



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

2004



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

2004



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

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

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Foreword | 9 |
| Introduction | 11 |
| Chapter 1: Main achievements compared with the objectives of the 2004 work programme | |
| Priority 1 – Enlargement | 15 |
| Priority 2 – Consolidating the conditions for monitoring and analysis | 16 |
| Priority 3 – Implementing a data storage and retrieval system | 17 |
| Priority 4 – Streamlining reporting on the drug phenomenon | 18 |
| Chapter 2: Overview of activities by programme | |
| Monitoring the drug situation | 21 |
| Objectives of the programme | 21 |
| Activities and results | 22 |
| Monitoring responses to drug use | 24 |
| Objectives of the programme | 24 |
| Activities and results | 25 |
| Implementing the 1997 EU joint action on new synthetic drugs | 27 |
| Implementing the core tasks stipulated by the 1997 Joint action | 27 |
| Specific activities related to the four priority projects | 29 |
| Monitoring national and Community strategies and their impact | 30 |
| Objectives of the programme | 30 |
| Activities and results | 30 |
| Reitox and Enlargement | 32 |
| Objectives of the programme | 32 |
| Activities and results | 33 |
| Communication and dissemination | 35 |
| Publications | 35 |
| Media relations and marketing | 35 |
| Inter-institutional communication | 36 |
| Chapter 3: Supporting activities | |
| Administrative support | 39 |
| Planning, evaluation and legal matters | 39 |
| Human and material resources | 39 |
| Budget, financial and accounting management | 42 |
| Documentation | 48 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Information technology | 48 |
| IT infrastructures and services | 48 |
| Electronic dissemination systems | 49 |

Chapter 4: Statutory bodies

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| Management Board | 51 |
| Bureau | 52 |
| Scientific Committee | 52 |

Annexes

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Use of available resources (ABM presentation) | 54 |
| EMCDDA internal management and control system | 56 |
| Organisational chart | 58 |
| Outputs | 59 |
| Publications | 59 |
| Technical reports | 62 |
| Book chapters, and scientific articles | 63 |
| Participation in conferences and technical meetings organised | 66 |
| Members of the Management Board | 73 |
| Members of the Scientific Committee | 74 |

1996

1997

1998

1999

2000

2001

2002

2003

2004

2005

Foreword

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction has great pleasure in presenting its tenth General report of activities to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission and the Member States, following its adoption by the Management Board in June 2005.

The report provides a retrospective account of the EMCDDA's activities and accomplishments in 2004 at the start of its fourth three-year work programme (2004–2006) and ten years after its establishment in Lisbon.

The 2004–2006 work programme defines a flexible and phased framework in which to consolidate and develop the EMCDDA's achievements while taking into account the specific challenges posed by enlargement and allowing for the incorporation of EU priorities arising from a new strategy and action plan. It also keeps in step with the capabilities of Member States and Reitox national focal points to finance and undertake national work in the drugs' field. The operational objectives focus on two priorities – monitoring and thematic analysis of the drugs phenomenon. A series of accompanying objectives aim to improve the EMCDDA's effectiveness by increasing scientific standards and quality, evaluating the relevance of our objectives and outputs, gaining better visibility and recognition for the added value we provide, and better integrating our work with other European institutions and bodies in the field.

In 2004, enlargement was at the forefront of our work – with the early months spent fine tuning processes to accommodate the ten new Member States fully into EMCDDA activities on 1 May. I am pleased to say that thanks to the thorough preparatory work undertaken in preceding years – in particular the introduction of a new operating framework and revised reporting system and a range of institution and capacity building activities – that it turned out to be a smooth and successful transition.

The EMCDDA had been called upon by the Commission to assist with the evaluation of the EU action plan (2000–2004) by producing two 'snapshots' of the EU drug situation at the plan's start and close. These snapshots were designed to help trace trends between the two study points and shed light on the progress of the EU targets. 2004 culminated with the publication of the second 'snapshot' that provided valuable information with which to determine future strategic actions on drugs in the EU.

Relations with our EU partners were further intensified through collaboration with the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms, Rights, Justice and Home Affairs of the European Parliament on the presentation and launch of our Annual report. In a strategy to increase the impact and visibility of the report, we boosted the national component by inviting national representatives to the presentation where they were able to intervene on the content of the report alongside members of the Committee. We also encouraged Member States to organise simultaneous national events, and those that did so report positive results. Overall, this year's report was perceived as the best EMCDDA report ever, so our ongoing efforts to improve its quality and relevance for policy makers appear to be paying off.

At the end of 2004, we said goodbye to Georges Estievenart, Director of the EMCDDA since July 1994. Mr Estievenart led the Centre from its inception to the authoritative information centre it has become today. On behalf of the EMCDDA Management Board and staff I would

like to thank Mr Estievenart for his 10 years of investment and achievement for which he should feel proud. His vision will surely continue through the work of the EMCDDA for many years to come.

At the close of this challenging year, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the colleagues on the Management Board and the Bureau and staff of the Centre as well as the national focal point staff and members of the Scientific Committee for their constant support and dedication which has enabled the Centre to deliver the priorities defined and continue to improve its services and products.

Marcel Reimen

Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board

Introduction

Activity in 2004 concentrated on the first phase of implementation of the 2004–2006 work programme. In order to ensure that targets were met coherently across the agency, we defined four horizontal priorities: enlargement, consolidating conditions for monitoring and analysis, devising a data storage and retrieval system, and streamlining reporting.

Preparation for the arrival of the ten new Member States had been the focus of our work for some years with assistance provided through the Phare project 'Participation in the EMCDDA'. The Reitox Academy training sessions played an important role too in addressing the heterogeneity that accompanied enlargement by bringing together players, facilitating exchange of expertise and providing technical support to less experienced countries. I am pleased to say that these investments paid off and the integration went very smoothly. All grant agreements entered into force on 1 May 2004 and all new countries were incorporated into the data collection processes and into the Centre's 2004 outputs.

Also with enlargement in mind, a new Reitox reporting system had been developed jointly with the network and implementing this new system formed a second focus of our work in 2004. In particular, we concentrated on strengthening our capacity to deal with receiving and processing an expanded data set and also improving our capacity to steer reporting processes by offering technical support and quality feedback. Analytical skills were enhanced both at the EMCDDA and focal points through joint methodological work on key indicators and core data sets. The new reporting system has now become a stable framework for Reitox cooperation.

Devising a system for storing and retrieving quantitative and qualitative data in different formats is seen as a prerequisite to moving towards the output-driven, objective-focused approach defined in our 2004–2006 work programme. In 2004, work commenced on defining a services-oriented architecture for this system. Initial results included the deployment of a web content management application which facilitates the online publication of our results, and the development of online data capture interfaces for epidemiological data sets which facilitate the submission of data by the focal points. In 2005, work on this priority is expected to gather pace.

Our fourth priority for 2004 focused on streamlining our reporting of the drug problem and finding the most effective form for disseminating the information analysed. We concentrated on rationalising and improving EMCDDA communication products, particularly bearing in mind the need to reflect developments in an additional ten countries. The Annual report was restructured and the Statistical bulletin was introduced as a companion publication which presents the data sets and methodology that underpin the analysis in the report. The graphical representation of EMCDDA findings also received attention with the development of a tool that enables graphics to be tailored according to interest. A set of Country situation summaries was devised that provides a brief synopsis of up-to-date trends and core characteristics of the state of the national drug problem and responses to it, thereby filling another information gap that we had identified.

The EU action plan on drugs demonstrates the political commitment to developing effective responses to a shared problem and the EMCDDA had been involved in the evaluation process of the 2000–2004 action plan for some years. 2004 saw the culmination of the work with the publication of the report '1999–2004 Snapshot', achieved in collaboration with Europol. The report examines the level of achievement of the six political targets of the EU drug strategy and

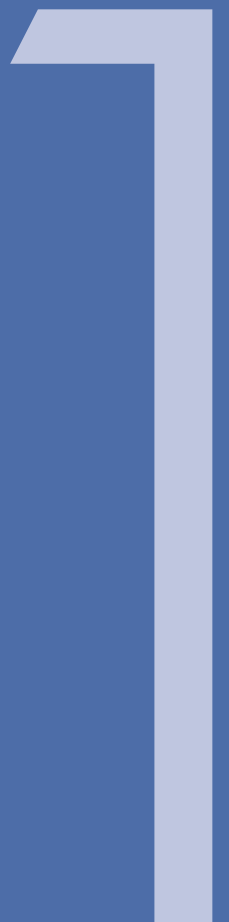
action plan during the period under consideration. The report was accompanied by ten thematic papers each addressing different aspects of activities in the drugs field in the Member States and EU during the period 2000–2004.

The year culminated with the launch of our Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway – our first ever consolidated report with data from 25 countries and published in 20 languages. We were able to present the report and its findings to the Committee on Citizens' Freedom and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs of the European Parliament prior to its launch in Brussels. National launches in several Member States served to heighten its visibility and impact.

The year 2004 was demanding on us all due to a considerable increase in work without an accompanying increase in resources. However, we are proud of what we managed to achieve and look forward to further improving our data collection and analysis methods in the coming year to deal more effectively with the enlarged data set we need to process. I take this opportunity to thank all those who contributed to the results accomplished.

Wolfgang Goetz

Director, EMCDDA



Chapter 1

Main achievements compared with the objectives of the 2004 work programme

The 2004–2006 work programme set out ambitious challenges and targets for the EMCDDA. In order to ensure that these targets were met across the agency, four horizontal priorities were identified for the 2004 work programme:

- to incorporate the acceding and the candidate countries into EMCDDA activities, particularly facilitating the exchange of expertise and providing support to less experienced performers;
- to consolidate the conditions for monitoring and analysis, with special attention to the implementation of the new Reitox reporting system;
- to define and set up a computer-based data storage and retrieval system for qualitative and quantitative information in different formats; and
- to streamline reporting on the drug phenomenon.

The activities of each EMCDDA programme were oriented towards contributing primarily to the implementation of the above-mentioned priorities which were organised in four cross-programme priority projects.

Priority 1 – Enlargement

The principal objective of the enlargement priority was to integrate the acceding countries into Reitox activities and its co-financing scheme. This objective was met and all grant agreements were approved and entered into force on 1 May 2004.

Another focus was to ensure that the enlargement countries were integrated into the data collection process (i.e. the inputs). National reports and standard tables were submitted by all new Member States except for Slovakia and quality feedback on their inputs was provided to each of them. Furthermore, an addendum to the grant agreements was awarded to Cyprus and Malta to accelerate implementation of the treatment demand indicator (TDI).

It was also important to integrate acceding and candidate countries into publications (i.e. the outputs). Data from the new Member States was integrated into all reports. For the first time, a consolidated Annual report with data from the 25 Member States was produced and also a Statistical bulletin. A set of country situation summaries was developed for the EMCDDA website which includes a brief overview of the drug situation in the Member States and a set of relevant links.

A special effort was made to give visibility to the new countries in communication and dissemination activities and particularly in the launch of the first consolidated Annual report where the EMCDDA provided technical support to the national launches in Cyprus, Malta and Hungary.

Steps were also taken to ensure that all new Member States participated fully in the statutory bodies.

Continued cooperation and assistance was provided to candidate countries. The final activity report of the Phare project 'Participation in the EMCDDA' was approved by the European Commission. The EMCDDA provided project management and financial management support to this project – a project that assisted greatly in preparing the new countries for participating in EMCDDA activities. A new Phare project, to be implemented in 2005 was approved by the European Commission for Bulgaria and Romania. And the EMCDDA received the first visit of a Croatian delegation in September, together with Polish regional coordinators. An agreement was also reached with TACIS for the organisation of a new Reitox Academy TACIS Foundation Course in Ankara in September 2004.

Priority 2 – Consolidating the conditions for monitoring and analysis

Under this priority, particular attention was paid to implementing the new Reitox reporting system. The elements that make up this package are the Reitox operating framework, Reitox reporting structure, Reitox reporting tools, and Reitox grant agreements.

The first main objective focused on strengthening EMCDDA capacity for receiving, processing and retrieving data from focal points and also improving the capacity of the EMCDDA to steer reporting processes by offering technical support and quality feedback.

The heads of focal points meetings, expert meetings and analytical workshops as well as Reitox Academy courses, workshops and national actions that had been planned took place. Reitox grant agreements were concluded and implemented with all 25 EU Member States. However, the number of national focal points that participated in the tasking process was not sufficient. For this reason, this exercise, which should have led to a three-year work programme for national focal points, was interrupted.

The new Reitox reporting structure has become the stable framework for Reitox cooperation as was expected. The analytical skills in focal points and the EMCDDA were further developed and the joint methodological developments of key indicators and core data sets continued. The progress made can be seen in the better quality of the national data and information inputs, assessed as such by the EMCDDA, and also in the perception of the Annual report, which the different target audiences considered to be the best ever.

The second main objective for this horizontal priority concentrated on enhancing the quality management of reporting, to improve data quality, comprehensiveness, reliability and comparability. To this end, the quality of inputs received at the end of 2003 was assessed and the results were discussed both bilaterally with national focal points and also during the May heads of focal points meeting. (For further details see the Reitox and Enlargement section of this report.) The new Member States that had provided their 2003 inputs as acceding countries were incorporated into the quality assessment process for the first time. For this reason, their reactions to the EMCDDA quality feedback were given special attention.

The reporting guidelines for 2005, including the ones for the new reporting tools and the selected issues, were prepared jointly with the national focal points throughout the year, further developed at a special meeting on reporting and approved in the November heads of focal points meeting. (Further details on this are given in the Reitox/Enlargement section of this report.)

The last objective of this priority was to improve non Reitox data collection schemes via networks and international organisations. Improvements included: a more lively formula for the

network meeting of the legal correspondents, with presentations made by national representatives on significant legal changes in 2004; and the user friendliness of the main ELDD products as well as streamlined updating facilities.

Data collection and exchange expanded with:

- the Commission in the framework of the EU action plan evaluation exercise (exchange of data on the targets related to supply reduction for the Snapshot);
- UNODC on information and data on laws and jurisprudences, crime and supply as well as on substance abuse treatment and care for women;
- WHO/EURO on health in prisons and mental health.

Cooperation was further intensified with the following European transnational networks:

- European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN);
- European Network of Social Inclusion and Health (ENSIH);
- European Network on Drug Services in Prison (ENDSP);
- Central and Eastern Europe Network on Drug Services in Prison (CEENDSP);
- WHO/EURO Network Health in Prisons (HIPPI);
- European Red Cross and Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS (ERNA).

Priority 3 – Implementing a data storage and retrieval system

Implementing a system for storing and retrieving quantitative and qualitative data in different formats is seen as a prerequisite to moving towards an output-driven, objective-focused approach. The development of such a system was set out as a key element in the 2004–2006 work programme.

The system will serve the strategic needs of the EMCDDA in data collection, information management and dissemination channels. It will integrate, as much as possible, the existing data collection tools, databases and web sites. From a technical point of view, it will be based on the EMCDDA IT infrastructure and reflect the methodological needs of handling the information sets required for the EMCDDA key task of reporting on the drug situation.

During 2004, work commenced on defining a services-oriented architecture. As part of this process, the EMCDDA information systems with Internet presence were consolidated through the deployment of a web content management application (CMA). Other development and procurement activities carried out to build the foundation for this project included: the definition of a sub project 'Knowledge Base (KB) Foundations Definition: Semantic WEB, EMCDDA Thesaurus, Taxonomy, Ontology'; the procurement and deployment of metadata service prototype to support the whole infrastructure; and the implementation of a prototype installation for a future information repository based on a native XML database (Software AG's Tamino).

Development of the online data capture interfaces commenced with the Epidemiological Information System on Drugs Data (EISDD). An online, server based, data entry system for one standard table was implemented and a second specified. New generation graphical tools for national managers supporting DSRS/KB formats comprise another sub project that was identified but still has to be started. Limited product evaluation was carried out on a documentation management service and variety of small exploratory prototypes covering possible application architectures, client tools, and document schema definition were also tested.

