General report of activities 2001

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

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Foreword

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction has great pleasure in presenting its seventh *General report of activities* to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission and the Member States, following its adoption by the Management Board on 17 January 2002.

The report provides a retrospective account of the EMCDDA's activities and accomplishments in 2001, at the start of its new three-year work programme (2001–2003) and seven years after its establishment in Lisbon.

The 2001–2003 work programme refocuses the working priorities of the Centre on four main areas: monitoring the situation of drug use, monitoring the responses to drug use, implementing the EU joint action on new synthetic drugs and monitoring national and Community strategies and their impact. Key aspects are to implement and exploit a limited set of indicators and core data in the EU so as to provide comparable and reliable information on drugs. Policy-makers are redefined as the EMCDDA's primary target audience and efforts have been stepped up to tailor information to their requirements.

The internal reform implemented during the course of the year made profound changes to the structure and working methods of the Centre. This proved to be a demanding exercise for all involved but was necessary to set up an improved infrastructure within which the new activities foreseen in the work programme could be carried out successfully.

My first year as Chairman of the Management Board has been a challenging and exciting one. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the colleagues on the Management Board and the Bureau, the Director and staff of the Centre as well as the national focal point staff and members of the Scientific Committee for their support which has enabled the Centre to reshape itself and move forward in a more focused direction.

Mike Trace
Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board

Introduction

Activity in 2001 concentrated on launching the EMCDDA's third three-year work programme (2001–2003). The work programme is consistent with the targets of the EU action plan on drugs (2000-2004) with special attention paid to the tasks for which the plan calls upon the EMCDDA for action. It also reflects the reform of the agency which was undertaken as a follow-up to the recommendations of the external evaluation carried out in 1999.

The work of the EMCDDA is now concentrated in four areas: monitoring the drug situation; monitoring responses to the drug problem; implementing the 1997 joint action on new synthetic drugs; and monitoring national and Community strategies and policies and their impact on the drug situation. These activities are supported by dissemination and administrative initiatives and by the Reitox network of national focal points.

Redefining the work priorities of the Centre also necessitated a substantial reorganisation of the agency so as to provide an effective structure for the implementation of the work programme. New working methods were introduced including project-based planning and activity-based budgeting and management. Other key components were also put in place to optimise the transition – an internal management coordination committee and a quality management and training programme.

Important progress was made during the year on the five harmonised key indicators to be implemented in the Member States. Technical tools and guidelines were adopted and work commenced on examining an appropriate legal basis for their longer-term stability.

Efforts were also made to improve comparability across the EU on information provided on responses to drug use by defining the variables that can be measured in a quantitative way. New studies were published in the field of outreach work and on-site testing of synthetic drugs.

The Centre's risk-assessment work on new synthetic drugs remained high on the political agenda with the assessment of PMMA launched. Work was carried out with the national focal points to strengthen the early-warning system on new synthetic drugs.

The European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) was launched containing country profiles, texts of law, comparative studies and a comprehensive section on main trends in drug law. Data was collected on drug coordination arrangements in the EU and a preliminary overview study was published.

Norway joined the Centre in 2001 and I was delighted to welcome them on board. Steps have been taken to ensure their full participation in the work of the EMCDDA.

The EMCDDA-Phare cooperation project kicked off early in the year with the aim of providing technical assistance to the candidate countries of the CEECs and preparing their integration into the activities of the EMCDDA.

The Reitox network, as ever, played a crucial role in the Centre's work in 2001 via the execution of a number of 'core tasks' and special projects. An external contractor evaluated the activities and products of the focal points, as well as their contribution to the EMCDDA's objectives and results. A decision on the follow-up to the evaluation results will be taken by the Management Board in early 2002.

The Centre contributed to the process of evaluating the impact of the Action plan and worked with its national focal points and with Europol and its national drugs units to conceive appropriate tools for producing two snapshots composed of a set of variables adapted to the six priority targets of the EU strategy. The first snapshot will show the situation and

responses in place in 1999 prior to the adoption of the EU action plan and will provide a baseline against which the progress achieved at the end of the plan in 2004 can be measured.

The agency's 2001 *Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union* was launched in November at the Spokesman's Service of the European Commission in Brussels. This year, an expanded online version in four languages was also made available which provides links to primary sources and supplementary statistical data.

Beyond the four walls of the EMCDDA, cooperation continued with the agency's six priority international partners. In November, the EMCDDA signed a Cooperation Agreement with Europol, the purpose of which is to enhance cooperation between the two bodies, particularly through the exchange of strategic and technical information.

Dialogue on the drugs problem continued with the Latin American Region. I was pleased to attend the Third High Level Meeting in Cochabamba, Bolivia where I discussed ways of enhancing cooperation between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean. In September, it was an honour to receive His Excellency the President of Chile, Ricardo Lagos, in the context of a State visit to Portugal. A Declaration of Intent expressing a will to initiate relations of friendship and mutual cooperation in the field of the prevention and control of drug abuse was signed on this occasion. In November, it was an honour to receive His Excellency the President of Argentina, Fernando de la Rúa on the occasion of his state visit to Portugal and to sign a Joint Statement with the Argentinian drug coordination body SEDRONAR, initiating cooperation that could pave the way for the creation of an Argentinian Drugs Monitoring Centre.

The year 2001 has been a year of change and transition and was demanding on us all. However, I am convinced that the measures put in place provide a secure base from which the work of the agency can continue to flourish. I take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed to the results achieved.

George Estievenart
Executive Director, EMCDDA

Work programmes

A new working framework for the EMCDDA was approved at the agency's Management Board meeting in January with the adoption of the three-year and annual work programmes for 2001–2003 and 2001. Both programmes reflect the orientations of the reform plan adopted by the Board in September 2000 following an external evaluation of the agency in 1999.

2001–2003 work programme

The 2001–2003 work programme focuses on:

- monitoring the drug situation;
- monitoring responses to the drug problem;
- implementing the 1997 Joint action on new synthetic drugs; and
- monitoring national and Community strategies and policies and their impact on the drug situation.

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

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

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

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

- a thematic matrix (see page 9), which provides an overview of the core structure of the work programme showing the links between the EMCDDA's main working areas (monitoring the situation, responses and impact) and the strategy targets of the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004).
- a summary of the priority working areas (see page 10), which illustrates the working priorities and the role of the EMCDDA and its respective partners in each task.

2001 work programme

The 2001 work programme defines the projects to be undertaken in the various thematic areas outlined in the 2001–2003 work programme and is the first step towards implementing the goals and objectives set out within it.

A budget (43KB) of 9.1 million Euro was adopted for the implementation of the 2001 work programme. Of this, 33% of the resources were earmarked for monitoring the drug situation; 28% for monitoring responses; 16% for the Reitox network; 15% for monitoring strategies and their impact; and 8% for implementing the joint action on new synthetic drugs.

Thematic matrix of the 2001–03 work programme

EU target	P 1 Monitoring of the situation	P 2 Monitoring of the responses
T1 Reduce prevalence of illicit drug use, as well as new recruitment, especially among young people	**Drug use in general population (ki)** **Prevalence of problematic drug use (ki)** Emerging trends (cd)	Primary prevention in schools (cd) Primary prevention in local communities (cd)
T2 Reduce incidence of drug-related health damage and drug-related deaths	**Drug-related infectious disease (ki)** **Drug-related deaths and mortality (ki)**	Outreach work (cd) Needle exchange (cd) Early health responses (cd)
T3 Increase number of successfully treated addicts	**Demand for treatment (ki)**	Availability of treatment facilities (cd)
T5 Reduce drug-related crime	Drug-related petty crime (cd) Drug-related social exclusion (cd))	Prevention of drug-related crime (cd) Social rehabilitation and reintegration (cd)
T4 Reduce availability of illicit drugs	*Global availability of illicit drugs (cd)* *Availability of illicit drugs at street level (cd)*	*Interdiction measures (cd)*
T6 Reduce money laundering and illicit trafficking of precursors	*Drug-related financial flows (cd)* *Flow of diverted chemical precursors (cd)*	*Anti money laundering measures (cd)* *Measures against the diversion of chemical precursors (cd)*
P 3 **Implementing the EU JA on new synthetic drugs: early warning system and risk assessment** Monitoring situation and responses concerning NSD (cd)		
National and Community strategies and policies (T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6) EU action plan 2000–2004	**P 4** **Monitoring national and Community strategies and policies and their impact on the drug situation** National and community strategies and policies (cd) Implementation of the EU action plan on drugs 2000–2004 (pi)	

ki = key indicators **cd = core data** **pi = performance indicators**

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

Priority working areas

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

* According to EMCDDA Regulation of 8 February 1993

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

I – Programmes, projects and transversal activities

Monitoring of the situation of drug use

The overall objectives of this programme are to achieve a scientific description and analysis of the drug situation in the EU that is reliable, comparable and relevant to policies regarding drugs. More specifically it aims:

- to give an overview of the drug situation in the EU based on collection and analysis of the best available data on drug use, supply and their health and social consequences and correlates;
- to improve the comparability and quality of data on prevalence and health consequences through the implementation in Member States of 5 harmonised epidemiological indicators and through the development at EU level of structures and mechanisms to collect, validate, analyse and disseminate data;
- to identify and conceptualise potential indicators of social consequences and correlates of drug use and supply;
- to analyse and interpret the significance of quantitative and qualitative data on trends and differences in prevalence, patterns and consequences of drug use, and to assess implications for public health and social policies on drugs;
- to collaborate with other projects, national focal points, Community bodies and programmes and other European and international bodies; and
- to disseminate results that are reliable and useful for decision-makers, scientists and professionals at Community and national levels.

Overview of progress achieved

Epidemiological data from national reports and other sources were analysed and synthesised, in particular for the EMCDDA's 2001 Annual report.

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

Data for the EMCDDA's 2002 *Annual report* were collected from the national focal points, and the process of validation begun.

Performance indicators to measure changes in the drug situation according to the different targets of the EU strategy on drugs (2000-2004) were identified, and preliminary data provided for the first 'snapshot' of the situation in 1999.

Epidemiological and social data were collected and analysed for scientific meetings, risk assessments and monitoring carried out under the joint action on new synthetic drugs.

Improving data comparability and quality

Five key epidemiological indicators

Important progress was made regarding the formal adoption of five key harmonised indicators of drug prevalence and health consequences to be implemented by Member States ([1]).

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

- Technical tools and guidelines for the five key indicators were presented to the Management Board in January 2001. They were formally adopted in September as recommendations from the Centre to the Member States as the technical basis for implementing the indicators and for reporting core data to the EMCDDA in comparable form.
- First steps were taken to examine, with the Commission, possible measures to facilitate the implementation and longer-term stability of the indicators, including an appropriate legal basis.

Activities were carried out by the EMCDDA to promote and support the process of implementing the five key indicators in the Member States. The principle ones were:

- continued coordination, monitoring and feedback on progress of implementation by Member States, including the organisation of the annual EU-level expert groups per indicator;
- a questionnaire to Member States to assess political and institutional commitment to implement the 5 key indicators, to ask when data will be available according to the guidelines, and to identify major obstacles;
- development of central epidemiological databases and electronic infrastructures for collecting, analysing and disseminating data;
- discussions to identify synergies with Eurostat and Sanco (DG Public Health – health monitoring); and
- identification of the operational implications for the EMCDDA following adoption of the indicators, including measures and means to establish and manage an EU epidemiological information system to collect, validate, analyse and disseminate good quality, comparable data based on the five key indicators.

Identification and development of core data on social indicators:
Work commenced on identifying and conceptualising potential indicators and core data in new areas of the EMCDDA's work programme. These topics involve collaboration with Europol and are:

- Drug-related crime (especially juvenile and urban delinquency);
- Drug-related social exclusion; and
- Availability of illicit drugs, in particular at street level.

Analysis and interpretation: qualitative and quantitative

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

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

TSER modelling network
This network is based on funding from the European Commission's targeted socio-economic research programme (TSER) until the end of 2001. The Centre extended its work with research networks of modellers on: prevalence and incidence methodology; geographical and temporal diffusion of drug use; and economic modelling, social costs and cost-effectiveness.

Cooperation

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

Projects

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

Prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population

Objectives

- To promote the implementation of the key indicator in Member States including analysing and reporting data received from the Member States
- To plan objectives and tasks for the indicator in 2002 including: developing complementary methods to monitor EU drug strategy targets (including reliable incidence estimates); ongoing development of an EU system for population survey data collection and exploitation; and developing analytical methods to address policy questions

Activities

Guidelines for the implementation of the key indicator were adopted by the EMCDDA Management Board in September where the Board concluded that the section on 'public opinion' of the European Model Questionnaire should not be considered mandatory.

In February, the meeting of European experts took place to revise the draft EMCDDA guidelines produced in previous years and to discuss the implementation of a 'European databank on drug population surveys' as a tool to collect and analyse existing national surveys.

The first version of the European databank has been developed, including a model of a licence agreement to deposit data with the adequate safeguards for national data holders. This prototype contains raw data from existing national surveys reprocessed following the EMCDDA guidelines for the key indicator. Reaching agreements with national institutions that conducted the surveys took more time than anticipated but it is expected that the process will be easier in the future. Ten surveys from four countries have been deposited (two from Germany, two from Greece, three from Spain and three from the United Kingdom). Other countries are still discussing at national level the terms and procedures for depositing data.

