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Subject: European Plan to Combat Drugs

- CELAD Report to the European Council meeting in Rome on 13 and
14 December 1990

EUROPEAN PLAN TO COMBAT DRUGSPREAMBLE

1. Drug addiction and drug trafficking today constitute a major threat to Europe and the rest of the world.
2. The European Council meeting in Strasbourg on 8 and 9 December 1989 called upon the Committee to ensure the vital co-ordination of Member States' actions in the main areas of the fight against drugs.
3. The Community and the Member States should take concerted action among themselves and with the producer and transit countries to combat drug addiction, the illicit production of narcotic drugs, and the distribution and sale of drugs.
4. The success of this campaign against drugs also depends on the human and material resources made available by the Community and the Member States, as already indicated in the Conclusions of the European Council meeting in Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990.
5. CELAD therefore:
 - RECOGNIZES that the Community and its Member States must implement an effective policy for the fight against drugs;
 - REFERS TO the request from the European Council meeting in Dublin on 25 and 26 June 1990 to prepare, for the meeting of the European Council in Rome on 14 December 1990, a European plan to combat drugs;
 - SUBMITS for the approval of the European Council meeting in Rome the following initial programme of measures to combat drugs, comprising the following five areas of action which follow up the points already approved

by the European Council meeting in Dublin (25 and 26 June 1990), which examined and approved the progress report on combating drugs submitted by CELAD.

- Inter-Member State co-ordination;
- European Drugs Monitoring Centre;
- Demand reduction;
- Suppression of illicit trade;
- International action.

I. CO-ORDINATION AMONG MEMBER STATES

CELAD recommends those Member States which do not yet have one to set up a specific co-ordinating system, comprising representatives of the administrative bodies with responsibility in the areas of drug misuse and illicit trafficking, and of other institutions that deal with the matter, for the purpose of co-ordinating the policies of each Member State, promoting the exchange of information and formulating coherent national positions as a basis for participating in discussions in international fora.

II. EUROPEAN DRUGS MONITORING CENTRE

1. CELAD notes with satisfaction the submission by the Commission of a preliminary feasibility study for a European Drugs Monitoring Centre. It reiterates its interest in the possibility of setting up such a Monitoring Centre and invites the Commission to continue its study, paying particular attention to the institutional choices to be made and

the identification of the means required to put it in place. CELAD undertakes to express an opinion on the project when the Commission has completed its study and stresses that various options for a Monitoring Centre will need to be proposed which take account of existing sources in the individual States and in other international organizations.

2. CELAD repeats that, in accordance with the progress report ratified by the European Council in Dublin, "the Centre would address not only social and health aspects, but also other drug-related aspects, including trafficking and suppression". It notes with satisfaction that the Commission's preliminary study confirms the appropriateness of this approach.

III. ACTION IN THE FIELD OF DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION

Introduction

1. The Dublin European Council on 25 and 26 June 1990 stressed the responsibility of individual Member States in developing appropriate drug-demand reduction programmes. It also requested the Commission to report on these national programmes on a regular basis. At its Rome meeting (19 and 20 November 1990), CELAD expressed its satisfaction that

it had received the first of these reports on the work being done in the individual Member States to reduce demand. CELAD recommends Member States to provide the Commission systematically, on an increasingly standardized basis, with the information needed to produce further reports at regular intervals.

2. In addition to these national programmes, CELAD believes that a number of activities can usefully be undertaken at Community level, CELAD notes in particular that the Council and Ministers for Health, meeting within the Council, have already identified, in their conclusions and resolutions, a number of demand reduction related measures which the Commission could usefully pursue. The following recommendations, therefore, are divided into action to be undertaken at national level and action which can usefully be pursued at Community level.

A. ACTION AMONG MEMBER STATES

In the Annex to this document, CELAD provides practical examples drawn from existing projects to give Member States some points of reference for their own operational decisions in relation to the following initiatives.

