of the EMCDDA, and held two meetings with the Vice-president Mr Frattini, Commissioner for Freedom, Security and Justice (and in charge of the drugs portfolio), and also maintained regular contacts with Mr. Frattini's cabinet, and met the Head of Cabinet of the Health Commissioner Markos Kyprianou. The Director maintained regular contacts with senior Commission officials within the Directorate for Civil Justice, Rights and

Citizenship at DG Justice, Freedom and Security as well as with DG Sanco, DG Budget, DG Research, DG Admin and DG Energy and Transport. At the level of the EU agencies, the Director participated at two meetings of the heads of agencies, and notably visited the European Centre for Disease and Prevention Control (ECDC) in Stockholm to examine possible synergies between both agencies. Mr Götz also had meetings in Lisbon with the Directors of the following EU agencies: the European Environment Agency (EEA), the Translation Centre (CDT), Eurojust and European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA). Contacts with EMSA were frequent given the ongoing negotiations on the new Ribeira das Naus premises in Lisbon, which the agencies will share.

Member States

A major share of the activities of the Director at national level took place with the Portuguese authorities, in particular in the framework of the new building in Lisbon. These included meetings with the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs, the Head of Cabinet of the President of the Republic of Portugal, the President of the Lisbon Port Authority and the President of the IDT (the Portuguese Drug Addiction Institute). Mr Götz also made a presentation of the EMCDDA 2006 Annual Report in the context of its launch in Portugal. In addition to relations with the Portuguese authorities, notable events at national level included the visits to the Centre by: Ms Sabine Bätzing, the new Drug Commissioner of Germany; Mr John Mann, member of the UK House of Commons; the British Ambassador, Mr John Buck and a delegation from the UK national focal point; the Ambassador of Luxembourg in Lisbon, Mr Alain de Muyser; Mr Christian Schønau, the Permanent Secretary at the Danish Ministry of the Interior and Health, and the Danish member of the EMCDDA Management Board, Mr Mogens Jörgensen. The Director also invited the diplomatic corps based in Lisbon as well as several relevant Portuguese authorities to visit the Centre on the International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (26 June).

Other organisations and bodies

The most important event in the context of 'other organisations and bodies' (Article12 of the EMCDDA founding regulation) was a meeting with Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director of UNODC, on 21 February in Vienna.

Non-Community countries

At the level of non-community countries (article 13 of the EMCDDA founding regulation), the most relevant events to report were in the framework of the cooperation with the Russian Federation. Meetings were held in Moscow with Mr Viktor Cherkesov, the Director of the Federal Service for Narcotics Traffic Control (FDCS) and with Mr Ruslan Halfin, Deputy Minister of Public Health and Social Development. A visit to the EMCDDA was made by a delegation of the FDCS, chaired by Mr Dmitry Kostennikov. An EU-Russia expert meeting on drug and drug addiction was also held in Warsaw. Other contacts included visits to the EMCDDA by the following: the Vice-Minister of Justice of Cuba, Ms Esther Zamora; a representative of the Australian Government, Ms Karen Price; the Ambassador of the Ukraine, Mr Rostyslav Tronenko; the Ambassador of Colombia, Mr Plinio Apuleyo Mendoza; a high-level delegation of five Portuguese-speaking countries (Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, S. Tomé and Príncipe and Mozambique) and a delegation of the Turkish International Academy Against Drugs and Organised Crime (TADOC), which included representation from the Turkish national focal point.

Scientific Committee

Activities and results

A new EMCDDA Scientific Committee began work in 2006. It consists of one scientist per Member State and Norway, each nominated by their government. Many countries renewed the nomination of the previous member of the Scientific Committee whereas eight countries nominated new experts and the Czech Republic, Cyprus and Slovenia sent Scientific Committee members for the first time. Professor Henk Garretsen (NL) was elected chairperson and Professor Girts Brigis (LT) vice chairperson of the Committee. The Scientific Committee held two meetings during the year: 9–10 February and 4–5 December.

One of the formal tasks of the Scientific Committee is to provide an opinion on the Centre's work programmes. The opinion on the 2007–2009 work programme could only be obtained through a written procedure at the end of 2005. However, the three-year work programme was discussed in detail at the February meeting. The 2007 work programme was presented and debated in December 2006 and the Scientific Committee expressed a positive opinion.

The Scientific Committee regularly reviews the draft EMCDDA Annual report, Statistical bulletin and Selected issues and delivered many helpful comments and suggestions in 2006. For the first time, the Committee was also involved in the decision-making for the Selected issues for the next round of national reporting.

The recast of the EMCDDA Regulation provided a topical issue for the Scientific Committee during the year. The opinion, primarily expressed by the European Parliament, that the Committee should in the future consist of a limited number of independent experts met with considerable opposition. After the February meeting the Committee submitted a letter to the chairman of the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, voicing arguments in favour of maintaining the representation of each Member State in the Scientific Committee. However, in the final recast which was approved by the end of the year, it was stated that the Scientific Committee 'shall consist of at most fifteen well-known scientists appointed in view of their scientific excellence and their independence by the Management Board, following the publication of a call for expressions of interest in the Official Journal of the European Union'. In the December meeting, selection criteria and modalities for the nomination process were discussed. In anticipation of a subsequent decision of the Management Board, Dr. Anne-Marie Sindballe (DK) and Prof. Salme Ahlström (FI) were nominated for a working group to prepare draft guidelines for the selection and appointment of the new Scientific Committee.

No risk assessment of new synthetic substances was launched during the year. Instead, the revision of the Guidelines for risk assessment was taken forward by the 'new drugs' subcommittee and external experts. The Guidelines are planned to be ready for testing in the first half of 2007, in the case of an upcoming risk assessment. Individual members of the Scientific Committee supported and advised the EMCDDA throughout the year, e.g. with peer reviews of EMCDDA publications, such as the cannabis monograph and through participation in expert meetings.

1

Chapter 1
Characteristics and nature of the EMCDDA management and internal control systems

The financial regulation applicable to the EMCDDA transposes integrally the text of the Commission framework Financial Regulation no. 2343/2002 ([28]). In accordance with this regulation, the EMCDDA has set internal procedures for budget execution and internal control, while defining and implementing a partially-decentralised management model. Operational and financial decisions required for the implementation of the EMCDDA work programme and budget have been decentralised by delegation to the relevant heads of the unit. The administrative unit provides the support to operational managers for financial management and ensures internal planning and monitoring, as well as the ex ante verification of transactions. These procedures have been codified and all the heads of unit and deputy authorising officers have received specific training and information on their role, duties and liability in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financial and staff regulations.

The key actors and steps of the EMCDDA procedures for budget execution can be summarised as follows:

• Project manager: initiation and operational input of the administrative and financial operations required to implement projects (e.g. technical specifications for tendering procedures, cost estimate, 'certified correct' sign-off for payments).

• Financial management team, financial helpdesk: preparation of the required administrative and contracting supporting documents with the input of the concerned project manager.

• Planning and evaluation team: checking of compliance with the adopted work programme and budget.

• Financial management team, SI2 initiating officers: operating the EMCDDA SI2 electronic management and accounting system to prepare the decision of the authorising officer.

• Financial management team, verifying officer: ex ante verification.

• Head of unit: authorisation of the required budgetary and legal operations for the execution of the concerned programme, acting as deputy authorising officer by delegation from the Director as EMCDDA authorising office; this authorisation must be within the limits of the appropriations earmarked for the operation under the adopted EMCDDA annual budget.

• Accountant: execution of the required financial transactions.

These procedures are consistent with the EMCDDA project-based working methods aimed at matching activities and resources management, in accordance with the ABM-ABB principles. In this context, the Centre has established procedures for planning, monitoring and reporting with a clear indication of the actors involved, their role and responsibilities.

A new Operating framework for the Reitox system was adopted by the EMCDDA Management Board in January 2003. A new grant agreement model was introduced for the

(28) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN

annual co-financing of the activities of the Reitox national focal points which fully complies with the relevant provisions of the financial regulation. This agreement requires that an external annual audit be carried out by an independent body or expert officially authorised to carry out audits of accounts in order to certify that the financial documents submitted to the EMCDDA by the beneficiary comply with the financial provisions of the agreement, that the costs declared are the actual costs, and that all receipts have been declared. The European Court of Auditors and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) enjoy the right of access for the purposes of checks and audits.