Priority 4 – Streamlining reporting on the drug phenomenon

This priority concentrated on rationalising and improving EMCDDA communication products and ensuring that the EMCDDA information and data resources were used effectively – the principal aim being to provide relevant and focused outputs for key target audiences (policy makers, EU bodies, specialists, media) on the drug phenomenon. In particular, a more integrated approach was sought reshaping the products' format and balance of content to better suit target audiences.

Emphasis was placed on integrating into EMCDDA outputs the increased amount of data collected and analysed as a result of enlargement. Language policy and the extent of products also had to be reviewed in this context.

A seminar was organised in Sintra to review the annual reporting exercise and to define the products resulting from it. It was decided that a restructured Annual report outlining new developments by drug, complemented by chapters covering transversal issues (such as prevention, treatment and crime) would lend clarity to the publication. The graphical representation of EMCDDA findings also received attention with the development of a tool that enables data in graphics to be tailored to requirements.

The contents of the first-ever Statistical bulletin were also defined. The bulletin is intended as a companion publication to the report and provides a complementary information source. It supplies the user with the data tables collated by the EMCDDA from the information submitted by the national focal points Reitox network. These tables constitute the epidemiological basis on which the report is written and are frequently referenced by it. In addition to the tables of data and the accompanying graphics, the bulletin gives detailed technical commentaries, notes and descriptions.

Country situation summaries were also devised. The purpose of these summaries is to provide policy-makers, researchers, journalists and the general public with a brief synopsis of up-to-date data, trends and core characteristics of the state of the national drug problem and responses to it. The summaries also include selected links, facilitating access to other national information sources provided by the EMCDDA and its partners. All country situation summaries were produced by the EMCDDA in collaboration with the Reitox focal points.

The most comprehensive annual reporting package to date was launched in November comprising of: the streamlined Annual report in 20 languages (printed publication and online interactive website); the Statistical bulletin website; and the Country situation summaries.

Another focus of this priority was to improve the structure and content of the EMCDDA websites. A content management application (CMA) was developed to facilitate authoring of new content and to streamline navigation and style elements. The contents of the various websites were transferred and organised in a more user friendly and accessible structure that gives better visibility to EMCDDA work results and provides a more cohesive picture of the drugs problem. Work commenced on developing thematic sub sites as an additional outlet for the quantitative and qualitative information collected and analysed.

Thematic, topic-based products (policy briefings, scientific and technical papers) were produced (see Annex on outputs) as well as the '1999-2004 EU Snapshot' accompanied by 10 thematic papers.

2

Chapter 2

Overview of activities by programme

Monitoring the drug situation

Objectives of the programme

The central objective of this programme is to provide a reliable analysis of the nature and dynamics of the European drug situation. This task requires ongoing work to improve the quality and comparability of information on illicit drug use. The activities of the programme therefore are split between analytic and developmental tasks.

Analytic tasks focus on the synthesis of data from ongoing monitoring exercises and focused research studies to provide the basis for a European analysis of drug trends. To support this, developmental work is conducted with Member States to establish comparable methods for monitoring drug use in key areas (indicators) and to engage with national experts in an ongoing process of improving data quality and reliability. Many of the ongoing responsibilities of the programme reflect these needs and, to date, five key indicators have been formally adopted by the Member States⁽¹⁾. Progress has also been made in developing reporting standards for core data on social indicators, such as crime and supply, youth and youth trends.

The specific aims of the programme can be summarised as follows:

- to provide an overview of the drug situation in the EU, based on collection and analysis of the best available data on drug use, supply and 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 the five harmonised key 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 assess its implications for public health and social policies on drugs;
- to enhance the analytical insights that are provided by the data by placing them in a broader EU context;
- 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 level.

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

Activities and results

Overview of the drug situation

Epidemiological data from national reports and other sources concerning 29 countries (all Member States of the European Union, candidate countries and Norway) were analysed and synthesised to provide a comprehensive overview of epidemiological data for the EMCDDA's 2004 Annual report. In 2004, the Annual report was reshaped to a more integrated approach, with chapters by topics and drugs, including data from various areas of the data collection. The programme contributed to the overview of the drug situation, chapters 3 to 8 (cannabis, amphetamine-type stimulants, LSD and other synthetic drugs, cocaine and crack cocaine, heroin and injecting drug use, treatment, crime and prison issues) and to the selected issues on 'Cannabis problems in context – understanding the increase in European treatment demands' and 'Co-morbidity'.

Preparatory work was undertaken to assemble the necessary information for the key issues that will be addressed in the 2005 Annual report. This included a review of the research literature on buprenorphine. The guidelines for 2005 national reports were revised on treatment demand and buprenorphine, gender differences and developments in drug use within recreational settings.

The programme set up and coordinated the first issue of the EMCDDA's Statistical bulletin, available as an online publication. The bulletin is a companion publication to the EMCDDA's Annual report and provides a complementary information source. It supplies the user with the data tables collated by the EMCDDA from the information submitted by the Reitox network. These tables constitute the epidemiological basis on which the Annual report is written and are frequently referenced by it. In addition to the tables of data and the accompanying graphics, the bulletin provides detailed technical commentaries, notes and descriptions.

An analysis of the drug situation was also prepared (in collaboration with other departments of the EMCDDA) to support the reflection made in the Snapshot document prepared to assist the Commission with the progress made in achieving the targets set in the EU action plan (2000–2004).

Improving data comparability and quality – five key epidemiological indicators

The data collected, validated and processed for the Annual report were incorporated in the Epidemiological Information System on Drug Data (EISDD). Work has begun on defining and setting up a computer-based data storage and retrieval system for qualitative and quantitative information in different formats. A first test for implementing this online interface for data collection for the Centre was made with standard table 1 (population surveys).

Work continued in 2004 on the promotion and implementation of the five key harmonised indicators of drug prevalence and health consequences, in collaboration with the Member States. This included the organisation of annual EU-level expert groups on each indicator (see Annex on Technical meetings).

In 2004, particular attention was given to the acceding and the candidate countries in these activities, in the framework of the enlargement of the EU, facilitating the exchange of expertise and providing them with specific support, either through the means of workshops organised jointly with the annual expert meetings on the key indicators or through capacity development training sessions, the so-called 'Reitox Academy workshops', with national focal points. Reitox Academy workshops took place in Lisbon on 'Methods of infectious diseases surveillance among IDUs' and in Ljubljana on 'Problem drug use estimates'.

A project report on the analysis of the EMCDDA databank of surveys on drug use was delivered. A workshop with new Member States and candidate countries was organised to develop additional instruments for data collection on toxicology. An update of the drug-related deaths standard protocol was elaborated in consultation with the European expert group. A project report on 'Assistance to the EMCDDA in data collection on drug-related deaths following the EMCDDA protocol for the key indicator' was finalised. Final reports on a protocol for screening in drug treatment and analysis of behavioural data were received in the area of drug-related infectious diseases. Guidelines on incidence estimation were updated and project reports on 'Synthetic estimation of problem drug use prevalence in the EU' and 'Estimating incidence of problem drug use in the EU' were finalised.

A small expert working group met to consider the further development of the problem drug use indicator in the context of the changing nature of the EU drug situation. These deliberations led to a technical paper and discussion at the full expert working group of the problem drug use indicator. Work is ongoing to broaden this indicator to better reflect polydrug use and patterns of non opiate based problem drug use.

Cooperation

There has been cooperation with other European and international bodies, including:

- the drugs coordination unit of the European Commission for coordination of legal matters. The EMCDDA contributed to the evaluation of the EU action plan (2000–2004) by the European Commission with a Snapshot report on situation and responses before and after the EU drugs strategy to measure the progress achieved in this period of time, and to examine the areas where efforts need to be increased;
- Eurostat and Sanco (DG Public Health – health monitoring) of the European Commission. Activity was continued, in particular in the area of population surveys, drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users, and drug-related infectious diseases;
- the UNODC (United Office on Drugs and Crime) for streamlining international reporting, treatment demand and development of international epidemiological systems, and for collaboration and coordination on activities related to drug-related data on crime and supply;
- WHO (World Health Organisation), for drug-related deaths, treatment demand and drug-related infectious diseases indicators;
- The Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe, on indicator development and polydrug use;
- Europol for crime and supply data;
- EuroHIV and UNAIDS for the drug-related infectious diseases indicator;
- ONDCP, SAMHSA and CICAD, which participated in a meeting of international organisations to analyse treatment demand data.

Developmental areas

Data collected on crime, prison, global situation on production/trafficking, seizures, price, purity were analysed. An EU expert meeting and a Reitox Academy workshop were organised on 'Crime and supply-related data'. A small expert meeting on drug availability in population surveys was also organised, which contributed to establishing draft guidelines for a module of drug availability for population surveys. A scientific paper was produced on ethnicity and drug use.

Emerging trends in drug use and drug problems continued to be reviewed, with particular emphasis on youth trends. A review of drugs research on youth in the new Member States was drafted, and a new standard table for youth surveys set up. Youth media were monitored on an ongoing basis, and a report on youth media was drawn up. A database on European Youth Epidemiology (EYE) was developed for social research. Collaboration with the ESPAD project (the European School Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) was intensified, and data from school surveys analysed for the 2004 Annual report.

Dissemination of results

An edition of the Drugs in focus policy briefing was prepared on the topic 'Overdose – a major cause of avoidable death among young people'. An overview of cannabis potency in Europe was published in the Insights series.

A scientific monograph was published on Hepatitis C and injecting drug use. This publication provides the first European data on epidemiological trends in injecting drug users, presents modelling results that give early indications on which interventions could be the most effective at the population level, as well as estimates of the future costs of healthcare, which of these costs are avoidable, and the cost-effectiveness of existing interventions such as needle and syringe exchange and methadone treatment.

Members of the programme contributed to a number of scientific conferences and technical meetings where the European drug situation was discussed.

Monitoring responses to drug use

Objectives of the programme

The main objective of this programme is to collect analyse and disseminate information on national policies, availability and quality of interventions and services related to:

- prevention of drug use, including universal and selective prevention;
- harm reduction responses to the drug situation, i.e. prevention of infectious diseases and acute overdose deaths;
- drug-related treatment and social reintegration, including co-morbidity;
- prevention of drug-related crime, in particular assistance to drug users in prisons and alternatives to prison;
- interdiction measures, measures against diversion of chemicals under control and information on anti-money laundering activities.

The focus of work in 2004 was to improve and consolidate the quality of information through specific reporting instruments. Quality control and feedback, training and competence development, particularly in the evaluation of interventions, were other aspects of work in 2004 on quality assurance. Accordingly, the final outcomes were more and better online and paper reports, publications and thematic analyses, as well as presentations in different fora.

Activities and results

Data collection

Structured questionnaires on community-based prevention (SQ 25), selective prevention (SQ 26), drug-related treatment (SQ 27), social reintegration (SQ 28) and the reduction of acute drug-related deaths (SQ 29) were adopted for the Reitox reporting system after a thorough assessment process, including meetings with national focal points.

A structured questionnaire on alternatives to prison for drug using offenders was prepared through a meeting of experts. Work on a new thematic area, low-threshold services for drug users, continued with the organisation of an expert meeting 'Quality management in low-threshold services for drug users: tools, quality and coverage'.

A survey was carried out in the EU 15 Member States and Norway to monitor social and health policies, measures and actions targeting drug users in prisons by the Cranstoun Drug Services and the European Network on Drugs and HIV/Aids Services in Prisons (ENDSP). A second survey in the 10 new EU Member States was launched with a contract awarded to the German Wissenschaftliches Institut der Ärzte Deutschlands (WIAD), and cooperation with the WHO/EURO on information collection on health in prisons commenced.

An expert meeting on cannabis supply reduction was organised as a contribution to the upcoming cannabis monograph.

The programme also contributed to the evaluation of national reports. The data and quality indicators on universal school-based prevention (intensity, quality control, evidence base, delivery mode) in Member States and candidate countries were consolidated.

A glossary on terms used in the guidelines and instruments in the responses area was being assembled with the objective to standardise the terminology, both within the EMCDDA and for its partners.

The programme cooperated with Reitox and other programmes to streamline information collection within the Centre and contributed to the preparation of online questionnaire tools and the development of an electronic data collection and retrieval system.

European Database on Drug Demand Action (EDDRA)

Performance indicators and targets and a quality assurance plan for the EDDRA database were implemented. Extensive work was done to assure quality control of new EDDRA entries and updating of existing ones. The new Member States were supported and encouraged to contribute to EDDRA activities with assistance from other members in the Reitox network. There are now national EDDRA managers in all of the new Member States and Romania.

The main focus of the EDDRA annual coordination meeting was to update the questionnaire tool and a draft version is complete. A new classification model for EDDRA entries was also developed.

During 2004, a marketing plan for EDDRA was implemented, the EDDRA website was updated using the content management tool and extensive new features were added: quick searches, country lists and recent updates. EDDRA is expecting its 500th entry at the beginning of 2005. In 2004, EDDRA received a total of 100 files of which 60 were new projects and 40 were project updates (compared to 103 files in 2003 of which 88 were new projects and 25 updates). So it is clear that this year the focus has been on improving the quality of project entries. A first entry has been received from the Czech Republic and entries from other new

Member States are in the pipeline. Over 12 months, the number of monthly site visits to EDDRA increased by 549%, the number of monthly visitors increased by 463% and visitors who visit the site more than once a month have increased by 320%. The total number of monthly page views increased by 168% and the average visit length increased by 50%.

Dissemination of results

Annual reporting

The Reitox national reports 2003 as well as standard tables and structured questionnaires were processed and analysed for the EMCDDA annual reporting exercise. In specific cases, information from other sources was collected, classified and analysed. Data in the EU and international partners' databases on interdiction measures, measures against diversion of chemicals under control and information on anti-money laundering activities were also selected and analysed.

Texts, tables and graphics were drafted for the Annual report printed and online versions, the selected issue on Co-morbidity was drafted and the programme contributed to the selected issue on Cannabis. Online tables for the 2004 Annual report included an analysis of the coverage, quality control and contents of universal school-based prevention and selective prevention. They gave an improved comparative overview on the degree of development and evidence base of drug prevention in Member States according to several variables.

Evaluation of EU action plan

The final evaluation of the EU action plan (2000–2004) included data on responses, for example an analysis of coverage of needle exchange and trends 2000–2004. A contribution was made to the specific paper on drug using offenders in the EU which was included in the evaluation.

Websites

The responses area of the EMCDDA website was thoroughly revised and updated. A range of reports, online articles, tables and graphics, as well as external links were put on the web. Best practice documentation piloting a hepatitis resource bank is under development. In the Reitox country profiles, additional detailed prevention country profiles were added. Work on the Evaluation Instrument Bank (EIB) continued. It now contains more than 250 evaluation instruments and the visits to the site increased from 3 000 page views in February to 50 000 in November.

Training

The structures for an online training module on prevention programming and evaluation for the EMCDDA website were developed with training strategies and material for training related to EDDRA and evaluation. Seven intensive training seminars on programming and evaluation were held in Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Cooperation with external partners

The EMCDDA was asked to cooperate with the European Commission, DG Sanco to prepare a call for tender to evaluate the implementation of the Council Recommendation on the prevention and reduction of health-related harm associated with drug dependence of 18 June 2003. Over the next two years, EMCDDA data on reduction of drug-related harm will be extensively used for an inventory on the implementation of a number of concrete measures as recommended by the Council.

The partnership with WHO/EURO expanded substantially, particularly in the areas of health in prisons and mental health. Preparation of a specific work programme as an annex to the WHO/EURO and EMCDDA Memorandum of Understanding from 1999 commenced.

Other partnerships included:

- expert panel to UNODC publication 'Substance abuse treatment and care for women: case studies and lessons learned' (2003–2004);
- membership in the Task Force of the WHO/EURO Network Health in Prisons (HIPPP);
- membership in the Pompidou Group platform on ethics;
- advisory committee of European Network of Social Inclusion and Health (ENSIH) Correlation Project (2005–2007);
- membership in the European Network on Drug Services in Prison (ENDSP) and Central and Eastern Europe Network on Drug Services in Prison (CEENDSP) steering groups
- expert in the European drug abuse prevention trial for the implementation of the first European controlled trial on school-based prevention.

