ISSN 1725-4558

European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
2010

European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
2010

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

Legal notice

This publication of the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) is protected by copyright. The EMCDDA accepts no responsibility or liability for any consequences arising from the use of the data contained in this document. The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the official opinions of the EMCDDA's partners, any EU Member State or any agency or institution of the European Union.

A great deal of addition information on the European Union is available on the Internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (http://europa.eu).

Europe Direct is a service to help you find answers to your questions about the European Union

Freephone number (*):
00 800 4 7 8 9 10 11

(*) Certain mobile telephone operators do not allow access to 00 800 numbers of these calls may be billed.

Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2011

ISBN: 978-92-9168-461-8
doi: 10.2810/41216

© European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2011

Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.

Printed in Spain

European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

Cais do Sodré, 1249-289 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel. (351) 211210200 • Fax (351) 218131711
info@emcdda.europa.eu • http://www.emcdda.europa.eu

Contents

2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011

Foreword

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) hereby presents its sixteenth *General report of activities* to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Auditors and the Member States, following its adoption by the Management Board.

The report provides an account of the EMCDDA's activities and accomplishments in 2010, the first year within the EMCDDA three-year Work programme 2010–12.

From an institutional point of view, 2010 was marked by the first presentation of key findings of the *Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe* to the Ministers of Justice at the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 9 November in Brussels, further to an invitation from the Belgian Presidency. This key event was prior to the public launch of the Annual report, which took place at the EMCDDA's headquarters in Lisbon. The launch was followed by a presentation of the report to the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee) by the Director.

As the report shows, this was another very busy and productive year for the agency. On a more personal note, as this was also my first year as Chair of the Management Board, I would like to express my gratitude to colleagues on the Management Board and members of the Scientific Committee for their support during this time, and their continued commitment to the objectives of the agency.

My special thanks also go to Director Wolfgang Götz, the staff of the agency as well as the Heads of the Reitox national focal points and their staff for their dedication and professional commitment to the results achieved in 2010.

João Goulão
Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board

Introduction

This report provides a non-exhaustive account of the EMCDDA's main activities and accomplishments in 2010. This is the first year of the agency's new three-year strategy for 2010–12 that will consolidate core data sets held by the EMCDDA to enable more complex analysis, a scaling-up of activities and work in new areas of strategic importance. The Work programme for the first year of the strategy is by definition formative and exploratory in nature, to set the foundations for the work to be developed in 2011 and 2012. Just as 2009 was a year of change and new challenges, 2010 also had its fair share of changes, namely in terms of a major reorganisation of the agency's scientific units. The new structure put in place will, I am sure, enable the agency's staff to work more effectively in order to meet our demands and objectives. The success of the restructuring will be fully tested in 2011, but the major work undertaken in 2010 has already helped create new synergies.

This year's *General report of activities* will present results by activity as set out in the 2010 Work programme. The full text of each objective can be found in Annex 1 to the publication, for ease of reference. This format, already tested last year, ensures that the report is easy to read, but also makes it possible for readers to cross-check results in more detail against the objectives, should they wish to do so.

As 2010 marked the first full year of operations in our riverside offices, we are happy to see how the change has encouraged more proactive, dynamic relations between staff. It also seems to have attracted many official visitors from around the globe. I hope this will continue into 2011 and beyond.

I will conclude by drawing the reader's attention to the fact that in 2010 the EMCDDA continued to produce not only high-quality products and outputs, but also developed its profile and scientific credibility. Such credibility and productivity can only be achieved with the support of the Management Board, Scientific Committee and Reitox network, as well as a team of expert and highly-committed staff from throughout the European Union. I extend my heartfelt thanks to every one of them.

Wolfgang Götz
Director

1

Chapter 1
Overview

This report covers the first year in the EMCDDA's three-year strategy defined for 2010–12. The strategy builds on the progress made in the 2007–09 period and keeps the focus on the core tasks set out in the agency's mandate.

As in previous years, we continued working closely with experts across Europe to improve the availability, quality and value of the data we use. At the same time, keeping pace with the changing nature of the European drugs problem and emerging information needs remains a key challenge. To address this, during the three years of the new strategy we will increase our efforts to improve the timeliness of our reporting. Priority will be given to better identify and promptly report on new trends, while keeping the balance between the need to report rapidly and the need to be accurate, non-alarmist and consistent. In line with the EU action plan on drugs 2009–12, the strategy places greater emphasis on best practice and ensuring quality in services delivery. Another priority area is the development of more refined indicators in the supply reduction field. Appropriate resources will continue to be devoted to strengthening our international cooperation and collaboration with partners, with a view to effectively communicate our results, share experience and avoid duplication of efforts. We will also refine our communication and dissemination strategy and revise internal tools and processes, in order to ensure that our products meet the needs of our target audience and that our work remains relevant and cost-effective.

In 2010, three transversal areas were at the heart of the agency's mandate to provide factual, objective, reliable and comparable information: producing a state-of-the-art annual review of developments in drug use and responses in Europe; maintaining an up-to-date and high-quality online European reference point on drugs and providing ongoing support to EU institutions for implementing and monitoring the EU action plan.

In order to achieve the above, greater emphasis was placed on ensuring data quality and a more joined up and analytical approach to our work. This included new quality assurance measures and improved routines for ensuring the accuracy of all statistical analyses and data manipulations used for the annual reporting exercise. On the analysis side, priority was given to the cross analysis of indicator data, with a number of projects relying on the synthesis of different data sets.

Detecting and exchanging information on emerging trends to reflect the dynamic of the drug problem played an important role in the agency's work in 2010. A record number (41) of new psychoactive substances were notified. In the framework of the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances, a Europol–EMCDDA *Joint Report on mephedrone* was prepared and submitted to the Council, European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Commission (EC). It was followed by the Report on the risk assessment of mephedrone, prepared by the EMCDDA and submitted to the EC and the Council.

The monitoring of drug supply and supply reduction activities was also improved in 2010. One of the key achievements was represented by the First European conference on drug supply indicators, jointly organised by the EMCDDA and the EC, with the active involvement of Europol.

In terms of methodological developments, the EMCDDA invested considerable efforts to ensure that reporting tools are methodologically sound and well structured. To this end, work to revise and rationalise the area of key indicators continued, in particular the indicators for treatment demand (TDI) and problem drug use (PDU). On the responses side, the work on developing a strategy for data collection and analysis of interventions data

commenced. This will eventually feed into the planned systemic review by the agency and also contribute to the implementation of the next five-year data collection cycle.

Significant energy was devoted to improving Europe´s capacity to monitor and evaluate policies. A Reitox academy on the evaluation of national drug strategies and action plans took place, to allow for an exchange of information and experience and discuss ways to respond to common challenges.

To provide ongoing support to the EU drug policy review, 20 reports to the Commission on the EU drugs action plan for 2009–12 (thematic papers) were prepared in 2010, reviewing the progress achieved in implementing the plan.

Further work was carried out to develop sound foundations for supporting the establishment of European-level guidelines, frameworks and standards. To ensure effective operations, the EMCDDA´s activities were closely synchronised with those carried out by the European Commission. To assist the process of developing quality guidelines, a Selected issue was launched in 2010, to review existing national guidelines and organisational frameworks in this area. The process was supported by a Reitox academy which provided national focal points (NFPs) with sound methodological support for data collection.

To further develop and encourage the exchange of information on evidence-based interventions, the Best practice portal was restructured and two new modules, on treatment and on harm reduction interventions, were released.

In the area of harm reduction, the EMCDDA's 10th scientific monograph, entitled *Harm reduction: evidence, impacts and challenges* provides a significant and comprehensive overview of the harm reduction field, geared towards a broader audience including policymakers, healthcare professionals working with drug users, as well as the wider public.

The production of high-quality reports, articles and presentations received special attention in 2010. During the course of the year, 31 publications and 6 main website areas were published. In addition, 31 scientific articles prepared or co-authored by EMCDDA staff were published in various scientific journals and more than 95 presentations were given at scientific conferences and events. A new online resource, the 'prevention profiles', was launched and a new series of products, called 'drug policy profiles' started. Four issues of Drugnet Europe, the EMCDDA´s quarterly newsletter, were released. The *Annual report 2010: the state of the drugs problem in Europe* was launched in November 2010 and generated great interest from the part of both media and the public: more than 2 000 media articles and over 16 000 Internet downloads in 2010 alone.

In terms of international cooperation, the EMCDDA continued to strengthen the transfer of know-how and best practice in monitoring the drug situation to international and regional partners, as well as third countries. Within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), jointly with the European Commission, the agency organised the first seminar on the development of an EU drugs monitoring system, which gathered together 15 European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) countries. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with Ukraine setting up a framework for collaboration in collecting, analysing and disseminating information on drugs. To support partner countries, two joint publications were produced: *The European Union and the drug phenomenon: frequently asked questions* ([1]), published jointly by the EMCDDA and the European Commission, and *Building a national drugs observatory: a joint handbook* ([2]), published jointly by the EMCDDA and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD–OAS).

([1]) Available at: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/joint-publications/eu-faq
([2]) Available at: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint/ndo-handbook

To ensure fruitful collaboration with European and international partners in the drugs field, regular contacts and coordination meetings were held with the agency's institutional partners, such as the European institutions, other European agencies, international organisations, other organisations and bodies. On 15 November, the EMCDDA presented its Annual report to the members of the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) of the European Parliament. The cooperation with the Council of the European Union was mainly ensured through the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG), to which the agency contributed with expertise, information and drugs-related analyses.

The collaboration with the European Commission was further strengthened in 2010 and coordination meetings with DG JLS/DG Justice ([3]) and DG SANCO occurred throughout the year. One of the most notable events was the organisation of the First European conference on drug supply indicators, which took place in Brussels on 20–22 October. The conference was a joint venture between the European Commission and the EMCDDA, with the active involvement of Europol. The funding was mostly provided by the Commission.

The work with other EU agencies mainly focused on collaboration with the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC), Europol, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Police College (CEPOL).

During 2010 there were a number of initiatives and joint projects with active contribution from the EMCDDA and ECDC, such as participation in technical meetings as well as the EMCDDA's input to the report on the implementation of the Dublin Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia, and the exchange of information through the early warning system on the drug-related infectious diseases indicator (DRID). The joint EMCDDA–ECDC Threat Assessment on Anthrax among drug users was updated in 2010.

Collaboration with Europol involved the ongoing exchange of information on new psychoactive substances notified through the early warning system, the annual coordination meeting and the joint publications prepared by the two agencies under the framework of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. These included the *2009 EMCDDA–Europol Annual report on the implementation of the Council decision (Article 10)*, which was submitted to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission and the *Europol–EMCDDA Joint Report on mephedrone*, submitted to the Council, the EMA and the EC. A formal Working arrangement between the EMCDDA and the EMA was signed by the Directors in June 2010. Also in 2010, the EMCDDA was for the first time included in new pharmacovigilance legislation (Regulation (EU) No 1235/2010 of 15 December 2010, Article 28c).

On 1 March 2010, the EMCDDA took over the presidency of the Heads of Communication and Information Network (HCIN) of the EU agencies. In preparation for this role, it hosted the third annual meeting of the HCIN in Lisbon in February where the network discussed upcoming communication priorities and drew up the HCIN Work programme for 2010.

In 2010, the EMCDDA also worked closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Customs Organization (WCO) and CICAD, as presented in detail in Chapter 3, *Supporting drug policy dialogue and technical cooperation*. Another highlight of the year was the new Memorandum of Understanding signed with the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group during the latter's Ministerial Conference in November 2010.

Particular attention was given in 2010 to the agency's organisational framework, to ensure full support for the achievement of results. In this sense, the EMCDDA undertook an internal exercise of reviewing its structures, processes and behaviours. This resulted in the adoption

([3]) On 1 July 2010, the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security (DG JLS) was split into the Directorate-General for Justice and Fundamental Rights (DG Justice) and the Directorate-General for Home Affairs.

by the Director of a new unit-based organisational structure, which was endorsed by the Management Board. This structure should improve the agency's organisational effectiveness, as well as the overall quality, rigour and relevance of its work and outputs.

The key new element of the structure was the reorganisation of the three former scientific units (Epidemiology, crime and markets – EPI; Interventions, law and policies – RES; and Scientific partners and documentation – SCD) into one Scientific division composed of four units called Interventions, best practice and scientific partners (IBS); Supply reduction and new trends (SAT); Prevalance, consequences and data management (EPI); and Policy, evaluation and content coordination (POL). This Scientific division (SDI) is headed and supervised by a Scientific Director, who reports to the Director of the EMCDDA.

The activities presented in this report would not have been possible without the support of the Reitox national focal points. The role of the EMCDDA and the Reitox network as catalysts and hubs for information exchange goes far beyond the annual reporting of data. Technical meetings and wider networking activities are vital for reporting but they also allow experts and practitioners to come together to share views and experiences. This knowledge exchange platform will be further developed in the coming years.

2

Chapter 2

Core business — monitoring and reporting on the drugs problem

The core business of the EMCDDA is to monitor and report on the drugs situation in Europe. The objectives defined in the Work programme for 2010 involve focusing on three transversal areas within the agency's mandate to provide factual, objective, reliable and comparable information. These are:

1. Producing a state-of-the-art annual review of developments in drug use and responses in Europe located within a broader explanatory conceptual framework (scientific, historical, demographical and socio-political).
2. Maintaining an up-to-date and high-quality online European reference point on drugs.
3. Providing ongoing support to EU institutions for implementing and monitoring the EU action plan.

Monitoring the drug situation

The aim of this component of the EMCDDA's Work programme is to produce an integrated and accurate overview of the extent and patterns of drug use in the European Union, of the consequences of use and of the determinants and correlates of drug use and drug-related problems, where possible.

To this end, a comprehensive set of key indicators and core data on different domains regarding drug use has been developed over the years, in close collaboration between the EMCDDA and the Reitox national focal points (NFPs), with technical input from external contractors and experts.

To ensure quality, reliability, harmonisation and validity of the information, a set of data collection tools and procedures has been developed. In addition to refining the basic information and indicators, new areas are being progressively developed and innovative analytical methods tested.

Tools and processes

The improvement of data management processes in order to deliver greater accuracy in qualitative and quantitative data sets [Objective 1.1.1] continued with the formalisation of the process for creating and checking templates, and the earlier delivery of these templates to the national focal points. Structured Query Language (SQL) programmes were further integrated into the data extraction process, improving efficiency, accuracy and standardisation of work practices.

The objective of harmonising and enhancing data management and data analysis, including formalising processes, improving computing tools and boosting data quality assurance [Objective 1.1.2] centred on the development of a data collection tool, which will be delivered in early 2011. One feature of this will be to automate the validation of the first submission of reports as well as a dashboard (toolbar) to allow users to better track their report submissions. Dialogue between the focal points and the EMCDDA helped refine various details in relation to data submissions. Diaries are now used to record significant data issues for each country. Cross-checking of data between sources — in particular the data collection submissions and the national reports — was started at the end of the year.

Significant work was also undertaken for the maintenance and development of the agency's web-based data collection instrument called Fonte (regular meetings to plan development, discuss external contracts, manage testing programmes, discuss day to day management and how and when to convey information to the NFPs). Two meetings were also held with focal point representatives in May and November. Repeated testing of new versions of Fonte, developed by an external contractor, was completed.

In 2010, the annual review carried out by the agency and embodied in the Annual report and associated products, namely the online Statistical bulletin, the Selected issues, Country overviews and Reitox national reports [Objective 1.1.3] included the implementation of quality assurance mechanisms. Thirty quality reports were prepared and sent to the focal points in the countries concerned. The aim of these reports was to give feedback on the data sent to the EMCDDA, including recommendations to focal points and their national networks on how to further improve data quality. This involved listing strong points and giving specific recommendations, as required.

As per every year, the draft Annual report was subject to a consultation process, involving the EMCDDA's Scientific Committee and NFPs. 216 comments were received and incorporated in the final version of the report.

The Statistical bulletin — the data companion to the Annual report — presents the quantitative data provided by the national focal points on the drug situation in Europe, along with associated meta-data. As planned, this was published on the web on 15 July 2010. It represented the final result of a long and involved work cycle that commenced in November 2008 involving the EMCDDA and the NFPs, designed to ensure data quality.

Events to launch the Annual report

The Annual report was launched at an EMCDDA press conference in Lisbon on 10 November. Presenting the report were EMCDDA Chairman João Goulão, Director Wolfgang Götz and Aurel Ciobanu-Dordea, Director for Fundamental Rights and Union Citizenship in the European Commission's Directorate-General for Justice. To mark the occasion, the agency released a comprehensive, multilingual information package covering 30 countries. This package included the report itself (available in 22 languages) and two Selected issue publications in English on problem amphetamine and methamphetamine use and issues surrounding older drug users. Also available on the day were the 2010 Statistical bulletin, providing tables and graphs on the European drug situation, Country overviews presenting national drug situations 'at a glance' and Drug profiles on synthetic cathinones, khat and synthetic cocaine derivatives. Twelve additional launch events were organised in Member States and Norway. By the end of the year, the agency had registered 16 349 downloads of the Annual report.

The report was also presented in Brussels to the Justice and Home Affairs Council, the European Parliament's Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs/LIBE and the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs of the Council of the EU.

In accordance with the Work programme, preparatory work also started for the 2011 Annual report. The tools for the 2011 data collection exercise underwent minor revisions in collaboration with the NFPs and changes were made to improve the user-friendliness of the tools, namely by linking them to already published data (Statistical bulletin) in order to allow NFPs to check easily if any new developments need to be reported.

A more substantial revision was performed on the structured questionnaire on drug policy, evaluation and coordination. The revised questionnaire will allow the EMCDDA to develop drug policy analyses based on the most recent information available at national level. It will also support the evaluation of the EU drugs strategy and action plan.

Key indicators

In relation to supporting work on the key indicators, the 2010 Work programme refers to the need to maintain and develop a European expert network [Objective 1.2.1]. As

planned, expert meetings were held for all five key indicators, with the participation of national and invited international experts and networking activities were implemented on technical issues and the dissemination of information. Similarly, the key indicator gateway was updated with the most recent documents available and a restricted area for information exchange among expert networks was maintained. The EMCDDA also provided advice and detailed technical support to experts from candidate and potential candidate countries.

Various activities were implemented in relation to the need to increase the quality and comparability of key indicators [Objective 1.2.2]. Research and liaison with international experts was consolidated and two studies were launched to explore survey methods. The 'Drug versus health surveys' project investigated the differences in methodologies and findings of the studies conducted in both contexts — health and drug use. A literature review and an expert survey were conducted among the national experts on the General Population Survey (GPS), in order to gain insight on the comparability of data obtained from the two types of studies.

In relation to the GPS, the objective set for 2010 was to promote the reporting of population surveys and encourage the collection of data on frequency of use. This was to be achieved through a review and improved collection of information and reporting of study methods; the initiation of routine data collection on frequency of use, utilising standard approaches and collaboration with ESPAD and HBSC, including providing support for the analysis of data [Objective 1.2.3].

To this end, an annual expert meeting on the 'Prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population' indicator took place on 22–23 June at the EMCDDA in Lisbon. The meeting brought together experts from Member States, the European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD). During the meeting, an overview of the progress and results for 2009–10 was provided and discussions held on methodological issues.

A 'Questionnaire mapping' project analysed the questionnaires used in the general population surveys conducted in the Member States in order to match them with the European Model Questionnaire (EMQ). This mapping is another step in the process to harmonise survey methodologies across Member States. Following two voluntary data collections, a routine data collection on frequency of cannabis use was also started, supported by a restricted access webpage.

The EMCDDA provided scientific input to the Austrian national Reitox academy on general population surveys, held on 8 November in Vienna with the aim of improving the Austrian GPS results. The EMCDDA made a presentation giving an overview of the general population surveys and presented the results of the Drug versus Health Surveys project.

The aims set for 2010 in terms of the Treatment Demand Indicator (TDI) include finalising and implementing the re-assessment process for this indicator started in 2008, the continuing implementation of the treatment prevalence project and improvements to analysis and presentation of data [Objective 1.2.4]. To this end, the 10th annual TDI expert meeting took place on 20–21 September in the EMCDDA's premises. The meeting was dedicated to revision of the indicator, but also its state of progress, the use of TDI data for understanding the drug situation and the collection and analysis of TDI data in prison settings.

In relation to the re-assessment process, a proposal of the main issues to be revised in the TDI was made. A small working group of 10 experts was organised in March and a list of recommendations was drafted. These recommendations were analysed and discussed by the EMCDDA and national experts, in consultation with NFPs. More consultation with experts is planned in 2011, to conclude the revision process and develop the final TDI protocol proposal.

Objectives for 2010 in relation to the Drug-related deaths indicator (DRD) included revising the mortality cohort protocol, exploring the possible use of information gathered from special registers and preparatory work on the Selected issue for 2011 entitled *Mortality related to drug use: a comprehensive approach and public health implications* [Objective 1.2.5]. To this end, the annual DRD expert meeting took place on 11–12 November in Lisbon. The main aims of the meeting were to share information and discuss the state of progress of this indicator, recently released European data and new developments (based on data reported by Member States and presented in the 2010 Annual report and Statistical bulletin), and to discuss current activities and steps forward.

The revision of the mortality cohort protocol was initiated in 2010, with support from two external contractors. One of the key steps in the revision process was the workshop on mortality cohort studies, held in Lisbon on 1–2 July. Experts from nine countries provided comments on the current protocol developed in 2002. Four new countries joined the working group on analyses of mortality cohort studies. A follow-up workshop was organised during the DRD expert meeting in November. Based on the comments received from the experts, the revised protocol is being prepared and will be finalised in June 2011. The new mortality cohort protocol will help improve the comparability of data and will represent a reference document for all the countries reporting data on mortality cohort studies through the dedicated standard table.

The objective to explore the use of information collected through special registers continued in 2010, with support from an external consultant. Mapping the information available in the special registries, in order to define minimal common data sets, was finalised. The inventory prepared used data collected from the 15 countries participating in the survey.

In 2010, work started on the Selected issue on mortality mentioned above (a 2011 product), via a workshop organised by the UK focal point on 10 May. Guidelines were discussed at this event, and then finalised and sent to national experts with a copy to the heads of the national focal points.

In relation to the Problem drug use indicator (PDU), work continued to develop alternative estimates of problem drug use [Objective 1.2.6]. The current PDU indicator is under revision given the significant changes in the drug situation over the last 15 years, namely the increased presence of cannabis and cocaine on the drug market. In 2010, consultation led to listing the problems with the existing approach to PDU, drafting a proposal for revision, to be further developed in 2011. The annual expert meeting on problem drug use took place in Lisbon on 13–14 December.

Work on cannabis disorders monitoring in general population and school surveys moved into a phase of transnational validation, organised by the EMCDDA and national experts. The result was a draft European monitoring strategy and guidelines, based on the national work produced so far.

In terms of the Drug-related infectious diseases indicator (DRID), the objectives for 2010 centred on updating the DRID protocol, conducting a comparative analysis of HCV trends, continued collaboration with partners such as ECDC, WHO, DG SANCO and an analysis of factors impacting on HIV and HCV incidence [Objective 1.2.7].

The expert meeting for this indicator, held in Lisbon from 11–13 October, included discussions and revision of the DRID data collection template on behaviour, to be completed in 2011. This is the fruition of a process that started with the 'draft DRID protocol' in 2006. The revised data collection tool will be submitted for formal approval from the heads of the national focal points during their meeting in May 2011.

Several data analyses were performed in 2010, partly with support from WHO/Europe, through the DRID modelling study group ('European Study Group for Mathematical

Modelling and Epidemiological Analysis of Drug Related Infectious Diseases'), jointly coordinated by the EMCDDA and RIVM Netherlands. They resulted in various publications in peer reviewed journals.