Taking into account the EMCDDA's current activity and structure and considering the budgetary constraints, the EMCDDA relies on the European Commission's Internal Audit Service (IAS) for its internal audit, in accordance with the applicable financial regulation.

Key features of the EMCDDA's partially decentralised management model

Actors/level of operations	Role/operations
Decentralised level (operational and technical units)	Operational initiative/input and operational and financial decisions by delegation in order to implement the work programme (WP) and budget
Central level (Directorate and administrative units)	Coordination and management of executive planning, monitoring, reporting and assessment of the implementation of the WP and budget Administrative and financial support, management and control of implementation

Key features of the process for the execution of the EMCDDA work programme and budget

Level of operations	Actors	Role/operations
Decentralised level (operational and technical units)	Concerned project manager and Head of unit	Initiative and operational input for the operations required to implement projects
Central level (administrative unit)	Planning and evaluation team	Check compliance of operations with adopted WP and budget plan. Budgetary appropriations to be committed are set aside
	Human resources management team	Define rights and check compliance with staff regulations for missions and staff-related expenditure
	Financial management team	Prepare the required administrative and legal supporting documents and control compliance with applicable regulations. Process and control the required SI2 operations
Decentralised level (operational and technical units)	Head of unit/deputy authorising officer	Authorise budgetary and legal commitments and payments (and recovery orders)
Central level (administrative unit)	Accountant	Execute and record financial transactions

2

Chapter 2
Assessment and improvement of management and internal control systems

The following measures were implemented by the EMCDDA in 2006 in order to improve its management and internal control systems. These follow up the observations and recommendations expressed by the European Court of Auditors and the EU Budget Authority within the framework of the discharge given for the 2005 financial exercise. They also reflect the results of the audit of the EMCDDA internal control system carried out by the IAS in 2005:

• Adoption of the budget/work programme (WP) in the year N-1.

• Tendering and contracting procedures for the execution of the budget/WP to be launched by 15th July.

• Procedures for the organisation of meetings to be launched by 30th September.

• Six-months assessment of the budget execution with any proposals for de-commitment and or re-assignment of resources to be discussed at the Heads of unit meeting.

• Automatic de-commitment and re-assignment of appropriations committed for meetings and missions.

• Ensure quick and effective re-assignment of unused appropriations.

• Define a regular ceiling for advance payment for staff missions (50% of the subsistence allowance plus maximum refund for hotel expenses).

• Apply as a rule the pre-paid ticket system for participants in EMCDDA meetings entitled to refunding of travel expenses.

• Increase and improve the capacity for support of the execution of the budget/work programme at the level of the deputy authorising officers/project managers.

• Reinforcement of the reporting system by producing monthly updated tables of budget execution available on a common drive of the EMCDDA intranet.

• Improvement of the planning of calls for tenders, to keep emergency cases to a minimum.

• More structured use of framework contracts.

• Implementation of a new contracts database linked to SI2, to allow a better reporting system.

• Appointment of members of the tender opening and evaluation committees according to the new financial implementing rules.

• Internal guidelines/tools have been developed for the assessment of exclusion, selection and award criteria, to ensure that evaluation of tenders is carried out in a more consistent manner.

• A double signature system for the management of the Centre's bank accounts has been adopted in order to ensure the proper segregation of duties in the financial circuits.

• The charters of the EMCDDA authorising officers by delegation and sub-delegation were adopted, communicated to and counter-signed by the concerned actors between July and September 2006 in order to ensure the proper accountability of the deputy authorising officers by delegation.

• The authorising officer of the EMCDDA decided to limit the delegation to the deputy authorising officers to a maximum amount of 130,000 euros per operation/transaction.

• An automatic link between budgetary accounting and general accounting has been created. Reconciliation between the accounts and the inventory is scheduled for the month of January following the end of the relevant financial year. In addition, in July 2006 the EMCDDA completed a physical check of its inventory items. The results of this check were entered into a specific computer system.

• The decision has been taken by the Director to delegate to EMCDDA heads of unit the powers of the Appointing Authority (AA) relating to the authorisation of staff leave and to staff appraisals. A decision was adopted in July 2006 to revise the current system, delegating in a more systematic way some of the powers of the AA relating to the recruitment process and the management of staff rights and obligations. Furthermore, following the conclusion of a specific service level agreement, the European Commission's PMO has been empowered by delegation to prepare, check and process the payment of the remuneration of EMCDDA staff.

• The Director's decisions, as EMCDDA authorising officer and appointing authority, are now countersigned/signed off by the head of administration when these decisions concern the Director himself.

3

Chapter 3
Declaration of assurance of the authorising officer

I, the undersigned, Director of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drugs Addiction,

in my capacity as authorising officer:

• declare that the information contained in this report gives a true and fair view (*).

• state that I have reasonable assurance that the resources assigned to the activities described in this report have been used for their intended purpose and in accordance with the principles of sound financial management, and that the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees concerning the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

This reasonable assurance is based on my own judgment and on the information at my disposal, such as the results of the self-assessment, ex post controls, the observations of the Internal Audit Service and the lessons learnt from the reports of the Court of Auditors for years prior to the year of this declaration.

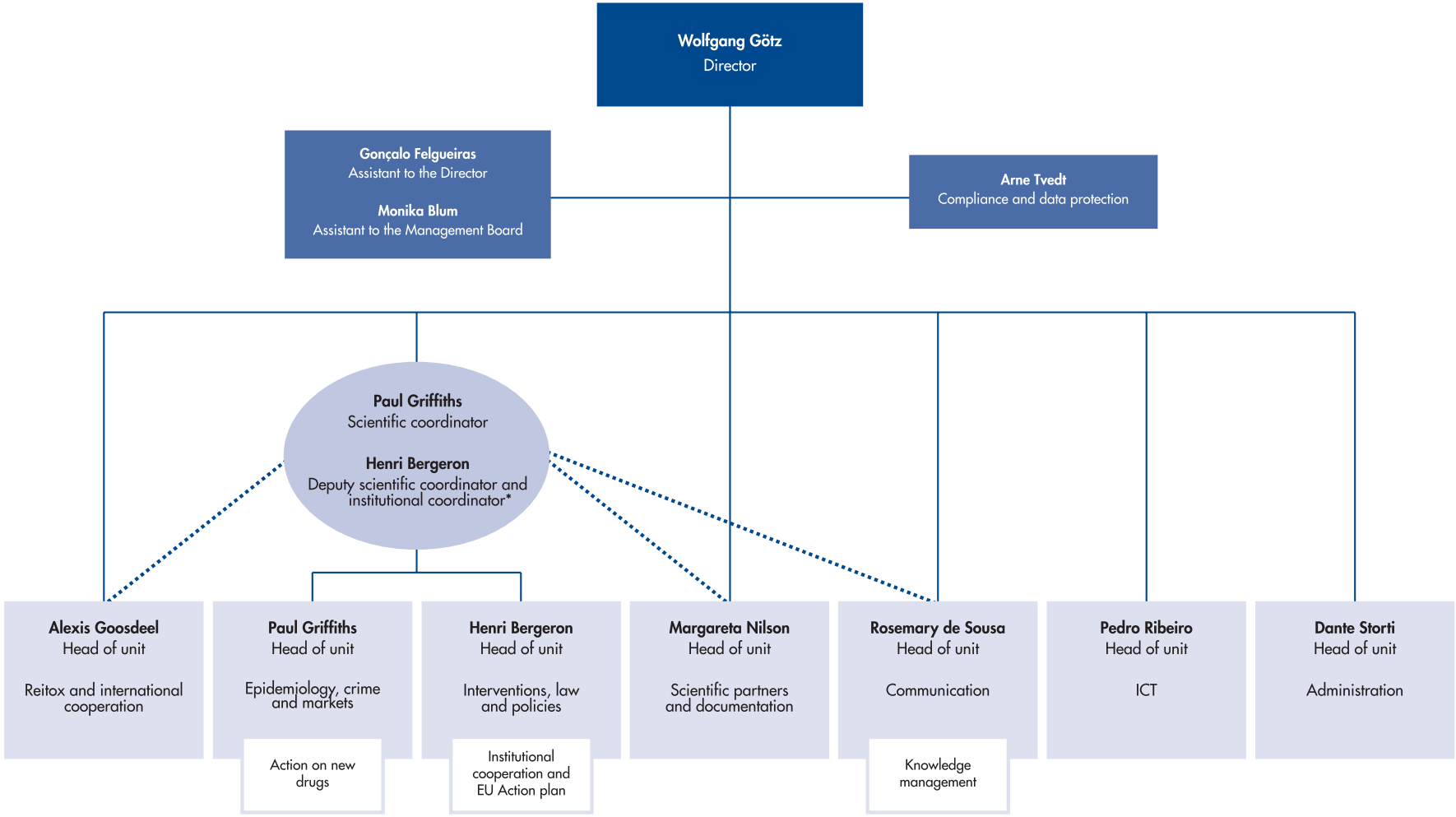
• confirm that I am not aware of anything not reported here which could harm the interests of the Agency and the institutions in general.