A technical handbook was drafted, which summarises work conducted during previous years by experts groups, contractors and the EMCDDA for the methodological development of the key indicator. The section on population surveys in the key indicators database that is currently under construction has begun to be developed.

Data reported by Member States in their national reports were analysed and basic results fed into the EMCDDA Annual report and statistical tables. Several proposals for the

analysis of data collected through the 'European Databank' were developed. During 2001 only a basic exploratory analysis was conducted on this databank. Further analysis will be conducted during the first months of 2002.

Outputs

- The key indicator guidelines adopted by the EMCDDA Management Board
- A technical handbook on EMCDDA guidelines for drug population surveys (to be published in 2002)
- First version of the European databank on population surveys on drugs, including licence agreements and databases.
- Results of analysis of the Reitox national reports (Annual report), and preliminary analysis of the European databank (project report).

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/situation/themes/drug_use_general_population.shtml

Prevalence and patterns of problem drug use

Objectives

- To promote and assess implementation of the key indicator in Member States and improve coverage of methods and quality of estimates
- To analyse and report data provided by the focal points for the Annual report and online version
- To promote incidence estimates using draft EMCDDA guidelines
- To produce a final report of the EMCDDA/TSER European modelling network to the Commission

Activities

Data collected through the focal points on the most recent national prevalence estimates of and qualitative data on problem drug use, through standard reporting tables and national reports, were analysed and described for the Centre's *2001 Annual report*.

An EU expert meeting was held in July to discuss the implementation of the indicator in Member States, the quality of current estimates and steps for future improvement. Experts participating in the EMCDDA/TSER European Modelling Network also attended this meeting and new methods were reviewed to estimate incidence, local level prevalence and geographic spread. A report was prepared (project CT.00.RTX.23 'State of the art regarding national prevalence estimates of problem drug use in the Member States', contractor: IFT). This report gives an overview of the state of implementation and of the quality of prevalence estimates and contains a detailed description of national estimations in separate country reports.

A final report was received and commented upon 'Study on incidence of problem drug use and latency time to treatment in the European Union' (project ct.99.ep.05, contractor Univ. Rome 'Tor Vergata'). A prototype database was developed for storage and retrieval of prevalence estimation data.

The EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no. 6, 'Modelling drug use: methods to quantify and understand hidden processes' was finalised and widely distributed. One chapter in this monograph, 'Epidemiology of drug use at macro level: indicators, models and policy-making' was adapted and submitted for publication in Bull Narc.

Input was given on existing prevalence estimates for the EU action plan on drugs. An invited commentary was prepared for the Int J Drugs Policy on a recent UK cohort study of drug use in young persons. Draft guidelines were developed for the estimation of incidence of problem drug use, and first incidence estimates were collected from some Member States.

A report on an EMCDDA network of cohort studies in young problem drug users (project CT.99.EP.02B 'Feasibility study on the implementation of longitudinal studies on changing patterns of use, health risks, careers and needs in young problem drug users', contractor: Trimbos Institut) was finalised and distributed to the expert network and a meeting was held in November (combined with infectious diseases expert meeting, see under 'infectious diseases'). Work was finalised on the development of methods under the EMCDDA/TSER European Modelling Network, a progress report was prepared and submitted to the Commission (TSER, DG Research) and work on the final report was started. Estimates of injecting drug use were derived as part of a draft scientific paper on harm reduction coverage (see under 'infectious diseases'). Results from the key indicator and EMCDDA/TSER project were presented and two special sessions organised and chaired at the 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, in New Delhi, India.

Outputs

- Section on problem drug use in 2001 *Annual report* and statistical tables
- EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no 6, 'Modelling drug use: methods to quantify and understand hidden processes'
- Epidemiology of drug use at macro level: indicators, models and policy-making' (Wiessing L, Hartnoll R, Rossi C. Bull Narc, in press)
- 5th Intermediate progress report to Commission EMCDD/TSER European Modelling Network (issue July 2001)
- Invited commentary for Int J Drugs Policy (Wiessing LG, in press)
- Final report project CT.00.RTX.23 'State of the art regarding national prevalence estimates of problem drug use in the Member States' contractor: IFT
- Final report project CT.99.EP.05, 'Study on incidence of problem drug use and latency time to treatment in the European Union' (contractor Univ. Rome 'Tor Vergata'
- Draft guidelines (186KB) for the estimation of incidence of problem drug use
- Final report project CT.99.EP.02B 'Feasibility study on the implementation of longitudinal studies on changing patterns of use, health risks, careers and needs in young problem drug users', contractor: Trimbos Inst.)
- Prototype database for storage and retrieval of prevalence estimation data
- Input on existing prevalence estimates for the EU action plan on drugs

Drug treatment demand

Objectives

- To promote implementation of the indicator in the Member States
- To produce an EU overview based on existing data, focusing on policy questions

Activities

The guidelines on the key indicator drug treatment demand were adopted by the Management Board. The treatment demand indicator (TDI) protocol was used for the first time in the Member States. Further work was carried out on harmonising the operational definitions. An experts meeting on treatment demand was held in June 2001 and a basic overview of treatment demand data was provided in the 2001 *Annual report*.

Outputs

- Overview of operational definitions of the TDI protocol
- EU overview of treatment demand (2001 Annual report)
- Minutes of the June experts meeting with the first results of the TDI application
- Proposal for future developments

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/situation/themes/demand_treatment.shtml

Drug-related infectious diseases

Objectives

- To promote and assess implementation of the key indicator in Member States and to improve coverage of sources and data quality
- To analyse and report data provided by focal points for the 2001 Annual report
- Limited coordination of national HCV studies in injectors through annual expert meeting (in collaboration with Scieh, Glasgow)
- To disseminate results to scientists and policy makers

Activities

Drug-related infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis) data, collected through the focal points on the most recent prevalence rates and trends, through standard reporting tables and national reports, were analysed and described for the *2001 Annual report*.

An EU expert meeting was held in November to discuss the implementation of the indicator in Member States and the quality of current data and steps for future improvement. A draft final report of the key indicator (project CT.99.EP.09 'Project to improve collection of data on the key indicator hepatitis B and C and HIV in injecting drug users', contractor: Scieh), giving an overall overview of the state of implementation and of quality of HIV/hepatitis data, was updated and extended with the analyses for Annual report, and distributed for the expert meeting.

A prototype database was developed for storage and retrieval of prevalence estimation data. An invited article was published in Eurosurveillance on the availability of HCV treatment for injecting drug users. Draft guidelines were developed for the collection of hepatitis notification data. Preliminary estimates of the economic costs of drug-related HIV and hepatitis in the EU were derived as part of the EMCDDA/TSER European Modelling Network, a paper was prepared and submitted for publication in Bull Narc.

A paper 'Estimating coverage of harm reduction measures for injection drug users' was finalised and published in the proceedings of the NIDA/WHO 'Global Research Network on HIV prevention in drug using populations, meeting Durban 2000'. In collaboration with WHO, NIDA and Health Canada input was given for the development of a global database on HIV prevention indicators, as part of the 2001 meeting of this network in Melbourne, Australia. A contribution was prepared for the WHO global review project 'Evidence for Action' regarding measures to prevent HIV infection and/or injecting drug use in young and new injectors in Europe.

Work on EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no. 7 'Impact and costs of hepatitis C in injecting drug users in the European Union' was started. Authors were approached, guidelines distributed and most chapters received and peer-reviewed (contractor: RIVM).

Results on harm reduction coverage were presented at the 12th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, in New Delhi, India. Input was given and sessions were organised for the Programme Committees of the 13th International Conference on the Reduction of Drug Related Harm, in Ljubljana, Slovenia, 2002, and the XIV International AIDS Conference, Barcelona Spain 2002.

Outputs

- Invited article in Eurosurveillance (Wiessing LG, 2001) also available at http://www.eurosurv.org/2001/010802.htm#2
- Updated and extended final report project CT.99.EP.09 'Project to improve collection of data on the key indicator hepatitis B and C and HIV in injecting drug users'
- Draft guidelines (106KB) for the collection of hepatitis notification data
- Preliminary estimates of the economic costs of drug-related HIV and hepatitis in the EU: paper in (Postma M, Wiessing LG and Jager JC, Bull Narc in press)
- Paper published in proceedings of NIDA/WHO GRN meeting Durban 2000 'Estimating coverage of harm reduction measures for injection drug users'
- Preliminary estimates of injecting drug use in the EU

Drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users

Objectives

Drug-related deaths (DRD)

- To promote implementation of indicator in the Member States
- To produce a basic EU overview based on existing data and address policy questions

Mortality among drug users (MADU)

- To promote implementation of indicator in the Member States
- To produce a basic overview on mortality among drug users, oriented towards policy questions

Activities

Drug-related deaths (DRD)

Guidelines for implementation of the key indicator were adopted by the EMCDDA Management Board in September. A draft improved version of the guidelines was produced by April. This version took into account technical problems observed in some countries and also the 10th version of the International Classification of Diseases, which is currently being implemented by Member States.

A field trial including data collection at national and EU level (both for General Mortality Registries and Special Registries) was carried out. Data collection followed the improved version of EMCDDA guidelines, and analysis of the data collected will clarify procedures to be followed for ICD-10. A number of countries submitted data late, and the annual expert meeting was postponed to 2002.

Data reported by Member States through their national reports were compiled, producing a basic EU overview on drug-related deaths for the Annual report, incorporating some results from a previous field trial.

An external contractor (Trimbos Institute, Utrecht, Dutch focal point) has contributed substantially to achieving the objectives set for 2001.

Mortality among drug users (MADU)
Guidelines for implementation of the key indicator were adopted by the EMCDDA Management Board in September. The annual expert meeting took place in June with coordinators of local studies from nine EU countries. A first draft of a handbook on how to conduct mortality cohort studies following EMCDDA guidelines was produced. This draft will be further elaborated following its submission to an EMCDDA expert group for review.

An overview analysis on mortality cohorts was conducted, based on data from local studies. Original raw data were collected and validated centrally in previous phases of the project. Some results of this analysis were incorporated in the 2001 Annual report.

An external contractor (Agenzia di Sanita Pubblica, Rome) has contributed substantially to achieving the objectives set for 2001.

Outputs
Drug-related Deaths (DRD)
- Key indicator guidelines
- Improved version of EMCDDA guidelines for drug-related deaths, including guidelines for ICD-10 based Mortality Registries
- Project report presenting results of field trial of improved EMCDDA guidelines
- Results of basic analysis of national reports and previous field trial (Annual report)

Mortality among drug users (MADU)
- Key Indicator guidelines
- First draft of handbook based on EMCDDA guidelines
- Project report with an overview analysis of data from local studies.

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/situation/themes/death_mortality.shtml

Emerging trends in drug use and drug-related problems

Objectives
- To develop concepts, strengthen networking, develop instruments
- To consolidate the Qualitative European Drug Research network's website (QED) after migration to EMCDDA
- Theory development
- Data collection and analysis

Activities
Activities relating to the first objective included: instigating a youth media pilot project with national focal points in some Member States; the early conceptualisation of concepts and indicators for emerging trends were developed; and an inventory of mechanisms in Europe and Member States for detecting, tracking and understanding emerging trends was drafted.

The QED website was migrated to Lisbon, a six-month contract was allocated to an external QED animator and the input of expert advisors in Member States secured. Training in Dreamweaver computer software was undertaken and an online visitor questionnaire developed.

Theoretical literature was gathered for review and expert group set up to develop a theoretical framework to explain and if possible anticipate how drug trends develop and become problematic.

Epidemiological and sociological data from national reports and other sources were analysed and synthesised, in particular for: Chapter 3 special issues on cocaine for the Annual report; Annexes C and D for MDMA and PMMA for the joint action on new synthetic drugs.

Outputs

- QED website regularly updated, and migrated to Lisbon http://qed.emcdda.org/
- Summary of youth media study published online http://www.emcdda.org/multimedia/project_reports/situation/youth_media_sum.pdf
- Chapter 3 special issue on cocaine for *Annual report*
- Annexes C and D for MDMA for the joint action on new synthetic drugs
- Annexes C and D for PMMA for the joint action on new synthetic drugs

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/situation/themes/emerging_trends.shtml

Drug-related crime

Objectives

- To analyse law-enforcement information sources
- To analyse drug-law offences data
- To analyse existing information on drug users in prison
- To review existing definitions and data on drug-related crime, notably juvenile and urban delinquency

Activities

The information maps on law-enforcement sources 2000–2001 were assessed and feedback was provided to the national focal points. A first draft analysis of data sources focusing on police/customs interventions on drug law offences, drug seizures and drug use amongst criminal populations was carried out.

Drug law offences data and related information were extracted, verified and analysed from 15 national reports and 15 standard tables. Texts were written and tables and graphs generated for the *Annual report*.

Data on drug users in prison were extracted, checked out and analysed from 15 national reports and 15 standard tables. Texts were written and a comprehensive table on proportions of drug users in prison across the EU prepared for the *Annual report*.

A study to 'Review definitions, data availability and possible indicators of crime related to drug use and drug users, notably juvenile and urban delinquency' was launched.

Outputs

- Assessment reports on information maps 2000–2001 on law-enforcement sources (bilateral feedback to NFP's via e.mail)
- Draft internal report on data sources focusing on police/customs interventions on drug-law offences, drug seizures and drug use amongst criminal populations.
- Contributions to the *2001 Annual report*.