Implementing the 1997 EU joint action on new synthetic drugs

The activities implemented by the programme in 2004 were in accordance with the 2004–2006 work programme's key priorities and operational objectives. All activities were designed and implemented in order to deliver the expected outputs/results in the best possible way. In 2004, the programme approach was twofold:

- to ensure timely implementation of all core tasks as stipulated by the 1997 Joint action on new synthetic drugs, in particular, the early warning system (EWS) on new synthetic drugs (art. 3);
- to implement specific activities in order to contribute to the achievement of the four horizontal/cross programme priority projects of the Centre.

Implementing the core tasks stipulated by the 1997 Joint action

Permanent collection, analysis and exchange of information on new synthetic drugs through the European (Reitox) early warning system is a core EMCDDA task assigned by the 1997 Joint action (art. 3). This is being done in close cooperation with Europol, which ensures relevant complementary information through its network of national units.

In 2004, more than 25 substances were actively monitored in the framework of the Reitox early warning system. These include the nine substances that have been risk assessed since 1998 as well as a number of substances on which the EMCDDA has obtained information with different levels of evidence and danger – among them substances from three major groups: phenethylamines, tryptamines and piperazines.

In 2004, the Member States submitted 17 formal notifications on new drugs to the EMCDDA. The notified substances were followed up through analysis and rapid dissemination of appropriate information to all partners i.e. the national focal points (NFP), Europol, London-based EMEA and the Commission. Consequently, the relevant new compounds were added to the list of actively monitored substances for further collection of information and subsequent analysis. Nevertheless, no scientific risk assessment on new drugs was carried out in 2004,

since due to the lack of sufficient evidence of public health or social risks, the EMCDDA and Europol did not request the Commission and the Council to authorise a risk assessment of new substances.

Furthermore, based on regular and ad hoc reports submitted by the Member States through the early warning system, the Joint action programme made information readily available to partners through updating the existing information sheets (substance profiles) on new synthetic drugs, creating new sheets and providing structured feedback and summarised information. In addition, where available, analytical details on new substances were provided to all NFPs in order to assist their laboratory networks. At the same time the enriched and restructured information on new substances was prepared for incorporation into the future database on new drugs (see EDND below).

As in previous years, the early warning system functioned proactively and, in some potentially risky and hazardous instances from a public health perspective, beyond the legal scope of the Joint action. Thus the EWS collected, analysed and distributed information on known drugs, which are already under international control. For example, information was collected and disseminated concerning: a major incident of about 60 intoxications, including two unconfirmed death cases (in four EU Member States – Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and France) with cocaine containing high percentage of unusual and potentially hazardous adulterant – atropine; a number (approximately 100) of fentanyl intoxications and four suspected death cases in Estonia; appearance of a highly potent amphetamine-derivate – DOB (brolamfetamine) in Ireland and in the Czech Republic where it involved one death case. On all these occasions, the EWS demonstrated that it is highly operational, flexible and well equipped to detect and rapidly respond (in real time) to potential public health threats and emerging drugs phenomena. In all these instances, the Member States concerned have undertaken to release alerts to their respective networks, public health authorities or in some cases to the general public.

In December 2004, the Joint action programme organised its 4th annual EWS workshop with the participation of the early warning system correspondents from the Member States, Norway, the candidate countries as well as the European Commission, Europol and the EMEA. The main objective of the meeting was to prepare the network for implementation of the extended scope of the impending new Council Decision to replace the 1997 Joint action through revision of the EWS reporting tools (in particular, the EMCDDA/Europol reporting form and EWS progress reports). The final prototype of the EMCDDA's information system – website and database – on new drugs (EDND) was also presented and discussed during the workshop. Furthermore, the workshop enhanced the networking between the EWS partners at European level and the extension of the system to the new Member States and candidate countries.

In order to increase the knowledge of the national EWS correspondents in scientific matters related to different properties of synthetic drugs, a component on new drugs was defined and integrated into the Reitox Academy training programme. The Joint action programme, in cooperation with Reitox Coordination and the Lithuanian Drug Control Department, organised an intensive course specifically designed to provide high-level technical training to more than 30 experts from 19 Member States and candidate countries in order to enhance their daily practice, on 25–26 October 2004 in Vilnius. The course took place in the Lithuanian Parliament and was opened by the Minister of Health and Chairman of State Drug Control Commission. Evaluation showed that the training was highly successful and beneficial to all participants. A training CD ROM has been made available to all NFPs.

Finally, the programme team actively contributed and provided regular feedback to the Commission and the Horizontal Drugs Group of the Council for definition and drafting of the text of the new Council Decision on the information exchange, risk assessment and control on new psychoactive substances to replace the 1997 Joint action on new synthetic drugs.

Specific activities related to the four priority projects

Enlargement: incorporate new Member States and candidate countries

In 2004, the programme initiated the formal participation of the ten new Member States in the collection and exchange of information phase of the 1997 Joint action (art. 3). To enhance this, (self-)assessment of the national early warning systems in the new Member States was launched and completed. Based on the conclusions of the assessment, customised technical assistance at national level was provided. Missions took place to support the national EWSs in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Romania.

Consolidate conditions for monitoring/analysis

The process of adapting the EWS monitoring and reporting capacities in view of the new Council Decision, which extends scope to all new psychoactive (new narcotic and new psychotropic substances alike) was initiated through a meeting of an ad hoc working group to assist in the revision of the EWS reporting tools. Furthermore, a meeting took place to examine the feasibility for extending operation of the EWS towards the implementation of an early information function i.e. to include identification and monitoring of new trends in drug use. This was done in cooperation with the Euro-Trend project (coordinated by the French OFDT), the P1 programme and Reitox coordination.

Define and set computer-based data storage and retrieval system

By the end of 2004, the European database on new drugs (EDND) – website and database – had been conceptualised and prototyped. An external contractor had been selected and work was in progress to create an evidence-based database, which will be dynamically linked to a newly created extranet. The database will provide access to the specific information collected through the European-wide EWS and the risk assessments of new synthetic drugs as produced by the EMCDDA's Scientific Committee. An information system assistant was recruited to maintain the operational environment and services of the information system.

Reporting on drug phenomenon

To increase the focus on new synthetic drugs in the 2004 Annual report, the Joint action programme prepared a specific sub-chapter (in Chapter 4 Amphetamine-type stimulants, LSD and other synthetic drugs). Furthermore, two publications which included the four risk assessment reports carried out at the end of 2003 were prepared and released as follows: (a) Report on the risk assessment of 2C-I 2C-T-2 and 2C-T-7 in the frame of the Joint action on new synthetic drugs; (b) Report on the risk assessment of TMA-2 in the frame of the Joint action on new synthetic drugs.

Monitoring national and Community strategies and their impact

Objectives of the programme

The work of this programme aims to monitor and describe policies, their framework and their relevant context; to contribute to policy analysis; and to contribute to policy evaluation. Over the last few years, two main groups of activities have been developed in order to achieve this.

Monitoring and analysis activities concentrate on coordination mechanisms, national strategies, European and national legislation, public expenditure and evaluation schemes and tools. The second group of transversal activities focus on coordinating and designing the EMCDDA's contribution to the evaluation of the EU action plan.

Activities and results

Monitoring and analysing policies

Under this area, 2004 has mainly seen the consolidation and continuation of work already launched in earlier years.

Conceptualisation work continued in the area of public expenditure – though at a moderate pace as the demands of dealing with this extremely complex issue as well as a restriction on resources left little room for developmental activities. No expert meeting could be organised in this area, and despite the late recruitment of a new staff member who dedicated part of his time to this project and helped to speed up progress in this field, the appropriate scientific strategy (possible scope of data collected, methodology for harmonised data collection, time interval for collection, etc.) is still being worked out. Despite these constraints, however, a valuable report on drugs-related public expenditure by Member States was produced and transmitted to the European Commission as background information for the evaluation of the EU drug strategy.

In the area of coordination and strategies, work focused on obtaining a more comprehensive and detailed picture of these policy instruments. In order to rationalise and thus improve data collection processes and data quality in this field, a structured questionnaire (SQ) on policy and institutional frameworks was conceived, developed and assessed by experts and focal points. (This SQ will be tested in 2005 by the Reitox network.) A first step towards a better understanding of coordination mechanism practices was also achieved through commissioning an external study that in 2005 will collate data and review evidence on the identification of various, appropriate conditions for effective implementation of coordination. More ad hoc thematic reports (Legal status of drug use study) and scientific articles (on cannabis control for *Toxicodipendencia*, PT; on drugs expenditure for *Addiction*, UK) were also an integral part of this policy-focused project.

As regards the projects on European and national legislation, a key activity in this programme, there was fine-tuning and improvement of data presented in the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD). The management of the network of legal correspondents was also enhanced: the network meeting formula was improved and data collection and study revision/updating processes were streamlined. This was done with a view to extending the scope of the legal thematic areas covered by ELDD (including EU and EC legal instruments), to improving the capacity of ELDD to respond rapidly to a growing number of ad hoc requests from its audiences (mainly policy makers and media, but also researchers and professionals) and to coping more efficiently with the increase in workload (in particular with regard to updating

information within ELDD) resulting from the inclusion of 10 new Member States. More efficient exploitation of the legal information already available in ELDD was also targeted and several studies focusing on specific areas/topics were published or prepared (Legal status of drug use study, reports for the UK on legal status of khat and mushrooms, 2 overview tables on drugs and the Internet and syringe exchange). A great step forward has been made in the area of European legislation, with the publication of the 'EU legislation section' in the ELDD web site, offering a comprehensive overview of EU and EC legal instruments in the field of drugs. This website section dedicated to EU level information goes hand in hand with the release of a study establishing the state of the art of EU and EC legislation on drugs (to be published at the beginning of 2005). Several ad hoc working documents requested internally and by some of the EMCDDA's audiences were also drafted (for instance, on Russia, on the North-African countries, and on the North/South regulation).

In most of the areas covered by the projects above, a great deal of effort was directed at improving the programme's contribution to the Annual report, concentrating on new developments and focusing on fresh issues for which the Centre has collated sufficient information to elaborate interesting retrospective overviews. This can be illustrated in the field of treatment and social rehabilitation, where an overview on quality assurance mechanisms in drug-related treatment was published, giving for the first time an insight into the assessment of treatment quality in Europe. Also worth noting is the Evaluation Instruments Bank (EIB), which has become a routine activity of the treatment project, leading to one of the most popular EMCDDA outputs: in this respect, a number of new evaluation instruments were traced, assessed, and published on the EIB website. Subsequently, the page views rose from between 3 000 and 6 000 in the beginning of the year to between 20 000 and 50 000 at the end of the year. Work to streamline harmonised data collection tools was also carried out, and two Structured questionnaires – one on social rehabilitation and one on treatment – were tested by experts and finally adopted by the Reitox network as part of the data collection instrument package for 2005. This was a necessary step to pave the way towards the collection of more structured qualitative information, and therefore towards better evidence-based reporting on two crucial drug policy areas.

Contribution to the evaluation of the EU action plan (2000–2004)

The second group of activities are transversal activities reflected in the EMCDDA matrix. In this respect, the programme was responsible for coordinating and designing the EMCDDA contribution to the evaluation of the EU action plan.

Throughout 2004, the programme worked hard to raise awareness among its target audience on the usefulness of evaluating drug policies and interventions. The most noteworthy accomplishments to promote good practice and disseminate technical and methodological recommendations in this area included the organisation of a specific Reitox Academy, the publication of a policy briefing on the evaluation of the EU action plan, active participation in the workshop on this matter in the Dublin Conference organised by the Irish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, commissioning a study on evaluation mechanisms in some Member States and drafting a selected issue of the 2004 Annual report on national evaluation.

Above all, the programme contributed to constructing the final evaluation process managed by the Commission. 2004, the final year for implementing the EU action plan (2000–2004), was a period of solid achievement in the field of evaluation.

One of the main products was the '1999–2004 Snapshot' report achieved in collaboration with Europol and other EMCDDA programmes. This report examines the level of achievement of the

six political targets of the EU drug strategy and action plan during the period under consideration. The report was delivered to the European Commission in June 2004 as a direct contribution to its Communication on the evaluation of the EU action plan ^(?).

Ten thematic papers accompanied the report each addressing different aspects of activities in the Member States and EU in the drugs field in the period 2000–2004: Main lessons from investigation of evaluation in the drug policy field; Drug strategies and action plans; Coordination of drug policy; Public expenditure on drugs; Legislative activity; Drug law and young people; Drug-using offenders; Legal responses to new synthetic drugs; Evolution of EU budget lines on drugs; Drug provisions in EC external agreements. As such, the coordination of the EMCDDA's contribution to the evaluation of the EU action plan and the drafting and/or supervision of the 10 thematic papers represented the bulk of the programme's work programme in 2004.

The Snapshot reports and thematic papers were presented to the Horizontal Drugs Group of the Council upon the release of the Communication on the evaluation of the EU action plan, and have, as a whole, certainly contributed to the inter-institutional debate leading to the adoption by the European Council (16–17 December 2004) of the EU drugs strategy (2005–2012), which will be included in the Hague Programme and which will serve as a framework for the future EU action plan to be tabled by the European Commission in the course of the first semester of 2005.

The programme continued to respond promptly to policy makers needing information and analysis on any issue of scientific and policy interest. It has therefore maintained its efforts to develop the specific expertise that allows it to provide, on request, transversal and policy-focused added value to EMCDDA activities and products.

Reitox and Enlargement

Objectives of the programme

In 2004, five main objectives were identified:

- to manage and further develop the Reitox network of EMCDDA partners according to the 'Operating framework of the Reitox system';
- to assess the quality of the reports, data and information received at the end of 2003, further improving the EMCDDA's quality assurance approach and developing guidelines for 2005 national reporting;
- to draft and publish country situation summaries for the 25 EU Member States and Norway;
- to define and implement a capacity building programme according to the needs of the national focal points and the EMCDDA's scientific programmes;
- to manage the integration of the new EU Member States into the EMCDDA work and bodies and assist the European Commission in moving forward negotiations with Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey towards EMCDDA membership.

^(?) COM (2004) 707 final available at http://europa.eu.int/pol/justice/index_en.htm

Activities and results

Reitox network development

The formal integration, on 1 May 2004, of the 10 new EU Member States into the cooperation, information and data flow system between the national focal points and the different EMCDDA programmes had been prepared for several years and therefore worked smoothly. Meetings of heads of focal points, including all 29 partner countries, the Commission and the relevant EMCDDA programmes, took place in Lisbon (2 meetings) and in Warsaw. Furthermore, the participation of national focal point experts in numerous technical and scientific meetings and Reitox Academies was organised.

In 2004, more national focal points provided the EMCDDA with their national reports and data on time than in previous years. Nevertheless the unsatisfactory way many national focal points dealt with the agreed September and October deadlines for their inputs to the EMCDDA still hampered the timely production of EMCDDA key outputs, namely of the Annual report and the Statistical bulletin.

After having received the final implementation reports and external audit reports, all 2003 grant agreements were completed through the execution of the final payments. In May 2004, the new EU Member States also became eligible for Reitox grants. Therefore, in 2004, the number of grant agreements with national focal points increased from 15 to 25.

From 2004 onwards, the Reitox cooperation between the EMCDDA and its partner countries should have been given an additional basis – the three-year NFP work programme. However, due to limited resources and organisational problems, a majority of national focal points did not establish their national programmes. Given these shortcomings and taking into consideration that the grant agreements already contain a clear description of the requested NFP outputs, the EMCDDA accepted in the November 2004 heads of focal points meeting to interrupt this tasking exercise and to postpone a final decision until the entry into force of the recasted founding Council Regulation. The latter is supposed to provide a revised definition of the Reitox network and the role of the national focal points.

Quality

The quality of the 2003 national reports and the other data and information inputs was assessed at the beginning of 2004 and in May 2004 the national focal points of all old and new Reitox partner countries received their detailed quality feedbacks, which, in most cases, were discussed bilaterally. An overview of the different input qualities received was provided at the May heads of focal points meeting.

In October 2004, most national focal points met with the EMCDDA for a special meeting on pertinent reporting and quality assurance issues. The discussions focused on initial experiences with the implementation of the new 'Reitox reporting structure', the EMCDDA proposal for the guidelines for 2005 reporting, and a review of the current quality assurance approach for national reports, standard tables and structured questionnaires.