1) Prevention by means of information and education

1. CELAD considers that the main thrust should be directed towards adolescents and young people with reference to the recommendations of the World Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs (London, 9 to 11 April 1990), and to the health promotion objectives set out for this age group by the year 2000 by the World Health Organization.

In CELAD's view, similar attention should be paid to risk groups, with particular regard to those experiencing difficulty in reintegrating

into society.

2. CELAD also recommends, as part of preventive measures, that suitable health-education action be included in the training of staff with various responsibilities in the care of young people with a view to a general information and education campaign as a basis for proper information on the harm caused by narcotics use.

2. Social and health measures

CELAD stresses the need:

- A) to foster the development of a range of services for drug addicts that can directly or indirectly provide access to the main treatment programmes, to be carried out, if appropriate, in a mutually integrated manner such as
 - (a) medico-pharmacological treatment;
 - (b) psychological treatment;
 - (c) social rehabilitation treatment;
- B) for the services for drug addicts to concern themselves, directly and/or through ongoing co-ordination with the appropriate health structures, with drug addiction symptoms, and special risk situations for drug addicts. Such facilities must also be made available to drug addicts undergoing treatment at residential or other social rehabilitation centres;
- C) for systems to assess the effectiveness of the methods used to be put in place on the basis of the experience acquired by the WHO;
- D) to promote the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts serving sentences for criminal offences by means of medical and social support

in prison or in alternative systems where they exist.

3. Social and occupational reintegration

1. CELAD recommends Member States to intensify their commitment to introduce social and occupational reintegration programmes for drug addicts.
2. The measures to be taken in the following sectors, with the full support of NGOs, are particularly important;
 - support for occupational mechanisms which favour the incorporation in the labour force of young people who are in risk situations or recovering;
 - promotion of information and social-awareness activities to foster acceptance and solidarity in cultural attitudes to those who find themselves in the position of social outcasts.

4) Drug addiction and AIDS

1. CELAD recommends that Member States should implement the measures approved in the conclusions of the Council and Ministers for Health meeting within the Council on 16 May 1989 on the "prevention of AIDS in intravenous drug users" and, as regards the "provision of safe injection material", CELAD calls on the Member States to promote the measures referred to in part III C of those conclusions.

2. Furthermore, with the aim of preventing AIDS in drug addicts, CELAD reiterates the need, referred to in those conclusions, for policies on drug abuse to set intermediate objectives as well as the primary objective of putting an end to drug use, taking account above all of the need to reduce, through appropriate treatment, disease and death related to the intravenous use of narcotic drugs.

5) Statistics and epidemiology

CELAD considers it necessary to have an overall picture of health problems and the social aspects connected with them for the purposes of prevention as well as the social and occupational reintegration of drug addicts. To this end, CELAD considers it desirable for each of the Member States to collect, compile and distribute socio-health data connected with drug addiction and related to individual countries. The work carried out by Member States in this connection will have direct relevance to the work of the Monitoring Centre referred to in part II of this plan.

6) Training of qualified staff

Taking account of the specific nature of the technical, scientific and cultural problems pertaining to drug abuse, CELAD invites those Member States which have not yet introduced such measures to study suitable curricula for workers at technical and professional level, both undergraduate and post-graduate. Such curricula may also be cross-faculty.

7) Non-governmental organizations

CELAD stresses the need to support the role the NGOs have been playing in promoting prevention, assistance and reintegration activities at various

levels. In particular all reintegration measures should be facilitated and the role of NGOs in participation and consultation strengthened.

B. ACTION AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

1. CELAD stresses the importance of prompt implementation at Community level of the conclusions and resolutions of the Council and Ministers for Health in the demand reduction sector.
2. It also draws attention to the need to develop health education in schools as stated in the Resolution of the Council of Ministers for Education and asks the Commission to step up its work in this regard.
3. CELAD also proposes that the Commission take the following action, bearing in mind the results and work of international bodies such as the WHO and the Pompidou Group.
 - 1) Information and education
 1. Intensification of the present measures introduced by the Commission for the exchange of educational material and information produced by the Member States in the sectors indicated in the plan, and for the distribution of information on methods of assessment.
 2. Such activity should be linked to similar initiatives under way or planned in the health-education sector, incorporating demand reduction objectives in the more general framework of promoting positive attitudes to health.