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/situation/themes/crime.shtml

Drug-related social exclusion

Objectives

- To edit and disseminate 1999–2000 work on 'Mapping relationships between drugs and social exclusion, focusing on minorities'
- Report to the European Commission on the use of the grant for the meeting in 2000 on drugs and minorities

Activities

An executive summary of the report 'Mapping relationships between drugs and social exclusion, focusing on minorities' (42KB) was written and made available on the EMCDDA website.

The 1999–2000 work on 'Mapping relationships between drugs and social exclusion, focusing on minorities' was assessed for publication by the EMCDDA. The need to 'Update and complete the analysis of drug use, consequences and correlates amongst minorities' was underlined and a contracted-out project was launched for this purpose.

A final report on the 'European expert meeting on valorisation and dissemination of information on drugs and social exclusion, focusing on minorities', held in Lisbon on 28–29 September 2000, was written and submitted to the European Commission with a statement of the expenses.

Outputs

- Executive summary of the report 'Mapping relationships between drugs and social exclusion, focusing on minorities' (42KB)
- Final report to the European Commission 'European expert meeting on valorisation and dissemination of information on drugs and social exclusion, focusing on minorities', EMCDDA, 15 June 2001.

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/situation/themes/social_exclusion.shtml

Global availability of illicit drugs and availability of illicit drugs at street level

Objectives

- To identify EMCDDA's needs, potential indicators and data sources on availability of illicit drugs
- To analyse drug seizures, price and purity and existing data on drug availability and drug markets from the national focal points
- To disseminate results of TSER funded modelling working group on drug markets

Activities

The literature available at the EMCDDA was studied for information on definitions and concepts of drug availability. Information on questions on drug availability included within population and school surveys was requested from the group of national experts on population surveys. A first mapping of data potentially available through international organisations was carried out. Based on the results from these activities, an internal working paper was produced.

Data on drug seizures, price, purity, contents of tablets and other drug market-related information were extracted, checked out and analysed from 15 national reports and 15 standard tables. Texts were written and tables and graphs made for the *Annual report*.

The papers presented by members of the TSER funded modelling working group on 23–24 October 2000 in Lisbon were gathered and edited for publication of the proceedings on the EMCDDA website.

Extra analyses were performed and the report on the 'Macro-economic analysis of heroin markets in the EU and the impact of substitution treatment' was edited and made available on the EMCDDA website together with an executive summary.

Outputs

- Internal working paper on EMCDDA's needs, potential indicators and data sources on availability of illicit drugs
- Contribution to the *2001 Annual report*
- EMCDDA report 'Expert meeting on drug markets and modelling, 23-24 October 2000, Lisbon: proceedings'
- EMCDDA scientific report 'Macro-economic analysis of heroin markets in the EU and the impact of substitution treatment' (352KB) and executive summary (24KB).

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/situation/themes/availability.shtml

Monitoring responses to drug use

Overview of main achievements

The implementation of the EMCDDA 2001–2003 work programme and the launch of the EU action plan on drugs 2000–2004 along with the EMCDDA reform process has influenced the work of the 'Monitoring responses to drug use' programme (P2). Much scientific work has been internalised and the support of national focal points and other partners has grown in importance.

In 2001, activities were concentrated on defining core data in the field of responses, i.e.

- Prevention;
- Outreach work and needle exchange;
- Early health responses;
- Treatment;
- Social reintegration;
- Prevention of drug related crime; and
- Supply reduction.

This included determining the limits of and boundaries between the different areas of work, both within the programme and between P2 and other programmes. Meetings with all potentially involved staff in each project served to clarify this and enhanced the cooperation between programmes.

The information on responses to drug use provided to the EMCDDA has so far been mainly qualitative, which lies in the nature of the issue and in the lack of scientific investigation into these areas. In order to improve comparability across the EU one challenge for the work in 2001 was to, as far as possible, define variables that could be measured in a quantitative way. Due to the vast and heterogeneous area of responses to drug use, the definition of concepts for the various areas turned out to be a main and complex task. If by 'concept' one would consider a set of criteria such as that an approach has an objective, a theoretical background, a defined target group, a specific methodology and some kind of evaluation, many activities in the EU would have to be considered as not having a concept.

Nevertheless, in order to proceed, compromises have had to be found and a main task was to extract common elements from information on various activities in Member States in order to define key concepts for the different areas to serve as the basis for information collection. In order to find a consensus in reporting, these concepts have to be negotiated with national focal points and other players. In most of the areas considerable progress has been made in defining concepts, although some are more difficult and more complex than others. More established responses such as school prevention and treatment are conceptually clearer (if not always clear), whereas defining concepts for outreach work or for the prevention of drug-related crime is more complicated.

The decision on and definition of indicators for quantitative core data similarly would need to follow a pragmatic approach. The relevance of information, for example relating to main concepts and policies, and availability and accessibility of information are key criteria. Again, these variables have to be negotiated with national focal points and other partners in order to get their acceptance to collect this information which may be quite difficult to access on a national level, due to the federal structure of the country, lack of reporting mechanisms, reluctance to report, insufficient networks of the national focal points etc.

As the task of the EMCDDA is to serve policymakers and professionals, information on effectiveness and criteria for success will also have to be established. For example, the EU action plan on drugs states as an objective to increase the number of successfully treated addicts. Again, the lack of information and quite often a reluctance to evaluate makes this task extremely difficult. Through its EDDRA database, various publications and other initiatives to promote a systematic planning and evaluation, the EMCDDA attempts to contribute to improving the situation.

Projects

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

Prevention responses

Objectives

- To develop indicators on number, coverage, intensity and budgeting of school/community prevention interventions
- To draw up a comprehensive overview (1) on models, approaches, objectives, theories, concepts and (2) on target groups addressed in school/community prevention
- To agree core set of monitoring indicators of interventions and common criteria for school/community prevention success

Activities

An analysis of all prevention programmes contained in EDDRA (http://www.reitox.emcdda.org:8008/eddra/) allowed an overview on objectives, models and indicators used in 50 leading (i.e. included into EDDRA) prevention programmes in Europe (internal Reitox report) to be created. The analysis of community programmes has been postponed due to a very low number of EDDRA entries.

In order to complete the information contained in EDDRA (which has several inclusion criteria - report quality and minimal evaluation), multilingual, concise questionnaires have been created, based on the results of the EDDRA analyses, which were sent to direct contacts and national focal points in Member States in order to obtain an overview of other existing prevention programmes. Response rates differed greatly between Member States.

An expert meeting on the feasibility of developing indicators for prevention was organised in November 2001 with EDDRA managers and additional experts from Member States. The findings from both the EDDRA analysis and the prevention survey were discussed together with other information available with the aim of better visualising and quantifying the intensity, quality and coverage of prevention policies in Member States. Several new EDDRA entries related to have been checked and discussed with authors on quality criteria.

Outputs

- Minutes of expert meeting, to be published online in 2002
- EDDRA analysis of prevention projects was presented at the VI Alcorcón conference on prevention, June 2001, and will be published in the conference book.

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/responses/themes/prevention_schools_communities.shtml

Outreach work and needle exchange

Objectives

- To monitor the definition, priorities and standards for outreach work and needle exchange interventions in Member States
- To develop indicators on number, coverage, intensity and budgeting of interventions for outreach work and needle exchange
- To obtain a comprehensive overview (1) on models, approaches, objectives, theories, concepts and (2) on specific target groups
- To monitor the value of pill testing interventions
- To develop an agreed core set of criteria for the effect and performance of outreach work and needle exchange interventions including parameters of social inclusion

Activities

Guidelines for the evaluation of outreach work were finalised, peer reviewed and are available online from the EMCDDA website. A report on pill testing in some EU countries was finalised and published on the EMCDDA website.

An analysis of all outreach work projects contained in EDDRA (http://www.reitox.emcdda.org:8008/eddra/) allowed an overview on objectives, models and indicators used in 33 leading (i.e. included into EDDRA) outreach work projects in Europe to be created. It shed light on the large range of different outreach work definitions.

As a complement to the information contained in EDDRA multilingual, short questionnaires have been created, based on the results of the EDDRA analyses, which were sent to direct contacts and national focal points in Member States in order to obtain an overview on other projects. Response rates differed greatly between Member States.

An expert meeting on the feasibility of developing indicators for outreach work was organised in November 2001 with EDDRA managers and additional experts from Member States. The findings from both the EDDRA analysis and outreach work survey were discussed together with other information available in Member States, with the aim of better visualising and quantifying the intensity, quality and coverage of the delivery of outreach work in Member States. Several new EDDRA entries related to outreach work had been checked and discussed with authors on quality criteria.

Outputs

- Guidelines for the evaluation of outreach work, downloadable from http://www.emcdda.org/multimedia/Project_reports/guidelines_outreach_work_draft.pdf and available in printed format.
- Report on the state of the art of on-site pill testing in the EU, downloadable on http://www.emcdda.org/multimedia/project_reports/responses/on-site_pill_testing_sum.pdf (executive summary) http://www.emcdda.org/multimedia/project_reports/responses/pill_testing_report.pdf (full report) http://www.emcdda.org/multimedia/project_reports/responses/pill_testing_fact_files.pdf (fact files)

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/responses/themes/outreach_needle_exchange.shtml

Early health responses

Objectives

- To produce an EMCDDA definition of drug-related early health responses and to gather information on case studies according to predetermined criteria following the agreed definition.

Activities and outputs

A kick-off meeting with relevant EMCDDA staff was held in May 2001 and subsequently an EMCDDA definition of the concept of drug-related early health responses (EHR) was drawn up. Information on drug-related outbreaks complying with the EHR criteria of inclusion was then gathered. In July 2001 the Eurosurveillance network identified a drug-related outbreak in Scotland. The associated early health responses were monitored at the EMCDDA by means of information exchange with British public health authorities in order to gather in real time relevant information for the project.

A preliminary report on 'Early health responses – definition and case studies' was drafted in October 2001. The report contains the EMCDDA definition of the concept as well two cases studies describing the outbreaks' characteristics and the associated early health responses by public health services to health professionals and to drug users.

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/responses/themes/early_health.shtml

Availability of treatment

Objectives

- To develop definitions of and standards for treatment in order to classify models and approaches used in treatment programmes in EU Member States
- To map and monitor the availability of national drug treatment and its structures

Activities

A process of extensive data collection was initiated. Data on availability of treatment was collected not only through national focal points and their national reports but also through other independent sources in order to get as much and as detailed data as possible. The data collected from the Member States was thoroughly assessed and analysed. A country profile paper was written for each country containing two main items: firstly, outlining the most commonly used definitions and concepts to describe and classify treatment interventions in the country in question; and secondly, a preliminary overview of the availability of treatment in the country. A pan-European overview on the availability of drug treatment was drawn up and published on the website.

The Evaluation Instruments Bank was expanded both in terms of number of instruments and languages covered. The range of languages represented was expanded from four to 12 during the course of the year.

Outputs

A preliminary report on definitions and concepts of treatment as well as its availability was published in December at:
http://www.emcdda.org/responses/themes/drug_treatment.shtml

Prevention of drug-related crime

Objectives

- To complete and disseminate the EMCDDA study *Assistance to drug users in EU prisons*
- To set up preliminary work according to information needs in the field of prevention of drug-related crime in line with the EU action plan

Activities

An abridged version of the study on Assistance to drug users in EU prisons was edited and launched on the website with an accompanying press release in August. The full study was published as a joint publication with the European Network of Dugs and HIV Services in Prisons (ENDHASP) in October and presented at the Prison and community conference, held in Brussels 18-20 October.

The results of the study were presented at the 4th European seminar on HIV and hepatitis in prison, Lisbon (16–17 March), at the seminar on alternatives to imprisonment for drug-dependent offenders, Hamburg (1 September) and at the annual ENDHASP conference in Brussels, 18–20 October. A session at the drugs coordination unit in Brussels in September was dedicated to presenting the study to drug services at the European Commission.

Internal work was carried out to establish an EMCDDA definition of the concept of prevention of drug-related crime (PDRC), a classification of measures aimed at reducing drug criminality and the development of an information gathering tool, the 'PDRC conceptual map' which will allow further analysis and visualisation of relevant information. In order to present this preliminary work, a meeting was held in October and attended by the main EU networks.

Outputs

- Abridged version of the study 'Assistance to drug users in EU prisons'
- 'Assistance to drug users in EU prisons (book) available from Cranstoun Drug Services

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/responses/themes/assistance_prisons.shtml

Social rehabilitation and reintegration

Objectives

- To develop definitions of and standards for social rehabilitation and reintegration in order to classify models and approaches used in EU Member States
- To develop monitoring of social rehabilitation and reintegration structure and linked characteristics

Activities

As a first step, literature and empirical material was gathered through national focal points and their national reports as well as other independent sources. Some pre-definitions of social rehabilitation and reintegration were drawn up so as to ensure homogenous and similar collection of data from Member States. Once these largely similar kinds of data had been collected a further analysis, break down and more in-depth overview of the social rehabilitation and reintegration interventions at Member State level was carried out. A country profile was drawn up containing two main items: firstly, the most commonly used

definitions and concepts to describe and classify social rehabilitation and reintegration interventions in the country; and secondly, a preliminary overview of the available social rehabilitation and reintegration interventions. The overview was drawn up applying the concepts and definitions used to describe social rehabilitation and reintegration in the respective Member State. A first overall European overview on the availability of drug-related social rehabilitation and reintegration was drawn up and published on the website.