The main part of the reporting guidelines is updated and improved year-on-year, but new selected issues are added annually, which the EMCDDA identifies on the basis of proposals from the national focal points and EMCDDA staff. At the November heads of focal points meeting the reporting guidelines for 2005, including the ones for the selected issues, were adopted. At the end of 2004, a new questionnaire to be filled out by the EMCDDA project managers when assessing national inputs was developed.

Country situation summaries

A new online information source comprising a fresh presentation of data by Member State was presented in the form of 'Country situation summaries' (<http://profiles.emcdda.eu.int>), which are illustrated via an enlarged European Union and individual country maps. These brief and concise overviews on the drug situation in the old and new EU Member States and Norway are published in the respective national languages as well as in English. They are compiled from national reports and standard tables, submitted through Reitox and produced in collaboration with the National focal points. In June 2004, these online sources included Country situation summaries of all 10 new Member States; the ones of the 15 old Member States and Norway were added in November 2004.

Capacity building

The 2004 capacity building programme was developed in close cooperation with the EMCDDA's scientific programmes and the national focal points. The Reitox Academy courses and workshops, which were implemented throughout the year focused on: the EMCDDA's contribution to the evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs (2000–2004), data interpretation and reporting, problem drug use estimates, crime and supply data, new synthetic drugs, infectious diseases and drug-related deaths. At the request of the European Commission, a specific Reitox Academy foundation course for TACIS countries on the building of national focal points and national drug information networks was organised in Ankara, in close cooperation with the Turkish national focal point and the latter's twinning partners, Spain and Greece.

More details regarding the 2004 Reitox Academies can be found in the annex on technical meetings. Former participants find the documents and training materials of past and future courses and workshops on the Reitox Academy website (<http://academy.emcdda.eu.int>).

Within the framework of the EMCDDA's assistance to further developing national networks, a study visit for the regional Polish drug coordinators was organised. The future Croatian Reitox partners participated in this event to obtain a first insight into the objectives and work processes of the EMCDDA and Reitox.

Future enlargements

At the end of 2004, all new EU Member States were actively participating in the work of the Management Board, but active participation in the Scientific Committee was still limited to six of them; four nominations for new Scientific Committee members were still outstanding. The move from 16 to 26 EMCDDA member countries also became visible in the EMCDDA outputs, such as the Annual report or the above-mentioned Country situation summaries.

Two months after EU membership of the former acceding countries, the Phare project 'Participation of the candidate CEECs in the EMCDDA' was successfully concluded. At the end of the year, preparation work started for a new Phare project, which will foster the participation of Romania and Bulgaria in EMCDDA activities.

Throughout the negotiations for EMCDDA membership between the European Commission and Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey, all partners involved frequently consulted the EMCDDA. There was also regular exchange with Croatia, which, further to being accepted as a candidate country to the EU, also envisages becoming an EMCDDA member.

Communication and dissemination

Publications

The objective of the publications programme is to produce both printed and online publications addressing the most important aspects of the drugs phenomenon in the EU and Norway and the acceding and candidate countries. During 2004, this activity was very much linked to the priority on streamlining information on the drugs phenomenon, with a particular emphasis on fine-tuning products to fit with the needs of target audiences.

The objectives of the programme include producing a printed publication reflecting the main results and achievements of the EMCDDA in 2004; publishing the EMCDDA budget in the official EU journal; consolidating and improving the EMCDDA specialised series (Monographs, Insights, Manuals and Risk Assessments); and providing a high-quality editorial service.

The 2004 Annual report was coordinated, edited and published in 19 EU languages and Norwegian. A concerted effort was made to improve the structure and presentation of the report in order to render the information more accessible to the reader. An expanded online version in 20 languages was also prepared with interactive graphics. A first Statistical bulletin providing data underlying the report and methodological commentary and notes was also produced.

The EMCDDA published its 2003 General report of activities and four editions (45, 46, 47, 48) in 5 languages (ES, DE, EN, FR, PT) of Drugnet Europe. The EMCDDA Series were further developed with an Insights on the potency of cannabis, two Risk assessments and a Monograph on hepatitis C.

Improving the scientific quality of the information produced has been a long-standing objective of the EMCDDA and a scientific editor was recruited to work towards this. The various EMCDDA websites are increasingly used for the dissemination of project reports and summaries and a considerable amount of time was spent on editing such material for online dissemination. The content of the main EMCDDA website was restructured and transferred into the new content management tool. This tool facilitates authoring of new material and enables project sub-sites to be developed.

The Snapshot website, which carries the results of the evaluation of the EU action plan (2000–2004) was developed and published. The Snapshot website offers data on the drug situation by country as well as downloadable reports and thematic papers.

Media relations and marketing

Media relations

The EMCDDA's media relations activity is organised around three strategic objectives: building sound contacts with journalists; providing media-friendly information (materials/events); and assessing impact via press monitoring and reviews. Activities in 2004 are listed below in line with these goals.

News contacts: Press lists/contacts for 26 countries were updated in 2004. Expanded lists for the 10 new EU Member States paid dividends at the launch of the Annual report in the form of unprecedented coverage on the product in these countries.

News materials/events: The EMCDDA produced 11 news releases in various languages (totalling 94 products); three fact sheets (EN); and news release templates in 13 additional

languages. The 'News and media services' section of the website was updated following a 2003 external evaluation. A press briefing and conference were held on 24 and 25 November in Brussels launching the 2004 Annual report.

News monitoring: Six press reviews were produced (4 quarterly; 1 ad hoc, 1 Annual report).

The EMCDDA 2003 media relations strategy was updated.

Marketing

The range of EMCDDA promotional literature launched with the new corporate identity in 2003 was further developed in 2004. This included the publication of the EMCDDA general presentation brochure (2004–2006) in the 10 new EU languages and a promotional brochure 'EMCDDA online' in English. Both products were released to mark the launch of the 2004 Annual report. The latter was also displayed on the EU stand at the exhibition 'Online Information 2004'.

The joint EU agencies' brochure, European agencies – working across Europe for you, was updated and entered production in 23 languages at the end of the year.

Three promotional mailings were dispatched in 2004 to publicise EMCDDA products to book reviewers (scientific press). New products were also promoted via Drugnet Europe and the public website.

Content was provided for a training course 'Representing the EMCDDA on mission', implementing a 2002 proposal. Recommendations will be followed up in 2005.

To adapt to EU enlargement, the Corporate Identity project produced several items to support the new languages (fonts, logos, templates).

The Centre hosted an exhibition at the European Parliament to publicise the 2004 Annual report. An advertisement was produced for The Parliament Magazine in December for the same purpose. PowerPoint presentations on the report were produced for use at national launches.

Inter-institutional communication

The EMCDDA collaborated with the Committee on Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs of the European Parliament in the context of the presentation of the 2004 Annual report on 24 November, the eve of the official press launch. In line with an EMCDDA strategy to increase the impact and visibility of the EMCDDA Annual report by boosting the national component, national parliamentarians were invited to the presentation from 26 countries. For the first time national representatives were able to intervene on the content of the report alongside members of the above Committee. The presentation was preceded by a reception for national and European parliamentarians where the EMCDDA described its work.

Seven EU Member States (Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Malta, Poland and Portugal) organised national presentations of the Annual report. Three of them (Cyprus, Lithuania and Malta) placed their own national drug situation in the European perspective by simultaneously launching national reports. The events enjoyed a high profile with the participation of Ministers and other senior officials in the drugs field. The EMCDDA provided human and logistical support for these events according to the requirements of the national authorities.

3

Chapter 3

Supporting activities

Administrative support

Planning, evaluation and legal matters

The EMCDDA introduced ABM-based tools for planning, monitoring, and reporting, including legal advice and assistance some years ago. In 2004, work focused on improving the reporting system (more frequent progress reporting on the execution of the annual budget/work programme), updating the internal procedures for internal management and control, the legal aspects to do with the implementation of the reform of the staff regulations and the operations required to cope with the inadequacy of the EMCDDA current premises (namely renting supplementary working space, and building and leasing a new building).

In mid 2004, the EMCDDA participated actively in the working group on the Evaluation of Community Agencies which was set up and chaired by the Evaluation Unit of DG Budget of the European Commission. The purpose of this working group was to prepare guidance on common evaluation questions for future Agency evaluations and to discuss ways of enhancing cooperation between evaluation staff in the Agencies and the European Commission.

At the beginning of November 2004, the EMCDDA received the first visit of the European Commission's Internal Audit Service to prepare the audit of the EMCDDA internal control system to be carried out in January 2005, in accordance with the financial regulation applicable to the EMCDDA.

Human and material resources

Human resources

Activity in this area focused on implementing the reform of the EU Staff regulations which entered into force on 1 May 2004. In this context, the EMCDDA adopted a series of implementing rules based on the ones adopted by the European Commission. The EMCDDA participated as a member in the working group that was set up and chaired by DG ADMIN of the European Commission to define, as far as possible, a common approach for the Agencies in the implementation of the recent reform of the staff regulations.

The selection procedure for the appointment of the new EMCDDA executive Director was launched in March 2004 with the publication of a Call for applications in the EU Official Journal (C 56 A of 04/03/04). In early 2005, in accordance with the EMCDDA founding regulation, the EMCDDA Management Board is expected to decide on the appointment of the executive Director for a five-year renewable term on the basis of a proposal from the European Commission.

The table below shows the breakdown by category, grade, nationality and sex of staff employed by the EMCDDA at the end of 2004.

Breakdown by category, grade, nationality and sex of staff employed by the EMCDDA in 2004

EMCDDA Officials and Temporary staff

| Category & grade | Nationality | Sex | | Total by category & grade |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | | Female | Male | |
| A*16 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A*15 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | FR | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| A*14 | | | | |
| Officials | ES | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| A*13 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A*12 | | | | |
| Officials | FR | | 1 | |
| Temporary Agents | SE | 1 | | |
| | DE | | 1 | |
| | NO | | 1 | |
| | PT | | 1 | |
| | UK | | 1 | |
| | | | | 6 |
| A*11 | | | | |
| Officials | BE | 1 | | |
| | FR | | 1 | |
| Temporary Agents | UK | 1 | | |
| | FR | | 1 | |
| | DE | | 1 | |
| | | | | 5 |
| A*10 | | | | |
| Officials | ES | | 1 | |
| | IT | | 1 | |
| Temporary Agents | PT | 2 | 1 | |
| | ES | 1 | 1 | |
| | FR | 1 | | |
| | UK | 2 | 1 | |
| | NL | | 1 | |
| | IT | | 1 | |
| | BE | | 1 | |
| | | | | 14 |
| A*9 | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| A*8 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | IT | 1 | | |
| | DE | 2 | 1 | |
| | FR | 1 | | |
| | UK | | 1 | |
| | DK | | 1 | |
| | IRL | | 1 | |
| | | | | 8 |
| A*7 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A*6 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | BG | | 1 | 1 |
| A*5 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total A | | 13 | 23 | 36 |

EMCDDA Officials and Temporary staff continued

| Category & grade | Nationality | Sex | | Total by category & grade |
|---|-------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|
| | | Female | Male | |
| B*11 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B*10 | | | | |
| Officials | PT | 1 | | 1 |
| B*9 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B*8 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | DE | 1 | | 1 |
| B*7 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | FR | 1 | | |
| | ES | 1 | | |
| | BE | | 1 | |
| | | | | 3 |
| B*6 | | | | |
| Officials | BE | | 1 | |
| Temporary Agents | FR | 1 | | |
| | IT | | 1 | |
| | BE | | 1 | |
| | | | | 4 |
| B*5 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | GR | 1 | | |
| | IT | | 1 | |
| | PT | | 1 | |
| | | | | 3 |
| B*4 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | GR | | 1 | |
| | | | | 1 |
| B*3 | | | | |
| | BE | 1 | | |
| | PT | | 1 | |
| | | | | 2 |
| Total B | | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| C*7 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C*6 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | PT | 1 | | 1 |
| C*5 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | PT | 1 | | |
| | GR | 1 | | |
| | | | | 2 |
| C*4 | | | | |
| Temporary Agents | PT | 2 | | 2 |
| C*3 | | | | |
| Officials | BE | 1 | | |
| Temporary Agents | PT | 1 | | |
| | LU | | 1 | |
| | | | | 3 |
| C*2 | | | | |
| Officials | PT | 1 | | |
| Temporary Agents | PT | 1 | | |
| | | | | 2 |
| C*1 | | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total C | | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Total Officials and Temporary Agents | | 29 | 32 | 61 |

Auxiliary staff

| Category & grade | Nationality | Sex | | Total by category & grade |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| | | Female | Male | |
| A II | BE | 1 | | 3 |
| | UK | 1 | | |
| | DE | 1 | | |
| A III | LU | | 1 | 1 |
| Total Auxiliary Agents | | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Contract staff

| Category & grade | Nationality | Sex | | Total by category & grade |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|
| | | Female | Male | |
| GF I | PT | | 2 | 2 |
| GF II | PT | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| GF III | PT | 1 | | 1 |
| GF IV | BE | 1 | | 1 |
| Total Contract Agents | | 8 | 3 | 11 |

Property assets and logistics

In order to cope, in the short term, with urgent needs for supplementary working space arising from the lack of space in the EMCDDA's current premises in Lisbon, the Centre rented supplementary offices in Lisbon and moved a contingent of its staff there.

On 28 July 2004, the EMCDDA and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Portuguese Government for the construction of new premises for the two agencies, on a plot of land located in Lisbon (Cais do Sodré) under the jurisdiction of Lisbon Port Authority. According to this MoU, the EMCDDA will rent for a period of 25 years a building of 3,500 m² with 90 parking places and will share with EMSA common premises of 2,000 m², both to be delivered key in hand. On 6 August 2004, the EMCDDA submitted this operation to the Budgetary Authority. On 16 September 2004, the European Parliament informed the Centre that it had no objections. The Council of the European Union issued no opinion.

Budget, financial and accounting management

At the end of 2004, the EMCDDA financial management service was provided with adequate reinforcement of its working capacity through the assignment of a second initiating officer and the recruitment of an assistant accountant.

In this context, the EMCDDA has pursued the development and improvement of its procedures for internal control and management, with special attention paid to the standardisation of its contractual instruments and processes, the development of its tools for ex-ante verification (check lists) and the assessment of the use of its committed appropriations ('RAL').

The EMCDDA was a member of the EU inter-institutional working group set up to define the new rules for accrual accountancy, in accordance with the financial regulation applicable.

A budget of €12,244,030 was adopted for the implementation of the 2004 work programme (EU-25).

The budgetary figures for 2004 are presented in the tables below.