2) Statistics and epidemiology

1. CELAD notes the fruitful discussions being developed between the Community and the Pompidou Group in the context of further co-operation in the epidemiology sector with particular regard to:
 - identifying the indicators of drug-abuse prevalence;
 - extension of the Multi-City Pompidou Group Project to include other centres with lower population densities.
2. CELAD fully supports the development of this collaborative approach through which the particular experience gained by the Pompidou Group in this sector is used.

3) Medical prescribing and dispensing of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for the purposes of treatment.

Given that differences in legislation on this matter may create obstacles to the freedom of movement of persons undergoing treatment and also give rise to the possibility of abuse or even illicit trafficking, CELAD invites the ad hoc Working Party on Drug Abuse to examine this question in more detail and suggest possible solutions.

Here, CELAD notes that in January 1990 the Commission submitted to the Council two proposals for Directives on the distribution and issuing of medicines for human consumption in general, including those containing substances classified as narcotics or psychotropic substances within the terms of the international Conventions.

IV. ACTION WITH REGARD TO THE SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Action in this area is closely linked to the progress being made in achieving the 1992 objectives with regard both to the free movement of goods and capital and to the free movement of persons, as already noted at the beginning of the Co-ordinators' Group's work on the free movement of persons and as reflected in the Palma Document.

This aim covers the following activities:

1. Reinforcement of controls at external borders to combat drugs

CELAD stresses the importance of the work carried out to date in this connection by the Trevi Group and by MAG '92 and recalls the importance of the draft Convention on the crossing of the external borders of the Member States of the European Communities.

In this connection CELAD recommends that the Member States adopt, in the near future, measures such as:

- fixing common principles and rules and standardized criteria for conduct regarding the way border controls are organized and the related methods of implementation by the competent bodies;
- strengthening on the basis of each Member State's assessment the staffing levels of the police and customs services responsible especially with regard to staff engaged in the fight against illicit drug trafficking;
- reinforcing of technical surveillance measures;
- providing instruction and training courses for staff operating at borders.

2. Co-operation and surveillance within Community borders and technical back-up

The measures developed by the TREVI Group and by MAG '92 to step up technical co-operation between services in the campaign against illicit drug trafficking are particularly important.

In reiterating the need for close co-ordination between the activities of the TREVl Group and MAG '92, CELAD supports the following lines of action, adopted by each Group.

1. Member States have agreed to develop co-operation in the fight against drugs in accordance with the following criteria:
 - by stepping up the regular exchange and continuous updating of detailed information concerning drug trafficking, the methods used for prevention and suppression and all relevant data, through the national bodies and services responsible;
 - by setting up a network of liaison officers in the Member States who are experts on narcotics;
 - by entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements to increase co-operation in the fight against drugs;
 - by providing for forms of mutual assistance between the Member States in investigations into illicit drug trafficking, including application of the technique of controlled deliveries;
 - by co-ordinating training and technical assistance measures in the fight against drugs with regard to producer, consumer and transit countries;
 - by contributing to the development of a European system for collecting forensic data on drugs.

Particular importance is attached, from the point of view of MAG '92 responsibilities, to:

- reaching agreement on a new protocol to the 1967 Naples Convention on Mutual Assistance;
- a wide-ranging analysis at EEC level on present trends and methods at external borders, assessing risks and making recommendations for appropriate counter measures;
- provision for the targeted training of EEC customs officers, for example in searching means of transport and individuals, in risk assessment and the use of technical back up;

- mutual assistance and co-operation between EEC customs services, between the various law-enforcement agencies in the EEC and in third countries and between trade associations.
2. With the aim of further enhancing co-operation, the following additional measures will be examined:
- setting up a European Drugs Intelligence Centre to co-ordinate information on drug trafficking affecting Europe;
 - the possibility of setting up a computerized European information system to support the work of suppressing drug trafficking and other criminal activities.
3. In addition, the Member States involved will examine the principle of crossing each other's common land borders and the conditions under which their respective services could be authorized to do so. The examination concerns inter alia the circumstances in which persons who have committed crimes and blatant offences will be pursued and the circumstances in which those who have committed or are alleged to have committed such violations may be followed.