Additionally, the EMCDDA DRID testing guidelines were finalised and launched on World AIDS day (1 December). Collaboration with key partners (ECDC, WHO, EC, UNAIDS, the UN reference group and national experts and institutions) continued during the reporting period and resulted in several outputs, including an article in *The Lancet*. Collaboration continued with ECDC, the EC and national partners regarding early warning on the anthrax outbreak in UK and Germany, including a 2010 update of the ECDC/EMCDDA joint risk assessment.

New developmental areas

The objective for improving data collection and data analysis on polydrug use and vulnerable groups [Objective 1.3.1] had seven main strands in 2010, ranging from: improving data collection on polydrug use; an assessment of children's experiences with drugs; polydrug use among treated patients; the health consequences of polydrug use; mortality and morbidity in vulnerable groups; patterns and combinations of drug consumption in these groups and options of new data sources for improving estimations of problem drug use, health consequences and assessing new trends. Data collection on polydrug use was implemented and tested. A second field trial for data collection on polydrug use (including alcohol and tobacco) was launched in general population surveys, using scripts piloted within the harmonised database project. The results will be used to feed into our 2011 reporting. Significant progress was made with four EU countries to harmonise a core set of variables at national level.

The Thematic paper entitled *Children's voices: experiences and perceptions of European children on drug and alcohol issues* (see Annex 4) was published in 2010. The paper gives an insight into some of the key drug and alcohol issues that affect children, as seen from their perspective and using their own words. Key statistics are presented under each section of the paper.

The 2010 Work programme objective linked to reviewing drug use in custodial settings set out to produce a scientific paper on drug use in prison and carry out an assessment of drug-related mortality in custodial settings [Objective 1.3.2]. Data collection on drug use in prison is being revised, and a draft conceptual monitoring framework is being prepared to underpin future data collection. Work started on these in 2010 will continue in 2011 and will include the development of an indicator to monitor drug use, drug-related health problems and drug services in custodial settings.

A paper on *Ten years of monitoring drug use in prison populations in Europe – Issues and challenges* was submitted to the *Howard Journal of Criminal Justice* and accepted.

In 2010, work in relation to the objective governing data collection and analysis activities on crime, drug supply and markets [Objective 1.3.3] set out to finalise guidelines on drug availability in population surveys with an additional field test; lay the groundwork for a cannabis market and production Insight (2011 output); reconstruct historical data on drug-law offences and analyse information on drug couriers in Europe.

The field test of two new standard tables on drug availability in population surveys was launched and the reconstruction of historical data on law offences from the last 15 years also started. This activity will continue in 2011. Similarly, an analysis of the information available on cannabis production and markets in Europe started: this will become a 2011 product.

A survey on drug couriers, based on key informants, was carried out and finalised. The survey set out to improve the agency's information base in the area of drug trafficking.

Working with an external consultant, the EMCDDA aims to present the results of the survey in a Thematic paper in 2011.

Analysis and innovative strategies

For 2010, the agency set itself a range of activities in order to meet the objective of performing cross-indicator analysis to ensure maximum value from the data available [Objective 1.4.1]. For example, a Selected issue entitled *Problem amphetamine and methamphetamine use in Europe* was published (see Annex 4). Using mainly TDI and PDU indicators, this paper provides a comprehensive overview of the history, health effects, supply and use of amphetamines in Europe, as well as describing their problematic use and health effects (for both short- and long-term use) and the responses to them in the European countries that are most heavily affected.

The 2010 Annual report also addressed the issue of the health consequences of drug use, presenting sections on the adverse health effects associated with the use of cannabis and cocaine, based on the most recent data available.

Another project on the subject of recent heroin trends in Europe, based on TDI data analysis in combination with other data sources and indicators was launched during the year. Similarly, cross indicator analyses were conducted in the framework of the Cross Unit Projects (CUPs) on treatment and prison respectively. Details of these are presented later in this report.

Concerning the Work programme objective on investigating alternative methods of data analysis [Objective 1.4.2], a project to devise a harmonised database structure involving four countries (Denmark, France, Cyprus and the UK) was launched. The project will help carry out joint analyses, fostering a better awareness of the different situations in the participant countries. Similarly, the European central DRID modelling dataset was expanded to an additional three more countries, reaching 16 individual study datasets in total. To further explore the potential of innovative data sources, the preparatory work for an expert meeting on the analysis of wastewater was carried out. The meeting will take place early 2011.

Monitoring responses, interventions and solutions applied to drug-related problems

Data collection on availability, accessibility and characteristics of responses

For the 2010 objective of providing a high-quality and comprehensive review of developments in health and social responses [Objective 2.1.1] as well as improving methodological tools to heighten understanding of various ratings data [Objective 2.1.2], the main activities developed include a minor revision of the tools for the data collection exercise in the area of responses (in consultation with the NFPs) in order to make the tools more user-friendly — namely by linking them with already published data (Statistical bulletin).

The online treatment overviews, which provide information on the availability of drug-related treatment in 30 countries (the EU Member States, Norway, Turkey and Croatia) were updated with 2010 data. The overviews will be restructured in 2011 and a downloadable report will be produced.

Coherent and systematic set of response indicators in conceptual areas

One of the objectives under this heading in the 2010 Work programme is to develop a coherent and comprehensive strategy for data collection and the analysis of interventions data [Objective 2.2.1]. Work on developing a strategy towards an integrated concept of

monitoring intervention indicators started and several internal meetings were held. A concept paper was drafted, giving an overview of the current situation, a definition of key terms, a tentative framework for the areas and the subareas to be covered by the new strategy, instruments for data collection and implementation aspects. Work to develop the strategy will continue in 2011.

The objective relating to introducing an improved set of prevention and early intervention indicators [Objective 2.2.2] centred mainly on the launching of a new online resource called 'prevention profiles' ([4]). This part of the website contains information on the level of implementation of different prevention measures in 30 European countries. Each 'profile' consists of a structured overview of prevention measures in a country, according to the four main types of prevention: environmental strategies, universal prevention, selective prevention and indicated prevention. In addition, the data can also be displayed on a map of Europe to highlight differences and similarities between countries in this field.

Special attention was devoted to the section on environmental strategies, defined as 'prevention strategies aimed at altering the immediate cultural, social, physical and economic environments in which people make their choices about drug use.' The section provides information on the regulatory framework within the EU, as well as data from relevant external research projects. These relate also to Objective 2.1.3 of the Work programme.

A number of activities took place to better understand the problems of treatment availability, provision and coverage with respect to different target groups and interventions [Objective 2.2.3]. Insight gained through these activities will help to further develop the respective indicators. The review of the availability of social reintegration started in 2010, supported by external experts.

To obtain extra insight on treatment coverage, the EMCDDA organised the meeting called 'European exchange on the practice and current issues in opioid substitution treatment (OST) in general practitioners' setting' as a satellite event to the TDI annual expert meeting. It provided a forum for European scientists, experts and general practitioners (GPs) to exchange experiences regarding the provision of opioid substitution treatment in primary care settings, to help stimulate and develop a common European platform of knowledge on the regulations, practices and challenges faced by GPs when providing this treatment to problem opioid users.

Preparatory work was also undertaken for the meeting entitled 'European exchange on the policies and practices in the treatment of cannabis-related problems' which will investigate the availability of cannabis treatment in Europe in early 2011.

For the objective linked to harm reduction [Objective 2.2.4], 2010 was an ambitious year that saw the publication of the EMCDDA's 10th scientific monograph entitled *Harm reduction: evidence, impacts and challenges* (see Annex 4). The monograph provides a comprehensive overview of the harm reduction field, including the emergence of harm reduction approaches and their diffusion. The report also contains current evidence and the impacts of harm reduction, illustrating how the concept has broadened to cover a wide range of behaviours and harms and a section on current challenges and innovations in the field. The monograph is designed for policymakers, healthcare professionals working with drug users, and the general public. More than 5 000 downloads of this publication took place in 2010, underlining its relevance and appeal to its target audience.

Work to define a set of relevant, coherent and feasible indicators on harm reduction led to the development of two main indicators: 'Syringe availability' and 'Access to treatment', to

([4]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/prevention-profiles

be further refined. With a view to ensure a more systematic reporting on harm reduction responses, the structure for online harm reduction profiles was developed in 2010 and draft versions were prepared for all 30 countries. These will be completed in 2011.

The work towards mapping the availability and quality of low-threshold service provision was carried out and a geographical mapping of national services providers (NUTS 2-level) was conceptualised.

The Work programme also set the agency the task of developing a better understanding of the economic analysis of drug markets [Objective 2.2.5]. To this end, a pilot study on the collection of wholesale drug prices in Europe was implemented. This included developing a questionnaire with Europol and two rounds of data collection in 2008 and 2009. A second expert meeting on wholesale drug prices in Europe was organised in June by the EMCDDA with the support of the UK NFP and the Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA) to gain consensus on the questionnaire and the content of the pilot study. The meeting was attended by 26 national representatives from 20 countries, including 17 law enforcement agents and 7 NFP representatives, and a Europol representative. Following the meeting, a revised version of the questionnaire and the draft of the pilot study were prepared and sent to the participants. The final report will be published in 2011.

In terms of improving data collection and reporting on responses to drug use, as well as drug users in prison settings [Objective 2.2.6], data collection activities are under revision and a draft conceptual framework for monitoring drugs issues in prisons is under preparation. The process will continue in 2011 and will include the development of an indicator to monitor drug use, drug-related health problems and drug services, as already mentioned.

Analytical framework for new methodological developments

The Work programme objective of further expanding cross indicator analysis between epidemiology and responses [Objective 2.3.1] involves considering conceptual approaches to better link the indicators for situations and responses, using specific topics and target groups for cross indicator analyses. Two examples of this approach are older drug users in treatment and the cost of treatment respectively.

2010 saw the publication of a Selected issue entitled *Treatment and care for older drug users*. This output documents the ageing phenomenon linked to drug use now commonplace in Europe. It also aims to describe the drug use, health and social characteristics of older drug users in order to identify their health and social needs. Current policies, practices and the availability of health and social responses for older drug users in Europe are also presented and discussed. Work began on a Selected issue on the cost of drug-related treatment in the European Union, to be released in 2011.

The final objective set for 2010 in this area is to improve estimates of non-labelled public expenditure and develop modelling approaches for the economic analysis of the drugs phenomenon [Objective 2.3.2]. To this end, the EMCDDA participated in the fourth Annual Conference of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy, which took place in the United States on 15–16 March. The theme of the conference was 'The future of drug policy: trends in policy, research to practice and practices that should be researched.' One of the topics that generated great interest at the event was the impact of the economic recession on the drug phenomenon, to which the EMCDDA contributed by presenting the report to the Commission on the action plan (thematic paper) on 'Unemployment and drug treatment'.

The report to the Commission (thematic paper) 'Modelling disorganised crime: the cannabis market', was published in a special issue of the Bulletin on Narcotic Drugs. This follows on from a presentation made at the Third Annual Conference of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy in Vienna in March 2009.

Monitoring new trends and developments and assessing the risks of new substances

Implementation of early warning mechanism

2010 was also an important year in terms of actions linked to the Council Decision on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of psychoactive substances (2005/387/JHA) [Objective 3.1.1].

During the year, the EMCDDA continued to ensure the ongoing implementation of the early warning system (EWS), together with Europol and its EWS partners in the Member States, the Reitox network. As in previous years, and in order to ensure transparency in the implementation of the Decision, the EMCDDA and Europol prepared the 2009 EMCDDA–Europol annual report on the implementation of the Council Decision (Article 10), which was submitted to the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission.

Daily communication led to timely notifications of new substances by the network, backed by the EMCDDA which provided analytical data sets, toxicological profiles and the relevant scientific literature. As a result of this work, 41 new psychoactive substances (the highest number ever reported) were notified in 2010. This represents an increase of more than 70 % from 2009. 41 new substance profiles were prepared by the EMCDDA and included in the European database on new drugs (EDND). Moreover, all the substance profiles in the database (160 in total) were regularly updated from the point of view of seizures, intoxications, analytical data and alerts.

In 2010, the EMCDDA continued the ongoing implementation of longer-term monitoring of new psychoactive substances by means of analysing the progress and the final biannual reports submitted by the EWS partners. In addition, more than 10 public health early warnings and subsequent follow-up, related to unusual hazards of occurrences of controlled (heroine, cocaine, etc.) and new drugs were prepared and distributed within the EWS network.

In 2009, the EMCDDA and Europol agreed at their joint annual meeting that mephedrone warranted a joint report, in accordance with the guidelines for launching such reports. Subsequently, data on mephedrone was collected from the Member States using questionnaires, and the resulting *Europol–EMCDDA Joint report on mephedrone* was prepared and submitted to the Council, European Commission and European Medicines Agency. Conversely, in the 2010 annual coordination meeting held in The Hague on 26 November, the EMCDDA and Europol agreed that no substances met the necessary criteria to prepare a joint report in 2011.

Based on the analysis of the Joint report, the Council decided that the health and social risks of mephedrone should be assessed. A risk assessment exercise on mephedrone was therefore conducted by the EMCDDA, involving the agency's staff, members of the Scientific Committee and additional scientists from Member States. The Reitox EWS network was also asked to contribute, by filling in questionnaires on the use of mephedrone in the Member States. The *Report on the risk assessment of 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone) in the framework of the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances* was prepared by the EMCDDA and submitted to the Commission and to the Council. It provides a risk assessment of the health and social risks caused by the use of, the manufacture of, and traffic in, mephedrone, the involvement of organised crime and possible consequences of control measures. The report includes the *Technical report on mephedrone*, *Mephedrone: assessment of health risks and harms*, and *Mephedrone: additional studies — Overview of prevalence, use patterns, and effects*. To support the preparation of the report, the EMCDDA operating guidelines for the risk assessment of new psychoactive substances published in

2010 were implemented for the first time. Based on the risk assessment report, at the end of 2010, the Council adopted a decision on submitting mephedrone to control measures throughout Europe (Council Decision 2010/759/EU).

In addition, the EMCDDA is currently assisting the Council and the Commission with the assessment of the operational aspects of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. In 2010, several meetings took place to provide input to the assessment and the EMCDDA contributed to developing the questionnaire sent to the Member States on this issue. This will be used to carry out an assessment in 2011.

The EMCDDA's activities in the area of new drugs generated considerable interest from the media. As a result, more than 30 television, radio and press interviews on new drugs, 'legal highs' and mephedrone were given to European media (TVI, BBC, The Guardian, The Wall Street Journal, Wales online, Irish Sunday Mirror, EU Observer, Diário de Notícias, Público Spain, Público Portugal, El País, Metro France, Radio TSF, and Europe 1, to name but a few).

In relation to the Work programme objective of exploring new sources, improving the European database on new drugs and enhancing the link with forensic science [Objective 3.1.2], three new drug profiles were published online in 2010: synthetic cathinones, synthetic cocaine derivatives and khat ([5]). This brings the total number of substances in the drug profiles to 17. These are updated with latest figures available each year and are available in English, French and German.

In relation to exploring new sources of information, the network of wastewater analysis experts was re-convened. An expert meeting on the theme of 'The use of wastewater analysis as a potential tool for monitoring illicit drugs' was prepared and will take place early 2011.

In order to enhance the forensic science link, the EMCDDA is part of the steering group of the European network of forensic science institutes (ENFSI). Within this framework, the agency holds regular exchanges of information and expertise, in the context of the early warning system mechanism and in 2010 participated in the network's annual meeting.

Work to ensure effective information exchange with the EMCDDA's partners in the area of new drugs (Reitox early warning system network, Europol and the European Medicines Agency) [Objective 3.1.3] continued in 2010. The 10th Annual meeting of the Reitox early warning system network took place in Lisbon on 3–4 June 2010. The meeting was attended by representatives of the national focal points, Europol, the EMA and DG Justice of the European Commission.

In 2010, the collaboration with Europol involved the ongoing exchange of information on new psychoactive substances notified through the early warning system, the annual coordination meeting and the joint publications prepared by the two agencies under the framework of the Council Decision 2005/387/JHA.

The EMCDDA and the European Medicines Agency regularly exchange information, work on formal reports on new psychoactive substances and also ad hoc reports on misused medicinal products, to complement the reporting via the EU Pharmacovigilance system. In 2010, for the first time the EMCDDA was explicitly included in new pharmacovigilance legislation (Regulation (EU) No 1235/2010 of 15 December 2010, Article 28c).

In order to further develop the collaboration between the two agencies, a formal Working arrangement was signed by the Directors in June 2010, to help encourage cooperation and the exchange of information.

([5]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drug-profiles

Emerging trends

The 2010 Work programme set out to further develop an integrated approach for monitoring and reporting on emerging trends [Objective 3.2.1]. To this end, a conceptual framework and strategy for data collection, monitoring and information exchange on emerging drugs trends was prepared.

Preparatory work on a case study on *Diffusion and patterns of spread for new psychoactive drugs in Europe (including mephedrone, 1-benzylpiperazine (BZP) and 1-(3-chlorophenyl) piperazine (mCPP)* also took place during the year.

In terms of piloting new data sources and the trend spotting network [Objective 3.2.2], the EMCDDA developed further and implemented an exercise to monitor the market of the legal highs available on the web. A steering group was set up to develop a conceptual framework and methodology for structured Internet monitoring. A paper on EMCDDA Internet monitoring methodology and results was drafted and a group set up to carry out a 'snapshot' of the online availability of 'legal highs' (primarily 'Spice', kratom, salvia and Hawaiian baby woodrose, GHB/GBL and hallucinogenic mushrooms). The snapshot identified a total of 170 online drug shops selling the aforementioned products, shipping them within the EU. Following this, a methodological review was undertaken and the key findings and recommendations were presented in the aforementioned paper: these will be used to improve future web monitoring. A second multilingual snapshot was performed in July 2010, to assess the online availability of mephedrone. Furthermore, English language snapshots were carried out in the course of the year on other products and substances (including naphyrone, MDAI).

In 2010, a study entitled *Conceptualisation of a methodology for monitoring the misuse of medicines* was launched. This will be released in 2011.

Improving Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies

Monitor and support tools to assess drug policies

In 2010, the EMCDDA continued to support Member States in evaluating their national strategies and action plans [Objective 4.1.1]. A Reitox academy took place in Lisbon on 17–18 June for the exchange of information and experiences on evaluation and to discuss how to face common challenges. A total of 37 experts from over 30 countries attended the course, including delegates from non-Member States. During the academy, experts gave presentations and shared information and experiences. The EMCDDA will use the information gathered during this academy to develop European guidelines for the evaluation of national drug strategies and action plans. The outline of the guidelines was prepared in 2010 and the content will be developed in 2011, to be published in 2012.

In 2010, the EMCDDA also started work on a new series of products called 'Drug policy profiles'. The objective of this series is to describe the main characteristics of national drug policies with the aim to help readers — from researchers to policymakers — to better understand how Member States control drugs and respond to drug-related security, social and health problems. The first publication in the series will be the national policy profile for Portugal, to be released in 2011.

In relation to the Work programme objective linked to reporting of public expenditure, the cost of interventions and cost-effectiveness [Objective 4.1.2], the EMCDDA started the process of reviewing the data available and developed a proposal for a new data collection and analysis strategy. This document will be drafted in 2011 and its content will be discussed with the NFP coordinators in May 2012. This also relates to Objective 2.1.4 in the Work programme.

In terms of increasing analysis of national laws and the legal basis for interventions in order to enhance their visibility [Objective 4.1.3], the EMCDDA continued to work with legal correspondents in order to update and expand the data contained in the European legal database on drugs (ELDD) — the agency's online database of information on drugs-related legislation. A new Topic overview called 'Threshold quantities' was included in the ELDD and three other Topic overviews entitled Use, Treatment alternatives and Driving were updated in 2010. A legal country profile for Croatia was also created, covering the development of legislation, classification of substances, drug use and possession, trafficking and drug-related crime, prosecution and practice, prevention, care and treatment, precursors, money laundering and confiscation and new developments. Similarly, a 'Review of methodologies of evaluating effects of drug-related legal changes' was developed and included in the database. This review collected and analysed existing scientific and grey literature on the consequences of drug law changes in order to understand and categorise their approach and methodologies, in order to perform more objective and effective future evaluations of such changes.

The annual Legal Correspondents Meeting was organised in Lisbon on 21 June 2010. It focused on the different definitions of organised crime, in preparation for a new Topic overview.

A policy briefing on *Responding to new psychoactive substances* was drafted and will be published in 2011.

Ongoing support to the EU drug policy review [Objective 4.1.4] was also provided, in the form of thematic papers presenting the progress achieved in the implementation of each action in the policy. These include: Reitox national reports; the key epidemiological indicators; relevant surveys conducted in the Member States and the Commission's progress reviews.

In total, 20 reports to the Commission on the action plan (thematic papers) were prepared in 2010. A trend report on the drug situation and drug-related responses covering the period from 2004 to the latest data available will be prepared by the EMCDDA, contributing to the evaluation of the EU Drugs strategy 2005–12. The focus of the report, to be delivered in June 2011, will be on the main trends and the main regional differences in the 27 Member States. Under this framework, the report will present the main changes in EU drugs monitoring, drug use and drug-related problems, developments in the areas of drug supply, drug policies and demand reduction. A comparison with the situation in the United States, Canada and Australia will also be presented in due course.

Good practice, guidelines and quality standards

The Work programme objective of further developing and encouraging the exchange of information on evidence based interventions [Objective 4.2.1] involved a restructuring of the agency's Best practice portal ([6]) in order to make it more user friendly. A complete set of national treatment guidelines were also published on the portal.

The EMCDDA also published the Prevention and evaluation resources kit (PERK) manual (see Annex 4). This compiles evidence-based prevention principles, planning rules and evaluation tips. It also includes related documentation and references to help readers access scientific prevention literature.

Similarly, the best practice treatment module was released. This section of the portal presents key evidence on the most common treatments offered to illicit drug users. The information is organised according to client profile, around the main substance of use. A

([6]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice

harm reduction interventions module was also released, presenting the available information on the effects of specific interventions that are currently provided to drug users in Europe.

An expert meeting was held in Lisbon on 17 November 2010. This included the Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board, members of the Scientific Committee, policymakers and top-level researchers in the areas of treatment, prevention and harm reduction. The participants agreed on a definition of best practice in the field of drug demand. A workshop on the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) system was also organised in December 2010 for all EMCDDA staff, to present the methodology used to grade the evidence published on the Best practice portal.

To further develop and encourage exchange of experience on evidence-based interventions, the EMCDDA also initiated a reflection among the NFPs on their role in disseminating information on best practice at national level, as well as understanding the needs for information of professionals working in the drugs field. This initiative will be further developed in 2011.

To contribute to the identification and establishment of European quality standards and benchmarks for interventions [Objective 4.2.2], the EMCDDA was a member of the steering group of the *Study on the development of an EU framework for minimum quality standards and benchmarks in drug demand reduction (EQUS)*, funded by the European Commission. The national treatment guidelines developed by the agency were the starting point for the project.

The EMCDDA also collaborated as partner in the project on European standards in evidence for drug prevention, funded by the European Commission under its Programme of Community Action in the field of Public Health (2003–08). The project, which ended in 2010, defined minimum standards for prevention programmes which will support professionals to deliver evidence-based practice in prevention.

The intermediate and final results of the two projects were published on the Best practice portal. More results from the EQUS project will be added in 2011.

In preparation for the Selected issue on *History, methods and implementation of national treatment guidelines*, to be published in 2011, a Reitox academy called 'Towards the Selected issue 2011: history, methods and implementation of national treatment guidelines' was held in 2010. The Academy brought together around 40 experts from 30 countries, including first-time attendees Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro.

Cross-unit projects (CUPs)

Three cross-unit projects (CUPs) were set up in July 2010. These ensure the coordination of transversal activities within the agency in the field of treatment, prisons and modelling respectively. Each CUP has a dedicated team of EMCDDA scientific staff, led by a coordinator and supervised by a Head of unit. The CUPs have clear terms of reference and well defined objectives and expected outcomes.