Budgetary provisions and appropriations, 2004

| Title | Description | EUR |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1. | Expenditure relating to persons working in the office | |
| | Staff in active employment | 6 397 000 |
| | Other staff-related expenditure (exchange of officials, etc.) | 18 000 |
| Total under Title 1 | | 6 415 000 |
| 2. | Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure | |
| | Investment in immovable property, rental of buildings and associated costs | 479 248 |
| | Data processing | 379 440 |
| | Movable property and associated costs | 137 000 |
| | Current administrative expenditure + Postal charges and telecommunications | 186 062 |
| | Socio-medical infrastructure | 53 250 |
| Total under Title 2 | | 1 235 000 |
| 3. | Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution | |
| | Statutory meetings | 355 000 |
| | Expenditure on formal and other meetings + Representation expenses | 418 928 |
| | Studies, surveys, consultations | 171 068 |
| | Publishing | 1 000 000 |
| | European Network on Drugs and Drug Addiction Reitox | 2 384 000 |
| | Missions | 265 034 |
| Total under Title 3 | | 4 594 030 |
| Total core budget | | 12 244 030 |
| 4. | Expenditure relating to other subsidies | |
| | EC financing of specific projects | |
| | Phare financing for implementing pre-accession strategy | |
| 10. | Other expenses (reserve) | |
| Total budget | | 12 244 030 |

Execution of the budget: Credit consumption, 2004 (Commitments)

| Title | Description | % consumption of available credits |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Staff | |
| | Staff salaries, allowances, etc. | 97.32% |
| 2. | Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure | 97.62% |
| 3. | Operating expenditure | 98.14% |
| 4. | Expenditure relating to other subsidies | |
| Total consumption (Titles 1, 2, 3) | | 97.66% |

EMCCDA balance sheet at 31.12.2003 – Assets

| | Heading | 2003 | 2002 |
|---------------------|--|--------------|---------------------|
| I. | Start-up costs | I. | |
| II. | Intangible fixed assets | II. | 36 091.81 |
| III. | Tangible fixed assets | III. | 2 986 610.86 |
| | A. Land and buildings | | 2 736 883.52 |
| | B. Installations, machinery and furniture | | 28 061.91 |
| | C. Vehicle fleet | | 19 139.72 |
| | D. Computer equipment | | 202 525.71 |
| IV. | Financial assets | IV. | |
| V. | Long-term receivables | V. | |
| VI. | Stocks | VI. | 33 831.61 |
| | A. Office supplies and other consumables | | 33 831.61 |
| VII. | Short-term assets | VII. | 238 641.20 |
| | B. Current assets | | |
| | 1. Phare advances 2002-047-654 | | 6 000.00 |
| | 2. Amounts receivable from Commission Phare 02-047-654 | | 70 000.00 |
| | a. (...) | | |
| | a. VAT paid and to be recovered from the Portuguese government | | 93 617.63 |
| | b. VAT paid and to be recovered from the Portuguese government | | 596.72 |
| | Phare project | | |
| | 3. Amounts receivable from European Union bodies | | |
| | 4. Sundry accounts receivable | | 65 926.85 |
| | C. Miscellaneous amounts | | |
| | 1. Amounts receivable from personnel (Salary advance) | | 2 500 |
| | 2. Other amounts | | |
| VIII. | Assets under treasury management | VIII. | |
| IX. | Liquid assets | IX. | 2 290 543.58 |
| X. | Transitional accounts | X. | 653.72 |
| Total assets | | | 5 586 372.78 |
| | | | 6 399 929.51 |

EMCDDA balance sheet at 31.12.2003 – Liabilities

| | Heading | 2003 | 2002 |
|---|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| I. Own capital | XI. | 3 406 628.86 | 4 523 701.89 |
| A. Net capital resulting from financial adjustments | | | |
| Capital | | 2 796 615.16 | 3 224 492.74 |
| Out-turn of budgetary implementation for the financial year | | | |
| EMCDDA | | 372 519.91 | 502 659.09 |
| Norway | | 20 488.59 | 27 646.25 |
| *Phare 00-275 (project wound up 31/12/2003) | | 0.00 | 465 958.44 |
| Phare 2002-047-654 | | -164 874.57 | |
| Other assigned revenue | | 6 998.44 | 6 343.44 |
| Out-turn of adjustments | | | |
| Fixed assets and stocks | | 259 919.12 | -427 877.58 |
| Established entitlements (EMCDDA) | | 54 821.82 | 93 203.22 |
| Established entitlements (Phare) | | | 7 979.67 |
| B. Balance for the previous financial years | | | |
| EMCDDA | | 0.00 | 590 802.48 |
| Norway | | 60 140.39 | 32 494.14 |
| Phare | | | |
| Other assigned revenue | | | |
| II. Provisions for contingencies | XII. | | |
| III. Long-term liabilities | XIII. | | |
| IV. Current liabilities | XIV. | 2 056 276.61 | 1 607 717.34 |
| A. Long-term liabilities due during the year | | | |
| B. Other current financial liabilities | | | |
| C. Current liabilities | | | |
| 1. Member States | | | |
| 2. Community bodies | | | |
| 3. Appropriations to be carried over | | | |
| 4. Sundry accounts receivable | | 17 588.14 | 18 278.56 |
| D. Other liabilities | | | |
| 1. Non-differentiated appropriations automatically carried over | | 1 815 345.33 | 1 377 024.02 |
| 2. Non-differentiated appropriations carried over by the Management Board | | | 212 414.76 |
| 3. Differentiated appropriations in respect of contributions by third parties | | | |
| Phare | | 223 343.14 | |
| Tser | | | |
| V. Transitional accounts | XV. | 123 467.31 | 268 510.28 |
| Re-use accounts | | 123 355.38 | 264 551.94 |
| Deferred accounts | | 111.93 | 3 958.34 |
| Total | | 5 586 372.78 | 6 399 929.51 |

EMCDDA budget: Out-turn accounts
Revenue and expenditure at 31.12.2003r

| | Heading | 2003 | 2002 |
|---|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Revenue | XVI.1. | | |
| 1. Own resources | | | |
| Subsidies | | | |
| European Commission subsidy | | 9 300 000.00 | 9 000 000.00 |
| Norway participation | | 420 750.00 | 412 500.00 |
| Revenue assigned (earmarked Revenue cor 2002) | | 655.00 | |
| Revenue assigned under Phare 02-047-654 | | 334 000.00 | 734 067.16 |
| Financial revenue (bank interest) | | 44 966.83 | 79 778.87 |
| Financial revenue PHA-00-275-2002 (bank interest) | | 20 664.38 | 16 706.37 |
| Financial revenue PHA-02-047-654 (bank interest) | | 1 125.43 | |
| Balance of European Commission subsidy for 2001 received in 2002 | | | 36 350.00 |
| | Total revenue (A) | 10 122 161.64 | 10 279 402.40 |
| B. Expenditure | XVI.2. | | |
| Staff – Title I | | | |
| C1 payments | | 5 189 190.96 | 4 881 598.45 |
| C1 appropriations automatically carried over | | 79 623.01 | 79 946.84 |
| C2 appropriations not automatically carried over | | | |
| RO 02-047-654 Phare payment | | 50 524.24 | 69 146.86 |
| RO 02-047-654 Phare appropriations automatically carried over | | 8 275.76 | |
| Administrative activities – Title II | | | |
| C1 payments | | 555 385.83 | 586 783.85 |
| C1 appropriations automatically carried over | | 266 544.88 | 402 211.69 |
| C2 appropriations not automatically carried over | | | 106 414.76 |
| RO 00-047-654 Phare payments | | 2 585.31 | 45 650.84 |
| RO Phare appropriations automatically carried over 02-047-654 | | 396.00 | |
| RO Phare appropriations automatically carried over non-Comit. | | 4 938.69 | |
| Operational activities – Titles III & IV | | | |
| C1 payments | | 2 057 190.73 | 2 337 207.96 |
| C1 appropriations automatically carried over | | 1 469 177.44 | 894 865.49 |
| C2 appropriations not automatically carried over | | | 106 000.00 |
| RO 02-047-654 Phare payments | | 223 547.31 | 188 112.33 |
| RO 02-047-654 Phare appropriations automatically carried over | | 194 902.07 | |
| RO 02-047-654 Phare appropriations automatically carried over N-comit | | 14 830.62 | |
| Other assigned revenue appropriations automatically carried over | | | |

| | Heading | 2003 | 2002 |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Total expenditure | | | |
| | C1-EMCDDA subsidies + appropriations automatically carried over | 9 617 112.85 | 9 395 029.04 |
| | Phare 02-047-654 + appropriations automatically carried over R.A | 500 000.00 | 302 910.33 |
| Total expenditure (B) | | 10 117 112.85 | 9 697 939.07 |
| Out-turn for the financial year (A - B) | | | |
| | Out-turn for the financial year – Subsidies | 148 603.98 | 133 599.83 |
| | Out-turn for the financial year – Phare 00-275 assigned revenue | 20 664.38 | 447 863.50 |
| | Out-turn for the financial year – PHA-02-047-654 assigned revenue | -164 874.57 | 0.00 |
| | Out-turn for the financial year – Other assigned revenue | 655.00 | |
| Total out-turn for the year (C) | | 5 048.79 | 581 463.33 |
| | Balance carried over from the previous year | 1 625 903.84 | |
| | EMCDDA (2001 and 2002 balance deducted from EC grant 2004) | -1 093 461.57 | 590 802.48 |
| | XVI.3. Norway | 60 140.39 | 32 494.14 |
| | Phare 00-275 report 2002 (project balance on 19/12/2003) | 465 958.44 | |
| | Other assigned revenue carried over from 2002 | 6 343.44 | |
| | Cancelled appropriations carried over for re-use | | |
| | Cancelled C2 appropriations, not committed or paid | 25 779.48 | 1 603.85 |
| | Cancelled C8 appropriations carried over, not paid | 195 968.13 | 361 851.27 |
| | C5 appropriations for re-use carried over from 2001, not used | 17 249.04 | 28 736.26 |
| | Cancelled appropriations PHA 00-275-2003 | -4 109.60 | |
| | EMCDDA budget revenue | 102.62 | 1 556.91 |
| | Phare budget revenue | 8 205.17 | 7 641.06 |
| | Budgetary Incomes PHA 00-275-CANCELLED | 437 501.41 | |
| | Total incomes PHA-00-275-HB | 53 216.98 | |
| | Corrections Norway result 2003 (pro rata) | -20 488.59 | |
| | Phare bank interest carried over from 2001* | | 15 945.23 |
| | PHA 02-04-654 appropriations carried over (RO not committed, carried over) | 19 769.31 | |
| | Exchange-rate differences | | |
| | Exchange-rate differences for the year (+) | -34.05 | -117.87 |
| | Exchange-rate differences for the year (-) | 5 867.56 | 3 075.09 |
| Balance for the financial year | | | |
| | Balance for the financial year – Subsidies | | |
| | Balance for the financial year – European Commission subsidy | 372 519.91 | 1 093 461.57 |
| | Balance for the financial year – Norway participation | 20 488.59 | 60 140.39 |

| Heading | 2003 | 2002 |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|
| Norway (result carry over from 2002) | 60 140.39 | |
| Balance for the financial year – Phare 00-275 assigned revenue | 0.00 | 465 958.44 |
| Balance for the financial year – Phare 02-047-654 assigned revenue | -1 64 874.57 | 0.00 |
| Balance for the financial year – Other assigned revenue | 6 998.44 | 6 343.44 |
| Total balance for the year (D) | 295 272.76 | 1 625 903.84 |

Documentation

The main objective of the Library and Documentation Centre is to provide a high quality internal information service on drugs and drug addiction covering all EMCDDA working areas.

In 2004, the EMCDDA library pursued its efforts in the transition from the old to the new documentary software – WinLib2000 – for the management and parameterisation of its bibliographic online catalogue (Bibliodatabase). The Bibliodatabase quality control, comprising both the data management process as well as the searches issues, was finalised and preparation for its launch on the Internet was underway.

The main activities focused on the following areas:

- selection, acquisition, cataloguing, indexing and dissemination of documentary material (monographs, journals, specialised articles, reference, newspapers, CD-ROMs, etc), making available useful information in either paper or electronic format to EMCDDA staff;
- intranet service: electronic dissemination of the journals collection and updating and launching of the new software version of Bibliodatabase, the EMCDDA bibliographic catalogue, managed by WinLib2000;
- users' services: circulation of publications, bibliographical retrieval in internal and external databases, management of loans, DSI (dissemination of information by profile) and monthly publication of the 'Journals' table of contents';
- external users: reply to information and documentation requests thereby offering to the target external scientific and professional audiences a reference service on the drug phenomenon at European level;
- participation in networking projects and activities with European partners.

Information technology

IT infrastructures and services

In February 2004, due to lack of space, a second site for the EMCDDA offices was opened in Almirante Reis, Lisbon and in September 2004, a 'Bureau de Passage' was opened in Brussels. A Windows domain upgrade from NT to 2003 with active directory was finalised in March and has enabled coherent implementation of profiles, applications and information resources covering the two sites in Lisbon and in Brussels. The topology of the two sites has also been exploited to implement backup disaster recovery components.

Optimisation work was carried out at the level of the Storage Area Network (SAN) that has increased capacity and accessibility of the Windows server storage.

The budget execution system, SI2, was transformed onto a hot standby dual server configuration. This configuration will minimise recovery time in case of hard/soft malfunction of the main server.

The hardware and software for the email server were upgraded and a new system for backup restoration of individual mailboxes was introduced which minimises the time needed for restoring data. A system for an infinite mailbox concept is also under preparation.

The Oracle databases were consolidated on two servers: one for Windows (administrative information systems), the other one on SUN Solaris (EMCDDA dissemination on the internet).

A revised anti-virus strategy was implemented and is now based on two different constructors corporate anti-virus systems running on separate servers, and on a different workstation-based anti-virus software.

Server based applications are now using the Citrix technology. This was combined with the regular and centralised distribution of security patches, in order to increase workstation security. Two major corporate licensing contracts were signed with Oracle and Microsoft.

Electronic dissemination systems

The main objectives for 2004 were: the integration of a content management system for the EMCDDA websites; the 2004 Annual report online; Snapshot 2004; the introduction of the Statistical bulletin; and EISDD online Table 1.

A content management application (CMA) was introduced for EMCDDA users, with which they can author and publish sections on the EMCDDA websites. The system supports a common layout for different web sites, and features modular extensibility based on the common EMCDDA software project guidelines. Extensive user training was carried out and continuous improvement is underway.

A main development to support enlargement was the additional production languages and their implications for the technical environment for IT. A particular advantage of the CMA is the automatic handling of multilingual pages, where each page can have several language versions without the need to translate whole website sections.

The modular development approach was increased and in this sense further development was started on the CMA in order to integrate existing or other new web development projects.

SVN was introduced as a source control system to allow multiple contractors continuous work on development projects.

The interactive Annual report online was published in 20 languages. Online data collection tools were developed and introduced for the continuation of the Snapshot project, i.e. the Snapshot 2004.

The EISDD online interface for Standard table 1: 'Basic results and methodology of population surveys on drug use' was accepted as the first online data collection for the focal points.

Mail and directory services as well as Solaris operating system versions were upgraded on several servers, EDDRA was migrated, and ultra450 decommissioned.

Test installation on a Tamino server was set up in order to investigate possibilities of XML-based data storage and retrieval system.

4

Chapter 4

Statutory bodies

Management Board

Activities and main decisions

At the 27th meeting of the Management Board in Lisbon on 14–16 January 2004, the Board adopted the General report of activities 2003, the three-year work programme 2004–2006, the work programme for 2004 and a budget of EUR 12,244,030 for 2004. At the meeting, the Management Board examined a preliminary draft budget for 2005 on the basis of an EU subsidy of MEUR 12.9, which was adopted by written procedure after the meeting. The Management Board mandated its Chairman to negotiate with the Portuguese government and the European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) the possibility to house both the EMCDDA and the EMSA in the same location. The impact and visibility of the 2003 Annual reports was discussed, and the suggestion to present the Annual report in the Member States was welcomed. The Board proposed that the report could also be presented separately to the Ministers of Health, of Justice and Home Affairs. The Management Board adopted the mandate and composition of the Budgetary Committee, as well as the revised internal rules of procedure of the Board except two articles to be adopted in the next meeting. The Board elected for another year Mr Brunson (BE) and Mr Lawrence (UK) as members of the Bureau. Mr Gillard (BE) and Mr Pietsch (AT) were elected as members of the Budgetary Committee. It was decided to elect the third member to the Bureau and the Budgetary Committee in July when the accession countries would be full members of the European Union and the Board. The Management Board adopted the profile of the new Director.

Representatives of the new Member States after the enlargement of the European Union participated, for the first time, as full members in the Management Board meeting of 7–8 July 2004. Ms. Gábor (HU) was elected member of the Bureau, and M. Veresies (CY) member of the Budgetary Committee. The Management Board discussed the financial perspectives for 2005 and 2006, and adopted a resolution to be transmitted by the Chairman to all members of the European Parliament. In this resolution, the Board expressed its concern with regard to the impact that the MEUR 12 foreseen in the preliminary draft Community budget for 2005 could have on the operational capacity of the Centre, and expressed the wish that the Budgetary Authorities reconsider the level of appropriations proposed for the EMCDDA. The Board was informed by the European Commission on the state of progress of the procedure for nomination of the new Director. The Board adopted a document on external relations of the EMCDDA, as well as implementing rules in the framework of the reform of the staff regulations of the European Commission. It was agreed to postpone the decision to nominate a new Scientific Committee until the adoption of the recast of the founding regulation of the EMCDDA, to extend its current mandate and to invite the new Member States to nominate their representatives. The Board further decided to set up a small working group to thoroughly examine the rules of procedure of the Management Board and to come up with a proposal at the next meeting.