The procedures for this cross-border pursuit shall, where appropriate, be covered by specific bilateral or multilateral agreements.

3) Combating the illicit manufacture of drugs by measures to prevent the diversion of precursors and other essential chemicals for such purposes

CELAD deems it indispensable to control the trade in precursors and other essential chemicals with non-Community countries. It therefore expresses its satisfaction with the work carried out by the Commission and the Member States in formulating proposals for a European system for the control of precursors, and with the political determination shown in preventing the

diversion of chemical products for the purpose of illicit manufacture.

In this connection, CELAD stresses the importance of exchanging experience in this sector between Member States, particularly on the new technology experimented with by traffickers in the clandestine manufacture of drugs, the systematic updating of the lists of substances that can be used in such illicit manufacture, and the adoption of rules harmonized throughout the EEC for the lawful export of basic commodities.

In this context, CELAD recommends that particular attention be paid to provisions which, taking new developments into account will make it possible to subject the new substances being used by drug traffickers, such as precursors and basic chemical substances, to the measures referred to above.

CELAD also calls on the Community bodies responsible to examine, once it is submitted, the Commission proposal for a Directive on intra-Community trade in precursors and essential chemical substances, given that the maximum effectiveness of these measures can be achieved only through adopting supplementary provisions concerning intra-Community trade and trade with third countries respectively.

In this connection, CELAD recalls the initiative adopted by the Houston Summit regarding the creation of a Task Force on precursors and essential chemical substances and considers that this initiative is likely to have positive effects on the campaign against drug trafficking.

4) Measures to be taken against the laundering of proceeds from illicit drug trafficking

CELAD notes the work carried out in this connection in certain international bodies and would mention the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances, the Council of Europe Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime, the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force set up at the Paris Summit in July 1989 and the principles established by the Governors of the Central Banks in Basle

in December 1988.

Alongside implementation of these instruments, the particular importance is also stressed of the action carried out in this field by the Commission through the proposal for a Directive on the prevention of use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering.

In this regard, CELAD recalls the need to comply with the deadline laid down for the adoption of the Directive (first half of 1991).

5) Strengthening legal and judicial systems

- (a) CELAD recommends that Member States should avail themselves first and foremost of the instruments offered by existing judicial co-operation agreements.

CELAD recognizes in this regard the significant contribution also made by the provisions of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. Implementation of the Convention therefore constitutes an essential step in setting up an effective system for assistance in criminal matters between States in the fight against drugs;

- (b) CELAD recommends, moreover, that attention be paid at all times to sectors in which a possible need for improving existing legal instruments emerges.

In this connection CELAD asks the Working Group on Judicial Co-operation (EPC) to continue the work already begun aimed at completing the framework of agreements between the Member States on judicial co-operation. In the context of its activity the Working Group may also examine any problems Member States encounter in specific sectors in implementing the United Nations Convention and other judicial co-operation agreements used in the fight against illicit trafficking.

- (c) Due account will however need to be taken, for the purposes of obtaining useful elements for discussion now at the same time avoiding counter-productive overlapping and dispersal of activities,

of international instruments already adopted (or at an advanced stage of preparation) bilaterally or multilaterally outside the Community context. In particular, it will be necessary to examine the Council of Europe Convention referred to on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime and the work of the Pompidou Group in connection with implementation of Article 17 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

6) Statistical information

CELAD acknowledges the need to have correct and comparable statistical data on drug trafficking in the Community and the Member States.

The Monitoring Centre referred to in Chapter II could perform a useful role in developing methods to improve the quality of such data.