Treatment

The treatment CUP was created as a platform to facilitate communication between staff working in the treatment area, to ensure a coherent approach to monitoring and reporting on this area within the agency, facilitating cross indicator analyses. The main objective of the CUP is to develop and implement a data collection and analysis strategy on treatment and related areas. In this respect, the treatment CUP takes over the work performed by the treatment working group, set up in 2007. In 2010, the detailed work plan for 2011 and strategic outlook for 2012 were elaborated and five meetings held.

In terms of scientific outputs, one of the objectives of the Treatment CUP is to enhance the EMCDDA's capacity to provide high quality information and analyses on treatment related aspects. In order to improve understanding of treatment coverage, the following analyses were undertaken:

- analysis of technical specifications and characteristics of national treatment databases: TDI, opioid substitution clients' registries;
- mapping and analysis of web-based treatment inventories (online treatment facility databases) – 30 country profiles were defined (the Member States, Norway, Croatia and Turkey);
- identification of inter linkages as well as overlaps in data collection on clients treated by GPs;
- exploration of current options for standardised EU-wide analyses of treatment-related datasets, and for harmonising national database structures;
- the potential of the information in national online treatment inventories regarding the assessment of TDI coverage at country level will be further explored.

In order to improve the scientific exchange on treatment monitoring in Europe, the CUP maintained contacts with external partners, including WHO, the Pompidou Group and the European Commission. It also attended various steering committees of European projects in this field.

Drug supply and supply reduction

The former CUP on drug supply and supply reduction ended in 2009. In 2010, due to the reorganisation of the scientific units, the work in the area of drug supply and supply reduction [Objective 5.2.1] was assigned to the newly created Supply reduction and new trends unit (SAT).

In 2010, the major event in the area of supply reduction was the 'First European conference on drug supply indicators', held in Brussels on 20–22 October. The conference was a joint venture between the European Commission and the EMCDDA, with the active involvement of Europol. Funding was mostly provided by the Commission. The main goal of the conference was to launch the work needed to establish a set of technically sound and sustainable indicators for monitoring drug markets, crime and supply reduction in the EU. From this perspective, the event represented an important first step towards achieving the objectives stated in the EU drugs action plan (2009–12). The conference was organised around three main thematic areas: the drug market, the drug-crime nexus and drug supply reduction. It brought together 120 participants, including law enforcement officials, forensic scientists, academics, experts and data analysts from national and international institutions.

The work started at the conference will be taken forward in 2011 through the setting-up of three technical working groups in the areas of markets, crime and supply reduction. The EMCDDA will help to establish and support these groups. A consensus conference is planned for 2012, to adopt the proposals developed by the working groups ([7]).

A mapping exercise on drug law enforcement started in 2010, to provide an overview of the number, institutional affiliation and mandate of Europe's specialised drug law enforcement units. This will be followed by a survey in 2011.

A project on retail prices initiated in 2008 resulted in the publication in 2010 of a Manual called *Guidelines for collecting data on retail drug prices in Europe: issues and challenges* (see Annex 4). The main objective of the Manual is to raise awareness on a series of key

([7]) For conference conclusions, see http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/supply-indicator-conference-2010/conclusions

issues related to collecting retail drug prices data. It reviews the main methods of data collection in Europe, together with examples from current national practices. It also addresses some practical topics linked to data management and analysis.

A market analysis joint publication was published with Europol, entitled *Cocaine: a European Union perspective in the global context* (see Annex 4).

Prison

The aim of the prison CUP is to coordinate and scale up the agency's work on monitoring the prison setting [Objective 5.3.1]. In line with the EMCDDA's mandate, the team focused on evaluating the availability of information on drugs in prison (drug use and its health and social consequences, treatment and other health care services), in order to develop realistic proposals for improvement. Special attention is being given to the actions in the EU drugs action plan for 2009–12 for which the EMCDDA is required to provide input. Three prison CUP coordination meetings were held in 2010.

During 2010, work started on mapping previous and current activities and projects in the field, to try and avoid duplication of effort. The staff concerned therefore maintained permanent contact with external partners, including WHO, the Pompidou Group and the European Commission. Related topics were also followed up in the HDG meetings and with the European Commission's DG Justice. Guidelines for the 2012 Selected issue on drug-related health policies and services in prison were prepared and presented at the Reitox heads of focal points meeting in November 2010. A Reitox academy will be dedicated to this theme in 2011 and preparatory work for the Academy started in 2010.

Modelling

In respect to the objective of improving capacity for developing statistical and mathematical models of drug use, consequences and intervention effects [Objective 5.4.1], the modelling CUP was launched in July. Two coordination meetings were held in 2010, during which the draft terms of reference were developed and the Work programme for 2011 was drafted. The focus here will be on research questions rather than on describing models and methods. In this sense, an inventory of papers planned or in progress at the EMCDDA was carried out to facilitate selection of suitable research questions. Several joint analyses and activities were proposed for potential development during 2011, including new work on meta-analyses and heroin incidence estimation as well as providing in-house support and peer exchange for scientific papers.

3

Chapter 3

Supporting drug policy dialogue and technical cooperation

International cooperation and collaboration with partners

In line with its strategy for international cooperation, the EMCDDA continued to strengthen the transfer of know-how and best practices in monitoring the drug situation to international and regional partners, and to third countries [Objective III.1.1].

In terms of cooperation with European neighbourhood countries, in 2010 the EMCDDA and the European Commission jointly organised the first seminar to explore the perspectives for technical cooperation between the EMCDDA and the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) beneficiary countries. This brought together 15 ENP countries. A follow-up meeting took place with some of the southern partnership countries (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Morocco) during the Pompidou Group MedNet Seminar.

Preparatory work for the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Morocco took place in 2010 and Algeria officially asked to explore further possibilities for cooperation with the agency.

In terms of countries from the eastern partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine), following the mandate given by the EMCDDA Management Board, on 28 January the EMCDDA Director signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the EMCDDA and the Ukrainian Ministry of Health in Kiev. This aims to set up cooperation between the competent bodies in Ukraine and the EMCDDA in collecting, processing and disseminating information on drugs, as well as to continue the work on further developing joint methods for monitoring illicit drug use and to elaborate and improve joint harmonised indicators of drug situation monitoring and evaluation systems. On the basis of this MoU, Ukrainian experts attended the EMCDDA's early warning system expert meeting in June.

In 2010, the EMCDDA produced two publications targeted at partner countries (see Annex 4). *The European Union and the drug phenomenon: frequently asked questions* was published with the European Commission in English and French. It provides information on some of the key questions on the EU's drugs policy and how it functions. Further language versions have since been published.

The second product, called *Building a national drugs observatory: a joint handbook* was published jointly by the EMCDDA and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD–OAS). The handbook is a practical guide for developing National Drug Observatories (NDOs) in all world regions. The handbook is structured in thematic sections devoted to the process of building or consolidating a national drugs observatory. An 'online toolbox' with additional bibliographic references, templates and practical guidelines is also provided. The handbook — available now in seven languages — was launched at the CICAD International meeting of national drug observatories as a key reference for international partners. The publication was also promoted and disseminated at the Pompidou Group MedNet Seminar.

The work on building national drug observatories was further developed with the organisation of a Reitox academy organised in Lisbon by the EMCDDA in collaboration with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of Italy (Antidrug policies department) at the request of the Italian national focal point. The aim of this academy was to clarify the role and

objectives of the regional drug observatories in Italy. 41 professionals from various regions of Italy and six representatives of the Italian national focal point attended the academy. The Italian version of the handbook was presented and used as a resource during the training. This initiative shows how experience gained by developing the Reitox network can be applied or transferred to foster development of national drug observatories elsewhere.

Country overviews containing summaries of the national drug situation were prepared for seven former Soviet Union countries: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan and placed on the EMCDDA's website.

The Work programme Objective III.1.2. is geared towards ensuring fruitful collaboration with European and international partners in the drugs field. In 2010, the EMCDDA supported political dialogue by providing up-to-date information on the drugs phenomenon in highly relevant policy events, as well as in thematic conferences. Regular contacts and coordination meetings with the agency's institutional partners (European institutions, other European agencies, international organisations, other organisations and bodies) occurred throughout the year.

The EMCDDA maintained close working relationships with the European Parliament through its Committees (mainly the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE)) for content-related aspects, as well as the committees on the budget (COBU) and budgetary control (CONT), for budgetary matters (see also the Director's report on pages 46–47).

Cooperation with the Council of the European Union was mainly ensured through the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HDG). The HDG meets on a monthly basis. As a member, the EMCDDA attended all the HDG meetings that were held in 2010 to which the agency contributed with expertise, information and drugs-related analyses. Key EMCDDA products, such as reports on the action plan (thematic papers) and the Annual report were also presented to the group.

Cooperation with the European Commission was further strengthened in 2010. Coordination meetings with DG Justice and DG SANCO occurred throughout the year and the EMCDDA was also consulted and involved in meetings linked to the Spanish and the Belgian Presidencies of the Council. The collaboration with DG Justice grew in the area of drug supply and supply reduction indicators, through the joint organisation of the aforementioned First European conference on supply indicators and the provision of input for a paper on crime and supply indicators developed by the Commission. A DG Justice representative also attended the 10th Annual meeting of the Reitox early warning system network.

In the area of HIV and AIDS, the EMCDDA contributed to the European Commission's session organised at the 2010 International AIDS Conference in Vienna, addressing the issue of HIV and drugs policies in Europe, including Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The agency also played an active role in the regular EU HIV/AIDS Think tank meetings lead by DG SANCO. In 2010, the EMCDDA contributed to two meetings focusing on the new EU HIV/AIDS action plan and prison issues. In September 2010, a coordination meeting between DG SANCO, DG Justice, the ECDC and the EMCDDA took place in Brussels.

Work with other EU agencies active in the drugs field focused mainly on collaboration with the European Centre for Disease Control (ECDC), Europol, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Police College (CEPOL).

In terms of collaboration with the ECDC, a cooperation agreement signed in 2007 involves regular data monitoring and exchange of information. This includes the monitoring of the seroprevalence of HIV, HCV and HBV among injecting drug users as well as behavioural surveillance among this risk group. During 2010 there were a number of initiatives and joint projects with the active contribution of both organisations, such as attendance at technical meetings as well as the EMCDDA's input to the report on the implementation of the Dublin

Declaration on Partnership to Fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia or exchange of information through the early warning system on DRID. In addition, work started on a joint guidance on prevention of infectious diseases among IDUs. The joint EMCDDA and ECDC Threat Assessment on Anthrax among drug users was also updated.

Collaboration with Europol takes place within the framework of the Cooperation Agreement signed by the two agencies on 19 November 2001. In 2009, a new joint Work programme for the period 2009–12 was prepared. As already mentioned, the European Commission and the EMCDDA worked with Europol to organise the first European conference on drug supply indicators. Regarding the exchange of methodology and strategic information, the two organisations give each other mutual support in the preparation of their major institutional products and publications. In 2010, Europol provided information and verified the relevant texts in the EMCDDA's Annual report. The EMCDDA and Europol also exchanged information on specific substances and when available, on drug seizures, prices and purity. As already mentioned, a joint publication on cocaine was also released in 2010.

Concerning support for the implementation of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA, in 2010 a regular exchange of information relating to notified new psychoactive substances took place with 41 new psychoactive substances reported to both organisations from their respective networks – the Reitox national focal points (NFPs) and the Europol National Units (ENUs). Furthermore, enhanced exchange of information on new psychoactive substances takes place on a daily basis through the EMCDDA's European Database on New Drugs (EDND), to which Europol also has access. Similarly, Europol regularly updates the Europol Synthetic Drugs Other Substances Database with shared reports on new psychoactive substances seized in the Member States.

A detailed description of all the activities carried out in support of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA is provided in the *EMCDDA–Europol annual report on the implementation of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances* (see also the section of this report on monitoring new trends).

The cooperation between the EMCDDA and the EMA is also implemented within the framework of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA and the EMA's initiative on cooperation with other European Union bodies for early identification and management of potential conflicts over scientific opinions. To successfully implement the Council Decision, the EMCDDA and the EMA have established a mechanism for the bilateral exchange of information on the basis of data available through the EWS, set up by the Decision and the European Union pharmacovigilance system. Electronic tools such as existing databases — EudraVigilance (EMA) and the European Database on New Drugs (EMCDDA) — are being used to allow a rapid and reliable exchange of information. Formalising the scope and nature of the information exchange on the misuse of substances with medical value is an area of collaboration which is under development. A new working arrangement between the two agencies was signed in London on 10 June 2010.

Collaboration with CEPOL also continued in 2010. The EMCDDA provided written input on CEPOL's Work programme for 2012. Also, as in previous years, the EMCDDA was invited to give presentations during CEPOL training seminars. In its turn, CEPOL contributed with a presentation to the First European conference on drug supply indicators.

On 1 March 2010, the EMCDDA took over the presidency of the Heads of Communication and Information Network (HCIN) of the EU agencies. In preparation for this role, it hosted the third annual meeting of the HCIN in Lisbon in February where the network discussed upcoming communication priorities and drew up the HCIN Work programme for 2010. Highlights of the EMCDDA year-long HCIN mandate included: a major EU agencies' exhibition at the European Parliament ('EU agencies: the way ahead'); the establishment of 'cluster communication' groups; a meeting of the agencies' web managers network; a social

media strategy; improved HCIN information management tools (online newsletter, document repository, media monitoring 'newsbot'); and participation in the Frankfurt Book Fair and annual EU Publications Office meeting for EU agencies. Over the year, the EMCDDA established contacts with the European Commission's Directorate-General for Communication (attending meetings of its External Communication Network/ECN) and with the European Parliament audiovisual service.

In 2010, the EMCDDA continued to exchange data, methodological information and tools with international partners such as: the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), World Health Organization (WHO), Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), Council of Europe Pompidou Group and World Customs Organization (WCO).

The agency's work with the UNODC was strengthened in 2010: the EMCDDA provided input to the UNODC's prison situation assessment toolkit and commented on and cross checked statistics for Europe in other publications. In addition, the EMCDDA played an important role in the revision of the UNODC data-collection tools by active involvement in the expert consultation meetings organised in Vienna. The Director and a delegation of key staff from the EMCDDA also made a significant contribution to the high level segment of the 53rd Commission on Narcotic Drugs held in Vienna in March.

Throughout the year, the EMCDDA worked with the UNODC's regional offices on developing capacity and monitoring systems on drugs for non-EU countries. The EMCDDA invited all major international and regional organisations, such as: WHO, UNODC, Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, as well as the representatives of the European Commission, to attend the ENP seminar in October 2010, to identify possible synergies and areas for future joint cooperation.

Other activities with the UN family included the participation in the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and the Italian Department for Anti Drug Policies initiative for a *Donne Alcol Droga Network* (Drugs, Alcohol and Women Network).

In 2010, the EMCDDA also worked closely with WHO. A consultation meeting with the representative of the Geneva office took place in Brussels, which concluded that after more than 10 years of acting under the current MoU, the instrument should be revised and updated according to recent developments in both institutions. This will take place in 2011. The cooperation with WHO in 2010 covered: prisons, infectious diseases, quality standards of the interventions and monitoring of treatment systems at country level.

In 2010, the EMCDDA took part in the WHO Europe Regional Consultation on the Global Health Sector Strategy for HIV/AIDS 2011–15. The EMCDDA is also a member of the Advisory Group of the WHO projects on scaling high-quality harm reduction, treatment and care for injecting drug users in the European region. There is institutional collaboration on mathematical modelling and epidemiological analysis of prevention and treatment effects on HIV in IDUs between the EMCDDA, the Dutch National Heath Institute (RIVM) and WHO Europe. In 2010, 10 analyses were carried out on different aspects of the epidemiology of HIV (and viral hepatitis) in IDUs.

A new Memorandum of Understanding with the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group was signed by the General Secretary of the Council of Europe, Torbjörn Jagland, and the EMCDDA Director at the Pompidou Group's Ministerial Conference in November 2010. The EMCDDA took part in meetings of the Pompidou Group's prevention, treatment, criminal justice and ethics platforms, and the airports group, and as observer at Permanent Correspondents' meetings. The EMCDDA was co-organiser of a Pompidou Group MedNet seminar on national drug observatories as already mentioned, and participated as trainer in a MedNet seminar on treatment demand.

In 2010, the EMCDDA also took part in the joint meeting of the Permanent Technical Committee and Enforcement Committee of the World Customs Organization (WCO).

Participation at the event strengthened the relations between both organisations and provided an opportunity to initiate contacts with WCO regional offices, which resulted in exchanges of expertise in the area of new drugs and drug seizures.

The cooperation with CICAD was likewise strengthened in 2010. As already presented, the two organisations prepared a handbook on National drug observatories together. This is a significant part of a strategic partnership to support the establishment of national monitoring capacity in all countries concerned. On 21 September 2010, James Mack, Executive Secretary of CICAD, visited the EMCDDA in Lisbon for talks with the EMCDDA's Director (see section on the work of the Director).

Throughout the year, the EMCDDA participated in conferences and expert meetings to strengthen institutional relations. Among others, the agency contributed to the setting up of the European Society for Prevention Research. Also, the EMCDDA collaborated with the Cochrane Drugs and Alcohol Group, was a member of the Programme Committee of the 4th annual ISSDP conference and participated in the organisation of the conference on the 'Throughcare Services for Prisoners with Problematic Drug Use' project funded by the European Commission (DG Justice). A technical meeting and exchange of expertise between the EMCDDA and the Northern Dimension Public Health and Social wellbeing (NDPHS) also took place.

Technical assistance to candidate and potential candidate countries

In accordance with its Work programme objectives, the EMCDDA continued to support, coordinate and provide technical assistance to candidate and potential candidate (stabilisation and association process) countries for their participation in EMCDDA activities [Objective III.2.1].

In this context, the overall objective of the IPA (Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance) 3 project is to further strengthen the capacity of IPA Beneficiaries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey, Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99) to establish, at national level, a drug information system compatible with EMCDDA standards. The project has a duration of 23 months (1 December 2009–30 October 2011) and a total budget of EUR 900 000.

The main accomplishments after the first year of project implementation were the following:

- the IPA beneficiary national correspondents were appointed;
- the selection of the Reitox national focal points within the IPA Coaching System was made;
- the project's kick-off meeting was held and reported on;
- a final list of 2010 project related national activities was finalised and adopted for each IPA beneficiary country;
- the Reitox academy on EU finances was carried out;
- the Handbook on building national drug observatories was finalised and published in Croatian and Turkish, as well as English, French, Spanish and Italian;
- a needs assessment report was produced for Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99);
- the process of drafting the first National Action Plan for a Drug Information System (NAPDIS) started in some of the countries;
- information maps and country overviews were updated in most of the IPA beneficiary countries;
- an interim activity report and an interim financial report were prepared for submission to the European Commission.

4

Chapter 4
Supporting the achievement of results

Communicating the EMCDDA's findings to external audiences

High-quality, timely and accessible products

In order to publish high-quality and timely products in line with the targets committed to in the 2010–12 Work programme [Objective IV.1.1], during the course of the year, 31 publications and 6 main website areas were published. Each launch was accompanied by targeted promotional activities (see Annex 4 for more details).

The publication of the Annual report group of products, and the measures taken to promote them, played an important part in the agency's efforts to ensure the widest dissemination of the results of its work. The main launch of the report took place in Lisbon on 10 November. The report was also launched in national languages at events in 12 Member States and Norway. Published in print and online in 22 languages, the report presented a one-hundred page overview and analysis of the drug phenomenon in Europe, based on the most recent data. This was supported by a set of other products including the online Statistical bulletin, in which much of the statistics collected on drug use and responses to drug use were presented in tables and graphics. Also published at the same time were two Selected issues on older drug users and problem amphetamine and methamphetamine use in Europe. In addition to these publications covering the drug phenomenon at European level, the agency published online Country overviews and Reitox national reports.

The EMCDDA's ability to respond quickly to the needs of policymakers was demonstrated by the release, in September 2010, of the Risk assessment report on mephedrone. The Monograph entitled *Harm reduction: evidence, impacts and challenges*, launched in April 2010 at an international conference in Liverpool, represents an important policy-relevant publication delivered on schedule. Three Manuals and Risk assessment guidelines targeted more at professionals in the field were also released, encompassing topics as varied as the risk assessment of new drugs, infectious disease testing, drug prevention and retail drug prices. Joint publications with partner organisations resulted in the Joint handbook on building a national drugs observatory in English, French, Spanish, Croatian, Turkish and Italian (Arabic and Russian versions will be released in 2011) and a joint publication with Europol on cocaine supply in Europe (in English and Spanish). As already mentioned, the EMCDDA also published, in English and French, *The European Union and the drug phenomenon: frequently asked questions* with the European Commission. Also published in 2010 was a Selected issue on trends in injecting drug use, originally planned for 2009. Continuing on from the successful 2009 thematic paper *Women's voices: experiences and perceptions of women facing drug problems*, 2010 saw the publication of a similar thematic paper devoted to children.

Four print and online editions of the quarterly newsletter *Drugnet Europe* were also produced. Summaries of news items and scientific articles by EMCDDA staff were regularly included in the newsletter as part of a strategy to promote the agency's scientific expertise. In the course of the year, the EMCDDA entered into an agreement with EBSCO Publishing (USA). This grants the publisher the right to include the content of the newsletter in its databases, thereby increasing the visibility of the product and the EMCDDA.

In terms of dissemination of the Annual report, of the 26 000 copies printed in all languages, 68 % were distributed within one week of the launch. The dissemination of the

Annual report and its associated products was enhanced by their availability online on the EMCDDA website and on the EU Bookshop site. Data on pdf downloads from the EMCDDA website in the two months after the launch underline the demand for multilingual publications. Of the almost 20 000 downloads of the 2010 Annual report, non-English versions accounted for more than 77 %, which mirrors the non-English proportion of the print run. Information on downloads of other EMCDDA products published in 2010 also show the importance of this as a means of dissemination. In some of these cases, download numbers rival the print runs. For example, more than 5 300 copies of the harm reduction Monograph (print run 5 000) were downloaded in the nine months following its launch.

In order to continue improving the relevance and accessibility of products [Objective IV.1.2], the 'Policy, evaluation and content coordination' unit has been assigned a role in coordinating the contents of the agency's main scientific products that require transversal inputs. Various additional measures have also been taken to facilitate the coordination of the production process: an improved and more detailed 2010 products website; discussion at monthly Editorial Board meetings on overall approach and on individual titles; drawing up of more clearly defined workflows and processes per product. The measures taken will contribute to the consolidation and better documentation of the production process.

Timeliness was one of the driving principles of the agency's communications programme. The timely publication of the Annual report in all languages relies on the agency and the Publications Office achieving a well-coordinated production process. To ensure this, a meeting was held between the EMCDDA, the Publications Office and the holder of the printing contract in June 2010 to coordinate production.

Throughout the year, there has been an emphasis on ensuring that the Communication unit liaises regularly with scientific writers and authors on the progress of their projects. Similarly, the introduction of the e-COM tool has centralised ad hoc editing requests and facilitates the distribution of work. 317 requests were received and treated in 2010.

In terms of cooperation with subcontractors, ongoing efforts continued in order to improve working relations with the Publications Office. A meeting took place in February with the Head of Production to plan work for the year and learn more about their framework contracts and suppliers.

In order to increase the accessibility of products, the public website was improved. For example, improvements made to the online version of the Annual report include a redesigned navigation scheme and interactive features. The news section was completely redesigned and reorganised. A proposal for reorganising content for the whole website was discussed with selected staff members and a proposal was presented to the Editorial Board.

Publications/outputs passing through the Communication unit were launched via press or marketing actions. Products were promoted via news materials, the newsletter *Drugnet Europe*, the public website; the EU Bookshop and specialised news services, such as DS Daily. EMCDDA products were also displayed at key events (Commission on Narcotic Drugs, etc).