Done in Lisbon, on 14 May 2007

(*) True and fair in this context means a reliable, complete and correct view on the state of affairs in the service.

Annex 1

Top level organisational chart



Annex 2
Breakdown of EMCDDA staff in 2006

EMCDDA officials and temporary staff

Category and grade		Total by category and grade
AD 16		
AD 15		
AD 14		
	Temporary agents	1
	Subtotal	1
AD 13		
AD 12		
	Temporary agents	4
	Subtotal	4
AD 11		
	Officials	3
	Temporary agents	7
	Subtotal	10
AD 10		
	Temporary agents	5
	Subtotal	5
AD 9		
	Temporary agents	6
	Subtotal	6

Nationalities	
AT	0
BE	3
BG	1
CY	0
CZ	0
DE	8
DK	1
EE	0
EL	0
ES	3
FI	0
FR	3
HU	0
IE	1
IT	4
LT	0
LU	1

AD 8		
	Temporary agents	3
	Subtotal	3
AD 7		
	Temporary agents	2
	Subtotal	2
AD 6		
	Temporary agents	5
	Subtotal	5
AD 5		
	Temporary agents	3
	Subtotal	3
Total female		**15**
Total male		**24**
TOTAL AD		**39**

LV	0
MT	0
NL	1
NO	1
PO	0
PT	3
RO	0
SE	1
SK	1
SL	0
UK	7

Category and grade		Total by category and grade
AST 11		
	Officials	1
	Subtotal	1
AST 10		
	Subtotal	0
AST 9		
	Subtotal	0
AST 8		
	Temporary agents	1
	Subtotal	1
AST 7		
	Officials	1
	Temporary agents	4
	Subtotal	5
AST 6		
	Temporary agents	4
	Subtotal	4
AST 5		
	Temporary agents	2
	Subtotal	2
AST 4		
	Temporary agents	4
	Subtotal	4

Nationalities	
AT	0
BE	6
BG	0
CY	0
CZ	0
DE	1
DK	0
EE	0
EL	2
ES	2
FI	0
FR	4
HU	0
IE	1
IT	1
LT	0
LU	1
LV	0
MT	0
NL	0

AST 3		
	Officials	1
	Temporary agents	10
	Subtotal	11
AST 2		
	Subtotal	0
AST 1		
	Temporary agents	1
	Subtotal	1
Total female		**18**
Total male		**11**
TOTAL AST		**29**

NO	0
PO	1
PT	9
RO	0
SE	0
SK	0
SL	0
UK	1

EMCDDA auxiliary staff

Category and grade		Total by category and grade
A II		
	Subtotal	0
A III		
	Subtotal	0
Total female		**0**
Total male		**0**
TOTAL AUXILIARY AGENTS		**0**

EMCDDA contractual staff

Category and grade		Total by category and grade
GF I		
	Subtotal	2
GF II		
	Subtotal	11
GF III		
	Subtotal	6

Nationalities	
AT	0
BE	2
BG	0
CY	0
CZ	0
DE	0
DK	0
EE	0
EL	0
ES	0
FI	0
FR	1
HU	0
IE	0
IT	1
LT	0
LU	0
LV	0
MT	0

Category and grade	Total by category and grade	Nationalities	
GF IV		NL	0
		NO	0
Subtotal	0	PO	0
		PT	13
		RO	0
		SE	0
		SK	0
		SL	0
		UK	0
Total female	**12**		
Total male	**7**		
TOTAL CONTRACTUAL STAFF	**19**		

Annex 3
Outputs

Publications

Annual report 2006: the state of the drugs problem in Europe
A yearly overview of the drug phenomenon in Europe.
Available in 23 languages — all EU official languages (except Maltese), Bulgarian, Romanian, Turkish and Norwegian.
Cat. no.: TD-AC-06-001-BG/CS/DA/DE/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/GR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/NO/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/TR-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=419
Also available as a 23-language website with additional explanatory material, graphics and data sources (http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/)

Annual report 2006: selected issues
Three in-depth reviews that accompany the report: European drug policies — extended beyond illicit drugs?, A gender perspective on drug use and responding to drug problems, Developments in drug use within recreational settings
Available in EN.
Cat. no.: TD-AF-06-001-EN-C
Also available as a website (http://issues06.emcdda.europa.eu/)

General report of activities 2006
A detailed progress report of the EMCDDA's activities over a 12-month period.
Available in EN.
(http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=426)

Drugnet Europe
The EMCDDA's newsletter provides regular and succinct information on the Centre's activities to a broad readership.
4 editions (53, 54, 55 and 56)
Available in EN.
(http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=411)

Thematic papers
Hallucinogenic mushrooms: an emerging trend case study
Available in EN.
(http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=7079)

Marketing brochures

Presentation flyer
'About the EMCDDA' (November 2006) BG/RO/TR
(http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=437)

Leaflets
'Monitoring new drugs' (February 2006)
Available in EN.
(http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=17869)

Media products

News releases
7 news releases

No 1 — Germany's new national drugs coordinator visits Lisbon
'Sabine Bätzing briefed on EMCDDA's work and findings'
(27.2.2006) DE/EN/PT

No 2 — 26 June: International day against drugs
'New trend in magic mushrooms reflects young Europeans' appetite for intense experiences'
(26.6.2006) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 3 — Latest on the drug problem across Europe
'2006 Annual report from the EU drugs agency'
(6.11.2006)
ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/SK/SL/FI/SV/NO/BG/RO/TR/

No 3a — Vice-President Frattini visits EU drugs agency in Lisbon
'Up-to-date intelligence crucial to curbing Europe's drug problems'
(21.11.2006) EN/IT/PT

2006 Annual report information package
A list of products and services
EN

Drugs in Europe — facts and figures
(23.11.2006) ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/SK/SL/FI/SV/NO/BG/RO/TR

Message from Wolfgang Goetz, director of the EMCDDA
(23.11.2006) ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/SK/SL/FI/SV/NO/BG/RO/TR

No 4 — *Annual report 2006*: Drug prices down, seizures up
'Drugs in Europe now cheaper than ever before'
(23.11.2006) ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/SK/SL/FI/SV/NO/BG/RO/TR

No 5 — *Annual report 2006*: A gender perspective on drug use
'Drug treatment services for women still limited in Europe'
(23.11.2006) ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/SK/SL/FI/SV/NO/BG/RO/TR

No 6 — *Annual report 2006*: Drug use in recreational settings
'Surveys find club-goers over 10 times more likely to have tried stimulant drugs'
(23.11.2006) ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/SK/SL/FI/SV/NO/BG/RO/TR

No 7 — EU drugs agency management board elections
'Board members re-elect Marcel Reimen as EMCDDA Chairman'
(13.12.2006) DE/EN/FR/PT

Audio (MP3) files
17 Audio clips (MP3 files) of comments from the EMCDDA Director on the 2006 Annual report
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=23150

Fact sheets
4 Fact sheets
Available in EN.

Fact sheet 1: Quotebank 2005
Fact sheet 2: Profile of EMCDDA Director Wolfgang Götz
Fact sheet 3: EU drugs agency formalises relations with Publications Office
Fact sheet 4: President of the European Commission at EMCDDA

http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=24028

Press reviews
4 quarterly press reviews
1 ad hoc press review for International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (26 June)
1 six-volume 1,700-page Annual report press review

EMCDDA thematic papers

Hallucinogenic mushrooms: an emerging trend case study.

Epidemiological evidence on Drug-Facilitated Sexual Assault (DFSA) for Parliamentary Assembly, Council of Europe, Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men.

Paper on key topics related to illegal drug use for DG Sanco Working Party on Lifestyle, Specific and Deprived Population Groups.