The term social reintegration is more ambiguous and not so well-defined as, for example, treatment. This implies that much of the data collected in Member States might be called social reintegration but that the meaning of this term differs so greatly that it is not possible to identify similarities let alone compare the data. An external study was launched with the aim of clarifying concepts and collecting available data.

Outputs
A preliminary report on definitions and concepts of social rehabilitation and reintegration and on the measures available was published in December at: http://www.emcdda.org/responses/themes/social_rehabilitation.shtml

Interventions for drug supply reduction

Objectives

- Bearing in mind the principle of subsidiarity with the EC and international partners, the purpose is to identify a first set of information in the field of supply reduction through accessing existing databases

Activities
As the EMCDDA is a secondary producer of information concerning the future implementation of the project, preliminary activities have been launched to allow the Centre to have access to existing databases. The main goal in 2001 consisted in drawing up agreements with the interested international organisations partners so as enable the EMCDDA to access the information sources available.

Cooperation agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) have been established with Europol and Interpol and contacts pursued with the World Customs Organisation. The agreement with Interpol was signed on 25 September while the one with Europol took place on 20 November 2001. Talks with UNDCP on the revision of the current MOU (signed with the EMCDDA in 1998) continue.

Concurrently, some contacts with the European Commission and the private sector, especially relating to the topic of chemical precursors, are being developed.

Outputs

- Cooperation agreement between Interpol and the EMCDDA, signed by Secretary General Mr Roland K. Noble and Executive Director, Mr Georges Estievenart, in Budapest and Lisbon on 25 September 2001.
- Cooperation agreement between Europol and the EMCDDA, signed by Director Mr J. Storbeck and Executive Director Mr G. Estievenart in Brussels, on 20 November 2001.

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/responses/themes/supply_reduction.shtml

EDDRA information system

Objectives

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

Activities

The database currently contains around 300 projects, of which 50 were introduced in 2001. The offline tool has been developed with new and improved functionalities such as new export and print functions which facilitate the use and analysis of the data. In parallel, a new simplified questionnaire will be used for obtaining information on new programmes and projects. A new users' view has also been designed offering quicker and simpler navigation. First qualitative analyses have been carried out this year to highlight best practice and develop indicators in the fields of prevention and outreach work at European level.

Outputs

- A new scientific manual has been elaborated and is downloadable from the EDDRA web pages
- New offline tool with new features
- New revised questionnaire
- New user's view in the EDDRA website

For further information on this project see:
http://www.emcdda.org/responses/methods_tools/eddra.shtml

Implementing the EU Joint action on new synthetic drugs

Objectives

- To implement article 3 (monitoring new synthetic drugs) and article 4 (assessing the risks of new synthetic drugs) of the EU joint action
- To strengthen the Reitox network's capacity for the Early Warning System (EWS) on new synthetic drugs (article 3 of the EU joint action) and to enhance EMCDDA coordination
- To fine-tune the Scientific Committee's guidelines for the risk assessment of new synthetic drugs (article 4 of the EU joint action)

Activities

Monitoring new synthetic drugs (article 3 of joint action)

This activity involves the permanent collection, analysis and rapid transmission (exchange) of information on new synthetic drugs (through the EWS) to the national focal points, Europol, the Commission and the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMEA) in accordance with article 3 of the EU joint action. A joint EMCDDA-Europol progress report on PMMA/PMA was prepared and submitted to the Council's Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HWPD) on 28 May.

Following the Council conclusions of 15 March 2001 for 'active' monitoring of GHB and continued monitoring of ketamine until the end of 2001, the information on these two drugs provided by the national focal points was synthesised and analysed. Guidelines were provided to focal points for the monitoring of both substances. A joint progress report of the monitoring results was prepared with Europol – to be submitted to the Council's HWPD at the beginning of 2002.

A technical workshop with the national focal points was organised in June to strengthen the Reitox network's capacity for the EWS on new synthetic drugs and to enhance EMCDDA coordination. The aim of the workshop was to have a technical discussion on the functioning of the EWS in order to contribute to improving national systems for the collection and analysis of information on new synthetic drugs, as well as to improving the cooperation and reporting/feedback systems. An EMCDDA guidance document on the early warning system on new synthetic drugs, which would serve as a practical booklet on various aspects of the EWS including guidelines for the Reitox joint action core task was discussed. The outcome of the workshop was subsequently adopted at the Reitox meeting in October.

Risk assessment of the new synthetic drug PMMA (article 4 of the joint action)

The considerations by the HWPD (under the Swedish Presidency), of the 'EMCDDA–Europol progress report on PMMA/PMA' led to its decision for a risk assessment of PMMA (para-methoxymethamphetamine), particularly in association with PMA (para-methoxyamphetamine), under article 4 of the EU joint action. This risk-assessment exercise entailed a preparatory meeting with the Scientific Committee's subcommittee on risk assessment in early October where a scientific literature review on the substance was presented. On 29 October 2001, a meeting was held of the Scientific Committee of the EMCDDA extended with experts nominated by the Member States and representatives of the European Commission, Europol and the EMEA to assess the health and social risks of PMMA alone, or when combined with PMA in 'ecstasy'-like tablets, as well as the possible consequences of prohibition of PMMA. The meeting resulted in the formal adoption of the 'Report on the risk assessment of PMMA in the

framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs', prepared and finalised by the Centre and the subcommittee on risk assessment. The opinion which received strong support at the meeting was that this compound should be placed under control largely due to the high risks of overdose associated with it, especially when associated with PMA in 'ecstasy'-like tablets.

The report was consequently submitted to the Belgian Presidency of the Council's HWPD, to the Secretary-General of the Council and to the European Commission for further action in accordance with article 5 of the joint action (procedure for bringing specific new synthetic drugs under control). It was presented at the meeting of the HWPD on 20 November, and followed up with the submission of the Commission's opinion to the Council on 6 December. With reference to this, the Presidency put forward conclusions at the HWPD meeting on 11 December calling for the drug to be subject to control measures. These conclusions are expected to be adopted at the beginning of 2002 by the EU Council under the Spanish Presidency.

A technical expert meeting was held on 14 September with the Scientific Committee's subcommittee on risk assessment to further develop the guidelines for the risk assessment of new synthetic drugs. The aim of the meeting was to validate the mechanism for scoring and weighting the risk-assessment criteria by using MDMA as a possible benchmarking substance. Following a presentation of the technical annexes to the Guidelines which were prepared on MDMA, the subcommittee assessed the scoring instrument by using MDMA data. The results of this exercise were presented at the 16th Scientific Committee meeting, where other members of the committee were invited to participate in the exercise. The conclusion on whether the scoring instrument could be used for the purpose of further developing the guidelines will be taken next year by the full committee.

Outputs

Reports

- 'EMCDDA-Europol Progress Report on PMMA/PMA' in accordance with article 3 of the joint action on new synthetic drugs of 16 June 1997
- 'Report on the risk assessment of PMMA in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs'
- 'Guidance document on the Early Warning System on new synthetic drugs'

Studies

- Rommelspacher, H., **'**Review of the pharmacotoxicological data on PMMA'
- De la Torre, R,. Farré, M., and. Roset, P.N, 'Review of the pharmacotoxicological data on MDMA for the further development of the risk-assessment methodology'
- Henry, J.A., 'Review of the scientific data on deaths and non-fatal hospital emergencies involving MDMA for the further development of the risk-assessment methodology'

Publications

- 'Report on the risk assessment of GHB in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs'
- 'Report on the risk assessment of ketamine in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs'

For further information on the joint action see: http://www.emcdda.org/policy_law/joint_action.shtml

Monitoring national and Community strategies and their impact

National drug strategies

Objectives

- To describe the contents and structures of national drug strategies (Actions Plans), and drug-related coordination arrangements in the EU countries, in order to support answers to the EU action plan ([2])
- To provide access to drug-related legal and policy information on EU countries in order to support the development of other EMCDDA projects; answers to Member States, media, and public; and to the EU action plan ([3])

Activities

The preliminary study on 'Drug coordination arrangements' (778KB) was delivered to the European Commission services at the end of February. This was followed up with an intermediate report on National drug strategies and coordination arrangements delivered in December.

On 26 June 2001, World Drugs Day, the online European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) was launched. It includes 15 country profiles, 417 texts of law, two comparative studies, and a comprehensive section on main trends in drug law. Guidelines and tools have been provided to national focal points and legal correspondents on data reporting: ELDD and national reports.

Two external research projects were finalised: The 'study on drugs expenditure in the EU' and the 'study on the prosecution of drug users'.

Outputs

- Preliminary report on the Drug coordination arrangements (772KB)
- ELDD http://eldd.emcdda.org
- A first inventory of national strategies

([2]) Art.1.1.7 and Art. 1.1.2 of the EU Action Plan on drugs 2000–2004, Cordrogue 32 9283/00
([3]) Art. 1.5 of the EU Action Plan on drugs 2000–2004, Cordrogue 32 9283/00

EC-relevant programmes and instruments – EU action plan and benchmarking

Objectives

- To obtain all relevant information on EC drug-related programmes and tools
- To set up 'markers' with Europol for the follow-up of EC drug-related programmes and tools

Activities

Activities in this area can be summed up as follows:

- contribution to the Commission–EMCDDA draft Memorandum of Understanding, including participation in a coordination meeting with the drug coordination unit of the Commission;
- drafting of the EMCDDA's contribution to the Commission's 'Communication on the implementation of the European Union action plan on drugs (2000-2004)' (170KB) and in particular the EMCDDA contribution to the EU scoreboard of activities 2000-2001 of the plan;
- drafting of a report on the identification of criteria for an evaluation of the EU strategy on drugs (2000-2004);
- management of a Reitox think tank on the evaluation of the European Union strategy on drugs (2000-2004);
- production of an EMCDDA compilation system for the 1999 and 2003 snapshots of the EU action plan;
- coordination of activities and follow-up of the Drug prevention programme of the Health and Consumer Protection Directorate of the Commission (SanCo), including participation as observer to the SanCo projects selection committees and support with the responses programme on the production of draft Council recommendation on the prevention and reduction of risks associated with drug dependence;
- contribution to the EMCDDA 2001 *Annual report*; and
- participation at two national drugs conferences and to the Institutional Committee for the preparation of a Drugs World Forum in 2002.

Outputs

- 'Communication on the implementation of the European Union action plan on drugs (2000–2004)' (170KB) Com (2001) 301 final of 8 June 2001
- 'Report by the EMCDDA and Europol on the identification of criteria for an evaluation of the European Union Strategy on Drugs (2000–2004) (205KB) by the Commission' and annex containing the parameters (200KB)
- Draft Memorandum of Understanding with the European Commission

For further information see:
http://www.emcdda.org/policy_law/eu.shtml

Reitox

Overview

During 2001, an external contractor evaluated the activities and products of the Reitox focal points, as well as their contribution to the EMCDDA objectives and results. It is expected that in its January 2002 meeting, the Management Board will take its first decision on the follow-up to the evaluation results (904KB).

At the beginning of 2001, Reitox formally welcomed its 16th national focal point, Norway.

The actions foreseen in the 2001 work programme were successfully completed. They principally concerned: the active participation in the external evaluation process; the co-ordination and animation of the Reitox network; the improvement of communication amongst the different partners; the organisation of meetings (Heads of focal points meetings, "cluster" meetings and evaluation steering group meetings); the execution of the 'core tasks' contracts; the harmonisation of EMCDDA requests to focal points; and the quality control of the inputs from focal points and provision of feedback to them. Quality control and feedback mainly concerned the national reports, statistical tables, the joint action on new synthetic drugs and EDDRA.

During 2001, the Reitox coordination team visited all focal points (with the exception of the Scandinavian countries which will be visited in early 2002) and 'clustered' them in groups of three to four focal points to brainstorm on two important issues: how to improve the general network and its interactive communication aspects and how to better assess and improve the quality of data and information provided by the focal points. In October 2001, an extensive report with the first findings of these 'cluster meetings' was drawn up and discussed with the focal points. This report, once completed and finalised (following the Scandinavian 'cluster' meeting) will form the basis for further discussions with all the partners involved throughout 2002.

In October, within the framework of the preparation for enlargement, the candidate countries participated in the heads of focal points meeting for a day.

A newly revised private Reitox website was also launched. This password-protected website was not only revised from a structurally and content-related point of view, but also introduces interactive communication facilities, aiming at improving an easier daily communication flow between the EMCDDA and its focal points. Throughout 2002, the website will be further improved and the members of the EMCDDA Management Board and Scientific Committee, as well as the Enlargement candidate countries will also receive full access to it.

Reitox data and information quality and improvement

Objectives

- To harmonise the guidelines for the 2001 national reports
- To improve completeness and comparability of data and information provided by the national focal points regarding the national reports
- To identify best procedures and criteria for improving the data quality in the framework of the Reitox core tasks

Activities

The data quality criteria relating to Reitox core tasks were defined, including collaboration with the joint action in defining criteria for feedback. Work was undertaken to improve the quality of the scientific information contained in the national reports and information map. Visits and cluster meetings with the national focal points focused on data quality and the related organisational aspects.