In order to increase the practical value of products for targeted end users, two online surveys were completed in 2010, one for the website (100 respondents) and a second, more specific one during the launch of the Annual report (1 000 visitors). The former helped assess the user friendliness of the site and the second helped assess visitor profiles and will be used to ensure that the agency's online content is tailored more appropriately.

Within the same objective to improve the accessibility of products, the EMCDDA continued to develop a user-focused policy for multilingualism, including better quality of translation whilst rationalising translation costs, where possible. Multilingualism is central to the EMCDDA's endeavours to reach its target audience across all EU Member States and

beyond. However, due to financial and production time implications, multilingual publication is not a realistic option for most titles. Tracking use of multilingual materials is important for making language-policy decisions.

A survey carried out with Reitox focal points on communication and dissemination had one section devoted to EMCDDA multilingual materials (i.e. the quality and use made of the multilingual materials that the EMCDDA provides). Focal points were also asked to indicate the EMCDDA material available only in English that it would be useful to have in translation. Several commented that it was only worth translating more if the translations were of higher quality. To this end, the first phase of a glossary project to standardise translations of key EMCDDA terms was completed in 2010. The complete translated terms are now available to a broad audience online via IATE (the European Union terminology database) and are also automatically used in their translations carried out via the Translation Centre in Luxembourg, hence saving correction time and money whilst ensuring coherence. The focal points provided vital input to this process by checking and validating the final translated terms. We continue to feedback to the Translation Centre the comments on language quality from the focal points in relation to news releases and multilingual summaries of Selected issues and policy briefings and also monitor — via download statistics — the use of various language versions of our publications.

With the objective of maintaining and further developing an up-to-date and high-quality online European reference point on drugs [Objective IV.1.3], existing products were updated with new data and data sets for 2010, including the Statistical bulletin and the Country overview products (Country situation summaries, data sheets, profiles), and treatment overviews.

An in-house study was made of the EMCDDA's current content management application (CMA), analysing how well it fits the agency's current and future online communication needs. Groundwork was prepared for the CMA road map project which will develop a strategy for web resources in the future and research possible alternative publishing tools in the years to come.

The EMCDDA continued offering up-to-date scientific content through the home page and a number of subscriber options, including RSS feeds. As of 2010, two RSS feeds are available, one solely for publications and one for all news and publications. The revamped news section uses a more streamlined process for publishing news and the 'web snippets' project was launched to provide regular news items on the home page, drawing on the more scientific content from Drugnet Europe. The redesigned area on international partners gives a better overview of the EMCDDA's cooperation with other organisations.

An initial needs analysis was carried out for an 'Events management tool', which would facilitate the dissemination of information and results of meetings and conferences. This project will now be considered in the broader context of planning and monitoring the EMCDDA's work.

In order to improve the scientific quality of products and increase scientific output in journals [Objective IV.1.4], several products were reviewed externally: the Harm reduction monograph; the Annual report; the Selected issue on injecting and the Joint manual on building a national drugs observatory. The Scientific Committee analysed the quality of the Annual report in their April meeting and the relevance and quality of Best practice portal material in their July meeting. An overall approach for peer review is an ongoing topic of discussion in the Editorial Board. Similarly, a strategy on scientific publishing was drafted and discussed with the Scientific Committee.

The work to provide reliable and efficient information, library and documentation services [Objective IV.1.5] includes four regular information bulletins every two weeks and provides

individual staff with the latest information in their subject on a daily basis. New items are added to the catalogue at an average of 100 per month. Many of these are electronic documents instantly accessible to users through their computer. In addition to proactive services, the library responds to enquiries and requests for information using a range of databases and external providers. Assistance is provided with literature searching as a basis for new projects, and regular updates supplied thereafter.

New materials are evaluated and, where appropriate, added to the catalogue and new potential sources of information and document delivery are also examined. In 2010, the library opened an account with Subito, a network of German, Swiss and Austrian academic libraries, as a source of journal articles which is more cost-effective than the previously used British Library. Requests for information are satisfied as quickly as possible, normally within two days if not sooner. The book collection is developed from publishers' catalogues and alerts, and in response to user requests. 208 books were added to the collection in 2010.

The library often has the opportunity to help other organisations with requests for information on a cooperative basis. In 2011, the EMCDDA will host the Plenary meeting of Eurolib, an association of information professionals from all EU institutions and agencies. In 2010, the EMCDDA librarian was a founding member of a group of small science-based libraries within Eurolib dedicated to cooperation and information sharing.

Responding better to differentiated needs

In order to increase responsiveness to covering issues of relevance to target groups [Objective IV.1.6], work to tailor products and promotional activities surrounding them for our specific target audiences continued. We have been experimenting with new channels, e.g. Twitter and uploading publications to specialist databases. A systematic evaluation for measuring the relevance of the various channels is planned for 2011.

About 40 international events and conferences were supported with EMCDDA publications and brochures assuring that target audiences were reached directly. The national focal point survey on communication and dissemination (see above) that we conducted and the ensuing workshop have provided us with concrete comments to work on.

New national press contacts are continuously added to the contact management system, through which news releases are disseminated to national and Brussels-based press. National focal points are encouraged to produce 'national' news releases on the Annual report for their local journalists. Tailoring in this way will continue to be encouraged as will media briefings for national journalists, such as those organised under Reitox media relations academies.

In order to facilitate access to drug-related science and research and promote cooperation with the scientific community [Objective IV.1.7], the drug-related research website area was kept updated with national and EU research information and overviews and is now recognised. The agency promoted and maintained close contacts with DG Research and DG Justice on EU-funded projects and national drug-related research. A presentation on national and Commission funded research was delivered at the Spanish Presidency's Seminar on EU Research 'Translating research results into the field of drugs and addictions'.

The EMCDDA was also involved in the drafting of an application for an ERA-NET project on illicit drugs, at the request of the leading partners. An application to the Marie Curie Initial Training Network (ITN) funding scheme, prepared by a group of European universities, was promoted.

The agency participated in the final phase of the setting up of the European Masters on Drug and Alcohol Studies, including participation in the pilot session of the Master's course whilst a trainee of the European Post-Graduate School in Addiction Research, Technical University of Dresden was supported by the agency. To conclude, the EMCDDA is a

corporate member of the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE) and participated in this organisation's activities and annual meeting.

Cohesive representation and communication

In order to promote a cohesive and shared approach to representation activities across the EMCDDA [Objective IV.1.8], the agency gave brand-related activities a push in 2010 with two training courses delivered to newcomers during the year on how to use and maintain the EMCDDA's corporate identity.

The 'Representing the EMCDDA' project involved communication and training staff working together during the year to analyse how to advance in the light of an upcoming framework contract for training (to run from 2011–13). The feeling is that 'Representing the EMCDDA' is a task for all staff members in different ways and that all staff should be given the opportunity to participate in the course as a corporate exercise over a three-year period. A concept paper and terms of reference for this action were submitted at the end of the year for inclusion in the comprehensive training tender.

In terms of corporate stationery, a tender resulted in a four-year framework contract (DPI Cromotipo, Portugal) being drawn up at the end of 2010, to run from January 2011. Similarly, terms of reference to refresh the EMCDDA brand will be drawn up in 2011. Branding the new EMCDDA premises and equipping common areas for promotional events remained on the agenda in 2010.

The agency's Imagebank was launched and populated with more than 500 graphical elements by the end of 2010. The logos, graphics and photos provided support staff in preparing presentations and reports and assure the corporate use of images.

Work was also carried out in 2010 in relation to the branding of two EMCDDA conferences in October. This entailed liaising with designers in the conception of the conference brand and accompanying production of conference materials. Various promotional items were produced in the course of the year to support these events as well as activities of the Heads of Communication and Information Network (HCIN) of the EU agencies.

'EMCDDA, your reference point on drugs in Europe'

In order to enhance the EMCDDA's reputation and recognition as the European central reference point and authoritative information source in the drugs field [Objective IV.1.9], the EMCDDA invests in nurturing partnerships with journalists via press office activities and press events. The media are a major conduit to raising awareness and reaching our target audiences. In January 2010, the EMCDDA held an informal briefing for the Association of Foreign Press in Portugal on work in the pipeline for 2010. During the Annual report launch in November, some 25 journalists were invited from Member States to the EMCDDA to cover this event, along with a small selection of the Brussels press corps.

Particular attention was paid in 2010 to updating contacts of the most prestigious peer-reviewed scientific journals as well as the Brussels-based media. Throughout the year, press office activities led to collaboration with various entities across Europe on a variety of projects, including documentaries or other visual productions.

Regular news items were disseminated throughout the year, resulting in a total of: 14 news releases (12 in 2009), 9 fact sheets (6 in 2009) and a regular flow of 'web snippets' on the homepage. Additional press materials were produced as part of the Annual report promotional strategy. As already mentioned, regular use of Twitter also became part of the press workflow in 2010.

Together these channels marked the launch of a steady stream of EMCDDA products and services; high-level visits (e.g. Commissioner Dalli, Europol Director); institutional news

(Memoranda of Understanding); special occasions (two EMCDDA conferences) and International days (International children's day, 1 June; International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking, 26 June).

Considerable investment was made in 2010 in assessing the impact of the EMCDDA's media work, particularly regarding the launch of the Annual report. Two calls for tender resulted in two media monitoring contracts around the Annual report launch in the autumn. These analysed coverage worldwide (Kantar, UK) and in Portugal (Cision, Portugal). Kantar Media carried out a media monitoring analysis on the launch of the Annual report, covering the 27 EU Member States, Norway (EMCDDA member) and Croatia and Turkey (candidate countries). Also included in the analysis were international media, 'Europa' media (Brussels-focused) and the communication channels of the EU institutions. A total of 2 192 items of coverage were recorded (up from 1 508 in 2009), with data being sourced from 52 countries in total.

The analysis also includes Advertising Value Equivalent (AVE) and Opportunity To See (OTS) figures relating to the coverage. These PR industry standard measurements give an approximate indication of the benefit to the EMCDDA from the media coverage. The total AVE for all coverage was EUR 5 324 236 and the total OTS was EUR 278 855 530.

A communication performance analysis regarding the launch of the report specifically in the Portuguese media was also commissioned for the period 8 November to 14 December (Cision). This monitoring report (covering the written press, TV, radio and online news) revealed the publication of 130 news items, reaching in the region of 12 million readers. The estimated AVE of this coverage was EUR 413 027. The majority of the articles (97 %) focused on the launch of the report and its key findings.

The EMCDDA continued its monthly reporting cycle on press requests and coverage via press reviews. Press reviews were also compiled in the wake of key events. Incoming press services were analysed for relevant articles which were made available to staff on the Internet press area. In the course of the year, the EMCDDA press office received around 250 requests from the media, averaging around 20 per month.

Governance, management and networks

Internal organisation

The Work programme for 2010 set the objective of pursuing organisational and scientific management solutions that improve scientific coordination, organisational effectiveness and efficiency [Objective IV.2.1]. In particular, one focus was on organisational management solutions that improve organisational effectiveness. To this end, the EMCDDA undertook an internal exercise of reviewing its structures, processes and behaviours. This was done, *inter alia*, to accommodate and adapt to the evolution and development of the agency's tasks according to its priority areas set out in the recast of its founding regulation and according to the new EU drugs strategies and action plans.

The purpose of the whole exercise was to assess if, and how, the EMCDDA could improve its organisational effectiveness, as well as the overall quality, rigour and usefulness of the agency's work and outputs.

The process chosen involved an internal reflection open to all staff members, addressing issues such as the inner structures of the organisation, but also working processes and management procedures, plus internal working behaviours as well as relations with third parties. The main outcome of this exercise was the adoption by the Director of a new unit-based organisational structure, which was endorsed by the Management Board. This

restructuring was also strongly supported by the agency's Scientific Committee, which welcomed in particular the focus it gives to the agency's scientific endeavours.

Hence, the three pre-existing scientific units (EPI, RES and SCD) were transformed into one Scientific division with four units: Interventions, best practice and scientific partners (IBS); Supply reduction and new trends (SAT); Prevalence, consequences and data management (EPI); Policy, evaluation and content coordination (POL) (see new organisational chart in Annex 2). This Scientific division, headed and supervised by a Scientific Director reporting to the agency's Director, is formally responsible for all content-related issues, for ensuring coordination and management of the work of the four scientific units proposed, for ensuring the coordination between these and the other EMCDDA transversal operational units (Reitox and International Cooperation unit and Communication unit), and finally for inter-institutional coordination at EU level.

The creation of a single Scientific division will allow for more consistent and coherent decisions across the scientific units in terms of activities and outputs.

With the exception of the Communication unit that absorbed the Documentation service, the other units remained unchanged.

Finally, the agency refreshed the mission statement of each of the its units in order to give more consistency and focus to the work of each of them.

The revision was implemented within the limits of the EMCDDA establishment and staff policy plans and budget currently in force, since the new posts created were filled by internal transfer of existing posts.

Once the re-organisation of the structure was completed, the agency updated its organisational chart, revised the decisions on delegation of the appointing authority's powers and reassignment of the concerned staff, carried out internal selection procedures to fill the posts of Scientific Director and Heads of the new units and finally, appointed the successful applicants.

Director — Main activities

As every year, the work of the Director was largely oriented towards enhancing the credibility of the work of the agency and building and improving partnerships.

EU institutions

As in recent years, the Director presented the Annual report to the European Parliament Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee). During the year, Mr Götz had meetings with several members of the LIBE Committee namely with its Chair and Vice-chair Mr Juan Fernando López Aguilar and Mr Salvatore Iacolino, respectively.

As regards relations with the Council of the European Union, the key event was the presentation of the 2010 Annual report to Ministers at the Justice and Home Affairs Council on 9 November prior to its public launch and at the behest of the Belgian presidency. As a follow up to the launch of the 2010 Annual report, the Director attended the Horizontal Drugs Group on 21 December in Brussels. Also in the framework of the Belgium Presidency, Mr Götz participated on 16 November in the National Drug Coordinators meeting in Brussels, where he gave an overview on comprehensive and integrated drug policies in Europe.

Key events in relations with the European Commission were the meeting with Ms Cecilia Malmström, Commissioner for Home Affairs, on 21 October in Brussels and the visit to the EMCDDA of John Dalli, Health and Consumer Policy Commissioner on 8 November 2010. Furthermore, Mr Götz met the Directors-General for Justice and Home Affairs.

EU agencies

During 2010, Mr Götz attended the two Heads of EU Agencies meetings and addressed the annual meeting of the EU agencies' Heads of Communication and Information Network (HCIN) organised by the EMCDDA from 8 to 9 February.

The Director also welcomed in Lisbon Mr Rob Wainwright, Director of Europol, on 25 March and a delegation of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) on 11 and 12 February. These visits helped exchange information on ongoing projects that are of interest to both agencies, strengthen the existing collaboration and agree on a formal cooperation mechanism.

Relations with EU Member States

Due to the agency's location in Lisbon, relations with the Portuguese authorities are particularly important. Visits to the EMCDDA in 2010 included the Secretary of State for Health, Dr Manuel Pizarro, the Secretary of State for European Affairs, Mr Pedro Lourtie, and MP Maria Antónia Almeida Santos, representing the Chair of the Health Committee of the Portuguese Parliament. Furthermore, on 21 December, the Director presented the Annual report to the Portuguese Parliament, together with the presentation of the Annual report on the drug situation in Portugal by the Portuguese national drugs coordinator. Finally, on 24 June, the EMCDDA hosted, as usual, a reception to commemorate the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking of 26 June.

The Director also participated in the press conference on the occasion of the launch of the German report on the drug situation together with the German Drug Commissioner Ms Mechthild Dyckmans.

Relations with non-EU countries

Following the mandate given by the EMCDDA Management Board, the Director signed on 28 January in Kiev, a Memorandum of Understanding between the EMCDDA and the Ukrainian Minister of Health, Mr Vasyl Mykhailovych Knyazevich.

On 29 September, the Director welcomed a high-level delegation from the United States of America headed by Mr Gil Kerlikowske, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP). Prior to this visit, on 9 June the Director also welcomed a delegation of the United States of America Joint Interagency Task Force South, chaired by Rear Admiral Daniel B. Lloyd.

Other organisations and bodies

Mr Götz attended the fifty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in Vienna — an annual event organised by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

With regards to cooperation with the Pompidou Group, the Director attended the Inter-Ministerial Conference in Strasbourg held on 3 November. In the margins of that meeting, the Director and Mr Thorbjorn Jagland, Secretary-General of the Council of Europe, signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the two organisations. The Director also attented its IVth Inter-Agency Group meeting on 19 January in Gdansk.

Mr James Mack, Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), visited the EMCDDA headquarters on 21 September 2010. On this occasion a joint Work programme for 2011–13 was signed. Within the framework of the cooperation with CICAD, the Director also attended and addressed the opening session of the EU–LAC Drug Treatment City Partnership Forum in Coimbra.

External visitors

During 2010, EMCDDA staff successfully coordinated and organised 29 external visits. Almost half of these visits were to improve visitors' understanding of the mandate and activities of the EMCDDA, the other half focused on discussions about possible cooperation and exchange of technical knowledge in specific scientific areas.

There were six visits of Ambassadors to Portugal (Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Greece, Morocco, Netherlands). There was also a specific visit, jointly organised with our sister agency the European Maritime Safety Agency of all the Ambassadors to Portugal from the EU Member States, Norway and candidate countries, and another of the Ambassadors to the CPLP (Community of the Portuguese speaking countries). There were 14 national country representations from Australia, Brazil, France, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Norway and the USA. A delegation including members of Parliaments from Asian countries (Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam) also visited the agency. Finally, the agency played host to a delegation from MAOC-N (the Maritime Analysis and Operation Centre — Narcotics) an inter-governmental working group or taskforce comprising seven EU Member States set up to tackle maritime drug smuggling in Europe.

Statutory bodies

To provide support to EMCDDA statutory bodies to facilitate strategic decision-making and scientific advice regarding quality of EMCDDA work was Objective IV.2.2 for 2010.

Management Board — main decisions

The Management Board met twice during the year, on 1–2 July and 9 December. The July meeting was the first under the Chairmanship of Dr João Goulão, Portuguese national drug coordinator and Head of the Institute for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

At its July meeting, the Board:

- gave a favourable opinion on the final accounts of the EMCDDA for 2009
- approved the revision of the organisational structure of the EMCDDA's scientific area (already presented) to improve work and internal collaboration, in accordance with Article 11 para 3 (g) of the recast Regulation
- adopted measures, including discontinuing the translation of working documents for its meetings into English, French and German, in order to streamline meetings of statutory bodies and save money
- agreed with a new Memorandum of Understanding between the Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs of the Council of Europe (Pompidou Group) and the EMCDDA.

The EMCDDA's 2011 budget and Work programme were key points on the agenda at the 42nd meeting, which took place on 9 December. Here, the Management Board:

- gave its final seal of approval on the 2011 draft Work programme. This was generally considered as comprehensive and ambitious, was very well received and adopted at unanimity by the members of the Management Board
- adopted the 2011 budget of EUR 15 909 938, on the basis of an EC subsidy of EUR 15 400 000. This covers 27 Member States, Norway and Turkey
- further adopted a preliminary draft budget of EUR 16 419 486 for 2012 (27 Member States, Norway, Turkey and Croatia) on the basis of an EC subsidy of EUR 15 750 000
- elected Mr Mogens Jørgensen (Denmark) and Ms Minerva-Melponi Malliori (Greece) as members of the Executive Committee
- approved the agency's staff policy plan for 2012–14.

Meetings of EMCDDA Management Board		
1–2 July	Lisbon	41st Management Board meeting
9 December	Lisbon	42nd Management Board meeting

Executive Committee — main decisions

In 2010, the Executive Committee met four times (5 May, 30 June, 6 October and 8 December) in Lisbon.

At its meeting of 5 May, the Executive Committee:

- commented on the draft documents of the subsequent Management Board meeting in July
- agreed with the draft working arrangement between the EMCDDA and the European Medicines Agency (EMA), which was adopted by written procedure by the Management Board on 26 May 2010 and signed by the Directors of both agencies on 10 June 2010 at the EMA headquarters in London
- adopted, on behalf of the Management Board, the EMCDDA rules applicable to national seconded experts from other Member States to be employed on secondment at the agency, built on the ones applied by the European Commission.

On 30 June, the Executive Committee:

- prepared the Management Board meeting of 1–2 July 2010
- adopted EMCDDA implementing rules on the attestation procedure for officials on behalf of the Management Board.

Upon recommendation of the Budget Committee, the Executive Committee decided at the meeting of 6 October to launch a written procedure for the adoption of the amendment No 2 of the 2010 budget by the Management Board. The Executive Committee further commented on the draft agenda and draft documents for the upcoming Management Board meeting in December.

On 8 December, the Executive Committee prepared the Management Board meeting of 9 December. The Chair also informed the Committee members about the outcome of a meeting he held with the Vice-Chair of the Scientific Committee, the Spokesperson of the national focal points, the EMCDDA Director and the Scientific Director, before the Executive Committee meeting, about the challenges the EMCDDA faces in 2011.

Meetings of EMCDDA Executive Committee		
5 May	Lisbon	Meeting of the Executive Committee
30 June	Lisbon	Meeting of the Executive Committee
6 October	Lisbon	Meeting of the Executive Committee
8 December	Lisbon	Meeting of the Executive Committee

Scientific Committee

The Scientific Committee completed its first three-year mandate in the new composition called for by the EMCDDA Regulation recast, with 15 members and one member from Norway as observer, selected on the basis of their scientific excellence.

The Scientific Committee convened for regular meetings twice during 2010, on 16 July and on 15–16 November. The July meeting was combined with a risk assessment meeting on mephredrone in accordance with Article 6 of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. In the

framework of the evaluation of the Council Decision, the EMCDDA Director asked for the Committee's opinion on the scientific aspects of the risk assessment.

In the framework of the Swedish Presidency *Council Conclusion on strengthening EU research capacity on illicit drugs* ([8]), the Scientific Committee contributed to the annual dialogue on drug-related research in the Horizontal Drugs Group with indications for priorities in drug-related research at European level.

Scientific evidence and best practice were one focus of the Scientific Committee's work in 2010. Members gave input to the conceptualisation of different modules and contributed to the validation of the Best practice portal. The Committee was represented on the steering committee of the EQUS (Development of an EU framework for minimum quality standards and benchmarks in drug demand reduction) project.

The Scientific Committee reviewed the 2010 Annual report and Selected issues, as well as other publications and scientific papers. It gave input and advice for the Insights series on treatment modalities. Members participated in expert group meetings and informal discussion fora. The Committee presented the session 'Addiction treatment – the limits of research findings' at the ESOF (European Science Open Forum) Conference in Torino in July.

The Scientific Committee issued a favourable formal opinion on the EMCDDA Work programme for 2011.

Meetings of the Scientific Committee		
16 July	Lisbon	32nd Scientific Committee meeting
15–16 November	Lisbon	33rd Scientific Committee meeting

Reitox network

In 2010, the agency set out to assure the strategic development of the Reitox network, its visibility and management with a view to ensuring high-quality EMCDDA products [Objective IV.2.3]. Progress focused on grant management, and on the direct support provided to the national focal points. With a view to improving internal processes at the level of the Reitox and International Cooperation Unit and to support sound management decisions, dedicated software was developed by an external contractor. Intermediate versions of the software were piloted and an initial training session was organised for the Reitox and International Cooperation Unit staff. The final version of the software will be implemented in 2011.

Following the adoption of the vision and mission statements of the Reitox network by the heads of the national focal points in November 2009, further reflection took place throughout 2010 with regard to the drafting and implementation of a Reitox development strategy. The main goals of the strategy are to clearly define the perceived value and the key role that the Reitox network plays at both national and European levels.

The discussions in this area provided the first basis for the definition of objectives and activities for the Reitox network for 2010 and 2011. Further discussions will take place in 2011, with a view to have a final Reitox development strategy, to be adopted by the end of 2011.