ELDD topic overviews

Hallucinogenic mushrooms (28/4/06)
Drug testing in the workplace (11/5/06)
Drugs and driving (20/7/06)
Personal possession of cannabis (14/9/06)

Websites

EMCDDA public website
The gateway to drug information in Europe. Ongoing updates and content development.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu

Annual report 2006
The multilingual Annual report website offers full online version of the report in 23 languages and press materials.
http://ar2006.emcdda.europa.eu/

Statistical bulletin 2006
The bulletin is a companion publication to the EMCDDA Annual report and presents the full set of source tables on which the statistical analysis in the annual report is based. It also provides further detail on the methodology used and over 100 additional statistical graphs.
http://stats06.emcdda.europa.eu/

Country situation summaries
Country situation summaries are available for the EU Member States and Norway as well as several countries of the former Soviet Union. They offer a rich pool of national drug data in Europe. Their main purpose is to provide brief synopses of up-to-date national data and trends. They also include selected links to other national information sources. They are updated once a year.
http://profiles.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=1966

Drug treatment overviews
The 'Drug treatment overviews' describe the national drug treatment systems operating in the 25 EU Member States, Bulgaria, Romania and Norway.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=7613

European legal database on drugs
The European legal database on drugs (ELDD) is the EMCDDA's online database of information on European drugs-related legislation for the EU Member States and Norway. Ongoing updates and content development.
http://eldd.emcdda.europa.eu

Evaluation instruments bank
The EMCDDA's Evaluation instruments bank (EIB) is a document archive of tools created to encourage evaluation using reliable methods, and to help to standardise these tools at European level. The Instruments Bank contains tools for evaluating both prevention and treatment programmes. Ongoing updates and content development.
http://eib.emcdda.europa.eu

Exchange on drug demand reduction action
The Exchange on drug demand reduction action (EDDRA) is a multilingual online information system and data-collection tool on best practice in responding to drug use in the European Union. Ongoing updates and content development.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeid=1580

Contributions to the first European Commission progress review of the EU action plan (2006)

Thematic paper on the objective 10 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'Improve methods for early detection of risk factors and early intervention'

Thematic paper on the objective 11 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'Ensure the availability of and access to targeted and diversified treatment and rehabilitation programmes'

Thematic paper on the objective 15 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'Availability and access to harm reduction services'

Thematic paper on the objective 16 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'Prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, other blood borne infections and diseases'

Thematic paper on the objective 17 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'Reduction of drug-related deaths'

Thematic paper on the objective 32 of the EUAP 2005-2008: ''Provide the necessary technical and other assistance to the candidate and stabilisation and association process countries'

Thematic paper on the objective 39 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'provide reliable and comparable data on the key epidemiological indicators'

Thematic paper on the objective 40.1 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'provide reliable information on the drug situation'

Thematic paper on the objective 41.1 of the EUAP 2005-2008: 'develop clear information on emerging trends and patterns of drug use and drug markets'

Technical reports

Domingo Salvany, A. (2006), 'Translate and adapt scales for problematic use, abuse and dependence of cannabis to Spanish and Catalan (for their eventual subsequent field testing in 2006 Spanish secondary school surveys ESTUDES)', EMCDDA, Lisbon.

Hibell, B. (2006), 'The ESPAD 2007 Questionnaire Test', EMCDDA, Lisbon.

King, L. A., Sedefov, R. (2006), 'Early-warning system on new psychoactive substances – Operating guidelines', EMCDDA, Lisbon.

Kontogeorgiou, K., Wiessing, L. et al (2006), Draft protocol for the implementation of the EMCDDA key Indicator Drug-related infectious diseases (DRID), Report CT.04.P1.337, EMCDDA, Lisbon, 6 October 2006.

Ncube, F. (2006), 'Pilot project to assess the feasibility of laboratory surveillance of hepatitis C virus in young people in Europe', EMCDDA, Lisbon.

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Wiessing, L., 'Surveillance of drug-related infectious diseases at the European level — what has been achieved, what are the gaps?', Conference on 'Drug addiction and HIV risks in the 2000 era', Instituto Superiore di Sanitá, Rome, 24 March 2006.

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Wiessing, L., 'Monitorização das doenças infecciosas e uso problemático das drogas', Visit of Centro Universitário Feevale de Novo Hamburgo (Brasil), Lisbon, 21 April 2006.

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Wiessing, L., 'State of the key indicator Problem Drug Use', EU Expert Meeting on Problem Drug Use, EMCDDA, Lisbon, 12–13 October 2006.

Wiessing, L., 'HIV and injecting drug use in the European Union — current situation and thoughts for possible improvements', 7th meeting of the 'HIV/AIDS Think tank' organised by DG Sanco, Brussels, 22–23 November 2006.

Participation in conferences and technical meetings

Participation in external scientific conferences and meetings
+ internal meetings (KI expert meetings, other experts meetings)

Date	Venue	Title	Participants
Director			
23–26 January	Moscow	Visit to the Federal Drugs Control Service of the Russian Federation	Policy makers
30–31 January	Brussels	Meeting at the European Parliament, Discharge 2004	Policy makers
15–17 February	Innsbruck	National Drug Coordinators meeting	Policy makers
20–22 February	Vienna	Meeting with Mr Costa (UNODC)	Policy makers
22–23 February	Brussels	Heads of Agencies meeting	EU agencies
11–15 March	Vienna	49th Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Policy makers
27–28 April	Brussels	Meetings with Messrs Schinas, Edwards, Veresies, Deprez and Lallemand	Policy makers
27–28 June	Stockholm	Visit to the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control	Experts, policy makers
11–13 July	Brussels	COBU-COCOBU meeting in the European Parliament. Preparation of the Launch of the AR 2006.	Policy makers
20–21 September	Brussels	European Parliament, meetings with several MEPs	Policy makers
18–20 October	Copenhagen	Heads of Agencies meeting	EU agencies
12–14 November	Warsaw	The EU-Russia expert meeting on drugs and drug addiction	Policy makers
21–24 November	Brussels	Launch of the Annual Report	Policy makers
28–29 November	Strasbourg	58th meeting of Permanent Correspondents of the Pompidou Group	Policy makers
External conferences involving presence of staff from different units			
23–26 January	Moscow	Meeting at the Federal Service of the Russian Federation for Drug Trafficking Control	Politicians, experts
20 February	Vienna	Preparatory meeting for the UNODC Directors and review of MoU	Policy makers, experts

9–10 March	Vienna	UNODC meeting: Methamphetamine abuse: health consequences, esp.HIV/ AIDS, and treatment'.	Experts, policy makers
13–17 March	Vienna	49th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs	Policy makers
10–11 April	The Hague	Visit to Europol and discussion of collaboration with EMCDDA	Policy makers, experts
19–20 April	Luxembourg	Meeting with Sanco	Policy makers, experts
11–12 May	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group	Experts
22 May	Helsinki	Preparatory Meeting for 'Moving Forward Together' - Finish EU Presidency conference on Drugs	Policy makers,experts
19–23 June	Ankara	Re-assessment of the Turkish national focal point	Experts
10 July	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group meeting	Experts
6–7 September	Turku	'Moving Forward Together' - Finish EU Presidency conference on Drugs	Policy makers, experts
8–12 September	Talloires - France	Workshop to develop standards for drugged driving research	Experts
21–23 September	Lisbon	17th Annual Conference of the European Society for Social Drug Research	Scientists, researchers
Launch of the *Annual report*			
22–23 November	Brussels	Launch Annual Report	Policy makers, media
22–23 November	Brussels	Launch Annual Report	Policy makers, media
22–23 November	Sofia	Launch Annual Report	Policy makers, media
22–23 November	Nicosia	Annual Report Launch, conference on Alternatives to Prison	Policy makers, media
22–23 November	Tallinn	Launch Annual Report	Press, policy makers
22–26 November	Vilnius	Launch Annual Report	Experts
5–7 December	Riga	Launch Annual Report	Policy makers, media