Outputs

- Template for national reports and information map evaluation
- Bilateral feedback on national reports 2001, including statistical tables
- Guidelines for national reports 2002
- Feedback on information map on epidemiological information sources

For further information on Reitox see:
http://www.emcdda.org/partners/reitox.shtml

Enlargement

Cooperation with candidate countries

Objectives

- To start providing technical assistance to the candidate countries of the CEECs and prepare their integration in the activities of the EMCDDA
- To prepare a cooperation project with Cyprus, Malta and a follow-up to the EU strategy related to Turkey

Activities

CEECs

The technical assistance project commenced 1 February 2001. A reference framework was drawn up and an assessment of the available national reports made. Joint assessment exercises were undertaken in the 10 CEECs with the assistance of Reitox and EU experts, and in partnership with existing twinning projects. Coordination and information meetings were organised and attended with the Commission and with EU Member States and national focal points.

The first Reitox extended seminar was organised with participants from the ten CEECs and representatives from Bosnia and Herzegovina and FYROM, and with observers from Cyprus, Malta and Turkey. During this seminar, the process of building the Reitox national focal points and progress of their activities were reported. The guidelines for the national reports 2001, the five key epidemiological indicators and for drug seizures and drug-related arrests were presented as well as the European Legal Database on Drugs and the joint action on new synthetic drugs. The format for the national action plans and presentation of the Reitox academy training project were also discussed.

Cyprus, Malta and Turkey

Cooperation was taken up with the geographical units at DG Enlargement and an assessment mission in Turkey was carried out. Further assessment missions to Cyprus and Malta are being prepared. A detailed estimate of the impact of Enlargement on the work of the Centre was also drawn up.

Outputs

- Phare-EMCDDA project inception and quarterly progress reports
- Assessment of the national reports produced by the 10 CEECs
- 10 Assessment reports on the situation in the 10 CEECs
- 1 Preliminary Assessment Report for Turkey
- Estimate of the impact of Enlargement on the EMCDDA
- Chapter on the CEECs in the 2001 *Annual report*
- 10 country profiles on national drug Information system development (tool for monitoring), on the base of the Summary Assessment Reports
- Working documents prepared for the Management Board
- Slides and PowerPoint presentations
- CD-ROM prepared with training materials and docs presented during the Reitox Extended Seminar
- Start of the extension of Reitox website to the candidate countries

For further information on work with the candidate countries see:
http://www.emcdda.org/partners/ceecs.shtml

Cooperation with EFTA countries

Objectives

- To ensure the full integration of Norway into the EMCDDA's activities

Activities and outputs

An official coordination meeting was organised with Norwegian authorities and the representative of the new national focal point. In September, a document on the conditions for the participation of Norway in the activities of the Centre was prepared for Management Board approval. Norway was also able to contribute to the 2001 Annual report.

A working paper on conditions for the participation of Iceland in the activities of the Centre was prepared in close cooperation with the relevant services at DG Enlargement. Further activity in relation to Iceland's application will be an assessment mission in 2002, if Iceland maintains its formal application for membership.

Communication and dissemination

Offline publications

Objectives

- To produce a printed publication, addressing the most important aspects of the drugs phenomenon in the EU
- To produce a printed publication reflecting the main results and achievements of the EMCDDA in 2000
- To publish the EMCDDA budget in the EU official journal;
- To launch a new series of targeted briefing notes for policymakers
- To produce publications in the framework of the JA on NSDs to support legislative action
- To consolidate and improve the EMCDDA specialised series – Monographs, Insights and Manuals
- To continue to produce and improve the EMCDDA bimonthly newsletter offline

Activities

The 2001 Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union was published in the 11 EU languages and also, for the first time, in Norwegian. This year the report was edited in-house. A special effort was made to separate out the information on situation and trends so as to make it more accessible. An expanded online version was also prepared with further graphics, references and statistical tables.

In 2001, the EMCDDA also published its *General report of activities 2000*; six issues of its redesigned, bimonthly newsletter, *Drugnet Europe*; one title in its Scientific Monograph series, one in its Insights series and one in its Manual series. A further two Risk assessment reports and an Insights are in the final stages of production.

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

Outputs

- *2001 Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union*
- *General report of activities 2000*
- EMCDDA budget 2000
- *Making the most of the EMCDDA* – test policy briefing
- *Drugnet Europe* – six issues
- *Modelling drug use: methods to quantify and understand hidden processes* (Monograph 6)
- *Injecting drug use, risk behaviour and qualitative research in the time of AIDS* (Insights 4)
- *Guidelines for the evaluation of outreach work* (Manual 2)
- 25 edited technical reports and executive summaries

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

Online publications

Objectives

- To integrate and publish the newly developed European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD)
- To integrate and improve the Reitox site including developing special areas with specific access rights
- To further develop the public website
- To migrate the Qualitative European Drug Research (QED) network's website to the EMCDDA interface
- To develop online analytical briefings an online statistical bulletin and prototype for DrugNet online
- To further develop www.fad.phare.org

Activities

In 2001, the public website (http://www.emcdda.org) was restructured to change the focus from institutional towards drugs-related content. The concept of setting up dedicated websites for specific products was also developed.

The development of the online analytical briefings, online statistical bulletin and *Drugnet* online was postponed due to the rescheduling of the offline versions. However, instead the 2001 Annual report online was set up as a dedicated website in four languages, thereby improving the multilingual aspect of the EMCDDA's online publications.

On a more technical level, a new search interface was developed for several of the Centre's websites and a registration service allowing the interested audience to receive e-mail alerts for news releases, the release of new publications and reports, and general EMCDDA news was introduced. The process for updating the different websites was enhanced through the provision of a content management application tool. This enables several users to simultaneously update Home pages without having to access the actual HTML page.

The design and set up of ELDD was finalised and the new product launched in June. The QED website http://www.qed.org.uk was migrated to the EMCDDA technical environment and a guestbook facility was provided. The Reitox website was redesigned and now includes the possibility of dedicated areas for the Management Board, Scientific Committee, or for easy integration of the CEECs/Phare countries.

Outputs

- Newly structured website http://www.emcdda.org
- European Legal Database on Drugs http://eldd.emcdda.org/
- New QED website http://qed.emcdda.org/
- Content Management Application: http://cma.emcdda.org
- New Reitox Website: http://w3.reitox.emcdda.org
- New Intranet (only accessible within the EMCDDA) http://intra.emcdda.org
- *Annual report* online website: http://annualreport.emcdda.org

Media relations

The EMCDDA's media relations programme is built along three axes: 1) the distillation and proactive dissemination of news stories and quality information to the media; 2) interaction with the media and the provision of appropriate response services; 3) impact-assessment through follow-up and the preparation of press reviews. The overall goal of the programme is to raise the visibility of the Centre as the European authority in the drugs field. Tasks and activities in 2001 were conceived in line with the EMCDDA Dissemination and Communication Strategy and Action Plan, which regard the media as an important conduit of information from the EMCDDA to policy-makers and the general public.

Objectives

- To prepare media-friendly information
- To promote/marketing products via the media
- To launch new products
- To expand horizons (thematically and geographically)
- To increase the EMCDDA's presence on national press websites
- To establish a regular e-mail service for a core group of drug-specialised key journalists
- To launch the *Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union*
- To prepare press reviews and monitoring (follow-up of press actions)

Activities

In 2001, the EMCDDA boosted its dissemination of news stories to the media, producing a total of 16 news releases during the year. These focused on new EMCDDA product launches and key visits/events. The Centre also launched a series of quarterly online feature articles complementing selected releases. These are designed as downloadable ready-made pieces for use by magazines and journals. In January 2001, a new-look *Drugnet Europe* was launched and promoted to journalists. The newsletter places greater emphasis on the results of studies, special features and product promotions and is regularly used by journalists as a background source.

Improving services for journalists was a priority in 2001. On 26 June, in the context of a promotional event for International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking (see *Marketing*), the EMCDDA launched a News and media services section on its website specially created for journalists from the print and broadcast media worldwide. Among others, this new product offers instant access to news releases; feature articles; *Drugnet Europe;* photographs; and a registration facility for automatic news alerts. In parallel, the EMCDDA's media helpdesk provided the daily service of responding to journalists' requests.

The Centre expanded its media contacts in 2001 to the youth media, on the previous recommendation of an expert consultant to step up contacts with specialised media. A news release on on-site pill testing in the EU was targeted at this group in October increasing the Centre's visibility among this group. In the run-up to the launch of the *Annual report 2001*, the Centre increased its media contacts in Norway, the CEECs and the US and updated existing contacts in the 15 EU Member States. Contacts were also established with the editors of online versions of newspapers throughout the EU as a first step to increase the EMCDDA's presence on national press websites. An EMCDDA

core group of drug-specialised journalists was expanded in 2001 and regular e-mail contact was maintained with the group.

The EMCDDA hosted journalist delegations in the context of the visits of the Presidents of Chile and Argentina in September and November. It also held a news conference in Brussels on 19 November on the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the EMCDDA and Europol. A 'Media day' was organised on 20 November launching the 2001 *Annual report*. This consisted of a European launch of the report to the media at a news conference at the European Parliament (Brussels); presentations to a core group of drug-specialised journalists; and the intensive dissemination of report's findings throughout the EU and further a field. Four news releases in 12 languages were disseminated by fax, e-mail, mailings and a dedicated website *2001 Annual report online* (see *Online publications*).

The Centre produced quarterly press reviews in 2001 to measure the impact of its interaction with the media. An *Annual report* press review of over 400 pages was prepared in the wake of the launch.

Outputs

- 16 news releases
- 4 feature articles
- New-look *Drugnet Europe* (6 editions in DE, EN, FR, PT).
- Quarterly special feature articles (launched March); a *News and media services* section of the website (launched June).
- Contacts were expanded in youth media, Norway, CEECs, US.
- Expansion of core group of drug-specialised journalists, regular e-mail contact
- 'Media day', 20 November
- Quarterly press reviews; *Annual report* press review

For further information on EMCDDA media relations see:
http://www.emcdda.org/infopoint/news_media.shtml

Interface with MS audiences

Objectives

- To satisfy the needs of the Centre's primary audiences by providing them with high-quality and tailored information (on time and, whenever possible, in their own national language) on request
- To further improve the image that the national authorities have of the Centre – in particular, national parliaments and governments – by providing them with a comprehensive overview of the drug situation and all the relevant information they might need when visiting the Centre and when being visited by representatives of the EMCDDA
- To meet the real estate needs of the Centre's within reasonable delays
- To ensure the full implementation of the Protocol signed between Portugal and the EMCDDA

Activities
The feasibility of creating a mechanism to rapidly provide policy-makers with tailored information on drugs on request was explored as well as the possibility of creating a core group of policy-makers to review the Centre's outputs. Contacts with Embassies were taken up within the framework of the visits to the Centre of the respective Heads of State. There were also regular contacts with the Portuguese authorities, mainly through the IPDT, but also with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs and several municipalities, regarding the implementation of the Protocol between the Government and the Centre, the building issue, the visits of members of the Government to the Centre, the preparation of a stand for the 26 June event and other bilateral issues.

Thorough market research was carried out regarding buildings to rent or buy. There were regular contacts with several real estate agencies and building owners and a working group was set up with the Portuguese authorities to assess the different offers.

Outputs
- Proposal for a mechanism to provide the policy-makers with tailored information on drugs
- Proposal on the creation of a core group of policy-makers
- Letters, meetings, phone calls, etc., and all other means to pursue or establish a dialogue with the Portuguese government and administration
- Briefings on the buildings available for purchase or rent and several supporting documents to help and back the decisions to be taken by the EMCDDA bodies
- Co-preparation of the visits to the Centre of the Presidents of Chile and Argentina

Communication and dissemination-related activities

In 2001, activities in this area were divided into five groups: 1) corporate identity; 2) multilingual output; 3) distribution; 4) marketing; and 5) editing. All five activities relate to the vision and objectives of the EMCDDA's Dissemination and Communication Strategy and Action Plan. Together they aim to improve the visual, textual and linguistic quality of the Centre's products (1, 2, 5) and to ensure that they reach the target groups for which they are intended (3, 4).

Objectives
- To compile an EMCDDA corporate identity manual and CD-ROM
- To increase multilingualism in EMCDDA online and offline outputs and establish a terminological database
- To ensure distribution of EMCDDA products to the various target audiences and to examine and implement optimal distribution channels for EMCDDA products
- To define a strategy for marketing/promotions to raise the visibility of the EMCDDA
- To strengthen the editorial capacity and standards of the Centre

Activities
An EMCDDA corporate-identity working group was set up in March to discuss the agency's visual communication history and its scope for development. A call for tender was launched in May and a kick-off meeting held with the selected contractor in September. The scheduled completion date for the project (Manual and CD-ROM) is June 2002. From September–December 2001, work centred on the first phase of the project: the development of the EMCDDA logo.

In line with the user-focused Dissemination and Communication Strategy, which calls for a greater multilingual output, the EMCDDA increased its linguistic coverage in 2001 in both its online and offline products. Selected information was offered in 12 languages on the EMCDDA homepage and a dedicated website *2001 Annual report online* was developed in four languages (see *Online publications*). For the first time, the printed *Annual report* was produced in 12 languages – 11 EU plus Norwegian – following adhesion of Norway to the EMCDDA in January 2001. Preparations were also made for the launch of a new series of policy briefings in 2002 in 12 languages and a new Spanish version of *Drugnet Europe*. A project/working group to monitor terminology in EMCDDA publications (focusing initially on French and Portuguese) was set up in 2001, and training was provided for the development of a terminological database during 2002.