The EMCDDA organised two Reitox Heads of national focal points (HFP) meetings in 2010, on 26–28 May and 24–26 November.

([8]) Council of the European Union, 'Council conclusions on strengthening EU research capacity on illicit drugs', CORDROGUE 78, 17177/09, Brussels, 7 December 2009.

Meetings of the Reitox network		
26–28 May	Lisbon	42nd Reitox meeting of heads of focal points
24–26 November	Lisbon	43rd Reitox meeting of heads of focal points

Administration and supporting core business

Human Resources

The objective in terms of human resources set for 2010 was to further develop the implementation and monitoring policies, procedures and tools for effective management of the EMCDDA's staff [Objective IV.3.1].

In order to finalise the Human Resources (HR) legal framework, implementing rules were drafted and presented to the EC for agreement under Article 110 of the Staff Regulations (i.e. performance appraisal of the EMCDDA Director, temporary occupation of managerial positions, middle management). Other rules were drafted on professional underperformance, harassment, reclassification of contract staff and attestation of temporary agents. They will be submitted for consultation and agreement during 2011. With the aim of improving the existing policy on flexitime, some amendments to the current rules and procedures were proposed to the EMCDDA Director. Other HR policies are permanently monitored and periodical feedback on implementation is provided to the management. Depending on the promptness of the EC in granting its agreement, the full set of rules and processes to implement Staff Regulations should be in place in 2011.

For improving human resources management and enhancing scientific excellence and recognition of the EMCDDA's staff [Objective IV.3.2], the EMCDDA's training capacity and offer were developed. Over 20 training activities took place in 2010 as well as other professional support actions. As part of its permanent training offer, the EMCDDA provided language courses in Portuguese, English, French and German, at various levels. To complete these measures, further initiatives were identified to improve the recognition of staff capacities and favour opportunities for professional and career development. The implementation of these initiatives is planned for 2011.

Financial management

In 2010, the agency set out to assure and further enhance appropriate processes and procedures for efficient and effective financial management and control [Objective IV.3.3]. Financial and contractual assistance ([9]) and training on financial management and procurement was provided to the EMCDDA's relevant staff by means of five training sessions concerning different budget and financial operations and processes (37 staff members). The daily management of contracts and budgetary transactions, including ex-ante verification and bank transfers, represented a total of 3 145 operations ([10]).

A workshop was held for internal users of the ABAC Data Warehouse (29 staff members) to ensure full and better use of the concerned tools. Training on the ICT-based application 'ABAC Contracts' (13 participants) and coaching for financial and accounting team staff (seven participants) was also provided. Furthermore, the reporting capacity of 'ABAC

([9]) 38 calls for tender (3 Open procedures (OJ), 17 Negotiated procedures with at least 3 candidates, 7 Negotiated procedures with at least 5 candidates, 11 Negotiated procedures — disp. Art. 126).
([10]) 3 145 operations (2 509 payment orders/bank transfers, 86 recovery orders as well as mission requests, creation of legal entities and bank accounting files).

Contracts' was used to cope with the requests for information made by the Court of Auditors.

The EMCDDA's ABM/ABB (Activity-based management and Activity-based budgeting) and cost-based accounting system were (re)designed to fit with the re-organisation of the EMCDDA's working structure and management of activities.

Accounting

In order to ensure that accounting data and related information used for preparing EMCDDA accounts and financial statements are accurate and timely [Objective IV.3.4], ABAC-SAP accounting tools, along with Data Warehouse and SAP reporting tools, were further developed in 2010.

A better coordination between all persons involved in the financial management process was achieved, namely to improve the accuracy of the EMCDDA's financial statements. In this context clearer and more structured instructions and procedures were put in place for the definition of appropriations to be carried forward.

Planning and reporting

To coordinate and administer effectively the planning, reporting and monitoring processes of the EMCDDA's work [Objective IV.3.5], the 2009 General report of activities (GRA) was prepared and transmitted to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, and the Court of Auditors on 14 June 2010.

In terms of planning, core to the work in 2010 was the preparation of the 2011 Work programme involving all units. The first draft of the Work programme was sent to the Executive Committee in September for comments, as well as the European Commission, the Reitox network and the Scientific Committee, for formal consultation. The second draft which includes comments from the former was approved by the Management Board in December.

Mid-year monitoring of the implementation of the 2010 Work programme was conducted in June. The reporting tool endorsed by the Management Board in 2009 for monitoring the three-year strategy and Work programme was used to collect information on progress.

The process of implementing a performance monitoring system will be further developed in 2011. A new staff member was recruited in 2010 and they will be fully dedicated to improving the EMCDDA's strategic planning, performance monitoring and reporting activities.

Infrastructure and logistics

To develop safety at work, sound environmental management and security in the buildings, including reducing utility costs and promoting use of renewable energy [Objective IV.3.6], a physical verification and review of the EMCDDA assets was carried out, namely on office furniture in the headquarters.

The Interagency Greening Network Meeting organised by the EMCDDA took place in Parma in October 2010.

An assessment of possible renewable energy sources for the EMCDDA headquarters was prepared. Several energy preservation measures were put in place namely to rationalise the use of air conditioning and lighting systems and economies were already noted in one of the compound's communal buildings.

A security risk assessment was conducted in August 2010 and as a follow-up all new staff received a security briefing in the second half of 2010. No accidents were reported on the premises in 2010.

In order to provide a suitable work environment and related services, and improve efficiency and effectiveness through promoting a customer-oriented approach [Objective IV.3.7], each staff member was guaranteed the EU standard of quality in terms of their work environment.

The EMCDDA policy for the management and archiving of documents was reviewed in order to follow up to recommendations expressed by the European Data Protection Supervisor (EDPS).

ICT

The Work programme defines Objective IV.3.8. as: 'to ensure successful and efficient delivery of results through quality, cost-effective and timely ICT support services, infrastructure and solutions'. The activities needed to guarantee the support to the pillar work processes of the agency including data collection, data analysis and the development and dissemination of the EMCDDA products, were successfully executed, through the provision and effective running of the main supporting applications (Fonte, Analytical database and Web content management). Upgrades needed were also made as required. In this respect, ICT also provided strategic input to different roadmaps being developed for the evolution of these applications and services, to ensure they include new business requirements.

The ICT 2010–12 strategy includes several overarching programmes pertaining to the reviewing of resource utilisation, service capacity development and overall governance. In 2010, a baseline was created in the area of Service Management (based on the ISO 20000 standard) and a partial version of a Services catalogue developed.

In the area of planning and project management, an initial catalogue on running and planned ICT projects was developed and kept up to date on the Intranet, to be discussed at management meetings. This initiative is expected to develop and provide a closer steering of the ICT function by the EMCDDA management.

The ICT unit ran 44 projects in 2010. These have ranged from data collection, data analysis, and information dissemination to corporate application suites, sectoral application suites, ICT services management and governance. Many of these projects are not officially closed, although most of them have produced several outputs and reached major milestones. All products and deadlines were met in a timely fashion.

1

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

In accordance with the Financial Regulation applicable to the EMCDDA, which transposes integrally the text of the Framework Financial Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2343/2002 ([11]), the EMCDDA has set its internal procedures for budget execution and internal control, while defining and implementing a partially decentralised management model.

As a consequence, both operational and financial decisions required for the implementation of the EMCDDA's Work programme and budget have been delegated to the Heads of unit. The Administration unit provides support to managers for budgetary and financial management and execution, as well as for overall internal planning and monitoring.

These procedures have been codified and all of the EMCDDA's Heads of unit/deputy authorised officers have received specific training and information on their role, duties and liability, in accordance with the 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: initiative and operational input for the administrative and financial operations in relation to project implementation (technical specifications for tendering procedures, cost estimate, 'certified correct' for payments)
- Financial management team: financial and contractual support officers help prepare the administrative and contracting supporting documents with the input of the project manager concerned
- Budget planning and monitoring team: checks consistency with Work programme and budget allocations
- Financial management team: ABAC initiating officers carry-out operations in the EMCDDA's ABAC electronic management and accounting system, prior to the decision of the authorising officer
- Directorate: the verifying officer carries-out *ex ante* checks
- Head of unit: gives authorisation of budgetary and legal operations, acting as deputy authorising officer by delegation (from the Director as EMCDDA authorising officer) for the execution of the tasks/activities of his/her unit, within the limits of the adopted EMCDDA annual Work programme and budget
- Accountant: makes the required financial transactions.

The procedures presented above are consistent with the EMCDDA's project-based working methods aimed at integrating activities and resources management, in accordance with the activity-based management/activity-based budgeting principles. In this context, the EMCDDA has established procedures for planning, monitoring and reporting, with a clear indication of the actors involved, their roles and responsibilities.

Following the adoption of the new 'Operating framework for the Reitox system' in January 2003, a new grant agreement model has been introduced for the annual co-financing of activities by the Reitox national focal points. This agreement requires that an external audit be carried out each year by an independent body or expert in order to certify that the financial documents submitted to the EMCDDA comply with the financial provisions of the

([11]) As last amended by Commission Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 652/2008.

agreement, that the costs declared are the actual costs, and that all receipts have been declared.

The EMCDDA is currently subject to the following checks and controls:

- External audit by the European Court of Auditors (twice a year)
- External audit for specific projects (CARDS, IPA, etc.)
- Discharge by the European Parliament (once a year)
- Internal audit by the European Commission's Internal Audit Service (once a year)
- Opinion of the European Commission's services on the agency's staff policy plan (once a year)
- External periodical evaluation (set as every six years in the EMCDDA founding regulation)
- Agreement by the European Commission on implementing rules to Staff regulations (for each rule)
- Consent by the European Commission on possible deviation of EMCDDA Financial Regulation from the European Commission's Framework Financial Regulation for decentralised agencies
- The European Data Protection Supervisor for compliance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 (by prior notification and upon complaint)
- The European Anti-Fraud Office (upon complaint)
- The Ombudsman (upon complaint)
- Civil Service Tribunal — Court of First Instance — European Court of Justice (upon complaint).

2

Chapter 2
Assessment and improvement of management and internal control systems

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 Administration unit)	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 actors and processes for the execution of the EMCDDA Work programme and budget

Level of operations	Actors	Role/operations
Decentralised level (operational and technical units)	Project manager and Head of unit concerned	Initiative and operational input for the operations required to implement projects
Central level (Administration unit)	Budget planning and monitoring team	Checks consistence of operations with adopted WP and budget. Budgetary appropriations to be committed are set aside
	Human resources management team	Defines rights and checks compliance with staff regulations for staff-related management and expenditure
	Financial management team	Prepares the required administrative and legal supporting documents and controls compliance with applicable regulations. Processes the required ABAC operations
Central level (Directorate)	Verifying officer	*Ex ante* verification
Decentralised level (operational and technical units)	Head of unit/ deputy authorising officer	Authorise budgetary and legal commitments and payments
Central level (Administration unit)	Accounting officer	Executes and records payments and recovery orders

In 2010, following up on observations and recommendations expressed by the European Court of Auditors and the EU Budget Authority and audits by the Internal Audit Service of the European Commission (IAS), the EMCDDA implemented some measures to improve its management and internal control systems as follows:

Measures taken in the light of the observations and comments accompanying the Decision on the discharge for 2008

Performance

The EMCDDA's annual budget and Work programme give information on the allocation of resources required for the implementation of planned activities, in accordance with the

principles of activity-based management. Pursuant to the same principles, the EMCDDA's *General report of activities* presents the actual use of these resources.

In 2010, as part of its development of an integrated system for activity-based management and budgeting, the EMCDDA started to set up an analytical accounting system. For this purpose, it took into account the technical options and tools provided by the ABAC system.

Furthermore, following the appointment of a fully-dedicated extra member of staff (AD temporary agent), the EMCDDA increased its capacity for further improving its planning and monitoring system, with special focus on the development of suitable performance indicators.

Internal Audit

The EMCDDA has followed up the IAS' recommendations referred to in the aforementioned discharge Decision, in particular, concerning the needs created by the agency's move to new premises.

Cash management

In accordance with the relevant financial provisions and pursuant to a Memorandum concluded in 2010 with the European Commission services concerned, the EMCDDA's cash flow management now relies on a structured and detailed annual forecast of its cash needs. This should further enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of this process.

Measures taken in the light of the observations and recommendations expressed by the Internal Audit Service of the European Commission (IAS)

The IAS conducted an audit on the management of outputs for external communication in 2010. This gave rise to the following main recommendations:

- to provide a more explicit link between the EMCDDA Communication strategy and the annual and multi-annual Work programmes, having in view the needs of target groups;
- to set up in future Work programmes measurable objectives for communication activities, together with relevant performance indicators;
- to consolidate the procedures used for the production of external outputs, notably by identifying the key actors and risks involved at the different steps of the process; and
- to better document workflows for the publication cycle, notably at the authorisation phase.

An action plan aimed at dealing with these recommendations was approved by the EMCDDA Management Board on 9 December 2010 and promptly sent to the IAS Director-General.

Moreover, in 2010 IAS promoted an Information Technology (IT) Risk Self-Assessment and Maturity Self-Evaluation in the EMCDDA. The main objectives of this initiative were to identify and evaluate key IT risks and the level of maturity of the IT function in the EMCDDA. The results of this exercise were substantially in line with the findings that had been reflected in the EMCDDA's risk register, as provided to the IAS' auditors at the moment of their audit mission.

Measures taken in order to improve the risk assessment and management system as a whole

A comprehensive methodology for the carrying out of risk identification and assessment as a tool for improving risk management in the EMCDDA was defined and approved in February 2010. The responsibilities of all actors involved in the process have been duly clarified, notably as regards the methodology for assessing risks, the selection of risk

responses and the definition of action plans and mitigating measures aimed at dealing with internal control weaknesses and identified external risks. As a result of this initiative, a central risk register has been set up, in line with both the recommendations issued earlier by the IAS and the requirements laid down in the EMCDDA Internal Control Standards, as formally adopted by the Management Board in its meeting of July 2010.

Measures taken in the light of the observations and recommendations expressed by the European Court of Auditors

Budget — Carry-forwards

The following measures have been taken by the EMCDDA to further develop the analysis of the actual needs for budget carry-forwards and to further reduce, as much as possible, the volume of appropriations carried forward:

- five training sessions concerning budget operations and procurement processes have been held for the EMCDDA's different financial and operational actors. These focused on carry-forward operations and on the monitoring of planned activities, with special attention paid to activities and expenditure under Title II of the EMCDDA budget;
- clearer and more structured instructions and procedures (guidelines and a specific Excel-based tool) have been put in place for the analysis and prevention of potential carry-forwards (both at the level of the concerned deputy authorising officers and of the officers in charge of budget monitoring and accounting);
- the tendering processes aimed at implementing the annual WP/budget have been anticipated as much as possible so that as a rule these processes are carried out during the 1st semester of the year;
- an AD staff member was recruited to enhance the EMCDDA's capacity to plan and monitor its activities.

3

Chapter 3
Declaration of assurance by 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 ([12]).
- 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 work of the internal audit capability, 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 institution.

Done in Lisbon, on 30 May 2011

Wolfgang Götz
Director

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

Annexes

Annex 1
Objectives as defined in the EMCDDA's 2010 Work programme

Monitoring and reporting on the drugs problem in Europe

1. Monitoring the drug situation	
1.1. Tools and processes	
1.1.1.	To improve the data management and statistical processes in order to deliver greater efficiency and accuracy to the analysis of quantitative and qualitative data sets.
1.1.2.	To harmonise and enhance data management and data analysis, including formalising processes, improving computing tools and boosting data quality assurance.
1.1.3.	To produce a state-of-the-art annual review of developments in drug use and responses in Europe located within a broader explanatory conceptual framework (scientific, historical, demographical and socio-political).
1.2. Key indicators	
1.2.1.	To maintain and develop a European expert network.
1.2.2.	To increase the quality and comparability of key indicators.
1.2.3.	General population surveys (GPS): To promote the reporting of population surveys and encourage the collection of data on frequency of use.
1.2.4.	Treatment demand indicator (TDI): To improve the performance of and rationalise the TDI indicator.
1.2.5.	Drug-related deaths indicator (DRD): To acquire a better understanding of drug mortality.
1.2.6.	Problem drug use (PDU) and revised problem drug use indicator (PDU-R): To continue to develop alternative estimates of problem drug use.
1.2.7.	Drug-related infectious diseases indicator (DRID): To consolidate the drug-related infectious diseases indicator and improve analysis of trends.
1.3. New developmental areas	
1.3.1.	To improve data collection and data analysis on polydrug use and vulnerable groups.
1.3.2.	To review the monitoring of drug use in custodial settings.
1.3.3.	To carry out data collection and analysis activities on crime, drug supply and markets.
1.4. Analysis and innovative strategies	
1.4.1	To perform combined cross-indicator analysis to ensure maximum value from data available.
1.4.2	To investigate alternative methods of data analysis.

2. Monitoring responses, interventions and solutions applied to drug-related problems	
2.1. Data collection on availability, accessibility and characteristics of responses	
2.1.1.	To provide a high-quality and comprehensive review of developments in health and social responses (HSR) to drugs based on methodologically sound tools configured to best fit information availability.
2.1.2.	To improve methodological tools and deepen understanding of ratings instruments on provision, availability, accessibility and quality of interventions.

2.1.3.	To develop and implement data collection tools in the area of environmental prevention strategies.
2.1.4.	To improve estimates of public expenditure through fine-tuning of the reporting tools.
2.2. Coherent and systematic set of response indicators in conceptual areas	
2.2.1.	To develop a coherent and comprehensive strategy for data collection and analysis of interventions data.
2.2.2.	To introduce an improved set of prevention and early intervention indicators.
2.2.3.	To put in place a set of coherent and systematic indicators on treatment availability, provision and coverage, and on social reintegration provision.
2.2.4.	To report more systematically on harm reduction responses.
2.2.5.	To develop a better understanding of the economic analysis of drug markets.
2.2.6.	To improve data collection and reporting on responses to drug use and on drug users in prison settings.
2.3. Analytical framework for new methodological developments	
2.3.1.	To further expand cross-indicator analysis between epidemiology and responses.
2.3.2.	To improve estimates of non-labelled public expenditure and develop modelling approaches for the economic analysis of the drugs phenomenon.

3. Monitoring new trends and developments and assessing the risks of new substances	
3.1. Implementation of early warning mechanism	
3.1.1.	To implement effectively the aspects of the Council Decision on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of psychoactive substances (2005/387/JHA) that fall within the remit of the EMCDDA, such as the early warning system (EWS) and risk assessment exercise.
3.1.2	To explore new sources, improve database and enhance forensic science link.
3.1.3	To ensure effective information exchange through Reitox EWS, with the EMA and Europol.
3.2. Emerging trends	
3.2.1.	To further develop an integrated approach for monitoring and reporting on emerging trends, including case study.
3.2.2.	To pilot new data sources and trend-spotting network.

4. Improving Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies	
4.1. Monitor and support tools to assess drug policies	
4.1.1.	To support Member States in evaluating their national strategies and action plans.
4.1.2.	To support reporting on public expenditure, cost of interventions and cost efficiency.
4.1.3.	To increase analysis of national laws and legal basis for interventions and enhance their visibility.
4.1.4.	To provide ongoing support to the EU drug policy review.
4.2. Good practice, guidelines and quality standards	
4.2.1.	To further develop and encourage exchange of information on evidence-based interventions.
4.2.2.	To contribute to the identification and establishment of European quality standards and benchmarks for interventions.

5. Cross-unit projects (CUPs)	
5.1. Treatment	
5.1.1.	To ensure the EMCDDA's approach to monitoring and reporting on drug treatment is coherent and efficient.
5.2. Drug supply and supply reduction	
5.2.1	To develop and scale-up EMCDDA activities in monitoring drug supply and supply reduction activities and the drug market.
5.3. Prison	
5.3.1.	To improve and better integrate EMCDDA activities to report on drug use and interventions within the prison setting.
5.4. Modelling	
5.4.1.	To improve capacity for developing statistical and mathematical models of drug use, consequences and intervention effects.

III. Supporting drug policy dialogue and technical cooperation

1. International cooperation and collaboration with partners	
III.1.1.	To strengthen the transfer of know-how and best practices in monitoring the drug situation to international and regional partners, and to third countries.
III.1.2	To ensure fruitful collaboration with European and international partners in the drugs field.
2. Technical assistance to candidate and potential candidate countries	
III.2.1.	To support, coordinate and provide technical assistance to the candidate and potential candidate (stabilisation and association process) countries for their participation in EMCDDA activities.

IV. Supporting the achievement of results

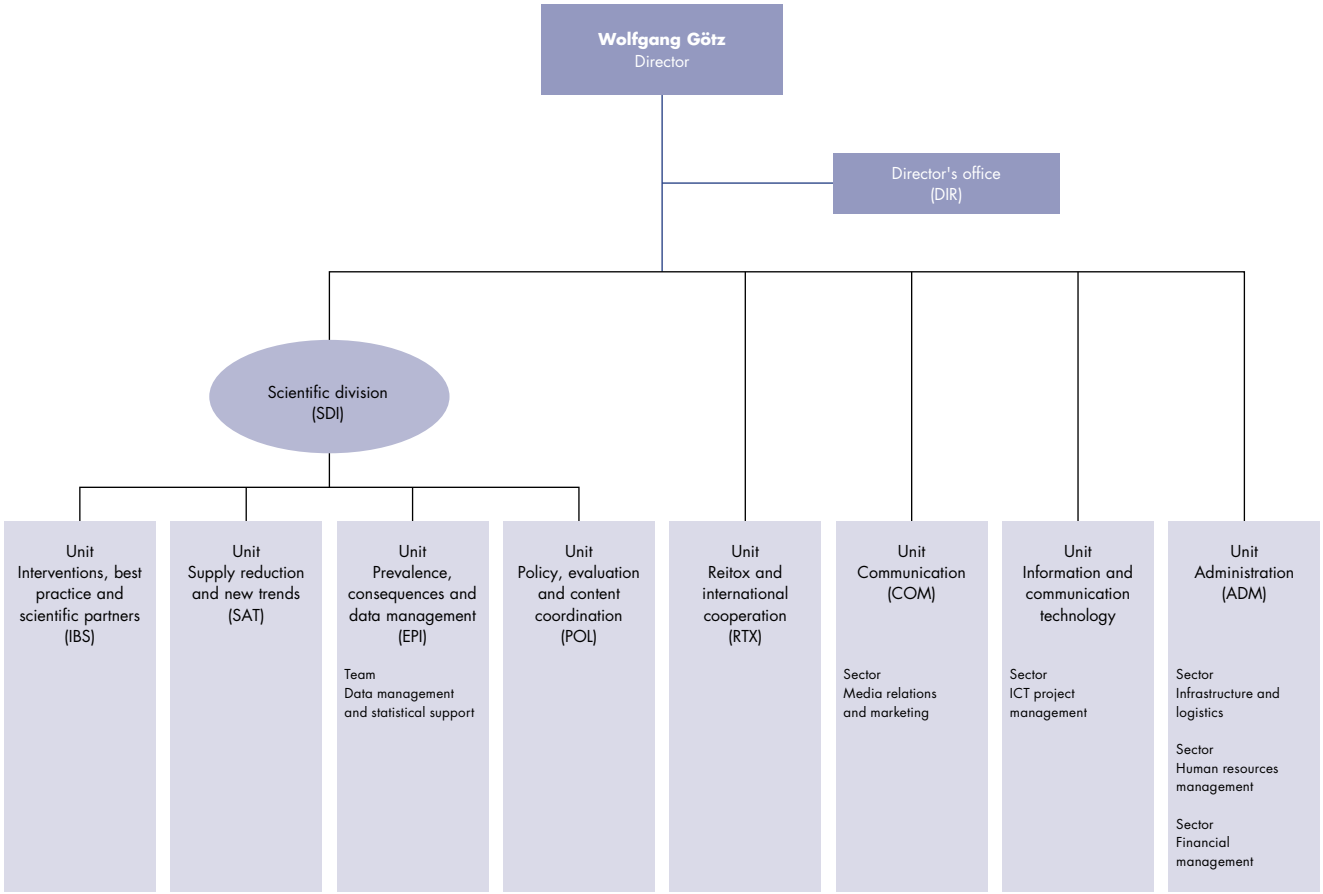
1. Communicating the EMCDDA's findings to external audiences	
High-quality, timely and accessible products	
IV.1.1.	To publish high-quality and timely products in line with the targets committed to in the 2010–12 Work programme.
IV.1.2.	To improve the relevance and accessibility of products.
IV.1.3.	To maintain and further develop an up-to-date and high-quality online European reference point on drugs.
IV.1.4.	To improve scientific quality of products and increase scientific output in journals.
IV.1.5.	To provide reliable and efficient information, library and documentation services supporting the research needs of scientific staff; evaluate, acquire and manage information resources for use by the EMCDDA.
Responding better to differentiated needs	
IV.1.6.	To increase responsiveness to covering issues of relevance to target groups.
IV.1.7.	To facilitate access to drug-related science and research and promote cooperation with the scientific community.