Programme EPI – Monitoring the drug situation - general			
9–10 January	Brussels	Latin America and the Caribbean meeting and Horizontal Drugs Group	Policy makers, experts
6 April	Edinburgh	Meeting of research and information working group and UK focal point workshops	Experts, policy makers
15 May	Paris	Exchange of views on sexual assault linked to 'date-rape drugs', organized by the Committee on Equal Opportunities for women and men	Policy makers
18–20 June	Zagreb	Re-assessment mission in Croatia for the PHARE-EMCDDA project for preparation of Croatia for their participation in the EMCDDA	Experts
26 June	Loures, Portugal	'Dia Mundial da Luta Contra a Droga'	Policy makers
28 June	Stockholm	ECDC /EMCDDA meeting	Experts
7 September	London	Medscreen 'Masterclass'	Experts
5–7 October	Ljubljana	9th European Conference on drugs and infections prevention in prisons	Experts
2 November	London	Dialogue on shared responsibility and the global problem of illicit drugs	Policy makers
27–28 November	Strasbourg	Pompidou Group Ministerial Conference	Policy makers, experts
19 December	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs	Policy makers, experts
Crime and supply			
21 February	Vienna	EUCPN Board meeting	Policy makers, experts
23 February	Brussels	European Parliament / European Forum for Urban Security meeting on European policy on crime prevention	Policy makers
6 March	Paris	Pompidou Group preparatory meeting (editorial group) to 5th meeting of Criminal Justice Platform	Experts
27–28 April	Strasbourg	Pompidou Group 5th meeting of Criminal Justice Platform	Experts, policy makers,NGOs
13–14 June	Lisbon	Expert meeting: reviewing standard table 15 on contents of drug tablets	Experts
1–2 June	Toulon	Séminaire de travail européen restreint sur le thème: 'Lutte contre le trafic de cocaïne'	Experts, policy makers

12-14 June	Sofia	Annual meeting of the co-operation group of drug control services at European airports, Pompidou Group	Experts, policy makers
Health information networks (Sanco)			
7–8 February	Luxembourg	Joint meeting of the network of WP leaders and Competent Authorities for Health, Sanco	Experts
18–20 October	Stockholm	3rd Scientific Workshop of the Working Party on Information on Lifestyle, Specific and Deprived Population Groups Working Party on Information on Lifestyle, Specific and Deprived Population Groups	Public health scientists
18–19 May	Luxembourg	3rd thematic meeting green paper on mental health, 'Information, data and knowledge in mental health',	Experts, policy makers, NGOs
Treatment demand			
30 January	Lisbon	The Treatment Demand Indicator – Meeting on Prevalence Data with TDI	Experts
15–17 June	(Blackpool) Manchester	T3E Seminar	Experts
23 May	Lisbon	Taipas conference	Experts
6–8 July	London	European Association of Addiction Therapy Annual Conference	Experts
14 September	Perth	Conference on co-morbidity	Experts
25–26 September	Lisbon	The Treatment Demand Indicator (TDI) – 2006 Annual expert meeting and meeting with International organisations	Experts, international partners
Youth and ESPAD			
31 March	Lisbon	Expert meeting: EMCDDA ESPAD Gender Group	Experts
19–20 June	Helsinki	ESPAD Project Meeting	Experts
Drug-related deaths			
30 May	Lisbon	Visit of Turkish national focal point	Experts
15 June	Lisbon	Visit of UK national focal point	Experts
25–27 June	Sofia	Training workshop on drug-related deaths and mortality indicator	Experts (NFP)
16–17 November	Lisbon	Key indicator 'Drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users' 2006 Annual expert meeting	Experts

Population surveys			
3 April	Lisbon	Measurement of intensive forms of drug use. Concepts and possibilities	Experts
8–9 June	Lisbon	Expert meeting on key indicator 'prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general (Population Surveys) population	Experts
15 June	Lisbon	Visit of UK national focal point	Experts
30 May	Lisbon	Visit of Turkish national focal point	Experts
28 September	Madrid	I reunion de validation de escalas de dependencia de cannabis en estudes 2006	Experts
Infectious diseases			
1–2 February	Brussels	Sixth Meeting of the 'HIV/AIDS Think Tank', DG Health and Consumer Protection	Policy makers, experts
7 February	Lisbon	Meeting with the Portuguese AIDS coordinator and representative of national AIDS committee	Experts
8 February	Oeiras	Meeting with infectious diseases modelling team at Gulbenkian Institute for Science, Oeiras	Experts
22–24 March	Copenhagen	Joint mapping meeting of the HIV/AIDS data collection within the WHO European region.	Policy makers, experts
24 March	Rome	Conference 'Drug addiction and HIV risks in the 2000 era' organized by the Instituto Superiore di Sanitá	Policy makers, experts
6 April	Edinburgh	Workshop on the Problem Drug Use and Infectious Diseases Indicators	Experts
10–14 April	Oeiras	Advanced course on «Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases» organized by the Instituto Gulbenkian de Ciência	Experts
21 April	Lisbon	Visit of Centro Universitário Feevale de Novo Hamburgo (Brasil), Lisbon, 21 April 2006.	Experts
30 May	Lisbon	Visit of Turkish national focal point	Experts
22 September	Lisbon	Visit to the EMCDDA of the Federal Drugs Control Service of the Russian Federation	Policy makers, experts
2–3 October	Stockholm	ECDC Expert meeting on HIV prevention	Experts

10–11 October	Lisbon	EU expert meeting on the EMCDDA key indicator Drug-related Infectious Diseases	Experts
22–23 November	Brussels	7th meeting of the "HIV/AIDS Think tank"	Policy makers, experts
Problem drug uses			
21 April	Lisbon	Visit of Centro Universitário Feevale de Novo Hamburgo (Brasil), Lisbon, 21 April 2006.	Experts
29 June	Lisbon	EMCDDA expert meeting on Environmental Prevention	Experts
22 September	Lisbon	Visit to the EMCDDA of the Federal Drugs Control Service of the Russian Federation	Policy makers, experts
12–13 October	Lisbon	EU expert meeting on the EMCDDA key indicator Problem Drug Use	Experts
24–25 October	Paris	Congrès annuel de la Société française de toxicologie	Experts
5 December	Lisbon	Seminar on DG Research 7th research framework programme, EMCDDA	Experts
Action on new drugs			
27–29 March	Geneva	Expert Committee on drug Dependence WHO Meeting with Swissmedic	Experts
12 April	Lisbon	EMCDDA – WHO expert meeting 'The functioning of the Expert committee of drug dependence (ECDD) of the UN system and the legitimate access to controlled medicines.'	Experts
5 May	Lisbon	Technical meeting to review the draft EWS Operating Guidelines	Experts
15–16 June	Lisbon	6th Annual meeting of the Reitox EWS correspondents	Experts
5–9 July	Sofia	Technical Seminar on the establishment of National Early Warning System on New Drugs	Experts
9–10 October	Milan	National Conference Monitoraggio Droghe e Manifestazioni di Abuso (M.D.M.A.) - Drug and Substance Abuse Monitoring	Experts

12–15 October	Larnaca	Third Conference of the Euro Mediterranean Partnership against Substance Abuse (EMPASA) on Drug Policy – Balance between drug demand reduction and Drug Supply Reduction Measures	Experts
7 November	Amsterdam	Technical meeting on the revision of the Risk Assessment Guidelines	Experts
13–15 November	Strasbourg	24th meeting of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention	Experts
28 November	Lisbon	Information exchange on new drugs: EMCDDA – Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)	Experts
4–5 December	Lisbon	Technical meeting on the revision of the Guidelines for Risk Assessment of New Psychoactive Substances	Experts, Scientific Committee
4–5 December	Lisbon	Support to 24th and 25th regular meetings of the meeting Scientific Committee	Scientific Committee
Other meetings			
10–15 March	Porto	Working group on Spatial analysis and geocoding of health data - Identification of problems and potentials	Experts
22–26 March	Porto	Working group on spatial analysis and geocoding of health data - Identification of problems and potentials	Experts
28 May–4 June	Maastricht	KBS Conference / 32nd Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium	Scientists
1–2 June	Sofia	Development of a survey training in recreational setting	Experts
20-21 June	Porto	2nd Symposium on Neurobiology and Drug Abuse	Scientists
10 July	Reggio Emilia	Meeting on a Research project on drug at local level	Policy makers
7–11 August	Rotterdam	Training on “Principles of research in Medicine and Epidemiology/ Introduction to Data Analysis”	Experts
14–21 October	Bucharest	Training to the Romanian Focal Point on databases	Experts at NFP
13–14 November	Köln	Kick-off meeting Drug RUID	Experts