V. International Action

As indicated in the progress report, CELAD considers that international action should concentrate mainly on the following three sectors, with implementation of the relevant actions:

1. Implementation of the United Nations Conventions and Global Programme of Action.

- (a) Member States should step up their efforts to complete internal procedures for the ratification of the 1988 Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in the near future. They will endeavour to ratify the Convention by 30 June 1991 at the latest.

To ensure the consistent application of the Convention, information will be exchanged within the framework of CELAD, European Political Co-operation and the relevant Community authorities.

- (b) Further study should be devoted to the potential repercussions of the single market on the implementation, within the Member States, of the provisions on lawful international trade in the substances covered by the 1961 United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and by the 1971 Convention on the control of Psychotropic Substances. The ad hoc Working Party on Drug Abuse has been asked for a report on this matter.

With regard to the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances in particular, the Member States which have not ratified it should endeavour to do so as soon as possible.

- (c) The Community and its Member States undertake to ensure the co-ordinated implementation of the Global Plan of Action decided by the United Nations on 23 February 1990. With a view to the consensus adoption of a United Nations General Assembly Resolution calling for the amalgamation of the existing drugs units into a new, unified United Nations International Drug Control Programme under a senior full-time head, CELAD calls on the Community and its Member States to continue to work together, in the appropriate UN fora, on this issue, with a view to reinforcing as much as possible the role of the UN in the fight against illicit drugs.

2. Co-operation with major producer and transit countries

- (a) (i) CELAD calls on the Community and the Member States to continue and, if possible, step up their efforts to implement technical and financial assistance programmes in favour of producer and transit countries. These aims must be pursued both through bilateral

assistance and through multilateral bodies, and in particular the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

(ii) CELAD calls on the Commission to work out, in conjunction with the Member States, a table with a breakdown by regions showing the aid provided by the Community and the Member States towards combating drug abuse.

(iii) In order to ensure that resources are allocated in a cost-effective and rational fashion, it is essential that decisions be made against the background of comprehensive and up-to-date assessments of the situations in the potential recipient countries.

CELAD therefore suggests that European Political Co-operation should push ahead with the action already under way in this area, working in conjunction with the Community heads of mission in the producer and transit countries.

(iv) In accordance with the Council Decision of 26 January 1987 and on the basis of its mandate, the European Political Co-operation "Drugs" Group will work out the policy guidelines for co-operation with the producer countries.

(b) The following means of co-operation can be implemented with producer and transit countries:

- political dialogue,
- assistance to strengthen their legislative, judicial and regulatory structures,

- training and equipping of personnel responsible for law enforcement,
- support for programmes of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts,
- promotion of crop substitution in the context of integrated rural development.

In the field of training, the last ministerial meeting of the TREVI Group (Dublin, 14 June 1990) decided to implement training programmes for law-enforcement officers from the producer and transit countries. In this framework, an initial seminar took place in France from 26 November to 14 December 1990. It was attended by police officials responsible for interdiction of traffic in drugs originating in producer and transit countries. CELAD recommends that, in addition to the operational follow-up to the measures already decided upon, consideration should be given to further initiatives aimed specifically at awareness of up-to-date techniques for controlling drug trafficking, while bearing in mind the needs of recipient countries and the appropriate technology.

As far as the social and health area is concerned, the Commission will consider a vocational-training programme for the competent agents from the producer and transit countries, to be carried out under the auspices of the Community or of Member States with the special aim of strengthening the training institutions of the countries concerned.

- (c) The drug phenomenon, in its various aspects, gives rise to distortion and negative repercussions for the ACP countries and the other developing countries of Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Caribbean as well as for the Mediterranean countries which are not members of the Community. The Commission should, if necessary, make concrete suggestions by June 1991 for initiatives to be included in the new Community aid programmes for the countries mentioned, geared to the fight against drugs, and possibly both regional and sub-regional in nature.

In this context, it is desirable that the fight against drugs should be considered one of the objectives to be included as appropriate in co-operation treaties between the Community and non-member States or the regional groups concerned.