In line with the above-mentioned strategy and the need to better target EMCDDA products, the Centre created a number of newly tailored mailing lists in 2001. These covered Latin America and national policy-makers in the EU in preparation for the launch of a new series of policy briefings in 2002. A discussion paper for Joint EMCDDA-Reitox dissemination activities was presented to the Reitox meeting in October and *modus operandi* will be established in 2002.

A marketing/promotions strategy to raise the EMCDDA's visibility was presented to the Bureau in April. This centred on three annual events: an EMCDDA annual conference; an event marking *International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking* (26 June); and the European launch of the EMCDDA *Annual report* (see *Media relations*). As a result, on 26 June, the EMCDDA hosted a promotional stand in Lisbon at a 'Prevention village', organised by the Portuguese Focal Point, where it launched its new European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) in the context of its newly structured website. It also attended Online Information 2001 in London in December where it presented its website and dedicated site *2001 Annual report online*. The design of a new series of marketing products was commissioned under the corporate identity project and will be produced in 2002. Six marketing mailings to promote new EMCDDA products were launched to the book reviewers of over 80, through EMCDDA staff on mission and through contributions to external directories and journals. A test policy briefing promoting the Centre's work programme was released in September.

Responding to user-focus of the strategy and the need to provide specific groups with products in an appropriate language, efforts were made in 2001 to contract editors with specific writing skills (scientific and medical editors, policy writer, etc). An EMCDDA editorial group was also set up in 2001 and developed norms and guidelines for EMCDDA publications.

Outputs

- Establishment of corporate-identity group and launch of project
- Establishment of terminology group; groundwork in FR and PT; increased multilingual output
- Targeted mailing lists; discussion paper on EMCDDA–Reitox joint dissemination activities
- *Making the most of the EMCDDA* briefing paper; document on three EMCDDA annual events
- Guidelines – EMCDDA editorial group

Documentation

Objectives

- To contribute to providing a high-quality documentary service on drugs, drug addiction and their consequences
- To provide users (internal and external) with a qualitative tool to access the EMCDDA library collection through Bibliodatabase
- To contribute to the successful completion of in-house research projects
- To reinforce network activities in the documentary field with national, European and international partners

Activities and outputs

Internally, work has concentrated on the progressive consolidation of the performance of the documentation system which contributes to the successful completion of research projects. Internal work included carrying out a users survey to determine the profile of the services required following the reform. These questionnaires were evaluated and print and electronic material selected accordingly.

The bibliographic database underwent rigorous quality control and a fully operational EMCDDA online catalogue was developed with retrospective and current indexing in the following thematic areas: 'Epidemiology ', 'Demand reduction', 'Drug and related perspectives', 'Drug policies', 'European Union' and 'Health and generalities'.

The documentation service provided assistance through the acquisition of specialised articles, bibliographic retrieval on internal and external databases and CD-ROMS and operated its internal dissemination of information by profile policy. A press clipping service covering the main EMCDDA working domains (legislation, new trends, policies, prevention, etc.) was piloted.

The team also made a contribution to the terminology project: selecting and collecting the relevant terms in the Portuguese version and following-up the list of key words used for indexing and retrieval in the documentation area. An increasing number of information and documentation requests are received and processed. Arrangements have been set up with European and international institutions for the exchange of publications.

Externally, the aim is to provide a high-quality information service, disseminating products (databases and replies for information requests) and participating in European and international projects. The EMCDDA is member of ELISAD, EUROLIB and partner in the international project of Virtual Clearinghouse (coordinated by the Canadian Centre of Substance Abuse) and participated in meetings (17th Assemblée Générale EUROLIB, Varsovie, 9 May-11, Virtual Clearinghouse on Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs, Vancouver, 30 April-2 May) and collaborated in partnership committees, online technical discussions and common projects.

For further information on EMCDDA documentation activities see:
http://oxford.emcdda.org/winlib/index.html
http://www.emcdda.org/infopoint/library_resources/virtlib.shtml
http://www.emcdda.org/infopoint/library_resources/serials.shtml

II – Supporting activities

Administrative support

Overview of main achievements

Attention focused on the implementation of the relevant measures of the EMCDDA reform plan adopted in September 2000. This entailed in particular:

- the setting up of instruments and procedures for planning, monitoring, implementing and reporting the work of the EMCDDA and the allocation/use of its resources, in accordance with the activity-based management and project-based working methods adopted by the Centre;
- the implementation of the EMCDDA strategy for human resources, through the adoption of a new organisational chart, reflecting the project-based structure of the EMCDDA work programme; the job description for each post; the definition and implementation of a training programme for the staff of the Centre; and
- the assessment of the EMCDDA present and expected needs in terms of real estate infrastructure and the solutions available to cope with the inadequacy of the working space provided by the current premises of the Centre in Lisbon.

Human and material resources

Objectives

- To implement the internal reform process in the area of human resources, to ensure the daily management of human resources and to commence implementation of the EMCDDA's human resources policy as adopted by the Management Board at its meeting of 10-12 January 2001
- To ensure the daily management of the material resources

Activities and outputs

The activities and outputs have been threefold. Firstly, the focus has been on the implementation of the internal reform process in the field of human resources by establishing a job description of each post and a definition of functions and powers associated with each standard position (the organigramme and function list are presented in annex). Secondly, there has been the effective daily management of the human resources. Thirdly, the gradual implementation of some parts of the EMCDDA's human resources policy has got underway. The Commission decision of 1983 on grading and on recruitment has been transposed; training, social and equal opportunities policies have been set up; an assessment and promotion exercise has been launched; a procedure for transforming temporary posts into permanent posts has been worked out and general provisions for implementing the staff regulations have been adopted as well as the powers of the appointing authority (AIPN) and authority empowered to conclude contracts of employment (AHCC) organised.

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

Financial and accounting management

In 2001, key financial decisions taken by the EMCDDA Management Board included:

- a decision to offer the Director discharge on the implementation of the 1999 budget;
- the adoption of the 2001 budget of EUR 10 204 889;

the adoption of the EMCDDA's 2002 preliminary draft budget of EUR 10 356 361.

The budgetary figures for 2001 are presented in the tables below.

Budgetary provisions and appropriations, 2001

Title	Description	EUR
1.	**Expenditure relating to persons working with the office**	
	• Staff in active employment	4 740 000
	• Other staff-related expenditure (exchange of officials, etc.)	40 000
	Total under Title 1	**4 780 000**
2.	**Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure**	
	• Investment in immovable property, rental of buildings and associated costs	350 000
	• Data processing	394 250
	• Movable property and associated costs	193 000
	• Current administrative expenditure+ Postal charges and telecommunications	196 500
	• Socio-medical infrastructure	40 000
	Total under Title 2	**1 173 750**
3.	**Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution**	
	• Statutory meetings	308 000
	• Expenditure on formal and others meetings +Representative expenses	156 000
	• Studies, surveys, consultations	220 000
	• Publishing	762 500
	• European Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction Reitox	1 500 000
	• Missions	248 500
	Total under Title 3	**3 195 000**
	Total core budget	**9 148 750**
4.	**Expenditure relating to other subsidies**	
	• EC financing of specific projects	**p.m.**
	• PHARE financing for implementing pre-accession strategy	**1 056 139**
10.	**Other expenses (reserve)**	0
	Total budget	**10 204 889**

Execution of the budget: Credit consumption, 2001 (Commitments)

Title	Description	% consumption of available credits
1.	**Staff** Staff salaries, allowances, etc.	97,50%
2.	**Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure**	97,92%
3.	**Operating expenditure**	96,10%
4.	**Expenditure relating to other subsidies**	0%
	Total consumption (Titles 1, 2, 3)	**97,05%**

EMCDDA balance sheet for the financial years 2000 and 1999: Assets

Assets	**2000**	**1999**
Fixed assets		
• Fixed assets	3 827 537.75	3 603 235.96
Subtotal	3 827 537.75	3 603 235.96
Stocks		
• Office equipment	11 725.96	16 910.50
Subtotal	11 725.96	16 910.50
Current assets		
• Commission subsidy	36 350.00	0
• Specific grants	100 684.82	265 005.15
• VAT to be recovered	3 026.03	3 352.24
• Sundry debtors	43 465.28	36 177.67
• Payments on specific subsidies	1 318.24	1 318.24
Subtotal	184 844.37	305 853.30
Cash accounts		
• Bank	4 372 401.77	4 276 232.96
• Imprest account	4 000.00	48 935.51
• Transfers in progress		-19 776.95
Subtotal	4 376 401.77	4 305 391.52
Total assets	**8 400 509.85**	**8 231 391.38**

EMCDDA balance sheet for the financial years 1999 and 1998: Liabilities

Liabilities	2000	1999
Fixed capital		
• Own capital	3 839 263.71	3 620 146.46
• Balance for the financial year	2 075 607.24	1 616 809.14
Subtotal	5 914 870.95	5 236 955.60
Current liabilities		
• Commission subsidy	36 350.00	0
• Specific grants	100 684.82	265 005.15
• VAT to be recovered	3 026.03	3 352.24
• Sundry creditors	38 954.02	150 604.24
• Automatic carry-overs of appropriations	1 960 301.05	2 132 831.28
• Non-automatic carry-overs of appropriations	233 579.98	279 564.00
• Re-use accounts	112 743.00	163 078.77
Subtotal	2 485 638.90	2 994 435.68
Total liabilities	**8 400 509.85**	**8 231 391.38**

Out-turn account

Revenue and expenditure for the financial years 2000 and 1999

	2000	1999
Revenue		
• EC subsidy	8 213 650.00	8 155 781.24
• Miscellaneous revenue	0	0
Total revenue	**8 213 650.00**	**8 155 781.24**
Expenditure		
• Title I: Staff expenditure		
– Payments	3 875 935.14	3 367 394.50
– Automatic carry-overs of appropriations	112 433.87	59 178.13
– Non-automatic carry-overs of appropriations	13 569.09	204 674.00
• Title II: Buildings, equipment and miscellaneous administrative expenditure		
– Payments	681 771.48	636 819.29
– Automatic carry-overs of appropriations	339 659.43	240 976.52
– Non-automatic carry-overs of appropriations	76 630.99	0
• Title III: Operating expenditure		
– Payments	1 498 412.35	1 568 872.88
– Automatic carry-overs of appropriations	1 508 207.75	1 832 676.63
– Non-automatic carry-overs of appropriations	143 379.90	74 890.00
Total expenditure	**8 250 000.00**	**7 985 481.95**
Out-turn for the financial year		
• Budgetary out-turn	-36 350.00	170 299.29
• Cancelled appropriations	495 148.10	159 816.53
• Balance carried over from the previous year	1 616 809.14	1 286 693.32
Balance for the financial year	**2 075 607.24**	**1 616 809.14**

Planning and evaluation

Objectives

- To implement the project-based planning, monitoring and reporting in accordance with the methods for activity-based management/budgeting (ABM/ABB) adopted by the EMCDDA (pilot phase)
- To provide in-house assistance and advice with regard to the legal aspects of the implementation of the EMCDDA activities and its functioning

Activities and outputs

The EMCDDA instruments and procedures for planning, monitoring, reporting and assessing the work of the Centre have been revised, in accordance with the project-based working methods and the ABM/ABB principles adopted. The procedures for the implementation of the EMCDDA work programme and budget were also revised in this light. The EMCDDA procurement policy has been assessed, to identify needs and options for improvement.

The EMCDDA work programmes 2001–2003 and 2001, executive projects 2001, budget 2001 (43KB) (published in the EU OJ), draft work programme 2002, draft budget 2002, preliminary draft budget 2003 were drawn up. A new set of project-based internal rules and procedures for the setting up and the implementation of the EMCDDA work programme and budget were devised. New project-based instruments and procedures for periodical reporting, including a new structure for the *General report of activities* which complies with the structure of the EMCDDA work programme were also introduced.

Information technology

Overview of main achievements

At the beginning of 2001, the EMCDDA's IT section became a department and a head of department was recruited and took up office in early November.

All actions, foreseen in the work programme were successfully completed apart from the 'Internet firewall security audit' action which had to be postponed until the arrival of the replacement of the 'Internet security specialist' official who left the EMCDDA in April.

The main achievements of the different IT activities concerned the acquisition of IT infrastructure and services (e.g. PCs, servers, maintenance contracts, Internet access, a wide range of software), the provision of IT advice to the different scientific and administrative projects of the Centre, as well as the day-to-day, smooth running of the EMCDDA's IT infrastructure and services.

In addition, a new and comprehensive IT strategy was developed by a working group (composed of staff of the EMCDDA as well as representatives of some EMCDDA partners). During 2002, the strategy adopted will be translated and implemented into a concrete action plan.