Programme RES – Monitoring the responses, law and policies – general			
26 January	Brussels	Civil Society and Drugs in Europe	NGO, experts
02 February	Brussels	Evaluation of the Action Plan 2005-2008	Policy makers
10 March	Paris	Scientific Committee MILDT	Experts
12 April	Sofia	Annual Conference of the National Centre for Addictions	Experts
15 May	Paris	Preparatory meeting of the 51st Iéna Forum	Policy makers, experts
16 May	Geneva (Versoix)	Tasks Force meeting for Prison and Health	Policy makers, experts
7 June	Brussels	Meeting with the EC	Policy makers
18-22 June	Zagreb	Re-assessment mission in Croatia	Policy makers
17 July	Luxembourg	7th Meeting coordination group (DG Sanco) - Final Meeting of the Coordination Group of Tender Sanco/C4/2004/01 – DG Sanco	Policy makers, Commission, consultants
26 September	Pula	Croatian conference on drugs	Experts and NGOs
11–12 October	Paris	Meeting with Jean-Michel Costes	Experts
13–14 November	Warsaw	The EU-Russia Expert Meeting on Drugs and Drug Addiction	Policy makers
15–16 November	Luxembourg	Sanco C4 – technical meeting	Policy makers, experts
16 November	Luxembourg	Meeting with Sanco	Policy makers, experts
Prevention			
17 November	Bordeaux	Conference at the University of Bordeaux	Experts
23 March	Cáceres	XXXIII Jornadas Nacionales de Socidrogalcohol	Experts, policy makers
13 January	Brussels	Collège Médical Interinstitutionnel	Experts
10–11 February	Padova-Valência	International Prevention Conference, VIII-Reunión Nacional de Drogodependencias	Experts, policy makers
20–22 March	Zagreb	Pompidou-Group: Prevention among children of Drug users	Experts, policy makers
30 March	Milan	Re-Ligo, Convegno nazionale	Experts, policy makers
17–18 May	Ravensburg	Congress 'Grenzenlos dicht...?!'	Experts
31 May	San Antonio	14th Annual Meeting Society of Prevention Research	Experts
22-25 June	Brussels	Dutch-German interregio project on Early Intervention and Self-Help (Alcohol and Cannabis)	Policy makers, professionals

29–30 June	Lisbon	Expert Meeting on environmental strategies	Experts
20–22 September	Piran	Club Health 2006	Experts, professionals
27 September	Santiago de Compostela	Formación continua en prevención do consumo de alcohol e outras drogas	Experts, professionals
5–8 October	Santiago de Compostela	BA-MI-GA Meeting: Needs, Chances and Challenges' – Moving forward in Prevention	Policy makers
23 November	Brussels	'Europa e Tossicodipendenze'	Policy makers
24 November	Coimbra	Seminar 'Famílias – Novas estratégias Preventivas'	Policy makers, professionals
29 November–1 December	Santa Cruz	40th Regular Session CICAD	Policy makers
Harm reduction			
16–17 January	Luxembourg	Green paper on Mental health Consultation – 1st thematic Meeting Group 'Dialogue with member states'	Experts, NGOs, policy makers
20 January	Porto	Seminar 'Bioética e Comportamentos Aditivos. As Salas de Injecção Assistida'	Experts, professionals, policy makers
30–31 January	Barcelona	Correlation Expert Group: Data report system	Experts
16–18 March	Krakow	2nd Expert meeting of the Correlation Network	Network members: NGOs, public bodies
23 February	Brussels	5th meeting Coordination Group Sanco Project	Commission, consultants
05–7 July	Dublin	Correlation EMCDDA Expert Group: Data report System	Experts
12 July	Luxembourg	1st Meeting of Evaluation Committee DG Sanco Tender 'Drugs Policy and Harm Reduction'	Commission
12–13 October	Torino	International conference 'La riduzione del danno in Europa e in Italia'	Experts, professionals, policy makers
17 November	Lisbon	Information of staff of Drug Services Coordination of the City Council of Lisbon about European report on Drug Consumption Rooms	Experts
18 December	Luxembourg	Kick-off Meeting DG Sanco Tender 'Drug Policy and Harm Reduction'	Commission, consultants
19 December	Caxias	Visit to prison hospital – Dr Rui Andrade	Prison health staff

Treatment and social rehabilitation			
23–26 March	Cologne	Symposium: Heroin-assisted treatment – an innovative element of the Drug Support System	Experts, researchers
9–10 May	Lisbon	International Seminar on Drugs and Public Health in Prison	International and national experts, professionals, policy makers
27–30 September	Porto	VIII ISAM Meeting	International experts
26–28 October	Sinaia	Conference on Prison and public Health and Annual Meeting of WHO European Network for Prison and Health	HIPP Network members, WHO, Romanian national experts
EDDRA and science based practices			
26 February–3 March	Antigua	Taller sobre consejeria y tratamiento del consume de drogas en los centros penitenciarios	Experts
9–11 July	Santander	Sistemas de Evaluación en las Intervenciones en Drogodependencias	Experts
3–4 October	Lisbon	EDDRA Managers meeting	Experts
24 November	Venice	Regional Prevention action meeting	Experts
National and community strategies			
30 October	Paris	OFDT: study on cocaine users	Experts
04 December	London	Drug Policy Seminar – UNGASS and the Contribution of Civil Society	NGOs
National drug strategies			
16–17 February	Innsbruck	National Drug Coordinators Meeting – Austrian Presidency	Policy makers, experts
23 February	Brussels	EULAC Meeting	Policy makers, experts
24 February	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group meeting	Policy makers, experts
2 March	Brussels	Evaluation of the Action Plan 2005-2008	Policy makers, experts
6–7 March	Vienna	EULAC Drugs Meeting	Policy makers, experts
6 March	Brussels	Meeting on 'Fiche Drogue'	Policy makers, experts
7 March	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group meeting	Policy makers, experts
11–12 May	Brussels	EU Drugs Troika	Policy makers, experts

7 June	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group meeting	Policy makers, experts
8 June	Brussels	EULAC meeting	Policy makers, experts
9 June	Brussels	EU/US informal dialogue meeting	Policy makers, experts
26–27 June	Moscow	Ministerial Conference on Drug trafficking routes from Afghanistan	Policy makers, experts
6–7 July	Luxembourg	7th Meeting of the network for Health Promotion and Knowledge	Policy makers, experts
27 September	Brussels	EU Andean High Level Meeting	Policy makers, experts
25 October	Brussels	Meeting of the Evaluation Committee of the external evaluation of the EMCDDA	Policy makers, experts
30 October	Brussels	EU Drugs Troika with Russia	Policy makers, experts
31 October	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group meeting	Policy makers, experts
6–7 November	Bern	Informal Drug Policy Dialogue	Policy makers, experts
16 November	Bilbao	Symposium 'Hablemos del Cannabis'	Policy makers, experts
01 December	Brussels	Evaluation meeting: Methodological study on the impact of the AP	Policy makers, experts
30 May–02 June	Vienna	EU-Workshop Drug Policy Balkan	Policy makers, experts
21–22 June	Paris	51ième Forum d'Iéna	Policy makers
09–11 July	Strasbourg	Pompidou-Group: Road Traffic and Drugs seminar	Policy makers, experts, professionals
28–29 September	Brussels	Inter-service group + HDG	Policy makers and experts
14 October	Palmela	EWDTS Board meeting	Policy makers, experts
16–18 October	Paris	Pompidou-Group: Platform on Ethics	Experts
19–20 October	Paris	Eurogip debate	Experts, professionals
24–27 October	Brussels	Improving Operational Cooperation – OLAF	Professionals, experts
2 October	Lisbon	7th Meeting of the Legal Correspondents	Policy makers, experts
16 November	Lisbon	Meeting on Implementation of Drug Laws	Policy makers, experts

Reitox and international cooperation			
6–7 March	Vienna	High-level meeting of the EU-LAC mechanism for drugs cooperation and coordination	Policy makers
20–21 April	Lisbon	National Reitox Academy (IDT)	Experts FP
31 July–4 August	Paris	National Reitox Academy (OFDT)	Experts FP
29–30 June	Larnaca	Reitox Academy on grant agreements	Experts FP
19–22 September	Rio de Janeiro	Interpol General Assembly	Policy makers, experts
6 October	Lisbon	European Union agencies meeting on Enlargement of data collection and networks to third countries	EU agencies
29 October–4 November	Washington	Meeting with CICAD	Policy makers
6 December	Kiev	Opening of the Ukrainian Drug Monitoring Centre	Policy makers, FP
Scientific coordination unit			
16–18 January	Helsinki	2nd Workshop Network for European Research in Drug use and Addiction (NERUDA)	Experts
20 March	Bilbao	European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (OSHA) 10th Anniversary	EU agency
23–25 March	Cologne	Federal Ministry for Health	Experts, professionals
30–31 March	Paris	Heroin assisted treatment symposium Pompidou Group Platform on Ethics	Policy makers and experts
6–7 April	Gdansk	Pompidou Group 4th Research Platform	Policy makers and experts
24–26 April	Prague	UNODC/European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research Multi city study on quantities and financing of illicit drug consumption – 'QUAF'	Policy makers, experts, professionals
25–26 May	Dresden	2nd Meeting of the German Addiction Research Network Understanding Addiction: Mediators and Moderators of Behaviour Change Processes	Experts
30 August–1 September	Helsinki	International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE), yearly Conference	Experts