- (d) In co-operating with producer countries, the fight against drugs must be considered within the context of the economic, social and cultural development of the population concerned, firm pressure being maintained at the same time in order to suppress illicit cultivation.

CELAD points out that the Dublin European Council of 25 and 26 June 1990 called on the bodies concerned to act according to the following guidelines:

- the efforts of the Community and its Member States for the launching and resumption of the negotiations on international agreements on basic commodities should be intensified, in order to ensure more stable outlets

and income for substitute products. Other major players in the international trade in basic commodities should be invited to join in this effort;

- full use should be made of the Community's trade instruments (including the ACP Convention and The Generalized System of Preferences) to facilitate market access for substitute products. The Commission is invited to submit, as soon as possible, a report to the Council on the issue;
- fostering direct contact between producers in developing countries and investors and buyers in Community countries that might promote or assist in the sale of substitute products or take part in programmes of alternative development;
- when using food aid in the future, the Community will also examine whether the purchase of substitute crop products would be possible with the aim of enhancing the incentive to grow such products in developing countries.

The integrated programme for co-operation with Colombia represents at the same time both an economic aid instrument and a mark of solidarity. CELAD expresses special satisfaction at the decisions taken by the Council in this respect. In implementing these the Community and its Member States are co-ordinating their assistance with the Colombian Integrated Action Plan, so as to avoid duplication and to increase the overall effectiveness of their aid.

- (e) Support must be given to the complementary role of the NGOs of Member States in Community action, in the areas of prevention, training, treatment and rehabilitation or development aid. For this purpose, the Commission will organize a new orientation and co-operation conference bringing together the various European NGOs which co-operate actively with developing countries in the field of the fight against drugs.

3. Co-operation with other developed consumer countries

(a) Pompidou Group - Relations with Eastern and Central Europe

The Community countries are members of the Pompidou Group and the Commission participates in its work as an observer. The Community and its Member States take an active part in drawing up the future work programme of the Pompidou Group. CELAD intends to maintain regular contacts with the latter so that both institutions are kept informed of activities under way or planned by the other, with a view to both avoiding duplication of effort and assessing how the two groups can complement each other. To that end, at least one meeting should take place, in each six-monthly presidency, between the Troika of CELAD and the Pompidou Group.

In the near future, the Twelve Member States and the Pompidou Group are considering developing co-operation between them in particular in the area of epidemiology and assistance to Eastern and Central European countries.

focusing in particular on the control and suppression of illicit drug trafficking which is developing along the Balkan route. In this respect CELAD expresses full support for the initiatives launched at the Rome meeting on the Balkan route of 17 March 1990.

The East-West European Conference on drugs, to take place at the initiative of the Dublin European Council under the auspices of the Pompidou Group, should allow, among other things, the objectives of East-West co-operation in Europe in the field of drugs to be defined more closely. Contacts are under way with the participating Eastern European countries. The CELAD Troika will continue to work in close conjunction with the representatives of the Pompidou Group with a view to ensuring the success of the Conference, scheduled to take place in Oslo in 1991.

For its part, the Community will endeavour to introduce, as already occurs in a different context for the ACP, Mediterranean and developing countries of Latin America and Asia, the "drugs" priority into its new bilateral co-operation instruments with these countries.

(b) Other developed consumer countries

CELAD proposes that the Community and its Member States endeavour to establish close co-operation with other developed consumer countries in all aspects of the fight against drug trafficking. For this purpose, CELAD considers important the role of the recently instituted consultative mechanism with other advanced countries in the framework of which a series of meetings was held in October at technical level, and a initial meeting at informal consultation level was held in November. This mechanism will in future operate within the framework of the Dublin Group, meeting once a year under the alternate chairmanship of a Member State of the Communities and a non-member State; the chairmanship for 1991 will be held by Australia.

CELAD considers that this mechanism must allow for a frank and informal exchange of views on all problems relating to drugs.

CELAD asks the European Council to instruct it to:

- act on the measures contained in the plan;
- report regularly to the European Council on the progress being made in the fight against drugs on the basis of the plan, proposing, if necessary, new measures.