IT basic services and infrastructures

Objectives

- To ensure a very high level of reliability and functionality of the IT information technology infrastructure and its services, including daily maintenance works
- To ensure a high-quality level of technical assistance to users via the IT Call Centre
- To gradually replace obsolete equipment and software as well as to renew maintenance contracts
- To acquire equipment (PCs, printers, servers, laptops, network devices), software and services (e.g. access to the Internet, maintenance contracts) for new users and new duly justified requirements
- To link all elements (hardware and software) of the system and ensure the compatibility and coherent integration in the whole IT environment
- To conceptualise and implement the technical aspects of system integration

Activities and outputs

The main activities comprised of conceptualising and implementing the various infrastructure subsystems of the IT environment. This involved acquiring/upgrading, configuring and installing hardware, software and services. A Windows 2000 database server was installed and maintenance contracts established for NT and Solaris servers and for the high availability Internet security (Firewall) system computers. The IT call centre provided assistance to users. Systems administration training was undertaken and planning for the continuous evolution and monitoring of the system took place.

Administrative databases (Adonis, Teleponto, ELS, WinLib)

Objectives

- To ensure a high level of reliability for the equipment and software used by these databases, including their daily maintenance
- To gradually replace obsolete equipment (e.g. the database servers) and upgrade to more recent software versions (e.g. Oracle), as well as to renew maintenance contracts
- To expand the capacity of the current database servers to cope with a more intensive use of these databases
- To acquire new equipment (e.g. more database servers), software (e.g. more Oracle licenses; upgrade to new versions of Oracle) and services (e.g. maintenance contract with Oracle and the database servers) for new users and new duly justified requirements
- To provide ongoing advice to project managers, particularly to ensure the coherence and full functionality of the databases in the EMCDDA's IT environment
- To conceptualise and implement the technical aspects of system integration

Activities and outputs

Advice was provided to project managers on the status and evolution of Adonis (Mail workflow), Teleponto (Time Schedule system) and ELS (Inventory system) and the ELS system was fully implemented. System administration and maintenance contracts were awarded and training in the administration of these databases undertaken.

SI2 system

Objectives

- To ensure a very high level of reliability for the equipment and software used by SI–2, including their daily maintenance works
- To gradually replace poor-performing equipment (e.g. the SI–2 server), upgrade software and renew maintenance contracts

- To renew the annual development and technical support contract in the context of the inter-Agencies 'Common Support Service' (including the installation of the new versions at the EMCDDA)
- To provide advice on an ongoing basis to project managers, particularly to ensure the coherence and full functionality of the SI2 system in the EMCDDA's IT environment
- To implement the technical aspects of system integration

Activities and outputs
Maintenance contracts were set up for the different parts of the SI2 system and the training of the new system administrator for SI2 undertaken. Daily system administration tasks carried out included: troubleshooting, monitoring, users assistance, etc. The evolution of the SI2 system – to be partly located at the Commission's data centre – was planned. Maintenance contracts for the Oracle software licenses, for Business Objects and for the Compaq SI2 database server were set up.

Electronic dissemination systems and IT advice projects

Objectives
- To provide advice to the project managers of the different information systems
- To ensure technical stability of the electronic dissemination services: web servers, application servers, mail and news servers, directory services and related hardware
- To assure technical development and upgrades of the aforementioned services in order to improve the overall quality
- To better integrate the services offered

Activities
Ongoing advice was provided to project managers on the different information systems and databases of the EMCDDA and on the technical aspects of the development and exploitation of these systems according to the 2001 work programme and the common IT strategy.

Nine Solaris machines and two NT servers used within the Electronic dissemination project were maintained. A new Solaris server to host websites, database systems and Coldfusion application server were installed. The new software (ColdFusion) was set up as the foundation for future online database projects and to facilitate the integration of interactive features.

The Content Management Application developed for the websites http://www.emcdda.org, QED and the Reitox website was enhanced and also developed for the Intranet. A new search technology was implemented and virtual servers set up. A second (mirror) physical website was used and a shared in-house agenda introduced.

Outputs
- New server Cambridge, with web services, DBMS and ColdFusion Server
- Dedicated websites, e.g. at http://eldd.emcdda.org
- Improvement and better integration of http://emcdda.kpnqwest.pt as the mirror site of the Annual Report
- Common agenda at http://calendar.emcdda.org
- For project advice output, see the Online publications project

III – Management activities

Statutory bodies and executive management

Management Board

Activities and main decisions

At the21st meeting of the Management Board in Lisbon on 10 to 12 January, Mr. Mike Trace, deputy UK Anti-Drugs Coordinator, was elected new Chairman of the EMCDDA and Mr. Marcel Reimen, first government advisor at the Permanent Representation of Luxembourg to the EU, was re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Board. The Management Board also adopted among others: the 2001 work programme, the 2001-2003 work programme; the General report of activities 2000, a budget of EUR 9.148 million for 2001; a preliminary draft budget of EUR 9.556 million for 2002; a human resources policy; a communication and dissemination strategy; the terms of reference for the external evaluation of the national focal points; and the Memorandum of Understanding with Interpol. The Board also gave discharge to the Director for the implementation of the 1999 budget.

At its 22nd meeting of 5-7 September, the Management Board adopted the technical tools and guidelines designed by the EMCDDA to collect standardised and reliable information on its five key epidemiological indicators. The Board examined the progress, obstacles and legal framework for implementing the indicators as well as the operational implications for the centre. Annual reporting by Member States to the Untied Nations Internal Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) was also discussed. The Management Board was informed of the decisions of the Bureau (e.g. impact of enlargement, application of Iceland and Slovenia to the EMCDDA) and of general issues including the execution of the 2001 work programme, the 2001 Annual report, the Reitox evaluation, TSER network, the European Legal Database on Drugs, a feasibility study on an Internet-based database for drugs-related research in the EU and the template of the EU Action Plan 1999 snapshot.

Bureau

Activities and main decisions

In 2001, the Bureau met three times in Lisbon, once in Brussels and once in London ([4]).

At its meeting of 10 January 2001, the Bureau prepared the meeting of the Management Board of 10-12 January.

At its meeting of 14 February, the Bureau adopted a series of action plans for the implementation of the 2001-2003 work programme; the 2001 work programme; the human resources strategy, and the dissemination and communication strategy. In adopting these action plans, the Bureau gave the green light to the array of projects to be carried out in 2001 (including the related financial and human resources). The Bureau also decided to address a letter to the 15 EU Member States requesting information on problems encountered in harmonising the EMCDDA's five key epidemiological indicators. It took further note of a working paper related to budgetary matters and the

([4]) 10 January (Lisbon), 14 February (Lisbon), 20 April (Brussels), 5 September (Lisbon) and 28 November (London).

assessment of the impact of conclusions from the Council of the EU on information networking on emerging drug trends.

At its meeting of 20 April, the Bureau discussed an ambitious proposal for three annual EMCDDA events for the coming years (International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking; an annual high level EMCDDA conference and the launch of the Centre's Annual report). Also discussed were the EMCDDA marketing approaches and a recently launched corporate identity project. Finally, issues including the implementation of the 2001 work programme, the budget, the terms of reference of the Scientific Committee, the ongoing external evaluation of the Reitox focal points, the UNDCP's reporting mechanisms and a study on drug coordination mechanisms in the EU Member States were examined.

Besides preparing the Management Board meeting of 5-7 September, the Bureau discussed in-depth at its meeting on 5 September the estimation of the impact of enlargement for the EMCDDA and the estimation of the real estate needs. It took note of the Iceland and Slovenia application for participation. It agreed on the publication of the first issue of the policy briefing series proposed for 2002 and it requested from the EMCDDA a precise report on the 2002 conference. The Bureau approved a transfer from chapter to chapter.

The meeting of 28 November was given to preparing the January Management Board meeting.

Scientific Committee

Activities, main discussion points and results

The Scientific Committee's mandate was renewed in January 2001 for a period of three years. In 2001, the Scientific Committee met three times in Lisbon, holding two regular meetings and one extended meeting in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs. Its subcommittee on risk assessment held two meetings.

Scientific Committee meetings

15th meeting (6 April)

In the 15th meeting (April), the new Chairperson, Prof. Salme Ahlström (Finland), and Vice-Chairperson, Dr. Jean-Pol Tassin (France), were elected for the next three-year term.

The terms of reference for the work of the committee for the period 2001–2003 (in the light of the EMCDDA's work programme and reform process) were discussed and adopted. The Committee stated that it would continue to advocate, monitor and advise upon the scientific methods used by the Centre and on its scientific output. Among its specific tasks will be to: guarantee evaluation criteria; assure the scientific quality of the Centre's Annual report; and develop its expertise and work on new synthetic drugs.

Following this meeting and for the purpose of assisting the EMCDDA in guaranteeing the scientific quality of the Centre's Annual Report, the committee commented on the 2001 draft Annual Report. Comments were also delivered on the EMCDDA's template for the evaluation of the 2001 national reports.

Enlarged Scientific Committee Meeting (29 October)

The meeting on the risk assessment of the new synthetic drug PMMA (para-methoxymethamphetamine) took place involving Scientific Committee members, additional experts from the Member States, representatives of the European Commission, Europol and the European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products (EMEA). The enlarged committee's tasks were to assess the health and social risks and possible consequences of prohibition of the substance. The meeting resulted in the formal adoption of the risk-assessment report on PMMA. The report was submitted the following day to the Council of the EU and the European Commission for further action in accordance with article 5 of the joint action.

16th Scientific Committee Meeting (22-23 November)

The work plan (operational activity plan which is based on the terms of reference) for the committee for the period 2001-2003 was discussed and adopted.

The thematic subcommittees were reconstituted. These subcommittees are aligned with each EMCDDA operational programme and aim to assist the Centre in implementing its work programme.

A discussion on the EMCDDA's 2002 draft work programme took place and an opinion adopted on it. The committee also put forward proposals on drug-related research priorities in the next EU framework research programme (2002-2006).

Other items discussed at the meeting were: the guidelines of the Centre's five key epidemiological indicators; the availability of treatment facilities in the EU; and, the report by the EMCDDA and Europol on the identification of criteria for an evaluation of the 2000-2004 EU strategy on drugs by the European Commission (snapshot). The committee also took note of the main findings of the external evaluation of the Reitox national focal points.

Subcommittee on risk assessment meetings

On 14 September, a technical expert meeting was held on the further development of the Guidelines for the risk assessment of new synthetic drugs. The meeting attended by experts and members of the subcommittee on risk assessment commented on the technical annexes to the Guidelines on MDMA. Discussions centred thereafter on validating the mechanism for the weighting and scoring of the risk-assessment criteria by using MDMA as a possible benchmarking substance.

On 8 October, a preparatory meeting on the pharmacotoxicology of PMMA was attended by members of the subcommittee. A scientific literature review on the substance was also presented.

Internal coordination, communication and quality management

Internal Management Coordination Committee

Attention was focused on the implementation and follow-up of the relevant measures of the EMCDDA reform plan adopted in September 2000. This entailed the setting up of an Internal Management Coordination Committee (IMCC). This committee assists the Director in preparing and monitoring the implementation of the work programmes, ensuring the coordination of the different teams and global coherence of the work of the Centre. In this context it aims particularly at ensuring regular information exchange flows, improving the decision-making process, ensuring timely and high quality production and promoting the evaluation of internal performance. All EMCDDA operational programmes and support activities are represented in the committee, as well as the executive management, the planning activities and quality management. The work of the Committee is organised and animated by a member of staff, the coordination manager, who is responsible for the internal coordination of the activities of the EMCDDA.

In accordance with its objective to ensure a coherent, timely and highly qualitative progress in the implementation of the work programmes, during 2001 the activities of the IMCC focused on coordination issues relating to:

- the setting up of the EMCDDA instruments and procedures for planning, monitoring, reporting and assessing the work of the Centre, in accordance with the project-based working methods and the ABM/ABB principles;
- the preparation of the EMCDDA work programme for 2002;
- the setting up of the training programme for EMCDDA staff; and
- the development of the EMCDDA mechanisms for internal communication with special attention to the IT-based tools.

Internal communication

Objectives

- To satisfy the needs of the staff of the EMCDDA enhancing all the internal communication tools and to support and help the staff of the EMCDDA with their external presentations.

Activities

Two of the most important internal communication tools – the Intranet site and the home-shared drives – were restructured. The modifications done aim to increase transparency, retrieval speed and clarity and to reduce information noise. The new general shared drive (P) was created and in operation from May and its efficiency and usefulness is regularly assessed. The Intranet was fully restructured and redesigned and finally implemented from October. Graphic presentations of data (maps, charts, tables) to support other projects and objectives were developed.

Quality management

Objectives

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

- user satisfaction;
- product quality;

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

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

Activities
A full-time quality manager was recruited and took up service at the EMCDDA from March 1, 2001.

The quality manager participated in and/or chaired the following work groups addressing issues with an implicit or explicit quality dimension: Corporate identity; Simplification of administrative procedures; Editorial board (QA in the editing process); Allocation of secretarial and support staff; Internalisation and externalisation of tasks; and Corporate training strategy.

Outputs
Quality management at the EMCDDA is still in its infancy, however a number of projects are in the pipeline and about to yield first results:

- a quality model – probably combining elements of the Australian Quality Model and various public sector models – will be proposed to the IMCC before the end of 2001 and implemented in the coming year;
- a web-based training course on QM in English, French and Portuguese will be made available to all EMCDDA staff;
- an internal survey of staff satisfaction was carried out this summer. The results of this inquiry will help us to define measures to improve staff morale and in-house productivity; and
- the external evaluation of the Reitox network accomplished by Economisti associati will help us to define remedies to overcome the problems identified.

IV – Cooperation with EU bodies and international partners

Institutional liaison

European Parliament
In 2001, the EMCDDA followed discussions in the European Parliament regarding the EU drug phenomenon. In November, the Centre presented its 2001 *Annual report* to the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs prior to its official launch on 20 November.