Cohesive representation and communication
IV.1.8. To promote a cohesive and shared approach to representation activities across the EMCDDA.
'EMCDDA, your reference point on drugs in Europe'
IV.1.9. To enhance the EMCDDA's reputation and recognition as the European central reference point and authoritative information source in the drugs field.

2. Governance, management and networks
Internal organisation
IV.2.1. To pursue organisational and scientific management solutions that improve scientific coordination, organisational effectiveness and efficiency.
Statutory bodies
IV.2.2. To provide support to EMCDDA statutory bodies to facilitate strategic decision-making and scientific advice regarding quality of EMCDDA work.
Reitox network
IV.2.3. To assure strategic development of the Reitox network, its visibility and management with a view to ensuring high-quality EMCDDA products.

3. Administration and supporting core business
Human resources
IV.3.1. To further develop the implementation and monitoring policies, procedures and tools for effective management of the EMCDDA's human resources (HR).
IV.3.2. Improve human resources management and enhance scientific excellence and recognition of EMCDDA staff.
Financial management
IV.3.3. To assure and further enhance appropriate processes and procedures for efficient and effective financial management and control.
Accounting
IV.3.4. To ensure that accounting data and related information used for preparing EMCDDA accounts and financial statements are accurate and timely through the full use of new integrated accounting and reporting system.
Planning and reporting
IV.3.5. To coordinate and administer effectively the planning, reporting and monitoring processes of the EMCDDA's work.
Infrastructure and logistics
IV.3.6. To develop safety at work, sound environmental management and security in the buildings, including reducing utility costs and promoting use of renewable energy.
IV.3.7. To provide a suitable work environment and related services, and improve efficiency and effectiveness through promoting a customer-oriented approach.
ICT
IV.3.8 To ensure successful and efficient delivery of results through quality, cost-effective and timely ICT support services, infrastructure and solutions.

Annex 2
Organisational chart 2010



Annex 3

Breakdown of EMCDDA staff as of 31 December 2010

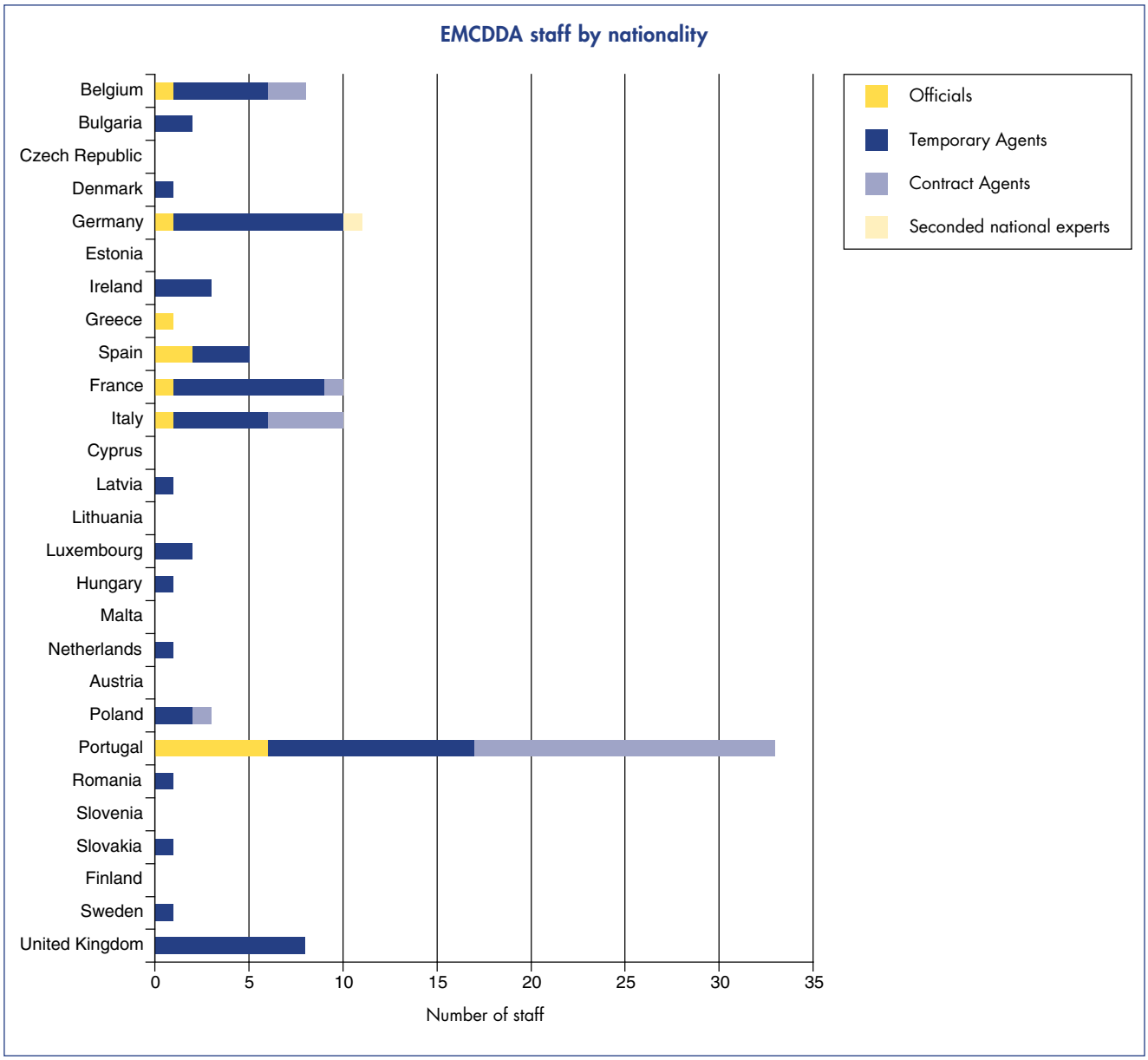
Contract agents (CA), Temporary agents (TA), Seconded national experts (SNE), Officials

	Categories Grades	Officials	Gender		TA	Gender	
			Male	Female		Male	Female
AD	15				1	1	
	14						
	13				2	1	1
	12	3	3		5	3	2
	11	2	1	1	5	3	2
	10				5	2	3
	9	1	1		5	4	1
	8				2	1	1
	7				5	2	3
	6				12	1	11
	5						
	Subtotal AD	**6**	**5**	**1**	**42**	**18**	**24**
AST	11	1		1			
	10						
	9				1		1
	8	1	1		3	2	1
	7	1		1	1	1	
	6	2		2	2	2	
	5				2		2
	4	2	1	1	10	5	5
	3				4	2	2
	2						
	1						
	Subtotal AST	**7**	**2**	**5**	**23**	**12**	**11**
	TOTAL	**13**	**7**	**6**	**65**	**30**	**35**

	Function group		Gender	
			Male	Female
Contract agents	IV			
	III	10	6	4
	II	12	1	11
	I	3	3	
	Total CA	**25**	**10**	**15**

Total EMCDDA staff	Gender	
	Male	Female
103	47	56
%	46	54
SNE	1	

Administrator = AD
Assistant = AST


EMCDDA staff by nationality
Belgium
Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Denmark
Germany
Estonia
Ireland
Greece
Spain
France
Italy
Cyprus
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Hungary
Malta
Netherlands
Austria
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovenia
Slovakia
Finland
Sweden
United Kingdom
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
Number of staff
Officials
Temporary Agents
Contract Agents
Seconded national experts

Annex 4
Outputs and products

Annual reporting

2010 Annual report: the state of the drugs problem in Europe, EMCDDA, Lisbon, November 2010.
A yearly overview of the drug phenomenon in Europe.
Available in 22 languages — all EU official languages (except Maltese and Gaelic), plus Norwegian.
Cat. No: TD-AC-10-001-BG/CS/DA/DE/EL/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/NO/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/annual-report/2010 (16 349 downloads in 2010)
Also presented online in EN:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/situation/analysis

Selected issues 2010

Trends in injecting drug use in Europe, EMCDDA, Lisbon, June 2010.
Cat. No: TD-SI-09-003-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/injecting (1 537 downloads in 2010)
Accompanied by a multilingual summary available in 23 languages:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index108589EN.html
Problem amphetamine and methamphetamine use in Europe, EMCDDA, Lisbon, November 2010.
Cat. No: TD-SI-10-001-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/problem-amphetamine (639 downloads in 2010)
Accompanied by a multilingual summary available in 22 languages:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/problem-amphetamine/summary
Treatment and care for older drug users, EMCDDA, Lisbon, November 2010.
Cat. No: TD-SI-10-002-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/older-drug-users (724 downloads in 2010)

Statistical bulletin (web-based)

The epidemiological basis on which the Annual report is based, with over 350 tables and 100 graphics collated by the EMCDDA from the information submitted by the network of Reitox national focal points.
Available as a website in EN: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/stats10

Country overviews

Summaries of the national drug situation, key statistics and a barometer showing the drug use prevalence position in each country. Available online in EN and in national language:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/country-overviews

Country overviews 2010 (FSU)

Summaries of the national drug situation showing the drug use prevalence position in seven former Soviet Union countries: Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

Available online in EN:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/country-overviews

General report of activities

General report of activities 2009, EMCDDA, Lisbon, June 2010.
A detailed progress report of the EMCDDA's activities over a 12-month period.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/general-report-of-activities/2009
Annual accounts 2009, EMCDDA, Lisbon, August 2010.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index115776EN.html

Outputs linked to the implementation of the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances (2005/387/JHA)

Risk assessment of new psychoactive substances — operating guidelines, EMCDDA, Lisbon, March 2010.
Cat. No: TD-78-09-810-EN-D
This publication is a revision of the *Guidelines for the risk assessment of new synthetic drugs* (published in the same series, in 1999).
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index100978EN.html
Risk assessment report of a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone), EMCDDA, Lisbon, September 2010.
This publication presents the summary findings and the conclusions of the risk assessment carried out by the EMCDDA's extended Scientific Committee of mephedrone.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index116639EN.html (1 070 downloads in 2010)

EMCDDA Monographs

Harm reduction: evidence, impacts and challenges, EMCDDA, Lisbon, April 2010.
Cat. No: TD-AL-10-010-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/monographs/harm-reduction (5 078 downloads in 2010)

EMCDDA Manuals/Guidelines

Guidelines for collecting data on retail drug prices in Europe: issues and challenges, EMCDDA, Lisbon, April 2010.
Cat. No: TD-30-09-242-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/prices (794 downloads in 2010)
Prevention and Evaluation Resources Kit (PERK), EMCDDA, Lisbon, June 2010.
Cat. No: TD-32-09-194-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/perk (1 510 downloads in 2010)
Guidelines for testing HIV, viral hepatitis and other infections in injecting drug users, EMCDDA, Lisbon, November 2010.
Cat. No: TD-30-09-243-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals/testing-guidelines (1 311 downloads in 2010)

EMCDDA–Europol joint publications

Cocaine: a European Union perspective in the global context, EMCDDA and Europol, Lisbon, April 2010.
Cat. No: TD-38-09-002-EN-C
Available in EN and ES.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint-publications/cocaine (5 267 downloads in 2010)

Drug profiles

Objective and scientifically sound descriptions of controlled drugs.
Three published in 2010: khat, synthetic cathinones, synthetic cocaine derivatives. All others were updated. Available as a website in DE, EN and FR.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drug-profiles

Thematic papers

Children's voices. Experiences and perceptions of European children on drug and alcohol issues, EMCDDA, Lisbon, May 2010.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/thematic-papers/childrens-voices (1 953 downloads in 2010)

Drugnet Europe

Drugnet Europe
The EMCDDA's quarterly newsletter. Provides regular information on the Agency's activities to a broad readership. Four editions in 2010 (69, 70, 71, 72). Available in EN.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drugnet
Also available as a website:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drugnet/online

Media products

News releases

14 news releases

No 1 — EU drugs agency publishes major work on harm reduction: past, present and future
Harm reduction moves to the mainstream
(21.4.2010) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 2 — Record number of new drugs reported in 2009, says report
EMCDDA–Europol annual report reviews new drugs entering market
(23.4.2010) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 3 — Latest analysis of cocaine market highlights 'secondary extraction' laboratories in Europe
EMCDDA and Europol launch in-depth review of cocaine market
(29.4.2010) DE/EN/ES/FR/PT

No 4 — Council calls on EU scientific experts to assess risks of mephedrone
New drug placed under official scrutiny across Europe
(27.5.2010) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 5 — Injecting drug use — stable or declining in most European countries
26 June: International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking
(24.6.2010) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 6 — EU drugs agency explores cooperation with Europe's closest neighbours
Boosting drug monitoring capacity across Europe and beyond
(11.10.2010) DE/EN/FR

No 7 — EU drugs agency presents the latest facts, figures, trends and analysis
Annual report 2010: the state of the drugs problem in Europe
(13.10.2010) BG/CS/DA/DE/EL/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/NO

No 8 — EMCDDA and CICAD–OAS launch joint handbook on building national drug observatories
Developing drug information networks
(18.10.2010) EN/ES/FR

No 9 — Conference to lay groundwork for monitoring drug markets, crime and supply reduction
First European conference on drug supply indicators
(20.10.2010) DE/EN/FR

No 10 — Cecilia Malmström: 'Enhanced monitoring of the movement of illegal drugs across EU borders will help our efforts to tackle organised crime'
Annual report 2010: the state of the drugs problem in Europe
(10.11.2010) EN

No 11 — Europe faces new challenges posed by changes in drug supply and use
Annual report 2010: highlights
(10.11.2010) BG/CS/DA/DE/EL/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/NO

No 12 — Over 1 million drug users a year in treatment, but considerable challenges remain
Annual report 2010: responding to the drugs problem
(10.11.2010) BG/CS/DA/DE/EL/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/NO

PowerPoint presentation: Headlines 2010 Annual report
(10.11.2010) BG/CS/DA/DE/EL/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/NO

MP3 files of comments from the EMCDDA Director on the Annual report 2010
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/about/press/audio

No 13 — 'Drug problems have no age limits' — more older drug users seeking help, says EMCDDA
Older drug users: a growing issue for Europe's treatment services
(10.11.2010) BG/CS/DA/DE/EL/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/NO

No 14 — EU drugs agency launches new guidelines for HIV testing in injecting drug users
1 December: World AIDS Day
(30.11.2010) EN

Fact sheets

9 fact sheets available mostly only in EN

Fact sheet 1: EU drugs agency signs accord with Ukrainian Ministry of Health
(28.1.2010) Memorandum of understanding signed today

Fact sheet 2: EMCDDA and Europol Directors review new substances entering Europe's illicit drug market
(25.3.2010) EMCDDA–Europol Cooperation

Fact sheet 3: Children's voices — experiences and perceptions of children around drugs and alcohol
(28.5.2010) 1 June: International Children's day

Fact sheet 4: EU drugs and medicines agencies sign agreement today in London
(10.6.2010) EMCDDA and EMA step up cooperation

Fact sheet 5: Twenty-five years' experience in the cross-border collection and analysis of information
(6.9.2010) Profile — EMCDDA director Wolfgang Götz

Fact sheet 6: EU drugs agency explores cooperation with Europe's closest neighbours
Boosting drug monitoring capacity across Europe and beyond
(21.9.2010) DE/EN/FR

Fact sheet 7: EMCDDA and ONDCP Directors compare policy developments and review status of cooperation
(29.9.2010) White House drug officials visit EU drugs agency

Fact sheet 8: EU drugs agency signs accord with Council of Europe's Pompidou Group
(3.11.2010) Memorandum of understanding signed today

Fact sheet 9: European Commissioner John Dalli visits EMCDDA
(8.11.2010) Health and consumer policy

Online tools and web-based resources

EMCDDA public website

The gateway to drug information in Europe
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu

Prevention profiles
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/prevention-profiles

Treatment alternatives
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index13223EN.html

Drug-related research
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/themes/research

Best practice portal
A resource for professionals, policymakers and researchers in the areas of drug-related prevention, treatment, harm reduction and social reintegration.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice
Including remodelling and launch of Harm reduction module:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/best-practice/harm-reduction/methodology

International partners section
Rewritten and redesigned web area:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/about/partners

First European conference on drug supply indicators

Conference programme and key conclusions are available online:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/events/supply-indicators

Joint publications

The European Union and the drug phenomenon: frequently asked questions, EMCDDA and the European Commission, Lisbon, October 2010.
Cat. No: TD-31-10-542-EN-C
Available in EN and FR.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/joint-publications/eu-faq
(568 downloads in 2010)

Building a national drugs observatory: a joint handbook, EMCDDA and CICAD-OAS, Lisbon, October 2010.
Cat. No: TD-31-10-496-EN-C
Available in EN/ES/FR/HR/IT/TR
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint/ndo-handbook (1 431 downloads in 2010)

EMCDDA technical reports, papers, reviews and articles (classified by subject area)

Monitoring the drug situation

Degenhardt, L., Mathers, B., Guarinieri, M., Panda, S., Phillips, B., et al. (2010), 'Reference Group to the United Nations on HIV and injecting drug use', *International Journal of Drug Policy*, September 2010, Volume 21, Issue 5, pp. 347–58.

Griffiths, P., Lopez, D., Sedefov, R., Gallegos, A., Hughes, B., et al. 'Khat use and monitoring drug use in Europe: The current situation and issues for the future', *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, 7 May 2010.

Gyarmathy, V.A., Neaigus, A., Li, N., Ujhelyi, E., Caplinskiene, I., et al (2010), 'Liquid drugs and high dead space syringes may keep HIV and HCV prevalence high — a comparison of Hungary and Lithuania', *European Addiction Research* 2010, Volume 16, Issue 4, pp. 220–8. Epub, 26 August 2010.

Gyarmathy, V.A., Rácz, J. (2010), 'Social networks, risk dyads, and their role in the epidemiology and prevention of drug related infectious diseases', *Orvosi Hetilap*, 8 August 2010, Volume 151, Issue 32, pp. 1289–94. Review in Hungarian.

Gyarmathy, V.A., Rácz, J. (2010), 'A Hepatitis C vírus és az emberi immunhiányt okozó vírus járványtana magyarországi injektáló kábítószer-használók körében – hogyan tovább?' (The epidemiology of Hepatitis C and human immunodeficiency virus infections among injecting drug users in Hungary – what's next?]), *Orvosi Hetilap*, 1 March 2010, Volume 151, Issue 10, pp. 365–71. In Hungarian.

Klempova, D., Zobel, F. (2010), 'Insights into shared and specific features of intensive drug use in Europe', *Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*, Volume 27, pp. 95–100.

Kolarić, B., Štajduhar, D., Gajnik, D., Rukavina, T., Wiessing, L. (2010), 'Seroprevalence of blood-borne infections and population sizes estimates in a population of injecting drug users in Croatia', Cent *European Journal of Public Health* 2010, Volume 18, No 2, pp. 104–109.

Mathers, B., Degenhardt, L., Ali, H., Wiessing, L., Hickman, M., et al., for the 2009 Reference Group to the UN on HIV and Injecting Drug Use (2010), 'HIV prevention, treatment, and care services for people who inject drugs: a systematic review of global, regional and national coverage', *Lancet*, 1 March 2010.

Mounteney, J., Haugland, S. and Skutle, A. (2010), 'Truancy, alcohol use and alcohol-related problems in secondary school pupils in Norway', *Health Education Research*, 9 September 2010.

Olszewski, D., Matias, J., Monshouwer, K., Kokkevi, A. (2010), 'Polydrug use among 15- to 16-year olds: Similarities and differences in Europe', *Drugs: Education, Prevention, and Policy*, 2010, Volume 17, No 4, pp. 287–302.

Pirona, A., Morgan, M.J., 'An investigation of the subacute effects of ecstasy on neuropsychological performance, sleep and mood in regular ecstasy users', *Journal of Psychopharmacology,* February 2010, Volume 24, No 2, pp. 175–85. Epub, 7 April 2009.

Vickerman, P., Hickman, M., May, M., Kretzschmar, M., Wiessing, L., 'Can HCV prevalence be used as a measure of injection-related HIV-risk in populations of injecting drug users? An ecological analysis', *Addiction,* February, Volume 105, No 2, pp. 311–8. Epub, 16 November 2009.

Wiessing, L., Blystad, H., 'EMCDDA publishes guidelines on testing for HIV, viral hepatitis and other infections in injecting drug users', *Euro Surveillance* 2010, Volume 15, No 48,

pii=19735. Available online: http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19735

Wiessing, L., Klempová, D., Hedrich, D., Montanari, L., Gyarmathy, V.A., 'Injecting drug use in Europe: stable or declining', *Euro Surveillance,* 1 July 2010, Volume 15, No 26, pii: 19604. Available online: http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ViewArticle.aspx?ArticleId=19604

Monitoring responses, interventions and solutions applied to drug-related problems

Montanari, L., Serafini, M., Maffli, E., Busch, M., Kontogeorgiou, K., et al., 'Gender and regional differences in client characteristics among drug treatment clients in Europe', *Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*. Posted online on 7 September 2010.

Quaglio, G., Pattaro, C., Gerra, G., Mezzelani, P., Montanari, L., et al. (2010), 'Buprenorphine in maintenance treatment: Experience among Italian physicians in drug addiction centres', *The American Journal on Addictions*, Volume 19, pp. 222–230.

Simon, R., Pirona, A. (2010), 'Ältere Drogenkonsumenten in Behandlung: ein zunehmendes Problem', *Sucht*, Volume 56 (3–4), pp. 254–256.

Zobel, F. (2010), 'Usage de drogue et réduction des risques en Europe' in *Expertise collective sur la réduction des risques infectieux chez les usagers de drogue*' Paris, INSERM, 2010, pp. 403–416.

Monitoring new trends and developments and assessing the risks of new substances

Griffiths, P., Sedefov, R., Gallegos, A., Lopez, D. (2010), 'How globalisation and market innovation challenge how we think about and respond to drug use: ''Spice'' — a case study', *Addiction* 2010, Volulme 105, No 6, pp. 951–953.

Griffiths, P., Lopez, D., Sedefov, R., Gallegos, A., Hughes, B., et al. (2010), 'Khat use and monitoring drug use in Europe: the current situation and issues for the future', *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* 2010, Volume 132, No 3, pp. 578–583.

Hillebrand, J., Olszewski, D., Sedefov, R. (2010), 'Legal highs on the Internet', *Substance Use and Misuse*, Volume 45, pp. 330–340.

Mounteney, J., Fry, C., McKeganey, N., Haugland, S. (2010), 'Challenges of reliability and validity in the identification and monitoring of emerging drug trends', *Substance Use and Misuse*, 2010, Volume 45(1–2), pp. 266–87.

Mounteney, J., Stoove, M., Haugland, S. (2010), 'Monitoring emerging drug trends: Psychometrics and validity in earlier warning systems', *Addiction Research and Theory*, pp. 1606–6359 (print)/1476-7392 (online), 2010.