Annex to the European plan
to combat drugs

CELAD feels it would be useful to supplement its own anti-drugs plan with some practical examples drawn from existing plans and projects, to give Member States some points of reference for their own operational decisions.

(1) Prevention by means of information and education

(a) General public

As far as information and educational measures for the general public are concerned, the model programme sponsored by the UNICRI (United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute) could be taken as an example: this makes provision, inter alia, for the use of radio and television programmes and the availability to customers in pharmacies of an information leaflet on the effects and symptoms connected with abuse of the main drugs available on the market.

(b) Adolescents and young people

CELAD would point to the benefits of using specific types of educational action already proved to be effective and recommended by the conclusions of the World Summit to Reduce Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat held in London on 9 to 11 April 1990, regarding the need to "encourage children to recognize the benefits of adopting a drug-free and healthy lifestyle and to provide them with the necessary skills to be able to resist pressures to take drugs".

To this end adolescents should be encouraged to develop their self-esteem and ability to take conscious decisions (e.g. through specific education programmes aimed at encouraging assertiveness, problem-solving capacity, ability to take decisions, programmes such as those provided for in the American "School Team Approach" method and contained in the health promotion aims laid down by the World Health Organization) and students should be actively involved in the planning and group implementation of prevention activities appropriate to the local situation.

Such information and educational activities should form part of school policy, with the aim of creating a drug-free environment.

(c) Students - Parents

In the context of school-teaching in particular, CELAD would point to:

- the preparation of illustrated publications aimed at secondary-school students;
- the preparation of awareness and drug information methodology leaflets for teachers;
- residential courses for teachers including provision for: specific classes on the various aspects of the drug phenomenon (pharmacological, psycho-social, educational, legal), interactive support and counselling meetings, etc.;
- the preparation of material for parents, differing according to the school level involved, containing general and specific information on drugs, etc.;
- the preparation of short single-theme audiovisual programmes for distribution to schools as a back-up for debates, assemblies, etc.;

- the holding of debating meetings with students;
- the promotion of groups of student volunteers, helped by teachers and parents, who would approach the problem through initiatives of various sorts applicable to the local situation;
- the institutionalization of local representatives in each school;
- the selection of the staff responsible for health education on the basis of experience and specialization;
- the setting up of broad technical and educational assistance networks aimed at prompt identification of all situations of pupil discontent or teaching inadequacies in schools;
- the appointment of teachers to residential centres for the educational rehabilitation of young people coming off drugs.

(2) Social and professional reintegration

CELAD would point to the possibility of:

- encouraging the rehabilitation of drug addicts through administrative measures to assist residential centres, such as making structures and areas available, and financial support for building or restoration work, the funds for this purpose to include assets confiscated from drug traffickers;
- financing projects for the employment of drug addicts who have completed the treatment programme and who have to integrate or reintegrate themselves into the working world, whether individually or in co-operatives;

- encouraging arrangements whereby a drug addict who wishes to undergo a treatment programme has his job kept for him;

- fostering action on behalf of imprisoned drug addicts and, in cases where the crime committed is linked to the criminal's addiction, applying measures alternative to punishment, aimed at treating the addiction and rehabilitating the addict, as recommended by the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

(3) Training of qualified staff

- (A) Regarding the reference in the plan to the introduction of regular training and refresher courses, in a Community context, on subjects which, for reasons to do with their recent appearance and/or particular features, have so far been insufficiently developed and studied, courses for "outreach workers", courses on the treatment and rehabilitation of imprisoned addicts and on assistance for pregnant women addicts and their babies, etc. could be held as examples.

 - (B) CELAD would also point to the usefulness of paying particular attention to the training programme for staff responsible for health information and education in schools, by setting up training activities, including experimental programmes, with a view to training personnel able to establish a meaningful relationship with adolescents through psycho-pedagogical techniques and instruments that can bring down the barriers which inhibit interpersonal communications and thus guarantee that the information and message "get through" effectively.
-