Council of the European Union
The EMCDDA participated as an expert body, along with Europol, in all meetings of the Horizontal Working Party on Drugs (HWPD) of the Council of the European Union. The main achievements include: the adoption by the Council of a resolution on the five key epidemiological indicators; the unanimous opinion of the HWPD to put the new synthetic drug PMMA under control; and the adoption of the methodology recommended by the EMCDDA and Europol for an evaluation of the EU strategy on drugs (2000–2004).

European Commission
Cooperation with various sections of the European Commission was intensified and cooperation is highlighted throughout this report under the respective activity area.

Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs*:* cooperation in exploring the best tools and ways of implement the five key epidemiological indicators.

Spokesman's Service of the European Commission: hosting of the 2001 *Annual report* press launch and news conference.

Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection: participation in the Commission evaluation committee of the programme for the prevention of drug dependence and contribution to the advisory committee of the programme. Scientific assistance in the draft recommendation of the Council on drug-related risks reduction.

Directorate-General for Research: the EMCDDA received funding from the European Commission's targeted socioeconomic research (TSER) programme for a number of projects in the field of epidemiology. Cooperation in the DG RTD workshop on the priorities for drug-related research (VI Framework Programme).

Eurostat: The EMCDDA cooperated closely on the topic of drug-related deaths. Eurostat participated in the working group on the five key indicators.

European Union agencies
The EMCDDA participated in several meetings of the EU decentralised agencies, and contributed to discussions on the impact of the future participation of the CEEC candidate countries on their work.

International cooperation

Objectives
To manage relations with international organisations and with some third countries.

Activities
The EMCDDA attended a number of important international meetings in the perspective of the implementation of its work programme.

At the 44th Commission of Narcotics Drugs in Vienna, Executive Director Mr. Estievenart met UNDCP Executive Director Mr. Arlacchi allowing progress to be made on the implementation process of the Lisbon Consensus Document on epidemiological questions and on the revision of the Annual Report Questionnaire.

The EMCDDA attended 47th and 48th Pompidou Group Permanent Correspondents meetings in Strasbourg, providing momentum to bilateral cooperation concerning candidate countries and specific epidemiology and demand reduction joint activities.

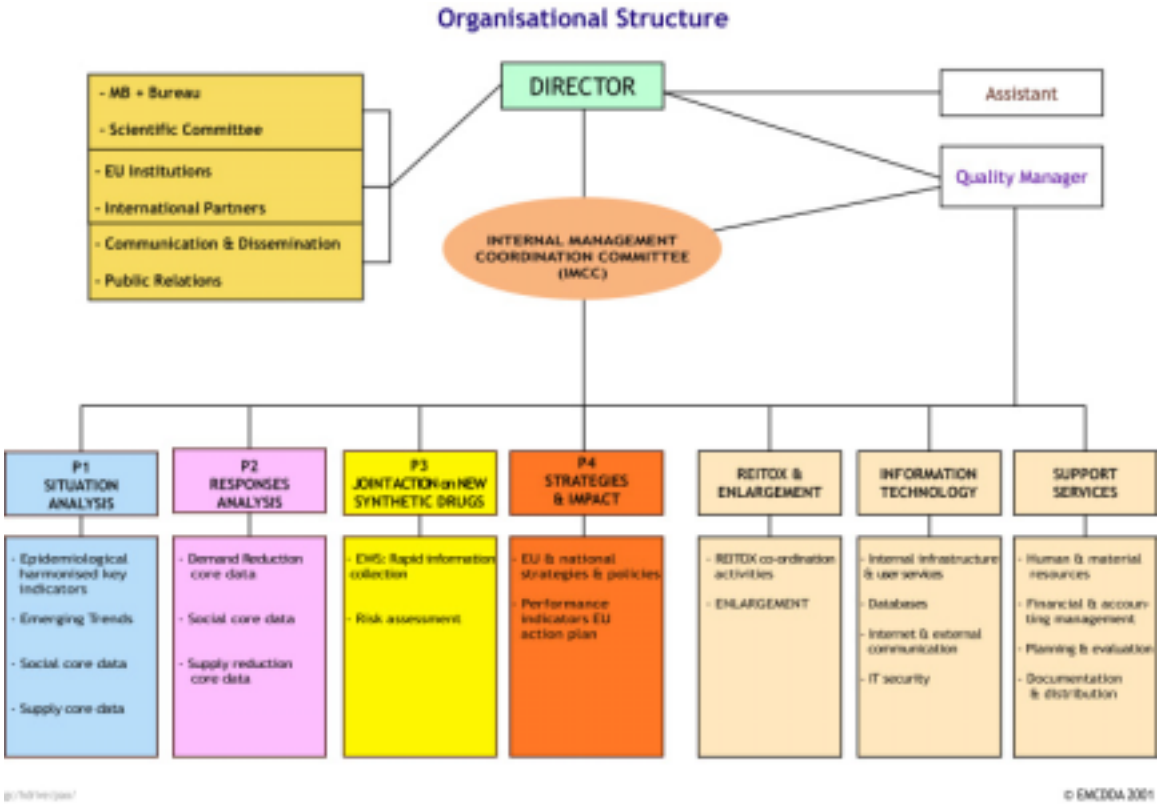
At the XXIX and XX CICAD-OAS Regular sessions in Washington and Caracas, a number of useful contacts were made relating *inter alia* to the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism implementation process and to the possibilities offered by the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean. Concerning this concrete framework, Executive Director attended its Third High Level Meeting in Cochabamba, where he addressed a lecture on the various possibilities of enhancing cooperation between the three regions. In the same perspective, the Executive Director attended a meeting convened by the Andean countries and the Spanish Authorities in Cartagena de Indias.

The EMCDDA also attended 70th Interpol General Assembly in Budapest, where discussions took place on the future implementation of the Cooperation Agreement between both organisations.

Finally, the EMCDDA was honoured in receiving a visit of President of Chile, Mr. Ricardo Lagos, in the margins of a State visit paid to Portugal. On this occasion, the Ambassador of Chile to Portugal, Mr. Belisario Velasco and Executive Director signed a Declaration of Intent concerning a number of joint cooperation activities.

Outputs

- Declaration of Intent between the Government of the Republic of Chile and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.
- Cochabamba Declaration of the Third High Level meeting of the Coordination and Cooperation Mechanism on Drugs between the EU, Latinamerica and the Caribbean.
- Executive Director Lecture on Exchange of Information and Experience: Collecting Information.


Organisational Structure
- MB + Bureau
- Scientific Committee
- EU Institutions
- International Partners
- Communication & Dissemination
- Public Relations
DIRECTOR
Assistant
Quality Manager
INTERNAL MANAGEMENT COORDINATION COMMITTEE (IMCC)
P1 SITUATION ANALYSIS
P2 RESPONSES ANALYSIS
P3 JOINT ACTION on NEW SYNTHETIC DRUGS
P4 STRATEGIES & IMPACT
REITOX & ENLARGEMENT
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
SUPPORT SERVICES
- Epidemiological harmonised key indicators
- Emerging Trends
- Social core data
- Supply core data
- Demand Reduction core data
- Social core data
- Supply reduction core data
- EWS: Rapid information collection
- Risk assessment
- EU & national strategies & policies
- Performance indicators EU action plan
- REITOX co-ordination activities
- ENLARGEMENT
- Internal infrastructure & user services
- Databases
- Internet & external communication
- IT security
- Human & material resources
- Financial & accounting management
- Planning & evaluation
- Documentation & distribution
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List of staff and functions

ACTIVITY		
Director	**G. Estievenart**	**AT/A**
Secretary	O. Kalomenidu	AT/C
Secretary	E. Costa	AT/C

Directors Office		
Assistant	K. Hernalsteen (50%)	F/A
Institutional Liaison	A. Wallon (40%)	AT/A
International Organisations	I. Vázquez Moliní (20%)	AT/A
Management Board Support	M. Blum (50%)	AT/B
Scientific Committee Support	L. Westberg (20%)	AT/B
Bureau de Passage	S. van Buggenhout	AT/C

Internal communication ; interface with member states audiences	G. Felgueiras	AT/A
Targeted information provider	G. Contestabile	AT/B
Media Relations and marketing	K. Robertson	AT/A
Publications	R. M. de Sousa	AT/A
Communication and dissemination support	M. J. Louro	AL
Communication and dissemination support	M. P. Koch	AL

Coordination manager	J. Bardolet	AT/A
Secretary	C. Reymão (50%)	AT/C

Quality manager	A. Tvedt	AUX

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY	**COORDINATOR**	
Monitoring of the situation (P1)	**R. Hartnoll**	**AT/A**
Secretary	M. Gomes	AT/C
Projects	**Manager**	
Prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population	J. Vicente (50%)	AT/A
Prevalence and patterns of problem drug use	L. Wiessing (50%)	AT/A
Emerging trends in drug use and drug related problems	D. Olszewski	AT/A
Drug related infectious diseases	L. Wiessing (50%)	AT/A
Drug related deaths and mortality among drug users	J. Vicente (50%)	AT/A
Drug treatment demand	L. Montanari (50%)	AT/A
Drug related crime	C. Carpentier (50%)	AT/A
Drug related social exclusion	C. Carpentier (25%)	AT/A
Global availability of illicit drugs	C. Carpentier (25%)	AT/A
Global availability of illicit drugs	I. Vázquez Moliní (30%)	AT/A
Data bases	N. Frost	AT/A
Scientific Assistance	M. Blum (50%)	AT/B
Technical Assistance		

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY	COORDINATOR	
Responses analysis (P2)	**M. Nilson**	**AT/A**
Secretary	S. Vicente	AL
Projects	**Manager**	
Prevention	G.Burkhart (50%)	AT/A
Recreational settings, party scene, pill testing	G. Burkhart (50%)	AT/A
Early health responses	P.P. Merino (50%)	AT/A
Availability of treatment	U. Solberg (50%)	INT
Prevention of drug related crime	P. P. Merino (50%)	AT/A
Social rehabilitation and reintegration	U. Solberg (50%)	INT
Prevention of overdose deaths and overdose management	D. Hedrich	AT/A
Prevention of infectious diseases	D. Hedrich	AT/A
Injecting rooms/Users' room	D. Hedrich	AT/A
Drug supply reduction	I. Vázquez Moliní (50%)	AT/A
Scientific Assistance and EDDRA	C. Menier	AT/B

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY	COORDINATOR	
Joint Action on New Synthetic Drugs (P3)	**A. Wallon (60%)**	**AT/A**
Secretary	C. Paisana	AL
Projects	**Manager**	
New synthetic drugs	L. Westberg (80%)	AT/B

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY	COORDINATOR	
Strategies and Impact (P4)	**New**	**AT/A**
Secretary	A. Moreira	AL
Projects	**Manager**	
National Strategies & Policies	D. Ballotta	AT/A
EU Strategies & Policies	P. Roux	AT/A
ELDD	B. Hughes	AT/A
National legislation	C. Martel	AT/A

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY	COORDINATOR	
REITOX and Enlargement	W. Götz	AT/A
Secretary Reitox	P. Parga	AL
Projects	**Manager**	
REITOX Network	F. Denecker	AT/B
REITOX data quality	L. Montanari (50%)	AT/A

ENLARGEMENT	A. Goosdeel	AT/A
Secretary Enlargement (Phare Budget)	C. Herédia	AL
Project Manager (Phare Budget)	R. Sedefov	AUX
Administrative assistance (Phare Budget)	L. Chu	AUX

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY	COORDINATOR	
Information technology	**P. Ribeiro**	**AT/A**
Secretary	A. Fragoso	AL
Main domains	**Manager**	
Databases and IT Acquisitions	M. Carvalhosa	AT/A
Online publications and Internet services	A. Classen	END
Firewall and Network	……..	
Windows NT servers	F. Pires	AT/A
PCS, Office Automation and IT Call Centre	P. Lammar	AUX

PROGRAMME/ACTIVITY	COORDINATOR	
Support services	**New**	**AT/A**
Secretary	C. Reymão (50%)	AT/C
Projects	**Manager**	
Human and Material Resources	**K. Hernalsteen (50%)**	**F/A**
Rights and Obligations	N. Bouvard	AT/B
HR files management	M. L. Rodrigues	AL
Training programme	F. Santoire (50%)	AUX
Social services	A. Van Mello	AT/C
Material resources	M. Mimoso	AT/B
Print Shop/Technical Services	N. Pombeiro	AL
Driver	J. M. Courela AL	
Mail	L. Gomes	AL
Reception	A. Almeida (60%)	AL
Financial and accounting management	New	AT/A
Accountant Assistant	P. Jonjic	AT/B
Financial Management	N. Monseur	AT/C
Financial Management	J. P. Nkansa	AT/B
Procedures and contracts	F. Santoire (50%)	AUX
Procedures and contracts	S. Feteira	AT/C
Planning and evaluation	D. Storti	AT/A
Budgetary planning and evaluation	G. de Castro	F/B
Documentation, archives, publications distribution and stockage		
Documentation research, Library and Archives	A. S. Duarte	AT/A
Documentation research, distribution and stockage	M. C. Cristobal	AT/B
Library support	N. Martins	AT/C
Distribution support	A. Almeida (40%)	AL