Bureau

Activities and main decisions

In 2004, the Bureau met four times in Lisbon, and once in Brussels ⁽³⁾.

At its meeting of 17 February, the time schedule for production and presentation of the 2004 Annual report was adopted unanimously. The Bureau discussed the preliminary draft budget for 2005 and established a first agenda for the Management Board meeting in July.

On 27 May 2004, the Bureau revised the draft agenda for the next Management Board meeting and discussed several items concerning the practical organisation of Board meetings, such as the attendance of observers. The European Commission informed the Bureau on the budgetary procedure for 2005 and the context of financial constraints. The Bureau agreed that a strategic document with different budgetary scenarios should be prepared by the EMCDDA, endorsed by the Bureau and sent to the Board for discussion in July.

An extraordinary Bureau meeting took place on 9 September in Brussels. The objective of this meeting was to examine various points of concern raised by several Board members concerning the delegation of competences decided upon by the Director on 13 July 2004.

On 12 October, the Bureau recommended that the interim period from the end of the mandate of the leaving Director until the nomination of a new director should be assured by Mr Jaume Bardolet, staff member with the highest seniority and highest grade, to be confirmed by the Management Board. It was agreed to launch a silent procedure for adoption by the Management Board to transfer EUR 244 000 from Title 1 to Title 2 of the budget. The Bureau considered that different budgetary options for a MEUR 12 budget for 2005 should be submitted to the Budgetary Committee and the Bureau in order to give the Management Board sound orientations for the adoption of the 2005 budget. The Bureau noted the interest in exploring ways of strengthening collaboration between the EMCDDA and ESPAD (the European school survey project on alcohol and other drugs).

At its meeting on 8 December, the Bureau mainly prepared the forthcoming Management Board meeting in January 2005 and commented upon draft documents.

Scientific Committee

Activities, main discussion points and results

In 2004, the EMCDDA staff provided regular support to the Scientific Committee Chairperson and all members. The Scientific Committee members were kept consistently informed and their opinion sought on appropriate scientific matters. Two Scientific Committee meetings were technically and logistically organised, as follows:

- 21st regular meeting of the Scientific Committee on 26 April 2004, Lisbon; and
- 22nd regular meeting of the Scientific Committee on 6–7 December 2004, Lisbon

The main task of the Scientific Committee in 2004 was to provide a formal opinion on the Centre's 2005 work programme. The Committee welcomed the work programme recognising that it fits well into the strategic objectives of the Centre's 2004–2006 three-year work

⁽³⁾ 17 February (Lisbon), 27 May (Lisbon), 9 September (Brussels), 12 October (Lisbon), 8 December (Lisbon).

programme. Furthermore, the Committee noted the improvement in the structure of the 2005 work programme with an increased focus on quality assurance, consolidating the process of integrating the new Member States and recognising the increased training needs.

Individual Committee members provided feedback and advice on the draft 2004 Annual report. The Committee, as a whole, also endorsed the more integrated version 2004 of the Annual report and the supporting Statistical bulletin as evidence of greater transversal cooperation between programmes. It was recommended that this should be further sustained, encouraged and recognised. The Committee also emphasised the importance of EMCDDA's technical expert meetings, which give continuous relevance and freshness to its scientific activities and expressed its readiness to support the Centre's quality assurance efforts.

Following the wish expressed by the Scientific Committee in its formal opinion on the 2004–2006 three-year work programme, some members consulted the draft Europol–EMCDDA Snapshot for the evaluation of the EU strategy and action plan on drugs (2000–2004). Furthermore, although not formally involved, and being aware of the procedural and time limitations, in the preparation of the forthcoming EU action plan on drugs, the Scientific Committee provided a short opinion to the Commission on the role of scientific evidence in the formulation of this important EU instrument. Among others, the Committee stressed that appropriate scientific approaches should be adopted that allow the action plan to be adequately assessed and when defining objectives and targets it is essential to take into consideration the capacities and strengths of existing information systems.

In September 2004, as it is stipulated by the EMCDDA Regulation currently in place, the Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board sent an official letter inviting all new Member States to appoint Scientific Committee members. By the end of 2004, six of the new Member States have already officially appointed their representatives – Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland and Slovakia; whereas Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovenia are expected to do so shortly.

Annexes Use of available resources (ABM presentation)

Use of the 2004 budget appropriations for the implementation of the EMCDDA 2004 work programme

Activity based management (ABM) presentation of the EMCDDA 2004 budget execution at 31/12/04

Revenues

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| EC subsidy (under budget lines 18 07 01 01 and 18 07 01 02) | 11 730 000 |
| Norway contribution | 514 030 |
| Total | 12 244 030 |

Expenditure (Direct Costs by Programme – Commitments)

| Programme | Title 1 – Salaries allocated | | Title 1 Salaries executed | Title 3 – Activities allocated | | Title 3 Activities executed | Total allocated | | Total executed |
|---|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Initial budget | Final budget | | Initial budget | Final budget | | Initial budget | Final budget | |
| P1: Monitoring situation | 903 911 | 878 566 | 847 567 | 172 700 | 183 023 | 167 442 | 1 076 611 | 1 061 589 | 1 015 009 |
| P2: Monitoring responses | 886 655 | 861 794 | 827 636 | 107 000 | 100 500 | 95 265 | 993 655 | 962 901 | 922 901 |
| P3: Implementation EU JA on NSD | 258 079 | 250 843 | 326 952 | 103 863 | 66 823 | 66 788 | 361 942 | 317 666 | 393 740 |
| P4: Monitoring strategies and policies and their impact | 536 270 | 521 234 | 508 038 | 83 520 | 97 020 | 76 556 | 619 790 | 618 254 | 584 594 |
| Reitox subvention | | | | | | | 2 384 000 | 2 363 710 | 2 363 697 |

| Programme | Title 1 – Salaries allocated | | Title 1 Salaries executed | Title 2 – Functioning allocated | | Title 2 Functioning executed | Title 3 – Activities allocated | | Title 3 Activities executed | Total allocated | | Total executed |
|---|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | Initial budget | Final budget | | Initial budget | Final budget | | Initial budget | Final budget | | Initial budget | Final budget | |
| Dissemination | 649 566 | 631 353 | 706 611 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 096 605 | 1 128 114 | 1 110 246 | 1 746 171 | 1 759 467 | 1 816 857 |
| Reitox | 578 758 | 562 530 | 509 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222 428 | 22 428 | 207 821 | 801 186 | 784 958 | 717 012 |
| Management | 890 243 | 865 281 | 989 088 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 367 640 | 367 640 | 365 015 | 1 257 883 | 1 232 921 | 1 232 921 |
| Administration | 1 058 934 | 1 029 243 | 823 341 | 855 560 | 822 829 | 791 596 | 44 799 | 53 297 | 53 297 | 2 114 293 | 1 991 893 | 1 754 907 |
| Administration (Training and recruitment) | 1 55 000 | 86 524 | 86 341 | 379 440 | 656 171 | 652 227 | 11 475 | 11 475 | 11 475 | 888 499 | 1 151 278 | 1 036 835 |
| IT | 497 584 | 483 632 | 373 133 | | | | | | | | | |

EMCDDA internal management and control system

Overview of the EMCDDA's 2004 internal management and control procedures

In accordance with the financial regulation applicable to the EMCDDA, which transposes integrally the text of the Framework financial regulation n°2343/2002, the EMCDDA has set its internal procedures for budget execution and internal control, while defining and implementing a partially decentralised management model.

As a consequence both operational and financial decisions required for the implementation of the EMCDDA work programme and budget have been decentralised by delegation to the Coordinator of the Programmes on which the EMCDDA activities and working organisation relies.

The administrative services provide support to operational managers for financial management and ensure internal planning and monitoring, as well as ex ante verification of the transactions.

These procedures have been codified and all Programme coordinators/deputy authorised officers have received specific training and information on their role duties and liability, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financial and staff regulations.

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

- Project manager: initiative and operational input for the administrative and financial operations required to implement projects (technical specifications for tendering procedures, cost estimate, "certified correct" for payments).
- Financial helpdesk team: preparation of the required administrative and contracting supporting documents with the input of the Project manager concerned.
- Planning, evaluation and legal matters team: checking of compliance with work programme and budget adopted and legal assessment of the operation.
- SI2 initiating officers: SI2 operations in the EMCDDA SI2 electronic management and accounting system to prepare the decision of the Authorising officer.
- Verifying officer: ex ante verification.
- Programme coordinator: authorisation of the required budgetary and legal operations, acting as deputy authorising officer for the execution of the programme concerned.
- Accountant: execution of the required financial transactions.

The above-mentioned procedures are consistent with the EMCDDA project-based working methods aimed at integrating activities and resources management, in accordance with the ABM/ABB principles.

In this context, the Centre has established procedures for planning, monitoring and reporting, with a clear indication of the actors involved, their role and responsibilities.

Following the adoption by the EMCDDA Management Board, in January 2003, of the new 'Operating framework for the Reitox system' a new grant agreement model was introduced for the annual co-financing of the activities of the Reitox national focal points, which fully complies with the relevant provisions of new financial regulation applicable to the EMCDDA. This agreement requires that an external annual audit has to be carried out by an independent body or expert officially authorised to carry out audits of accounts in order to certify that the

financial documents submitted to the EMCDDA by the beneficiary comply with the financial provisions of the agreement, that the costs declared are the actual costs, and that all receipts have been declared.

The European Court of Auditors and the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) enjoy the right of access for the purposes of checks and audits.

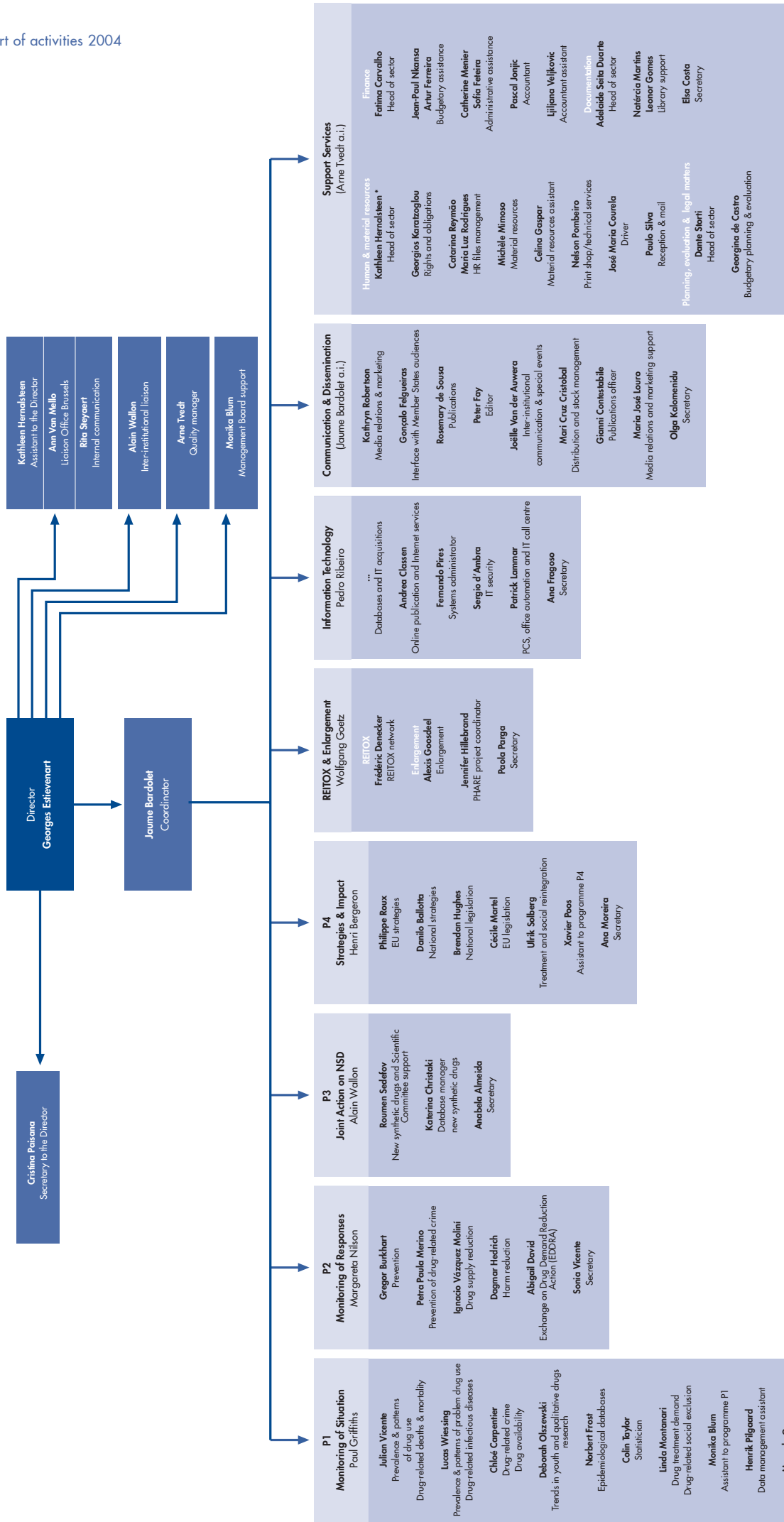
Taking into account the current dimension of the EMCDDA's activity and structure and considering the budgetary constraints, the EMCDDA has not set up its own internal audit capability, relying for this function on the Commission's Internal Auditor, in accordance with the applicable financial regulation.

Main facts/events in 2004 with regard to the EMCDDA's internal management and control system

In 2004, the EMCDDA pursued the development and improvement of its management and control system through the following measures:

- strengthening the working capacity of its financial helpdesk (full assignment of a second staff member) and accounting service (recruitment of an assistant accountant);
- more frequent and structured progress reporting (on a weekly basis) of the execution of the budget appropriations earmarked for the implementation of the EMCDDA work programme;
- permanent monitoring of the above-mentioned execution and periodical assessment with the managers concerned/deputy authorising officers, and final evaluation of the use of the 2004 appropriations, with special attention paid to the use of the committed appropriations (RAL), in order to optimise the rate of execution and to define, as accurately as possible, the actual needs for eventual carry-overs;
- development of the intranet-based financial helpdesk to promote better knowledge and more effective use by those concerned of the EMCDDA instruments and procedures for management and internal control;
- further standardisation of the tendering/contracting instruments and procedures, in accordance with the relevant financial regulation, to reduce the risks entailed by these operations;
- specific training sessions for deputy authorising officers and dependent staff on tendering/contracting rules and procedures and on rules for refunding participants in EMCDDA meetings;
- definition and implementation of formal checklist to document the various steps/subjects of the ex ante verification of the financial transactions;
- further rationalisation of the contractual policy, with special attention to the assessment of the needs and procedures to be implemented in the area of the logistics and management of movable and immovable property;
- definition of an action plan to improve the overall working atmosphere/environment at the EMCDDA, building on the assessment of the EMCDDA internal reform adopted at the end of 2000.

Organisational chart



*On long-term mission to the Bureau de Passage in Brussels.

Outputs

Publications

Annual report 2004: the state of the drugs problem in the European Union and Norway

A yearly overview of the drug phenomenon in the EU Member States and Norway.

Available in 20 languages - all EU official languages (except Maltese).

Cat. No.: TD-AC-04-001-

CS/DA/DE/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/GR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/NO/PL/PT/SK/SL/SV-C

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=419>

Also available as a 20-language website with additional explanatory material, graphics and data sources <http://ar2004.emcdda.eu.int>

General report of activities 2003

A detailed progress report of the EMCDDA's activities over a 12-month period.

Available in EN.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=426>

Drugnet Europe

The EMCDDA's newsletter, provides regular, rapid and succinct information on the Centre's activities to a broad readership.