Sedefov, R., Gallegos, A., King, L., Lopez, D., Auwärter, V., et al. (2010), 'Understanding the ''Spice'' phenomenon', *Toxichem Krimtech* 2010, Volume 77, No 1, pp. 29–45.

Simon, R., Sedefov, R., ‚Nachrichten aus der EBDD. 'Spice' – Ein Bericht zur Situation in Europa.' *Sucht* 2010, Volume 56(3–4), pp. 213–214.

Improving Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies

Faggiano, F., Vigna-Taglianti, F., Burkhart, G., Bohrn, K., Cuomo, L., et al. and the EU-Dap Study Group (2010), 'The effectiveness of a school-based substance abuse prevention program: 18-month follow-up of the EU-Dap cluster randomised controlled trial', *Drug and Alcohol Dependence,* 15 January 2010 (Epub ahead of print).

Ferri, M., Davoli, M., Perucci, C.A. (2010), 'Heroin maintenance for chronic heroin-dependent individuals', *Cochrane Database Systematic Reviews*, 4 August 2010, No 8, CD003410. Review

Montanari, L., Hughes, B., Zobel, F., Ballotta, D. (2010), 'Le risposte politica dell'Europa a livello comunitario e nazionale al problema della droga in Europa', Sanza, M., Ugolini, P., *Teoria e prassi delle notti sicure*, Angeli, F., Milan, 2010.

Prieto, L. (2010), 'Labelled drug-related public expenditure in relation to gross domestic product (GDP) in Europe: a luxury good?', *Substance Abuse Treatment Prevention Policy*, 17 May 2010, Volume 5, No 9.

Salamina, G., Diecidue, R., Vigna-Taglianti, F., Jarre, P., Schifano, P., et al., 'VEdeTTE Study Group. Effectiveness of therapies for heroin addiction in retaining patients in treatment: results from the VEdeTTE study', *Substance Use and Misuse*, October 2010, Volume 45, No 12, pp. 2076–92. Contributor: Ferri, M.

Cross-unit projects (CUPs)

Laniel, L., Carpentier, C., Kasecker, R., Simon, R. (2010), 'Europäische Drogenmärkte in einer globalisierten Welt', *Suchtmagazin*, No 6, 2010.

Laniel, L., Zobel, F., Lopez, D., «L'offre et la demande de drogues illicites en Europe» INHESJ/ ONDRP, Rapport 2010, Paris.

Annex 5
Key events, visits, participation in conferences and technical meetings, 2010

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
Monitoring the drug situation		
14–15 January	Sliema	Conference: qualitative research and policy
20–22 January	San Diego	National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG) meeting
25 February	Brussels	Youth drinking and binge drinking: mapping, understanding, and preventing a problem
8–9 March	Lisbon	Working group on TDI revision
23–26 March	Cairo	Med-Net — Pompidou Group (Presentation: *The Treatment Demand Indicator: general information and main results from the last data*)
30 March	Luxembourg	4th Health Information Committee meeting
15 April	Lisbon	Visit of Australian experts (Presentation: *TDI indicator: general information and main results*)
2–6 May	Helsinki	Q2010, European conference on quality in official statistics
7 May	Porto	Lecture in course 'Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases', Institute of Public Health, University of Porto (Presentation: *Epidemiology of infectious diseases in injecting drug users in Europe*)
10 May	London	UK focal point on drugs workshop — EMCDDA key indicator: drug-related deaths and mortality of drug users (Presentation: *EMCDDA DRD indicator and reporting requirements for NFPs. Voluntary Selected issue 2010–11. Mortality related to drug use: a comprehensive approach and public health implications.*)
12 May	Lisbon	Expert meeting on monitoring of intensive, problematic and dependent cannabis use
25 May	Lisbon	Fonte steering group meeting with NFP representatives
28 May	Madrid	Drug coordinators meeting: polydrug use thematic meeting
31 May–4 June	Lausanne	36th annual alcohol epidemiology symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society (Presentation: *The use of stimulants other than cocaine among patients entering drug treatment in Europe: main findings and trends*)
31 May–4 June	Denver	Annual meeting of the Society for Prevention Research (Presentation: *EU–US cooperation in prevention research*)
9–11 June	Boston	Community Epidemiology Work Group (CEWG)
12–16 June	Akureyri	Annual plenary ESPAD meeting
17–18 June	Luxembourg	Kick-off meeting of the EC–funded project 'Heath Promotion for Young Prisoners' (HPYP) (Presentation: *Monitoring drug use and related interventions among prison population in Europe: the EMCDDA activities and perspectives for the future*)
22–23 June	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population key indicator (General Population Survey)
23–27 June	Warsaw	Pompidou Group seminar
24 June	Lisbon	Workshop on data analysis on polydrug use on harmonised GPS databases (CY, DK, FR, UK) 'Data laboratory'

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
1–2 July	Lisbon	Workshop on mortality cohort studies 'Data laboratory'
21–26 August	Oslo	Meeting of the International Council on Alcohol, Drugs and Traffic Safety (ICADTS)
6–17 September	London	Advanced course on epidemiological analysis
16–17 September	Stockholm	ECDC Technical consultation 'Evidence synthesis and guidance development to increase the effectiveness of HIV testing'
20 September	London	Meeting on 'Research drug treatment: future research needs'
20–21 September	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on the Treatment Demand Indicator (TDI)
28–30 September	Berlin	ECDC expert meeting 'STI and HIV surveillance in EU/EEA'
30 September–2 October	Prague	Conference 'Urban drug policies in the globalised world'
11–13 October	Vienna	UNODC Expert group on data collection
11–13 October	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on Drug Related Infectious Diseases (DRID) key indicator (Presentations: *1) 2010 DRID expert meeting* *2) Revision of Drug–Related Infectious Diseases Indicator* *3) Revision of ST9 part 3: slides for the general discussion* *4) Future DRID toolkit — comments on draft DRID protocol from 2009 expert meeting*)
14–15 October	Brussels	Hepatitis B and C summit conference (Presentation: *Injecting drug users in Europe: a key at-risk population for hepatitis B and C infection*)
21–22 October	Lisbon	Expert meeting: ESPAD Polydrug Group
25–26 October	Paris	PDU project — technical assistance
28 October	Brussels	Meeting of the expert group on alcohol, drugs and medicines
8 November	Vienna	Austrian National Reitox academy on General Population Surveys (participated EMCDDA project officer)
11–12 November	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on Drug-related death key indicator
12 November	Lisbon	Meeting with staff of Eurosurveillance (Presentation: *General discussion on possibility for publication*)
16 November	Zurich	Expert group on Swiss Addiction Monitor
22–23 November	Luxembourg	Workshop on health information and indicators
23 November	Lisbon	Fonte steering group meeting with NFP representatives
25–26 November	Rome	4th Eurolifestyle network meeting
10–11 December	Kuala Lumpur	The Lancet series symposium 'HIV in people who use drugs'
13–14 December	Lisbon	EU expert meeting on the key epidemiological indicator Problem Drug Use
Monitoring responses, interventions and solutions applied to drug-related problems		
22 February	Budapest	Consumption rooms: perspectives in Europe and in Hungary
7 June	Berlin	FreD goes Net (Presentation: *Drug laws in the EU*)
14 June	Vienna	Rights based approach to HIV/AIDS
26 July–6 August	Essex	Essex summer school in social science
3 November	Bilbao	International scientific meeting of drug consumption rooms (Presentation: *Heroin prescription programmes in Europe: a general overview*)

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
5 November	Istanbul	European Network on Exchange Early Detection Drug-consumption (ENEEDD) project meeting
8–9 November	Amsterdam	First annual EUSPR conference
Monitoring new trends and developments and assessing the risks of new substances		
13 January	London	Meeting with the EMA for the Working arrangement between the EMA and the EMCDDA (Presentation: *Action on new drugs — the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction*)
13 January	London	Visit to Guy's and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust and King's Healthcare Partners
14 January	London	Visit to National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, Kings College, meeting with the Chairman of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee, researchers and an EU–funded project
23 April	Bologna	Fashion, marginalisation, goods, diseases: addiction paradigms ('Moda, marginalità, merce, malattia: i paradigmi delle dipendenze') (Presentation: *Il monitoraggio del fenomeno sostanze legali sul Web (Monitoring of the legal drug phenomenon on the web*)
8 July	London	Official meeting of the UK Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) (Presentation: *New psychoactive substances: the EU early-warning system and risk assessment*)
27 August	Lisbon	Visit of Japanese National Institute of Health Sciences (Presentation: *Overview of the EWS*)
31 August	Lisbon	Visit of the Irish Ministry of Health (Presentation: *The EWS*)
30 September–2 October	Dubrovnik	European Society for Social Drug Research: 21st annual conference (Presentation: *Monitoring the 'legal high' phenomenon on the web*)
13–14 October	Brussels	Club Health Project: Media influence in night life (Presentation: *Online sales of legal highs including mephedrone*)
Improving Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies		
25–26 January	Luxembourg	Workshop on best practice models for addiction prevention projects funded under the Health Programme, organised by the EMCDDA and the EAHC (Executive Agency for Health and Consumers)
4–5 March	Porto	Correlation network (EU-funded project on harm reduction where the new concepts of the Best practice portal were presented and discussed) (Presentations: *Drug situation and harm reduction responses in Europe: State of affairs Models of Good Practice — building common ground for information provision*)
15–16 March	California	4th annual conference of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy (Presentation: *Unemployment and Drug Treatment; Panel discussant: Economic recession and drug use*)
22–24 March	Madrid	Conferencia Europea sobre Enfoque Integral de Políticas de Drogas
21 June	Lisbon	Legal Correspondents meeting
24–25 September	Bergamo	Presentation of evidence-based prevention programmes particularly in the school at the IX Italian Congress of Health Psychology (Presentation: *Evidence-based prevention or evidence of prevention?*)
17 November	Lisbon	Expert meeting on a definition of best practice in drug demand reduction
2 December	Lisbon	Workshop on the grading of recommendations assessment, development and evaluation (GRADE instrument) to grade the evidence
International cooperation and collaboration with partners		
12–13 January	Brussels	4th meeting of the group of experts on the policy needs for data on crime and criminal justice, EC/DG Justice
18 January	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
22 January	Lisbon	Visit of EMCDDA delegation to MAOC-N
22 January	Brussels	Meeting of the Expert Group on alcohol drugs medicines and driving
12 February	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group
22–23 February	Brussels	DG Justice–EMCDDA Coordination Meeting; Public hearing on drug policy in the European Union
1–2 March	Brussels	HDG; EU–LAC; meeting with vice-president of LIBE Committee
2–5 March	Brussels	World Customs Organisation (WCO), 29th session of the Enforcement Committee
11 March	Brussels	The EU Council Committee on Internal Security (COSI) meeting
8–12 March	Vienna	53rd Session of the CND, UNODC
24 March	Brussels	The European governance of addictions: state of play and perspectives
30–31 March	Prague	Pompidou Group's Prevention Platform extended meeting evaluation of drug prevention: from dogma to useful tool
8 April	Brussels	Bilateral meeting on drug supply and supply reduction indicators with EC/DG Justice
14–15 April	Madrid	4th ECDC Advisory Group for the monitoring of the Dublin Declaration on partnership to fight HIV/AIDS in Europe and Central Asia
14–15 April	Strasbourg	65th Pompidou Group Permanent Correspondents meeting
26–28 April	Madrid	Mechanism and drug coordinators high-level meeting
10 May	Strasbourg	Conference on stimulant abuse treatment, Treatment Platform of the Pompidou Group (Presentation: *Epidemiology of stimulant use and different users' groups in Europe*)
19–20 May	Brussels	HDG and Troika with Western Balkans and Western Africa
1–5 June	Washington	Coordination meeting with CICAD, revision final version NDO handbook
8 June	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group
9–11 June	Strasbourg	Council of Europe Pompidou Group: Airport Group
15 June	Paris	66th Pompidou Group Permanent Correspondents meeting
16 June	Brussels	Coordination meeting between EMCDDA and the European Commission on international cooperation issues
22–23 June	Lisbon	14th meeting of expert committee on ethical issues and professional standards
24 June	Chlewiska koło Szydłowca (Poland)	Training for policymakers organised by the Pompidou Group (Presentation: *Lecture on Drug policy and research*)
26 June	Tunis	Seminar on the prevention of drugs (Presentation: *L'observation du phénomène de la drogue en Europe, situation et perspectives de coopération avec les pays du Maghreb*)
4–8 July	Brasilia	Conference of the Commissão de Seguridade Social e Família (CSSF) of the Federal Brazilian Parliament (Presentation: *Políticas na União Europeia: redução de riscos, legislação e prevenção*)
9 July	Vienna	OSCE Conference on combating the threat of illicit drugs and strengthening control of precursor chemicals (Presentation: *Cocaine trafficking, markets and use in Europe*)
13–15 July	Brussels	Interservice Group on Drugs; HDG
8 September	Tallinn	CEPOL, 19th Annual Programme Committee Meeting (APC), dedicated session
13–15 September	Brussels	HDG; Dublin Group and meeting EU–Russia experts
21–24 September	Loures	CEPOL, training seminar on southwest Europe organised crime organisations

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
23–24 September	Brussels	Coordination meeting DG Justice/DG SANCO/ECDC
24 September	Coimbra	EU–LAC City Forum — Coimbra, Portugal (Presentation: *Best practice in demand management models of treatment services at the local level*)
4–7 October	Milan	The International Society of Addiction Medicine's (ISAM) 12th Annual Conference (Presentation: *State of the drugs problem in Europe: dynamics, innovations and challenges* *The EMCDDA Best practice portal*)
5 October	Brussels	Meeting of the Standing Committee on operational cooperation on internal security (COSI)
7 October	Brussels	CEPOL, European police and judicial systems — study tour 46AP/2010
11–12 October	Brussels	10th meeting of the high level specialised dialogue on drugs between the EU and the Andean Community and HDG meeting
13–14 October	Milan	IV Congresso Nazionale FeDerSerD Riva del Garda
17–20 October	Montevideo	CICAD International meeting of national drug observatories
3 November	Strasbourg	67th Pompidou Group Permanent Correspondents meeting
3–4 November	Strasbourg	15th Pompidou Group Ministerial Conference
9 November	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group
10 November	Bucharest	Launch of EMCDDA Annual report
15–17 November	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group and National Drug Coordinators Meeting
18 November	Lisbon	Experience exchange visit from the ECDC on international cooperation issues
26 November	The Hague	Meeting of the JHA Heads of Agencies
1–3 December	Hanoi	4th national scientific conference on HIV/AIDS
14–15 December	Valencia	WHO ATLAS
16 December	Valencia	WHO SAIMS
Technical assistance to candidate and potential candidate countries		
28–30 April	Zagreb	IPA III project kick-off meeting
9 September	Belgrade	National seminar 'Strengthening cooperation with the EMCDDA in the Republic of Serbia'
Supporting the achievement of results		
26–28 May	Lisbon	42nd Reitox Heads of focal points meeting
28 May	Brühl	Seminar on drug criminality, German Police University
28–29 June	Santander	Spanish Presidency seminar 'Translating research results into the field of drugs and addictions'
1–2 July	Lisbon	Management Board meeting
16 July	Lisbon	32nd Scientific Committee meeting
7 September	Skopje	Reitox academy on EU finances for all IPA beneficiaries
14 September	Östersund	Information meeting on the EMCDDA, Swedish focal point at the Institute for Public Health
28–29 September	The Hague	ERA–Net on illicit drugs
30 September–2 October	Prague	10th Annual meeting of the International Society for Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE)
10 November	Vilnius	Presentation of the EMCDDA Annual report

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
10 November	London	Marie Curie Initial Training Network (ITN) discussion meeting
15–16 November	Lisbon	33rd Scientific Committee meeting
23 November	Lisbon	Introductory meeting for the Swedish national focal point
24–26 November	Lisbon	43rd Reitox Heads of focal points meeting
9 December	Lisbon	Management Board meeting
13–15 December	Lisbon	Reitox academy 'Building national drug observatories and the network of regional drug observatories — Progetto NIOD 'Italian Network of Addiction Observatories'
Transversal work ([14])		
12–15 January	Vienna	Open-ended intergovernmental expert group meeting on current drug-related data collection tools
28 January	Riga	Meeting organised by the Latvian NFP — Risk assessment: the National EWS network (Two presentations on: *1) EMCDDA: Action on new drugs* *2) Risk assessment of new psychoactive substances: Operating guidelines)*
28 January	Kiev	Signature of the MoU with Ukraine
29 January	Paris	Council of Europe Pompidou Group: Preparation meeting for an ad-hoc conference on precursors
4–5 February	Strasbourg	Pompidou Group Criminal Justice Forum
12 February	Bilbao	Etorkintza conference (Presentation: *La prevención selectiva e indicada*)
22 February	Brussels	DG TREN Expert Working Group on Alcohol, Drugs, Medicines and Driving
25–26 February	Lisbon	Reitox academy 'Towards the Selected Issue 2011 'History, methods and implementation of national treatment guidelines''
18–19 March	Venice	Strategic European Inventory on Drugs' Project (SEID) meeting
23–24 March	Lisbon	Expert meeting on best practice in responding to drug-related health needs of prisoners (meeting co-organised together with EU-funded Connections project)
29–31 March	Prague	Pompidou Prevention Platform (overview of prevention projects in Europe and evidence of effectiveness available)
12–14 April	Verona	'Information and communication technology: utility of information technologies in improving practice and decision-making in the addictions field' (Presentation: *European Early warning system (EWS) on new drugs*)
15–16 April	Schiphol	Technical consultation on HIV and TB modelling and methodologies of national HIV estimates in the WHO European Region, WHO/Europe and RIVM Netherlands (Presentations: *1) The EMCDDA modelling study group* *2) Modelling Hepatitis C and HIV amongst Injecting drug users (IDUs) — using ecological data*)
20–21 April	Oviedo	Socidrogalcol Conference (Presentation: *Valoración de la prevención, con especial referencia a Europa*)
20–23 April	Lugo	EU–LAC drugs summit Europa
25–28 April	Liverpool	'Harm Reduction 2010: International Harm Reduction Association (IHRA) 21st International Conference' (Presentation: *State of Second Generation HIV Surveillance for IDUs in Europe*)
3–4 May	Lisbon	Study on the development of an EU Framework for minimum quality standards and benchmarks in drug demand reduction (EQUS)

([14]) The events presented in this section cover the work of several of the EMCDDA's units and/or sectors and subject areas, as set-out in the Work programme objectives listed in Annex 1.

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
5 May	Brussels	14th HIV/AIDS think tank meeting, European Commission Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General
17 May	Lisbon	Coordination meeting with Northern Dimension Public Health and Social well being (NDPHS) (Presentation of epidemiological information on prison and drug)
18 May	Brussels	Horizontal Drugs Group meeting (Presentation: *EMCDDA- Europol 2009 Annual Report on the implementation of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA*)
18–20 May	Bled	16th ENFSI (European Network of Forensic Science Institutes) Drugs Working Group meeting (Presentation: *European Early warning system on new drugs — How technological innovation challenges how we think about and respond to drugs*)
20 May	Brussels	Troika with Western Balkans (Presentation: *Presentation of the current cooperation between Western Balkan countries and the EMCDDA*)
20–21 May	Vienna	HIPP Steering Group Meeting for Prison and Health
20–21 May	Stockholm	Preparatory meeting European Society for Prevention Research (EUSPR)
25 May	Frankfurt	SDDCare — Senior Drug Dependents and Care Structures European conference (meeting of project advisory group)
3–4 June	Lisbon	10th Annual meeting of the Reitox early warning system network (Presentations: *1) The Reitox EWS: implementation and results in 2009* *2) Anthrax outbreak among heroin users in the United Kingdom and Germany 2009–10* *3) Europol–EMCDDA Joint Report on 4-methylmethcathinone* *4) Discussion on the criteria assessed for launching the collection of information of a Joint Report* *EMCDDA, Risk assessment of new psychoactive substances — Operating guidelines* *5) Online sales of: MDAI 'Spice'* *6) Prevalence of 'legal highs'* *7) Bergen Earlier Warning System (BEWS)* *8) Introduction to the parallel workshops: Main elements of the national EWSs* *9) Methodology for monitoring the Internet* *10) EMCDDA snapshots* *11) Methodology for monitoring the Internet — Brainstorming* *12) Monitoring misuse of medicinal products in Europe* *13) Legal Responses to New Psychoactive Substances in EU Typologies, characteristics and speed* *14) Hospital emergencies data. Possible usefulness, limitations and some examples* *15) Discussion: European Database on New Drugs/European Inventory of Forensic Science Laboratories*)
7–9 June	Zürich	ClubHealth 2010 Conference (Presentation: *Poly-drug use: similarities and differences in Europe*)
9 June	Lisbon	Visit of Joint Interagency Task Force South (JIATFS) (Presentation: *EMCCDA Cooperation with Europol*)
9–11 June	Milan	EU standard in prevention concluding meeting (meeting with the project leaders of the two EU funded projects on minimal standards in prevention and in prevention treatment and harm reduction, to avoid duplication of efforts)
10 June	London	Directors meeting for the official signing of the EMA–EMCDDA working agreement (Presentation: *EU action on new drugs: EMCDDA–EMA cooperation*)
10–11 June	Brussels	European Commission project: European standards in evidence for drug prevention
11–15 June	Scotsdale	2010 National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) international forum: drug abuse research, policy, and the public good, third meeting of the International Women's and Children's Health and Gender Group. (Presentation: *Drug treatment programs focusing on women in Europe; Selective prevention: addressing vulnerability to problem drug use in Europe (poster)*)

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
16 June	Brussels	First meeting of the Commission's ad-hoc working group on the assessment and possible amendment of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA (Presentation: *The EU Early-warning system: implementation and results in 2005–10*)
17–18 June	Lisbon	EMCDDA Reitox academy 'The evaluation of national drug strategies and action plans'
24–25 June	London	Second Connections international prison conference (Presentation: *Organising and chairing workshops on Monitoring health responses to drug use in prison, and on Post-release mortality*)
25 June	Brussels	European Actions on Drugs
28–29 June	Vienna	Expert consultation on ARQ
29–30 June	London	Expert meeting on wholesale drug prices in Europe (Presentation: *Putting into context*)
4 July	Torino	European Science Open Forum (ESOF) conference
14 July	Brussels	'Respect of human rights, health and dignity in prisons. How can civil society contribute?', TAIEX
18–23 July	Vienna	XVIII International AIDS Conference, including multiple side meetings (Presentation: *Injecting Drug Use in Europe: Challenges for Drug and HIV Policies*)
13 September	Luxembourg	Project SRAP — Addiction prevention within Roma and Sinti Communities, meeting of the Advisory Group
15 September	Brussels	Political dialogue with Ukraine (Presentation of the current cooperation between Ukraine and the EMCDDA)
15 September	Brussels	Political dialogue with Russia (Presentation of the current cooperation between the Russian Federation and the EMCDDA)
22 September	Lisbon	European exchange on the practice and current issues in opioid substitution treatment in General Practitioners' settings
22–26 September	Tübingen	Symposium on urban lifestyles (Presentation: *Ältere Drogenkonsumenten in Behandlung: Ein zunehmendes Problem The view of the EMCDDA — Time series and evidence of international differences of drug use*)
29 September	Lisbon	Visit of Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) high representatives
29–30 September	Belgrade	First seminar on synthetic drugs and chemical precursors in the West Balkans zone (Presentations: *1) Early warning system — a key element of national drug observatories in Europe* *2) Mephedrone — risk assessment*)
30 September–1 October	Strasbourg	Pompidou Group conference on the prevention of drug precursors' diversion — perspectives
30 September–2 October	Ohrid, Macedonia	South Eastern European and Adriatic Addiction Treatment Network (Presentation: *Availability and trends in drug treatment in the European Union*)
1 October	Copenhagen	Regional Consultation on the Global Health Sector Strategy for HIV/AIDS 2011–15
5–6 October	Münster	Final Conference of FRED goes net (Presentation: *Early intervention in Europe — status quo and recommendations*)
12 October	Brussels	Best practice portal presented to the Horizontal Drug Group (Presentation: *Good practices for prevention, treatment, harm reduction and rehabilitation: the EMCDDA Best practice portal*)
12 October	Lisbon	WHO-Europe and EC/DG SANCO project on scaling-up (Meeting of Project Advisory Group)
14–15 October	Brussels	Seminar on the EU Drug monitoring system, the EMCDDA and the perspectives for cooperation with ENP countries