21–23 September	Lisbon	European Society for Social Drug Research (ESDD), 17th Annual Conference	Policy makers, experts, professionals
16–17 October	Bremen	ELISAD Gateway Project 2005–2007 Workshop	Experts
23 November	Bucharest	Launch of EMCDDA Annual Report 2006	Policy makers
Public expenditure and costs			
23–25 October	Prague	Meeting with Thomas Zabránsky	Experts
3–4 November	Berlin	Kongress der Deutsche Gesellschaft für Suchmedizin. Berlin.	Professionals
27–28 November	Lisbon	EMCDDA Expert Meeting on Methodology and Use of Cost of Illness Results in Drugs Field in the European Union	Experts and interested NFPs delegates

Annex 4
Members of the EMCDDA's statutory bodies

Members of the Management Board

	Chairman **Marcel REIMEN**	Vice-Chairman **Ralf LÖFSTEDT**
Country/Organisation	**Members**	**Alternates**
Belgique/België	Claude GILLARD	Philippe DEMOULIN
Ceská republika	Ivo KACABA	Tomas BURIL
Danmark	Mogens JÖRGENSEN	Mie SAABYE
Deutschland	Susanne WACKERS	
Eesti	Margit KUUS	Andri AHVEN
Ελλάδα (Elláda)	Constantinos BALLAS	Evangelos ARABATZIS
España	Carmen MOYA GARCIA	Francisco PÉREZ PÉREZ
France	Didier JAYLE	François POINSOT
Ireland	David MOLONEY	
Italia	Luciana SACCONE	Stefania ROTA
Kýpros	Kyriakos VERESIES	Stelios SERGIDES
Latvija	Astrida STIRNA	
Lietuva	Audroné ASTRAUSKIENÉ	
Luxembourg	**Chairman**	Mike SCHWEBAG
Magyarország	Katalin FELVINCZI	
Malta	Richard MUSCAT	
Nederland	Marcel DE KORT	
Österreich	Franz PIETSCH	Johanna SCHOPPER
Polska	Piotr JABLONSKI	Bogumila BUKOWSKA
Portugal	João GOULÄO	Manuel CARDOSO
Slovenija	Milan KREK	
Slovensko	Blažej SLABÝ	Lucia KISSOVA
Suomi/Finland	Tapani SARVANTI	Kari HAAVISTO
Sverige	**Vice-Chairman**	
United Kingdom	Crispin ACTON	Gabriel DENVIR
European Commission	Jacques SANT'ANA CALAZANS Francisco FONSECA MORILLO	Michael HUBEL Carel EDWARDS
European Parliament	Carla ROSSI Wilmya ZIMMERMANN	Sylvie GEISMAR-WIEVIORKA Leopoldo GROSSO
Norway	Inger GRAN	
Scientific Committee	Henk GARRETSEN	

Observers - International organisations	
UNDCP	Nasra HASSAN
Council of Europe Pompidou Group	Thomas KATTAU
WHO	Haik NIKOGOSIAN
Observers - Candidate countries	
Bulgaria	Tzveta RAICHEVA

Members of the Scientific Committee

Country	Members	Institution
Nederland/The Netherlands	**Chairman** Prof. Dr. Henk F.L. GARRETSEN	Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences Tilburg University
Latvija/Latvia	**Vice-Chairman** Prof. Girts BRIGIS	Professor in Public Health and Epidemiology Head of Dep. of Public Health and Epidemiology Riga Stradins University
Belgique (België)/Belgium	Prof. Brice DE RUYVER	Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Ghent University
Danmark/Denmark	Dr. Anne-Marie SINDBALLE	National Board of Health Education Centre Copenhagen
Deutschland/Germany	Prof. Horst BOSSONG	University Essen
Eesti/Estonia		
Ελλάδα (Elláda)/Greece	Dr. Ioannis DIAKOGIANNIS	Aristoteleio University of Thessaloniki
España/Spain	Dr. Fernando RODRIGUEZ DE FONSECA	IMABIS Foundation Research Laboratory Hospital Carlos Haya Foundation Málaga
France	Dr. Jean-Pol TASSIN	Research Director INSERM at Collège de France Unit INSERM U 114 - Neuropharmacology Paris
Ireland	Prof. Desmond CORRIGAN	Director School of Pharmacy, Trinity College Dublin

Members of the Scientific Committee (continued)

Country	Members	Institution
Italia/Italy	Mrs Marina DAVOLI	Departement of Epidemiology, ASL, RM E, Rome
Lietuva/Lithuania	Dr. Laima BULOTAITE	Department of General Psychology Faculty of Philosophy Vilnius University Vinius
Luxembourg	Prof. Dr. Robert WENNIG	National Health Laboratory University Centre of Luxembourg
Malta	Dr. Maja Miljanic BRINKWORTH	Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity Valletta
Österreich/Austria	Dr. Wolfgang WERDENICH	Office of Justice/JA FAVORITEN Vienna
Polska/Poland	Prof. Jan Czeslaw CZABALA	Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology Warsaw
Portugal	Dr. Luís PATRICIO	Director IDT - CAT das Taipas Lisbon
Slovensko/Slovakia	MUDr. Lubomir OKRUHLICA	Centre for the Treatment of Drug Dependencies Bratislava
Sverige/Sweden	Prof. Björn HIBELL	Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs (CAN) Stockholm
United Kingdom	Dr. Michael FARRELL	South London and Maudsley Trust London
Norge/Norway	Dr. Astrid SKRETTING	Senior Researcher National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research Oslo

Annex 5
Use of the available resources in 2006 — accounts

ABM presentation of the EMCDDA 2006 budget in accordance with content and costs of 2006 work programme.

EC subsidy (under budget lines 18 07 01 01 and 18 07 01 02)	12 100 000
Norway contribution	521 125
Total	12 621 125

Phare 3	300 000
Phare 4	500 000

Programme	**Title 1 – Salaries allocated**		**Title 1 Salaries executed**	**Title 3 – Activities allocated**		**Title 3 Activities executed**	**Total allocated**		**Total executed**
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget	
EPI	1 423 845	1 395 915	1 340 803	218 474	253 864	250 138	1 642 319	1 649 779	1 590 941
RES	949 363	930 740	975 263	171 000	174 190	169 784	1 120 363	1 104 930	1 145 047
SCD	416 564	408 393	273 665	28 200	19 903	15 223	444 764	428 296	288 888
Reitox subvention							2 625 000	2 590 758	2 590 758

Use of the available resources in 2006 — accounts (continued)

Programme	Title 1 – Salaries allocated		Title 1 Salaries executed	Title 2 – Functioning allocated		Title 2 Functioning executed	Title 3 – Activities allocated		Title 3 Activities executed	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget	
Communication	718 174	704 086	689 619	0	0	0	850 000	920 264	919 712	1 568 174	1 624 350	1 609 331
Reitox	488 394	478 814	483 686	0	0	0	194 114	201 500	176 862	682 508	680 314	660 548

Programme	Title 1 – Salaries allocated		Title 1 Salaries executed	Title 2 – Functioning allocated		Title 2 Functioning executed	Title 3 – Activities allocated		Title 3 Activities executed	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget	
Management	655 724	642 861	617 583	0	0	0	370 537	313 413	311 400	1 026 261	956 274	928 983
Administration	1 341 220	1 314 910	1 430 413	1 116 540	1 180 816	1 095 820	60 300	38 732	36 858	2 593 060	2 637 458	2 660 623
Administration (Training and recruitment)	75 000	103 000	97 532									
IT	531 976	521 541	488 486	373 700	409 424	386 299	13 000	18 000	15 626	918 676	948 965	890 411

Programme	Title 1 Salaries	Title 1 Salaries executed	Title 2 Functioning	Title 2 Functioning executed	Title 3 Activities	Title 3 Activities executed	Total Programme direct costs	Total Programme direct costs executed
Phare 3	34 200	34 200	6 400	3000	259 400	198 066	300 000	235 266
Phare 4	30 000	30 000	14 000	4 000	456 000	189 931	500 000	223 931

2006 budget appropriations and execution by nature of expenditure

Financial and accounting management

A budget of € 13 015 625 was adopted for the implementation of the 2006 work programme. The budgetary figures for 2006 are presented in the tables below.