4 editions (45, 46, 47, 48)

Available in ES, DE, EN, FR, PT.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=411>

EMCDDA Drugs in focus

Issue 12, 'Evaluation of the European Union's strategy and action plan (2000-2004)'

Issue 13, 'Overdose - a major cause of avoidable death among young people'

Issue 14, 'Comorbidity - drug use and mental disorders'

Drugs in focus is the title of a series of policy briefings from the EMCDDA, designed to offer policy-makers the latest findings on key issues in the drugs field and to inform the decision-making process in this domain.

Available in 21 languages.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=439>

EMCDDA Insights, No 6

An overview of cannabis potency in Europe

The EMCDDA's Insights are volumes conveying the findings of study and research carried out by the agency on topical issues in the drugs field.

Cat. No: TD-60-04-030-EN-C

Available in EN.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=429>

EMCDDA Monographs, No 7

Hepatitis C and injecting drug use: impact, costs and policy options

The EMCDDA Monographs are specialised publications containing scientific papers prepared in the context of EMCDDA research studies, conferences and seminars.

Available in EN.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=428>

EMCDDA Risk assessments

No 6, *Report on the risk assessment of 2C-I, 2C-T-2 and 2C-T-7 in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs*

No 7, *Report on the risk assessment of TMA-2 in the framework of the joint action on new synthetic drugs*

The Risk-assessment reports record the results of the agency's work under the terms of the Joint Action on new synthetic drugs, formally adopted by the Council of the EU in 1997.

Available in EN.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=431>

Marketing materials

General presentation brochure

The brochure describes the agency's main activities, areas of expertise as well as its founding mandate and objectives.

Now available in 21 languages.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=433>

EMCDDA online' promotional brochure

This brochure publicises the EMCDDA's latest online products.

Available in EN.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=6041>

Joint agencies' brochure European agencies – working across Europe for you

Available in 23 languages.

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=438>

News releases

11 news releases (totalling 94 products).

No 1 – Hepatitis C – The 'hidden epidemic'

A major challenge to public health', warns EU drugs agency
(4.2.2004)

No 2 – Russian delegation visits EU drugs agency

EU's largest neighbour exchanges know-how with EMCDDA
(6.5.2004)

No 3 – The way forward for EU action against drugs

EU drugs agency plays key role in evaluation
(10.5.2004)

No 4 – International day against drugs

Drug treatment now more available, accessible and diverse
(25.6.2004)

No 5 – International day against drugs

New EMCDDA study asks 'Is cannabis getting stronger?'
(25.6.2004)

No 6 – Evaluation of the EU strategy and action plan on drugs (2000 -2004)
 'Snapshots' shed light on EU targets
 (26.10.2004)

No 7 – 2004 Annual report from the EU drugs agency
 (4.11.2004)

No 8 – 2004 Annual report: Highlights
 Signs of progress: decline in drug deaths, new HIV infections and heroin use but increasing worries about rising use of other drugs
 (25.11.2004)

No 9 – 2004 Annual report: 'Selected issues'
 EMCDDA looks behind rising numbers of young people in cannabis treatment
 (25.11.2004)

No 10 – 2004 Annual report: 10 years of reporting
 Information on drugs 'increasingly robust' in the enlarged Union, says EMCDDA
 (25.11.2004)

No 11 – Hepatitis C and injecting drug use: impact costs and policy options
 Hepatitis C may cost countries billions of EURO in healthcare
 (15.12.2004)

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=6771>

3 Fact sheets (EN)

Fact sheet 1: New online pool of national drug information

Fact sheet 2: New feature on ELDD offers easy access to EU drug legislation

Fact sheet 3: Evaluation of the EU strategy and action plan on drugs (2000-2004)

<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=2236>

Press reviews

4 quarterly press reviews

1 ad hoc press review (Chairman's visit to Czech Republic)

1 three-volume 800-page Annual report press review

Websites

EMCDDA public website

The gateway to drug information in Europe.

The website was completely overhauled and restructured in 2004.

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

Annual report 2004

The multilingual Annual report website offers full online version of the report in 20 languages and a wealth of additional interactive graphics, statistics and press materials.

<http://ar2004.emcdda.eu.int>

Statistical bulletin 2004

The bulletin is a companion publication to the EMCDDA Annual report and provides a complementary information source. It supplies the user with the data tables collated by the EMCDDA from the information submitted by the national focal points Reitox network. These tables constitute the epidemiological basis on which the annual report is written and are frequently referenced by it. In addition to the tables of data and the accompanying graphics, the bulletin gives detailed technical commentaries, notes and descriptions.

<http://stats04.emcdda.eu.int>

Country situation summaries

Country situation summaries are available for 25 Member States and Norway. They offer a rich pool of national drug data in Europe. Their main purpose is to provide brief synopses of up-to-date national data and trends. They also include selected links to other national information sources.

<http://profiles.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=1966>

Snapshot

To help policy-makers shed light on the progress of the goals of the EU drug strategy (2000-2004), the EMCDDA, in collaboration with Europol, drew up a 'snapshot' of the drug situation and policy measures at the strategy's outset and close. The snapshot website offers data on the drug situation by country as well as downloadable reports and thematic papers.

<http://snapshot.emcdda.eu.int>

European legal database on drugs

The European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) is the EMCDDA's online database of information on European drugs-related legislation for the EU Member States and Norway.

<http://eldd.emcdda.eu.int>

Evaluation instruments bank

The EMCDDA's Evaluation Instruments Bank is a document archive of tools created to encourage evaluation using reliable methods, and to help to standardise these tools at European level. The Instruments Bank contains tools for evaluating both prevention and treatment programmes.

<http://eib.emcdda.eu.int>

Technical reports

Burkhart G. 'Selective prevention: First overview on the European situation' (<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=1569>). Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Colasante E, Lombardo F, Scalia Tomba G, Rossi C. 'Estimating incidence of problem drug use in the European Union'. Report CT.02.P1.55. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

EMCDDA. 'Analysis of guidelines for the treatment of hepatitis C infection applied in EU countries and Norway with regard to treatment accessibility for drug users' (in press).

Fountain J. 'Market consultation for the assessment of availability of data on young people and drug use in new Member States'. Report CT.03.P1.208. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Hedrich D. 'European report on drug consumption rooms' (<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nNodeID=1327>). Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

King L A. 'An overview of cannabis potency - issues, levels and trends – in the European Union, Norway and the acceding countries. Report CT.03.P1.210. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Kraus L, Augustin R, Sapinho D, Wiessing L. 'Synthetic estimation of problem drug use prevalence in the European Union'. Report CT.02.P1.58. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

National Drug Evidence Centre, University of Manchester. 'Final report and proposed outline global toolkit for the measurement of drug treatment demand. Background material for the development of a toolkit on data collection regarding drug treatment demand in the European Member States and in acceding and candidate countries'. Report CT.03.ENL.209. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Okruhlica L. 'Protocol for screening and monitoring prevalence and incidence of infectious diseases in drug treatment and other routine settings'. Report CT.03.P1.217. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Olszewski D, Seppala P, Fotiou A, Pike B, Leibrand S, Feijao F. 'Youth media pilot project report'. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Royuela Morales L. 'Assistance to the EMCDDA in data collection on drug-related deaths following the EMCDDA protocol for the key indicator'. Report CT.03.P1.214. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Simon R. 'Regular and intensive use of cannabis and related problems: conceptual framework and data analysis in the EU Member States'. Report CT.03.P1.22. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

Sumnall H (1), Bellis M (1), Lodwick A (2), Bucke T (3), Vicente J (4). 'Assistance to EMCDDA for the analysis of drug profiles from EMCDDA databank on surveys of drug use'. Report CT.03.P1.200. Lisbon: EMCDDA, 2004.

(1) Centre for Public Health; (2) Department of Health; (3) Home Office; (4) EMCDDA.

Book chapters, and scientific articles

Carpentier C. 'Drogue au Volant, bilan de la situation dans l'Union Européenne'. In: *La ville: carrefour d'une politique de prévention des toxicomanies – Drogue et nuisances publiques: une relation complexe*. Sous la direction de Neuforge S. Bruxelles : Editions Luc Pire, 2004.

Fountain J, Bashford J, Underwood S, Khurana J, Winters M, Carpentier C, Kamlesh P. 'Drug use amongst Black and minority ethnic communities in the European Union and Norway'. *Probation Journal, The Journal of Community and Criminal Justice*, 2004; 51(4): 362-78.

Hedrich D, Schulte B, Reimer J. 'Analyse der Leitlinien zur Hepatitis-C-Behandlung in den Ländern der Europäischen Union und Norwegen in Bezug auf den Behandlungszugang von DrogenkonsumentInnen'. In: Akzept, AIDS-Hilfe & Labas (Ed.) 1. *Internationaler Fachtag Hepatitis C Berlin 2004 Innovative Konzepte und Praxis von Prävention und Psychosozialer Betreuung bei Drogengebrauch. Dokumentation*, Berlin: Akzept : pp. 29-35, 2004.

Hope V, Ncube F, de Souza L, Gill N, Ramsay M, Goldberg D, Thomas D, Smyth B, Wiessing L. 'Shooting up: infections in injecting drug users in the United Kingdom, 2002'. *Eurosurveillance Weekly* 2004; 8: 040122. Available at <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ew/2004/040122.asp#3>.

Griffiths P, Mcketin R. 'A common language for a common problem: the developing role of drug epidemiology in a global context'. In: *Epidemiology of Drug Abuse*, Sloboda, Z (Ed.), Springer Press (in press).

Jager J, Limburg L, Kretzschmar M, Postma M, Wiessing L (eds.) *Hepatitis C and injecting drug use: impact, costs and policy options*. EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no 7, Lisbon: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2004.

King L A , Carpentier C, Griffiths P. An overview of cannabis potency in Europe. EMCDDA Insights no 6, Lisbon: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2004.

Kretzschmar M, Wiessing L. 'Modelling of transmission of hepatitis C in injecting drug users'. In: Jager J, Limburg L, Kretzschmar M, Postma M, Wiessing L (eds.) *Hepatitis C and injecting drug use: impact, costs and policy options*. EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no 7, Lisbon: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2004 (<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=428>).

Montanari L, Felgueiras e Sousa G, Griffiths P, Vicente J. 'O Recurso ao tratamento por consumo de cannabis: um olhar sobre a situação europeia'. *Revista Toxicodependências*, 2004. Edição IDT. Volume 10, no. 3: 21-29.

Patel K, Bashford J, Underwood S, Khurana J, Winters M, Carpentier C, Fountain J. 'Laying the foundations of an evidence base on drug use amongst Black and minority ethnic communities: the research methods used for an EMCDDA project'. *Journal of Ethnicity in Substance Abuse*, 2004; Vol. 3 (1): 29-46.

Postma M, Wiessing L, Jager J. 'Health-care cost estimates for drug-related hepatitis C infections'. In: Jager J, Limburg L, Kretzschmar M, Postma M, Wiessing L (eds.) *Hepatitis C and injecting drug use: impact, costs and policy options*. EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no 7, Lisbon: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2004 (<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=428>).

Reimer J, Schulte B, Catsells X, Schafer I, Polywka S, Hedrich D, Wiessing L, Haasen C, Backmund M and Krausz M. 'Guidelines for the treatment of hepatitis C virus infection in injection drug users: status quo in the European Union countries', *Clin Inf Diseases* (in press).

Strang, J, Griffiths P, and Gossop M. 'Heroin in new forms in the UK: what significance and what relationship to different routes of administration?' Eds: Strang, J, Gossop M, Heroin addiction and the British system' Vol 1., Routledge, 2004.

Taylor C, and Griffiths P. 'Sampling issues in drug epidemiology'. In: *Epidemiology of drug abuse*, Sloboda Z (Ed.), Springer Press (in press).

Wiessing L, Roy K, Sapinho D, Hay G, Taylor A, Goldberg D, Hartnoll R. 'Surveillance of hepatitis C infection among injecting drug users in the European Union'. In: Jager J, Limburg L, Kretzschmar M, Postma M, Wiessing L (eds.) *Hepatitis C and injecting drug use: impact, costs and policy options*. EMCDDA Scientific Monograph no 7, Lisbon: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, 2004 (<http://www.emcdda.eu.int/?nnodeid=428>).

Wiessing L, Ncube F, Hedrich D, Griffiths P, Hope V, Gill N, Hamers F, de la Fuente L, Klavs I, Leinikki P, Blystad B, Meheus A, Rezza G, Stimson G, Goldberg D, for the EMCDDA expert network on drug-related infectious diseases. 'Surveillance of infectious diseases in IDUs across the EU: information from the EU expert network'. *Eurosurveillance Weekly* 2004; 8: 040122. Available at <http://www.eurosurveillance.org/ew/2004/040122.asp#2>

Published abstracts and oral conference presentations

Boer I, de, Beuker R, Berns M, Wiessing L, Houweling H, Laar M van de. 'HIV infection and risk behaviour among injecting drug users in the Netherlands'. XVth International AIDS Conference, Bangkok, 11-16 July, 2004.

Griffiths P. 'Ethnicity and drug use in Europe'. 16th International Congress on Addiction. Vienna, Austria 8–10 September, 2004.

Griffiths P. 'Information and evaluation'. Presentation at EU strategy on drugs, the way forward, Dublin, 10–11 May, 2004.

Merino P P. 'A toxicoddependência, as prisões e os médios de comunicação social', Revista Norte de Salud Mental, November, 2004.

Nilson M. 'Drug testing in schools in European countries'. Contribution to the Pompidou Group Platform on Ethics.

Olszewski D. 'Youth media pilot project'. 15th annual European Society for Social Drug Research (ESSD) conference, Munich, 14–16 October, 2004.

Reimer J, Schulte B, Haasen C, Backmund M, Wiessing L, Krausz M, Hedrich D. 'Leitlinien zur Behandlung der HCV-Infektion bei injizierenden Drogengebrauchern der EU'. 5. Interdisziplinären Kongress für Suchtmedizin, München, 2004.

Vicente J. 'Estado actual de los sistemas de información sobre drogodependencias en la Unión Europea'. Encuentro de Profesionales en Drogodependencias y Adicciones. Chiclana (Cadiz), 21–23 October, 2004.

Vicente J. 'Mortality related to drug use: key concepts and impact in the European Union'. 6th EUROPAD Conference (European Opiate Addiction Treatment Association). Symposium on mortality of heroin users. Paris, 1–3 November, 2004.

Wiessing L. 'Monitoring HIV, HCV and HBV infection among injecting drug users at EU level', 5. Interdisziplinärer Kongress für Suchtmedizin, Munich, 1–3 July, 2004.