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
14–16 October	Copenhagen	WHO national counterpart meeting on prison health
19–22 October	Brussels	European conference on drug supply indicators (Presentations: *1) Introduction, Wolfgang Götz (EMCDDA Director)* *2) Where we are and where do we go — the current 'state of the art' on monitoring drug supply in Europe* *3) Organisational and housekeeping issues and Introduction to technical sessions* *4) Drug markets — Making the most of different approaches and achieving synergies: Chair of the session — Opening remarks, challenges for the afternoon's work* *5) The state of the art — Monitoring drug purity and tablet contents: what are the issues* *6) The market — Understanding the scale and dynamics of the European drug market: Moderator report* *7) Modelling market dynamics: cocaine as a case study* *8) The drugs-crime nexus — Making the connections and identifying priorities: Chair of the session — Opening remarks, reflections on progress made in day 1, and challenges for day 2* *9) The state of the art — drug law offences data in Europe: data availability, current challenges and the way forward* *10) Drug supply reduction in Europe — Setting the agenda for monitoring in Europe: Chair of the session — Opening remarks, challenges for the afternoon's work* *11) Some initial thoughts for monitoring drug supply reduction* *12) The policing of illicit drugs: Moderator report* *13) Next steps towards a European monitoring strategy: Chair of the session — Opening remarks, reflections on progress made in day 2, and challenges for day 3* *14) Setting the agenda — Making it happen: what we need to do, and who needs to do what?: Moderator of the panel discussion* *15) Where do we go from here? Conclusions and next steps emerging from the conference* *16) Closing remarks from Wolfgang Götz*)
20 October	Rome	Project 'Imp.Ac.T. — Improving Access to HIV/TB testing for marginalized groups', kick-off meeting
26–27 October	Luxembourg	15th HIV/AIDS think tank meeting (DG SANCO)
2–7 November	Cancún	53rd International ICAA (International Council on Alcohol and Addiction) Conference on dependencies 'New challenges new answers' (Presentation: *The accessibility of licit and illicit drugs on the Internet — Early Warning Systems*)
4 November	Oslo	Annual report launch (Presentation: *EMCDDA Annual report 2010*)
4–5 November	Dublin	National drugs conference of Ireland 2010: a continuum of care within drugs services (Presentation: *A continuum of care within drugs services: European perspectives*)
4–5 November	Lisbon	Seminar on health promotion for young prisoners (HPYP) and launch of a training manual for prison staff (Training Criminal Justice Professionals — TCJP)
10 November	Bratislava	Launch of the Annual report in Slovakia
10 November	Rome	Launch of the Annual report in Italy
10 November	Larnaca	Launch of the Annual report in Cyprus
10 November	London	European Masters in Drugs and Alcohol Studies (EMDAS) pilot session
11–13 November	Lisbon	European Scientific Conference on Applied Infectious Disease Epidemiology (ESCAIDE) Conference 2010 (Presentation: *HIV AIDS mortality surveillance and mortality statistics in the ART era: large discrepancies call from improving data systems in Europe*)
12 November	Thessaloniki	Presentation of Annual report 2010 together with Best practice in the areas of treatment and harm reduction
26 November	The Hague	Annual coordination meeting with Europol to review the list of new substances and decide on Joint Reports

Date	Venue	Title of the event (+ title of the presentation, if applicable)
26 November	Berlin	'Drogen und Haft'
30 November–2 December	Rabat	MedNet regional seminar to lay the foundations for national drug observatories/ resource centres (Presentation of the handbook on building NDOs and on the perspectives for cooperation between the EMCDDA and Mediterranean countries)
6 December	Brussels	Steering Committee meeting of the study on the development of an EU Framework for minimum quality standards and benchmarks in drug demand reduction (EQUS)
14–15 December	Brussels	Fifth meeting of the expert group on the policy need of data on crime and criminal justice
20–21 December	Brussels	Meeting with DG Justice, Meeting of Horizontal Working Party on Drugs

Annex 6
Members of the EMCDDA's statutory bodies

Members of the Management Board

The Management Board consists of one representative from each Member State, two representatives of the European Commission, two independent experts particularly knowledgeable in the field of drugs designated by the European Parliament and one representative from each country which has concluded an agreement with the EMCDDA. Non-voting observers, such as from international organisations with which the agency cooperates, may be invited to the Management Board meetings.

Country	Member	Substitute
Belgium	Claude GILLARD (Vice-Chairman)	Philippe DEMOULIN
Bulgaria	Tzveta RAICHEVA	
Czech Republic	Jindril VOBOŘIL	Lucia KISSOVA
Denmark	Mogens JØRGENSEN	Mie SAABYE
Germany	Mechthild DYCKMANS	Dirk LESSER
Estonia	Maris SALEKEŠIN	Andri AHVEN
Ireland	Geraldine LUDDY	Alan BELL
Greece	Minerva-Melpomeni MALLIORI	Konstantinos GAZGALIDIS
Spain	Nuria ESPÍ DE NAVAS	Maria Sofia ARAGON SANCHEZ
France	Etienne APAIRE	Julien EMMANUELLI
Italy	Giovanni SERPELLONI	Elisabetta SIMEONI
Cyprus	Stelios SERGIDES	
Latvia	Maris TAUBE	
Lithuania	Audroné ASTRAUSKIENÉ	Povilas RADZEVIČIUS
Luxembourg	Frank GANSEN	Mike SCHWEBAG
Hungary	Peter PORTÖRÖ	
Malta	Richard MUSCAT	
Netherlands	Marcel DE KORT	
Austria	Franz PIETSCH	Johanna SCHOPPER
Poland	Piotr JABŁOŃSKI	Bogusława BUKOWSKA
Portugal	João GOULÃO (Chairman)	Manuel CARDOSO
Romania	Ioan-Nicolae CABULEA	Bogdan IASNIC
Slovenia	Vesna-Kerstin PETRIČ	Jože HREN
Slovakia	Alojz NOCIAR	Dana LÓZIOVÁ

Country	Member	Substitute
Finland	Tapani SARVANTI	Kari HAAVISTO
Sweden	Ralf LÖFSTEDT	
United Kingdom	John McCRACKEN	Anna RICHARDSON
European Commission	Aurel CIOBANU-DORDEA Dana SPINANT	Michael HÜBEL Caroline HAGER
European Parliament	Barbara DÜHRKOP DÜHRKOP Carla ROSSI	Hubert PIRKER Carmela COSTA
Norwegian representatives	Lilly Sofie OTTESEN	Jon-Olav ASPÅS

Observers	
Scientific Committee	Michael FARRELL
Reitox Spokesperson	Alan LODWICK
UNODC	Gilberto GERRA
Council of Europe Pompidou Group	Thomas KATTAU
WHO	Haik NIKOGOSIAN

Members of the Executive Committee

The Management Board is assisted by an Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is made up by of the Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson of the Management Board, two other members of the Management Board representing the Member States and appointed by the Management Board and two representatives of the European Commission. The Executive Committee prepares the decisions of the Management Board, and assists and advises the Director.

João GOULÃO	PT (Chairman of the Management Board)
Claude GILLARD	BE (Vice-Chairman of the Management Board and Chair of the Budget Committee)
Franz PIETSCH	AT
Piotr JABŁOŃSKI	PL
Aurel CIOBANU-DORDEA	European Commission
Dana SPINANT	European Commission
Wolfgang GÖTZ	(Director)

Members of the Scientific Committee

The members of the Scientific Committee are selected for their independence and proven expertise in a particular field/speciality, as indicated below.

Issue	Name	Country
Legal and criminal justice	Krysztof KRAJEWSKI	Poland
	Brice DE RUYVER	Belgium
Risk assessment and basic research	Fernando RODRIGUEZ FONSECA	Spain
	Jean-Pol TASSIN	France
Political and institutional framework	Henri BERGERON	France
	Irmgard EISENBACH-STANGL	Austria
	Henk GARRETSEN	Netherlands
Epidemiology	Marina DAVOLI	Italy
	Björn HIBELL	Sweden
	Dirk KORF	Netherlands
	Matthew HICKMAN	UK
Methodological issues	Gerhard BÜHRINGER	Germany
	John STRANG	UK
Best practice and interventions	Michael FARRELL	Ireland
	Richard VELLEMAN	UK
Economic issues	Anne-Line BRETTEVILLE JENSEN	Norway

Annex 7

Use of the available resources in 2010

Activity-based management presentation of the EMCDDA 2010 budget in accordance with the content and costs of the 2010 Work programme

ABM presentation of the EMCDDA 2010 budget in accordance with the content and costs of the 2010 Work programme

Revenues

	Initial budget	2nd BRS	3rd BRS	Final budget
E. C. Subsidy (Under Budget Lines 18 07 01 01 et 18 07 01 02)	15 000 000			15 000 000
Norway contribution	398 748	1 575		400 323
Turkey contribution	100 000	-100 000		0
SANCO Project		100 000	-100 000	0
TOTAL	**15 498 748**	**1 575**	**-100 000**	**15 400 323**

Expenditure (direct costs by programme commitments)

Programme	Title 1 — Salaries allocated		Title 1 Salaries executed	Title 3 — Activities allocated	
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget
EPI	2 037 574	2 072 574	2 071 511	300 615	317 197
RES	1 227 210	1 154 210	1 153 387	154 941	189 926
SCD	420 626	353 626	352 858	102 000	94 905
Reitox subvention					

Programme	Title 1 — Salaries allocated		Title 1 Salaries executed	Title 2 — Functioning allocated	
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget
Communication	885 111	885 111	846 846	90 000	81 398
Reitox	754 622	674 622	659 182	0	0

Programme	Title 1 — Salaries allocated		Title 1 Salaries executed	Title 2 — Functioning allocated	
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget
Direction	807 980	797 980	795 217	0	0
Administration	1 857 845	2 017 345	2 016 081	1 446 480	1 464 788
Administration (training and recruitment)	65 000	65 000	88 066		
ICT	653 032	688 532	688 143	581 459	520 753

Programme	Title 1 — Salaries	Title 1 Salaries executed	Title 2 — Functioning
IPA 3	85 000	46 031	2 500

	Initial budget
IPA 3	500 000

Title 3 Activities executed	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget	
307 869	2 338 189	2 389 771	2 379 380
179 626	1 382 151	1 344 136	1 333 013
79 387	522 626	448 531	432 245
	2 594 497	2 487 086	2 487 086

Title 2 Functioning executed	Title 3 — Activities allocated		Title 3 Activities executed	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget	
79 840	1 043 356	1 143 563	1 114 032	2 018 467	2 110 072	2 040 718
0	190 000	158 630	151 626	944 622	833 252	810 808

Title 2 Functioning executed	Title 3 — Activities allocated		Title 3 Activities executed	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget	
0	210 000	178 752	168 771	1 017 980	976 732	963 988
1 399 848	56 400	42 400	39 330	3 425 725	3 589 533	3 543 325
507 439	20 000	11 925	6 088	1 254 491	1 221 210	1 201 670

Title 2 Functioning executed	Title 3 — Activities	Title 3 Activities executed	Total programme direct costs	Total programme direct costs executed
0	412 500	379 112	500 000	425 143

Budget outturn account for the financial year 2010: Economic outturn account

		2010	2009
Revenue			
Commission subsidy (for the operating budget — Titles 1,2 and 3 of the agency)	+	15 362 000.00	14 150 000.00
Phare funds from Commission	+		
Other contributions and funding received via the Commission (IPA 3)	+	500 000.00	450 810.00
Other donors (Norway Grant)	+	383 886.11	376 795.00
Fee income	+		
Other revenue	+	27 596.40	205 798.31
Total revenue (a)		**16 273 482.51**	**15 183 403.31**
Expenditure			
Title I:Staff			
Payments	-	8 722 153.46	8 413 498.37
Appropriations carried over	-	65 673.61	59 408.05
Title II: Administrative expenses			
Payments	-	1 655 059.82	976 986.47
Appropriations carried over	-	342 394.60	345 408.94
Title III: Operating expenditure			
Payments	-	4 495 449.90	5 261 522.49
Appropriations carried over	-	303 559.61	371 141.68
Total expenditure (b)		**15 584 291.00**	**15 427 966.00**
Outturn for the financial year (a-b)		**689 191.51**	**-244 562.69**
Cancellation of unused payment appropriations carried over from previous year	+	61 824.94	136 601.01
Adjustment for carry-over from the previous year of appropriations available at 31.12 arising from assigned revenue	+	383 981.74	626 438.16
Exchange differences for the year (gain +/loss -)	+/-	209.12	779.15
Adjust. Norway grant prorata 2010 + Decommitment + last instalments final CARDS, IPA1 and IPA2 + Outturn Norway 2008–09		-134 835.65	-292 089.50
Balance of the outturn account for the financial year 2010 (including balance outturn from 2009 and 2008)		**1 000 371.66**	**227 166.13**
Balance year N-1	+/-	227 166.13	
Positive balance from year N-1 reimbursed in year N to the Commission	-	-227 166.13	
Balance year 2010 relating to N-1 and N-2 (2009 and 2008 amending budget)		362 000.00	
Positive balance from year N-1 and N-2 (2009 and 2008) to be reimbursed to the Commission		362 000.00	
Result used for determining amounts in general accounting		**1 000 371.66**	**227 166.13**
Commission subsidy — agency registers accrued revenue and Commission accrued expense		**14 361 628.34**	
Pre-financing remaining open to be reimbursed by agency to Commission in year N+1		**1 000 371.66**	
Not included in the budget outturn: Interest generated by 31/12/N on the Commission subsidy funds and to be reimbursed to the Commission (liability)	+	14 533.27	30 643.36

2010 budget appropriations and execution by nature of expenditure

Financial and accounting management

A budget of EUR 15 900 323 was adopted for the implementation of the 2010 Work programme. The budgetary figures for 2010 are presented in the tables below.

Budgetary provisions and appropriations, 2010

Title	Description	EUR
1.	Expenditure relating to persons working with the office	
	• Staff in active employment	8 651 154
	• Other staff-related expenditure (exchange of officials, etc.)	57 846
	Total under Title 1	**8 709 000**
2.	Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure	
	• Investment in immovable property, rental of buildings and associated costs	1 169 353
	• Data processing	516 161
	• Movable property and associated costs	119 356
	• Current administrative expenditure + postal charges and telecommunications	235 753
	• Socio-medical infrastructure	26 316
	Total under Title 2	**2 066 939**
3.	Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	
	• Statutory meetings	250 000
	• Expenditure on formal and others meetings + representative expenses	349 927
	• Studies, surveys, consultations	156 290
	• Publishing	1 044 176
	• European Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction (Reitox)	2 487 086
	• Missions	336 905
	Total under Title 3	4 624 384
	Total core budget	**15 400 323**
4.	Expenditure relating to other subsidies	
	• EC financing of specific projects	
	• IPA3 financing for implementing pre-accession strategy	
10.	Other expenses (reserve)	500 000
	Total budget	**15 900 323**

Execution of the budget: credit consumption (commitments), 2010

Title	Description	% consumption of available credits
1.	Staff Staff salaries, allowances, etc.	99.87 %
2.	Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure	96.14 %
3.	Operating expenditure	98.04 %
4.	Expenditure relating to other subsidies	
	Total consumption (Titles 1, 2, 3)	**98.82 %**

EMCDDA balance sheet at 31 December 2010

Assets

	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	Variation
A. Non–current assets			
Intangible fixed assets	**156 953.91**	**301 868.74**	**-144 914.83**
Tangible fixed assets	**2 488 414.54**	**2 625 036.07**	**-136 621.53**
Land and buildings	2 176 027.28	2 267 516.80	-91 489.52
Plant and equipment	78 932.35	32 766.36	46 165.99
Computer hardware	133 132.4	198 221.29	-65 088.89
Furniture and vehicles	100 322.51	126 531.62	-26 209.11
Total non–current assets	**2 645 368.45**	**2 926 904.81**	**-281 536.36**
B. Current assets			
Short-term pre-financing	**11 600**	**0.00**	**11 600.00**
Short-term pre-financing	11 600	0.00	11 600.00
Short-term receivables	**325 558.64**	**655 360.74**	**-329 802.10**
Current receivables	183 435.29	558 238.93	-374 803.64
Other	142 123.35	97 121.81	45 001.54
Accrued income	0	27 661.76	-27 661.76
Deferred charges	142 123.35	69 460.05	72 663.30
Cash and cash equivalents	**2 056 532.41**	**1 255 148.58**	**801 383.83**
Total current assets	**2 393 691.05**	**1 910 509.32**	**483 181.73**
Total assests	**5 039 059.5**	**4 837 414.13**	**201 645.37**

Liabilities

	31.12.2010	31.12.2009	Variation
A. Net assets	**2 091 708.92**	**2 923 169.36**	**-831 460.44**
Accumulated surplus/deficit	**2 923 169.36**	**3 259 134.41**	**-335 965.05**
Economic result of the year — profit +/loss	-831 460.44	-335 965.05	-495 495.39
C. Non–current liabilities	**0.00**	**70 000.00**	**-70 000.00**
Provisions for risks and charges	**0.00**	**70 000.00**	**-70 000.00**
Total	**2 091 708.92**	**2 993 169.36**	**-901 460.44**
D. Current liabilities	**2 947 350.58**	**1 844 244.77**	**1 103 105.81**
Accounts payable	**2 947 350.58**	**1 844 244.77**	**1 103 105.81**
Current payables	124 050.31	31 874.46	92 175.85
Other	1 602 967.10	1 550 390.18	52 576.92
Accrued charges	1 571 684.77	1 533 953.29	37 731.48
Deferred income	31 282.33	16 436.89	14 845.44
Accounts payable with consolidated EU entities	1 220 333.17	261 980.13	958 353.04
Pre-financing received from consolidated EU entities	1 203 389.06	227 166.13	976 222.93
Other accounts payable against consolidated EU entities	16 944.11	34 814.00	-17 869.89
Total current liabilities	**2 947 350.58**	**1 844 244.77**	**1 103 105.81**
Total liabilities	**5 039 059.50**	**4 837 414.13**	**201 645.37**

Budget outturn account for the financial year 2010: revenue and expenditure

	2010	2009	Variation
Contributions of EFTA countries belonging to the EEA	369 040.67	360 358.11	8 682.56
Recovery of expenses	19 220.09	6 757.60	12 462.49
Revenues from administrative operations	31 835.86	526 789.08	-494 953.22
Other operating revenue	14 515 938.66	14 941 017.87	-425 079.21
Total operating revenue	**14 936 035.28**	**15 834 922.66**	**-898 887.38**
Administrative expenses	-10 984 345.32	-10 738 372.13	-245 973.19
All staff expenses	-8 555 136.60	-8 487 911.01	-67 225.59
Fixed asset related expenses	-435 547.88	-449 685.20	14 137.32
Other administrative expenses	-1 993 660.84	-1 800 775.92	-192 884.92
Operational expenses	-4 779 091.02	-5 430 022.69	650 931.67
Other operational expenses	4 779 091.02	-5 430 022.69	10 209 113.71
Total operating expenses	**-15 763 436.34**	**-16 168 394.82**	**404 958.48**
Surplus/(deficit) from operating activities	**-827 401.06**	**-333 472.16**	**-493 928.90**
Financial expenses	-4 059.38	-2 492.89	-1 566.49
Surplus/ (deficit) from non operating activities	**-4 059.38**	**-2 492.89**	**-1 566.49**
Surplus/(deficit) from ordinary activities	**-831 460.44**	**-335 965.05**	**-495 495.39**
Economic result of the year	**-831 460.44**	**-335 965.05**	**-495 495.39**

List of 2010 negotiated procedures

	Supplies		Services		Total			
	Number of contracts	Volume of contracts (EUR)	Number of contracts	Volume of contracts (EUR)	Number of contracts	%	Volume of contracts (EUR)	%
>5 000 & <25 000 EUR	4	28 200.05	29	271 505.50	33	87 %	299 705.55	83.5 %
=/> 25 000 EUR	0	0.00	2	59 144.20	2	13 %	59 144.20	16.5 %
TOTAL	**4**	**28 200.05**	**31**	**330 649.70**	**35**	**100 %**	**358 849.75**	**100 %**

Annex 8
List of acronyms and abbreviations

ABAC-SAP	EC budget and accrual-based accountancy system
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AR	EMCDDA Annual report
CEPOL	European Police College
CICAD	Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission
CMA	content management application
CND	UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs
COM	EMCDDA Communication unit
CUP	Cross Unit Project
DG SANCO	Directorate-General of Health and Consumer Protection
DRD	drug-related deaths
DRID	drug-related infectious diseases
EC	European Commission
ECDC	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control
EDND	European Database on New Drugs
ELDD	European Legal Database on Drugs
EMCDDA	European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction
EMA	European Medicines Agency
EMQ	European Model Questionnaire
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EP	European Parliament
EPI	Prevalence, consequences and data management unit of the EMCDDA
ESPAD	European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Drugs
EU	European Union
EU-LAC	European Union–Latin America and the Caribbean
EUROLIB	a grouping of European institutional libraries
EWS	Early warning system
GP	general practitioner
GPS	General population surveys
GRA	General report of activities
GRADE	Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation working group
HBSC	Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (WHO study)
HCIN	Heads of Communication and Information Network
HCV	Hepatitis C virus
HDG	Horizontal Drugs Group
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IATE	Inter Active Terminology for Europe (multilingual database of terms)
IAS	Internal Audit Service
IBS	Interventions, best practice and scientific partners unit of the EMCDDA
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDU	injecting drug use
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
ISSDP	International Society for the Study of Drug Policy
LIBE	Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Committee in the European Parliament
MAOC-N	Maritime Analysis and Operation Centre–Narcotics

MB	Management Board
MDAI	5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane (MDAI) — a 'designer drug'
MEDNET	A tool for health systems, medicines and health technology information exchange
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
NDO	National drug observatory
NFP	national focal point
OJ	Official Journal of the European Union
PDU	problem drug use
PERK	Prevention and evaluation resources kit
POL	Policy, evaluation and content coordination unit of the EMCDDA
Reitox	European information network on drugs and drug addiction
RTX	The Reitox unit of the EMCDDA
SAT	Supply reduction and new trends unit of the EMCDDA
SI	Selected issues
TAIEX	Technical assistance and information exchange instrument managed by DG Enlargement of the European Commission
TDI	treatment demand indicator
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WCO	World Customs Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

General report of activities 2010

Luxembourg: The Publications Office of the European Union

2011 — 102 pp. — 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 978-92-9168-461-8

About the EMCDDA

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) is one of the European Union's decentralised agencies. Established in 1999 and based in Lisbon, it is the central source of comprehensive information on drugs and drug addiction in Europe.

The EMCDDA collects, analyses and disseminates factual, objective, reliable and comparable information on drugs and drug addiction. In doing so, it provides its audience with an evidence-based picture of the drug phenomenon at European level.

The Centre's publications are a prime source of information for a wide range of audiences including policymakers and their advisors; professionals and researchers working in the drugs field; and, more broadly, the media and general public.

The General report of activities is an annual publication providing a detailed progress report of the EMCDDA's activities over a 12-month period. Published every spring, it catalogues the Centre's achievements in each area of its annual Work programme. The report is a useful information source for all those seeking comprehensive information on the Centre and its work.

TD-AB-11-001-EN-N

Publications Office