Budgetary provisions and appropriations, 2006

Title	Description	EUR
1.	**Expenditure relating to persons working in the office**	
	Staff in active employment	6 600 260
	Other staff-related expenditure (exchange of officials, etc.)	p.m.
	Total under Title 1	**6 600 260**
2.	**Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure**	
	Investment in immovable property, rental of buildings and associated costs	654 972
	Data processing	453 700
	Movable property and associated costs	118 561
	Current administrative expenditure + Postal charges and telecommunications	204 438
	Socio-medical infrastructure	58 569
	Total under Title 2	**1 490 240**
3.	**Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution**	
	Statutory meetings	400 000
	Expenditure on formal and other meetings + Representation expenses	352 928
	Studies, surveys, consultations	86 745
	Publishing	850 000
	European Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction Reitox	2 625 000
	Missions	215 952
	Total under Title 3	**4 530 625**
	Total core budget	**12 621 125**
4.	**Expenditure relating to other subsidies**	
	EC financing of specific projects	
	PHARE financing for implementing pre-accession strategy	500 000
10.	**Other expenses (reserve)**	
	Total budget	**13 015 625**

Execution of the budget: credit consumption, 2006 (commitments)

Title	Description	% consumption of available credits
1.	**Staff**	
	Staff salaries, allowances, etc.	99.51%
2.	**Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure**	93.20%
3.	**Operating expenditure**	99.02%
4.	**Expenditure relating to other subsidies**	
	Total consumption (Titles 1, 2, 3)	**98.54%**

Balance sheet at 31 December 2006 — Assets

Assets	31.12.2006	31.12.2005	Variation
A. Non current assets			
Intangible fixed assets	374 168.13	55 992.20	318 175.93
Tangible fixed assets	2 809 014.66	2 932 787.91	-123 773.25
Land and buildings	2 538 920.13	2 630 287.85	-91 367.72
Plant and equipment	14 196.54	4 241.04	9 955.50
Computer hardware	247 156.18	283 253.44	-36 097.26
Furniture and vehicles	8 741.81	15 005.58	-6 263.77
Other fixtures and fittings	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leasing	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tangible fixed assets under construction	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guarantee Fund			0.00
Investments in associates			0.00
Interest in joint ventures			0.00
Other investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans granted from the budget	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans granted from borrowed funds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term pre-financing	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term pre-financing	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT pre-financing with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term receivables	0.00	8 100.00	-8 100.00
Long-term receivables	0.00	8 100.00	-8 100.00
LT receivables with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total non current assets	**3 183 182.79**	**2 996 880.11**	**186 302.68**
B. Current assets			
Stocks	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term pre-financing	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term pre-financing	0.00	0.00	0.00
ST pre-financing with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term receivables	415 721.17	216 760.21	198 960.96
Current receivables	283 612.69	184 354.18	99 258.51
Long-term receivables due within a year			0.00
Sundry receivables	32 148.80	3 227.44	28 921.36
Other	99 959.68	29 178.59	70 781.09
Accrued income			0.00
Deferred charges	99 959.68	29 178.59	70 781.09
Deferrals and accruals with consolidated EC entities	0.00		0.00
Short-term receivables with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents	1 881 095.07	3 004 823.72	-1 123 728.65
Total current assets	**2 296 816.24**	**3 221 583.93**	**-924 767.69**
Total assets	**5 479 999.03**	**6 218 464.04**	**-738 465.01**

Balance sheet at 31 December 2006 — Liabilities

Liabilities	31.12.2006	31.12.2005	Variation
A. Capital	**2 487 890.30**	**2 872 481.28**	**-384 590.98**
Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accumulated surplus/deficit	2 872 481.28	4 296 313.89	-1 423 832.61
Economic result of the year - profit+/loss	-384 590.98	-1 423 832.61	1 039 241.63
B. Minority interest			**0.00**
C. Non current liabilities	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Employee benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provisions for risks and liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00
Held-for-trading liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other long-term liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other long-term liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other LT liabilities with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pre-financing received from consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other LT liabilities from consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total non current liabilities	**2 487 890.30**	**2 872 481.28**	**-384 590.98**
D. Current liabilities	**2 992 108.73**	**3 345 982.76**	**-353 874.03**
Provisions for risks and liabilities	148 996.50	115 124.51	33 871.99
Financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Borrowings falling due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
Held-for-trading liabilities due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other current financial liabilities			0.00
Accounts payable	2 843 112.23	3 230 858.25	-387 746.02
Current payables	199 880.46	193 848.42	6 032.04
Long-term liabilities falling due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sundry payables	51 497.45	13 823.35	37 674.10
Other	1 568 968.59	1 467 409.36	101 559.23
Accrued charges	1 518 023.63	1 467 409.36	50 614.27
Deferred income			0.00
Deferrals and accruals with consolidated EC entities	50 944.96		50 944.96
Accounts payable with consolidated EC entities	1 022 765.73	1 555 777.12	-533 011.39
Pre-financing received from consolidated EC entities	953 254.57	1 416 730.76	-463 476.19
Other accounts payable against consolidated EC entities	69 511.16	139 046.36	-69 535.20
Total current liabilities	**2 992 108.73**	**3 345 982.76**	**-353 874.03**
Total liabilities	**5 479 999.03**	**6 218 464.04**	**-738 465.01**

Budget out-turn account 2006: revenue and expenditure

		2006	2005
Revenue			
Commission subsidy (for the operating budget - titles 1, 2 and 3 - of the agency)	+	12 100 000.00	12 000 000.00
Phare funds from the Commission	+	380 600.00	190 000.00
Other funding and contributions received via the Commission			
Other donors	+	521 125.00	515 625.00
Fee income			
Other revenue	+	93 190.96	92 975.12
Total revenue (a)		**13 094 915.96**	**12 798 600.12**
Expenditure			
Title I: Staff			
Payments	-	-6 395 351.14	-5 716 370.72
Appropriations carried over	-	-165 574.68	-126 178.07
Title II: Administrative expenses			
Payments	-	-1 077 021.35	-1 139 571.58
Appropriations carried over	-	-449 884.13	-700 312.14
Title III: Operating expenditure			
Payments	-	-4 340 082.72	-4 175 241.49
Appropriations carried over	-	-613 624.35	-61 818.45
Total expenditure (b)		**-13 041 538.37**	**-11 919 492.45**
Out-turn for the financial year (a-b)		**53 377.59**	**879 107.67**
Cancellation of unused payment appropriations carried over from previous year	+	59 139.82	1 238 522.12
Adjustment for carry-over from the previous year of appropriations available at 31.12 arising from assigned revenue	+	324 320.15	
Exchange differences for the year (gain +/loss -)	+/-	1 291.45	1 258.91
Norway grant + Norway result 2005 + carry over RO + miscellaneous revenue 2005	-	-100 128.09	702 157.94
Balance of the out-turn account for the financial year	+/-	538 257.10	1 416 730.76
Balance year N-1	+/-	1 416 730.76	1 508 294.80
Positive balance from year N-1 reimbursed in year N to the Commission	-	-1 416 730.76	-1 508 294.80
Result used for determining amounts in general accounting		538 257.10	1 416 730.76
Commission subsidy - agency registers accrued revenue and Commission accrued expense		11 561 742.90	
Pre-financing remaining open to be reimbursed by agency to Commission in year N+1		538 257.10	
Not included in the budget out-turn:			
Interest received by 31/12/N on the Commission subsidy funds and to be reimbursed to the Commission	+	60 548.57	48 553.20

Negotiated procedures launched in 2006

	Supplies		Services		Total			
	Number of contracts	Volume - amount in €	Number of contracts	Volume financiers des contrats	Number of contracts	%	Volume - amount in €	%
< 13,800 euros	6	54 193	19	166 758	25	76%	220 950	54%
=/> 13,800 euros	4	115 038	4	70 321	8	24%	185 359	46%
Total	**10**	**169 230**	**23**	**237 079**	**33**	**100%**	**406 309**	**100%**

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