Participation in conferences and technical meetings organised

| Date | Venue | Title | Participants |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------|
| Programme 1 – General | | | |
| 3 Feb | Paris | Working Group Pompidou Strategic Strategic Conference | Experts |
| 15–22 March | Vienna | Forty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs | Policy makers |
| 6–7 April | Strasbourg | Pompidou Group Strategic Conference on Drug Research, 'Connecting research, policy and practice: Lessons learned', challenges ahead | Experts |
| 10–11 May | Dublin | Conference 'EU strategy on drugs – the way forward' | Policy makers |
| 1–3 July | Munich | 5. Interdisziplinärer Kongress für Suchtmedizin | Experts |
| 8–10 Sept | Vienna | 16th International Congress on Addiction, 'Ethnicity 1 Addiction' | Experts |
| 18–19 Oct | Paris | Follow-up Pompidou Group Strategic Conference | Experts |
| 21–23 Oct | Chiclana de la Frontera | Encuentros de Profesionales en Drogodependencias y Adicciones | Experts |
| 25 Oct | London | Global Drug Policy – Future directions | Policy makers |
| 1–3 Nov | Paris | 6th EUROPAD Conference | Experts |
| 23 Nov | Rome | Study and analysis of the drugs phenomenon at a local level: new trends in Europe | Experts |
| Population surveys | | | |
| 26 Feb | Luxembourg | EC, Health & Consumer Protection DG, First Meeting of the Working Party on Lifestyle | Experts |
| 25–26 May | EMCDDA | Expert meeting: questions on drug availability within Population Surveys questionnaires | Experts |
| 26 May | EMCDDA | Expert meeting on Joint Analysis EMCDDA (EU) databank on Population Surveys: Joint Analysis Project | Experts |
| 27–28 May | EMCDDA | Annual expert meeting on Indicator Prevalence of Drug Use among General Population | Experts |
| 28 May | EMCDDA | Satellite workshop with new Member States and candidate countries on key indicator 'Prevalence of drug use among the general population' | NFPs |
| 29–30 Nov | EMCCDA | European expert meeting: Questions on drug availability within Population Surveys Questionnaires | Experts |

| Date | Venue | Title | Participants |
|----------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| Youth and ESPAD | | | |
| 12–14 July | EMCDDA | Expert meeting: EMCDDA EYE (European Youth Epidemiology) | Experts |
| 27–28 Sept | Vienna | ESPAD project meeting | Experts |
| Problem drug use | | | |
| 4–5 May | Sintra | Expert strategy development and conceptualisation meeting on Problem drug use | Experts |
| 25–26 Nov | EMCDDA | European expert meeting on the EMCDDA key indicator 'Problem drug use' | NFPs |
| Treatment demand | | | |
| 6 Feb | Paris | L'usage problématique de cannabis (54 rencontre du CRIPS) | Experts |
| 31 May–4 Jun | Helsinki | 30th Annual Alcohol Epidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society for Social and Epidemiological Research on Alcohol | Experts |
| 7–8 June | Estoril | International Congress on Cannabis 'From Trends to Interventions' | Experts |
| 22–23 Sept | EMCDDA | European expert meeting on the Treatment Demand Indicator | Experts |
| 23 Sept | EMCDDA | Meeting on Treatment Demand with International Organisations | Experts |
| 14–16 Oct | Munich | European Society for Social Drug Research (ESSD) 15th annual conference | Experts |
| 21–23 Oct | Florence | 16th Elisad conference and annual meeting | Experts |
| Infectious diseases | | | |
| 25–26 March | Zagreb | ETraining in 2nd Generation Surveillance of HIV/AIDS for the Countries of Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2nd Coordination Meeting | Experts |
| 24–25 June | Buenos Aires | Encuestas sobre infecciones de transmisión sanguínea o sexual y conductas relacionadas en consumidores de drogas de alto riesgo: metodología e instrumentos | Experts |
| 6 Oct | EMCDDA | Kick-off meeting on project to develop an integrated and consensus EU protocol for the key indicator drug-related infectious diseases | Experts |
| 21–22 Oct | EMCDDA | European Expert meeting on the EMCDDA key indicator 'Drug-related infectious diseases' | NFPs |

| Date | Venue | Title | Participants |
|------------------------------------|------------|--|---------------|
| 9 Nov | Bonn | First Meeting of the Scientific Committee of ENDIPP (European Network on Drugs and Infections Prevention in Prison) | Experts |
| 24 Nov | Luxembourg | EC, Health & Consumer Protection DG, Review of HIV/AIDS Surveillance mechanisms in Europe | Experts |
| Drug-related death | | | |
| 20 Jan | Luxembourg | EC, Health & Consumer Protection DG, Workshop on Morbidity and Mortality | Experts |
| 15 Nov | EMCDDA | European Expert meeting on key indicator 'Drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users' | NFPs |
| 17 Nov | EMCDDA | Satellite workshop with new Member States and candidate countries on key indicator 'Drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users' | NFPs |
| Health information networks | | | |
| 5 July | Luxembourg | Third meeting of the Network of Competent Authorities in Health Information and Knowledge | Policy makers |
| Drug-related crime | | | |
| 24 Feb | Dublin | (EU Crime Prevention Network) National Representatives Meeting: 1st meeting under the Irish Presidency | Experts |
| 29–30 April | Strasbourg | Pompidou Group, 1st meeting of the Platform on Criminal Justice | Experts |
| 28 June–1 July | Rome | Interpol, 2nd International Conference on Drugs and Organized Crime | Experts |
| 2 July | Paris | Pompidou Group, preparatory meeting of the Platform on Criminal Justice | Experts |
| 9 July | Brussels | EC-JHA, European Forum for the prevention of organized crime 'Towards comparable information on crime, victimization and criminal justice – an EU-wide approach' | Experts |
| 27 July | Vienna | UNODC, coordination on crime/supply drug-related data | Experts |
| 26–28 Oct | Loures | Polícia Judiciária, 'IV Encontro Nacional de Órgãos de Polícia Criminal e Forças de Segurança – Prevenção e Investigação do Tráfico de Estupefacientes' | Experts |
| 18–19 Nov | Strasbourg | Pompidou Group, 2nd meeting of the Platform on Criminal Justice | Experts |

| Date | Venue | Title | Participants |
|---|-----------|---|---------------------------------|
| Programme 2 – General | | | |
| 29–30 Mar 11–12 Oct | Paris | Pompidou Group Expert Committee on Ethics | Experts |
| 27 Sep | Stockholm | European Centre on Disease Prevention and Control Start up event | Policy makers |
| 30 Sep–2 Oct | Vienna | Workshop for the development of an interdisciplinary research and teaching programme on addictions for universities of capital cities (UNICA) | Researchers |
| 11–12 Nov | Uppsala | Swedish Association of Alcohol and Drug Research Annual Conference | |
| Prevention | | | |
| 7–9 Jan | Athens | Coordination meeting European Drug Abuse Prevention Trial | Researchers |
| 8 Sept | EMCDDA | Expert/Reitox meeting on selective and indicated prevention | FPs, experts |
| Reduction of drug-related harm | | | |
| 22–23 Apr | EMCDDA | Data collection tool to assess policies and interventions to reduce acute drug-related deaths | FPs, experts |
| 13 May | Vilnius | National hearing at Seimas (Lithuanian Parliament) on 'Drug addiction, HIV/AIDS: problems and legitimate solutions' | Policy makers |
| 9–10 Dec | EMCDDA | Quality management in low-threshold services for drug users: tools, quality and coverage | FPs, experts |
| 3–5 June | Prague | AC-Company Conference: Times are changing (European network for the target group of mobile drug users) | Policy makers, NGOs |
| 25–28 Sep | Krakow | Meeting of the European Red Cross/Red Crescent Network on HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis (ERNA) | Policy makers, NGO |
| 28–29 Oct | Helsinki | National conference of needle exchange services | Policy makers, experts |
| Treatment and social reintegration | | | |
| 4–5 Mar | London | UK national drug treatment conference | Policy makers, professionals |
| 13–14 Sep | Uppsala | National conference on outreach work | Policy makers, professionals |

| Date | Venue | Title | Participants |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 20–21 Sep | Luxembourg | Pre-conference on mental health of children and adolescents | Policy makers, researchers |
| 27–28 Sep | EMCDDA | Meeting on structured questionnaires on treatment and social reintegration | FPs |
| Prevention of drug-related crime | | | |
| 5–7 Feb | Milan | XI European conference on substance abuse, drug courts and mental health treatment services | Policy makers, NGOs |
| 25–27 Mar | Prague | 7th European conference on drug and HIV/Aids services in prison: prisons, drugs and society in the enlarged Europe: looking for the right direction | Policy makers, NGOs |
| 21–22 Oct | De Leeuwenhorst (NL) | Annual meeting and conference of the WHO European network for prison and health | Policy makers, NGOs, experts |
| 14–15 Nov | Riga | WHO training workshop on the development of a prison health database | Experts |
| Early warning system | | | |
| 8 Dec | Lisbon | Meeting on possible extension of the EWS towards the implementation of an early information function | |
| 8 Dec | Lisbon | Working group on Early warning system's reporting tools | |
| 9–10 Dec | Lisbon | 4th Early warning system workshop | |
| Programme 4 – General | | | |
| 26 March | Brussels Bordeaux | 4th meeting of Steering Group | Policy makers |
| 28 Apr–2 May | Paris | 6ème Congrès francophone d'addictologie | Experts |
| 10–11 May | Dublin | EU strategy on drugs | Policy makers |
| 26–28 May | Berlin | Conference on European drug policies Max Planck Institute | Policy makers, experts |
| 8 Oct | Paris | Colloque Mairie de Paris | Policy makers, experts |
| 25–26 Oct | London | Berkeley Conference | Policy makers, experts |
| 23–27 Nov | Brussels Bordeaux | Annual Report launch and University of Bordeaux | Experts |

| Date | Venue | Title | Participants |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| National drug strategies | | | |
| 15–18 March | Vienna | 47th meeting Commission on Narcotic Drugs | Policy makers, |
| 5–7 April | Strasbourg | Pompidou Group | Policy makers, experts |
| 14–16 April | Sussex | Wilton Park | Experts, professionals, policy makers |
| 19–21 April | Prague | Conference on drug policy | Policy makers |
| 22–23 April | San Sebastian | Workshop on cannabis sobre el derecho y la salud | Professionals |
| 4–5 June | Kolybari, Creta | Informal drug policy dialogue | Professionals |
| 7–8 June | Estoril | Presentation on cannabis policy in Europe | Policy makers, professionals |
| 5–6 July | Paris | Scientific Committee of the MILDT | Experts |
| 5–7 Oct | Rotterdam | Drug Coordinators meeting | Policy makers |
| 28 Oct–2 Nov | Corigliano Calabro | I Giovani: Miti, Tendenze, Stili di vida | Professionals |
| 24–26 Nov | Paris | Colloque Senlis | NGOs |
| 9–10 Dec | Paris | Scientific Committee of the MILDT | Experts |
| 15–16 Dec | Coimbra | University of Coimbra | Experts |
| 20–21 Dec | Roma | Droga e controllo penale | Policy makers |
| EU policy developments | | | |
| 12–15 Feb | Pesaro, Italy | System of intervention on addictions | Policy makers, professionals, experts |
| 24–25 May | Brussels | Horizontal working party on drugs | Experts |
| 2 July | Luxembourg | Third meeting of the network of competent authorities | Experts |
| 6–8 Sept | Brussels | Horizontal working party on drugs | Experts |
| 30 Sept–1 Oct | Brussels | Horizontal working party on drugs | Experts |
| 21 Oct | Chiclana | Conference Spain | Professionals, NGOs |

| Date | Venue | Title | Participants |
|----------------------------------|------------|--|---------------|
| 26 Oct | Brussels | Horizontal working party on drugs | Experts |
| 23–28 Nov | Brussels | Horizontal working party on drugs | Experts |
| Dec | Brussels | Horizontal working party on drugs | Experts |
| National drug legislation | | | |
| 20–23 March | Luxembourg | Information day for the public health programme | Policy makers |
| 19–21 Oct | Vienna | International Narcotics Control Board | Policy makers |
| Reitox Academies | | | |
| 14–15 July | Ljubljana | Reitox academy workshop 'Problem drug use estimates' | NFPs |
| 13–15 Oct | EMCDDA | European expert meeting on Crime and Supply Drug-Related Data/Reitox Academy | NFPs |
| 19–20 Oct | EMCDDA | Reitox Academy workshop on drug-related infectious diseases | NFPs |
| 25–26 Oct | Vilnius | Reitox Academy intensive course on new (synthetic) drugs | NFPs |

Members of the Management Board

| | Chairman Marcel REIMEN | Vice-Chairman Ralf LÖFSTEDT |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Country/Organisation | Members | Alternates |
| Belgique/België | Willy BRUNSON | Claude GILLARD |
| Ceská republika | Josef RADIMECKÝ | Tomas BURIL |
| Danmark | Mogens JÖRGENSEN | Mads Hyldgaard OLSEN |
| Deutschland | Marion CASPERS-MERK | Elfriede KOLLER |
| Eesti | Triinu TIKAS | Andri AHVEN |
| Elláda | Christos GIANNAKIS | C. N. BALLAS |
| España | Carmen MOYA GARCIA | Francisco PÉREZ PÉREZ |
| France | Didier JAYLE | Patrick SANSOY |
| Ireland | David MOLONEY | |
| Italia | Andrea FANTOMA | Stefania ROTA |
| Kýpros | Kyriakos VERESIES | Stelios SERGIDES |
| Latvija | Astrida STIRNA | |
| Lietuva | Audronė ASTRAUSKIENĖ | |
| Luxembourg | Chairman | Armand WAGNER |
| Magyarország | Edina GÁBOR | Zoltán VOKÓ MD PhD |
| Malta | Richard MUSCAT | |
| Nederland | A.A.M. (Fons) VLOEMANS | |
| Österreich | Franz PIETSCH | Johanna SCHOPPER |
| Polska | Piotr JABLONSKI | Bogumila BUKOWSKA |
| Portugal | Fernando NEGRÃO Nuno FREITAS | Fernando MENDES |
| Slovenija | Milan KREK | |
| Slovensko | Blažej SLABÝ | Alojz NOCIAR |
| Suomi/Finland | Tapani SARVANTI | Kari HAAVISTO |
| Sverige | Vice-Chairman | |
| United Kingdom | Nick LAWRENCE | Gabriel DENVIR |
| European Commission | Luis Romero REQUENA Francisco FONSECA MORILLO | Matti RAJALA Carel EDWARDS |
| European Parliament | Sir Jack STEWART-CLARK Santiago DE TORRES SANAHUJA | Carla ROSSI Wilmya ZIMMERMANN |
| Norway | Inger GRAN | |
| Scientific Committee | Salme AHLSTRÖM | |
| UNDCP | Nasra HASSAN | |
| Council of Europe Pompidou Group | Klaus FUCHS | |
| WHO | Haik NIKOGOSIAN | |

Members of the Scientific Committee

| Country | Members | Institution |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Suomi/Finland | Chairman Prof. Salme AHLSTRÖM | Research Professor National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health - STAKES Helsinki |
| France | Vice-Chairman Dr. Jean-Pol TASSIN | Research Director INSERM at Collège de France Unit INSERM U 114 – Neuropharmacology Paris |
| Belgique (België)/Belgium | Prof. Joris CASSELMAN | Centre for Forensic Mental Health Catholic University of Leuven |
| | Prof. Brice DE RUYVER | Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP) Ghent University |
| Danmark/Denmark | Dr. Anne-Marie SINDBALLE | National Board of Health Education Centre Copenhagen |
| Deutschland/Germany | Dr. Christina POETHKO-MÜLLER | Federal Institute for Drugs and Medical Devices Bonn |
| Eesti/Estonia | Dr. Maarike HARRO | Director General Health Development Institute Tallin |
| Elláda/Greece | Dr. Ioannis DIAKOIANNIS | Aristoteleio University of Thessaloniki |
| España/Spain | Dr. Milagros DIEGO RISCO | Government Delegation National Plan on Drugs Madrid |
| France | Prof. Dr Yann BISIQU | Paul Valéry University UFR-IV AES Montpellier |
| Ireland | Prof. Desmond CORRIGAN | Director School of Pharmacy, Trinity College Dublin |
| Italia/Italy | Prof. Carmelo FURNARI | Public Health Department "Tor Vergata" University Roma |
| Latvija/Latvia | Prof. Girts BRIGIS | Professor in Public Health and Epidemiology Head of Dep. of Public Health and Epidemiology Riga Stradins University |
| Lietuva/Lithuania | Dr. Robertas BADARAS | Chairman of Lithuanian Society of Clinical Toxicology Vilnius |

| Country | Members | Institution |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Luxembourg | Prof. Dr. Robert WENNIG | National Health Laboratory University Centre of Luxembourg |
| Malta | Dr. Maja Miljanic BRINKWORTH | Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity Valletta |
| Nederland/The Netherlands | Prof. Dr. Henk F.L. GARRETSSEN | Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences Tilburg University |
| Österreich/Austria | Dr. Wolfgang WERDENICH | Office of Justice/JA FAVORITEN Vienna |
| Polska/Poland | Prof. Jan Czeslaw CZABALA | Institute of Psychiatry and Neurology Warsaw |
| Portugal | Dr. João GOULÃO | IDT/Ministério da Saúde |
| Slovensko/Slovakia | Assoc. Prof. Alojz NOCIAR | General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control Bratislava |
| Sverige/Sweden | Prof. Björn HIBELL | Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs (CAN) Stockholm |
| United Kingdom | Prof. Sheila BIRD | MRC Biostatistics Unit Institute of Public Health University Forvie Site Cambridge |
| Norge/Norway | Dr. Astrid SKRETTING | Senior Researcher National Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research Oslo |

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction

General report of activities 2004

Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities

2004 - 75 pp. - 21 x 29.7 cm

ISBN 92-9168-222-5