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European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

2007

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European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

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

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Foreword

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction hereby presents its thirteenth General report of activities to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Auditors and the Member States, following its adoption by the Management Board in June 2008.

The report provides an account of the EMCDDA's activities and accomplishments in 2007, the first year of its ambitious 2007–2009 strategy and work programme. Working more efficiently, investing more in analysis and communicating more effectively with key audiences are among the goals of this new strategy.

A notable development for the Centre in 2007 was the recast of its founding regulation, which entered into force in January. The new regulation broadens the scope of the EMCDDA's tasks, enabling it to provide a fuller picture of today's drug problem. For example, it grants the Centre a more active role in monitoring new methods of drug use and related trends. Specifically, it allows the Centre to collect, register and analyse information on emerging trends in polydrug use. A key aspect of the new remit is providing information on best practice in the EU Member States and facilitating exchange of such practice between them, in areas such as drug prevention and reducing supply and drug-related harm. The Centre is also called on to develop tools and instruments to help Member States and the European Commission monitor and evaluate national and EU drug policies.

The recast stipulated some changes to the Centre's own administration too. The Management Board is now assisted by a six-member Executive Committee and the Scientific Committee is composed of 15 members chosen through a public selection process.

An external evaluation of the Centre was carried out in 2007, which provided a useful opportunity to view the EMCDDA 'from the outside', that is from the point-of-view of its stakeholders. Its overall purpose was to assess the Centre's effectiveness and examine ways of enhancing its operations. The exercise covered the period of two EMCDDA three-year work programmes (2001–2003 and 2004–2006) and is part of the system of checks and balances in place to ensure good governance in EU agencies.

I am satisfied to report that the results of the evaluation exercise were positive overall. The EMCDDA is 'performing well' in its core mission to provide factual, objective, reliable and comparable information at European level concerning drugs and drug addiction and is 'closely aligned with wider EU policy aims', such as those set by EU drugs strategies and action plans. However, the evaluation also highlighted various ways in which the EMCDDA's performance as an information provider could be enhanced. And it pointed out that the data-collection system is only implemented to a level of 60–70% at Member State level, and that there is still variation in the quality of the data collected nationally.

During 2007, the EMCDDA continued to provide support to the EU institutions in their various activities in the drugs field. The Centre contributed to the European Commission's work on the Action plan on drugs (2005–2008) by providing thematic papers on key

objectives and further assisting in elaborating the framework for its evaluation. The EMCDDA plays an important role in the implementation of the Council Decision on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances and, in March, was asked by the Council to conduct a risk assessment of the stimulant drug BZP.

Relations with the European Parliament were strengthened, particularly with the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs. In November, the Centre presented to the Committee the key findings of its Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe and gave an update of progress made in implementing a methodologically-sound and sustainable information system to monitor drug use.

At the close of another year's work, I would like to express my gratitude to colleagues of the Management Board and the Scientific Committee for their support and commitment to the objectives of the Centre. My special thanks go also to Mr Wolfgang Götz, Director, the staff of the Centre and to the Reitox national focal points for their dedication and direct contribution to the results achieved.

Marcel Reimen
Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board

Introduction

In the last General report of activities I described how 2006 had been a road-building year for the Centre. I also outlined the changes I had made to improve efficiency and effectiveness. During 2007, the Centre began to reap the benefits of these changes and was able to forge ahead with its new three-year strategy and work programme (2007–2009).

A thrust of this new strategy is to concentrate on the core business of monitoring the drugs phenomenon and to ensure that full value is secured from investments made. In particular, emphasis is placed on ensuring that maximum analytical value is derived from the data collected and that information is disseminated in products tailored to the needs of the EMCDDA's key audiences. The strategy also sets out the underlying principles of commitment to scientific excellence, to partnership and to good governance and efficiency. The work executed in 2007 reflects these new priorities.

Monitoring activities are a fundamental aspect of the Centre's work, and so the progress made in 2007 on Fonte, our new tool for data acquisition and management, is particularly significant. This is the largest transversal project at the EMCDDA and has been developed in close cooperation with the Reitox network. The successful launch of the first phase of Fonte has already streamlined key aspects of the Centre's data collection, validation and quality control. This development represents a key step towards more efficient management of our ever-growing data sets and is in line with my goal to free up time spent by scientific staff on routine tasks in order to carry out more in-depth analysis.

As regards enhanced analysis, we concentrated on improving our statistical approach for analysing long-term and medium-term trends. We also placed increasing emphasis on identifying science-based practices and analysing the extent to which European responses meet estimated needs. Analytical work also commenced on several topics of particular policy interest: better quantification and delimitation of the size of the European drug problem; sharing experiences on best practices on drug prevention and responding to needs of those most at risk; reviewing how advances in genetics and neuroscience will affect the way we work with drug problems in the future; improving reporting on the levels and responses to polydrug use problems; and obtaining a better estimate of the drug market through a synthesis of supply and demand data.

Reviewing how we deliver our information to the outside world, we carried out a root-and-branch update to our communication strategy in 2007. The new strategy provides an overarching vision that coordinates and links the individual elements of data collection, analysis and reporting into a coherent process that results in a stream of clearly-delineated outputs. Implementation of the strategy will lead to improvements in the nature and quality of information available and in the communication and dissemination techniques used. The 2007 external evaluation also carried out research on how we reach our target audiences and how they perceive the quality and usefulness of our products, the results of which will feed into this work.

Our Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe remains a key product by which the Centre's work and impact is measured by European decision makers and citizens. Member States play an increasingly important role in raising the visibility of the report's findings and in 2007 over a dozen marked its release with national launches and events, combining European and national drugs perspectives.

Boosting the frequency with which we engage with the outside world, there were numerous examples of our output-oriented focus during the year. Our publications are tailored to audience needs, respond to prevailing trends in Europe's drug use, and illustrate our progress in methodological developments. For example, two publications on cocaine treatment – a literature review and a policy briefing – served to help practitioners deal with rising demand for cocaine-related services. A policy briefing sought to define drug-related crime and another dealt with topical concerns on hallucinogenic mushrooms. In the area of new drug trends, a risk assessment on BZP was produced jointly with Europol.

On the administrative front, in 2007 we continued to seek a greater degree of efficiency in financial and human resources management and ICT, and further oriented these services to provide better support for our core business. The recruitment process ran smoothly and at the end of the year the Centre numbered 93 staff, up from 87 in 2006 and 72 in 2005. Considerable progress was made on the construction of the Centre's new premises, the Ribeira das Naus complex, and after several years of working at two different sites in Lisbon I look forward to uniting all staff in a single premises in 2008.

The risk in reporting once a year on the Centre's tasks in the General report of activities is to overlook achievements that are spread across a number of years. The Centre's important work continues all the time, and many projects mature as years go by. So early in 2008, we will see the completion of a number of major tasks for which the bulk of work was carried out during 2007: a two-volume cannabis monograph, the first module of a Best practice portal on drug prevention, and the Key indicator gateway. Also looking forward to 2008, this is an important year as the international community evaluates progress made in respect of the goals set in the EU action plan (2005–2008) and the 1998 special session of the United Nations on combating the world drugs problem. The EMCDDA has played a crucial role in supplying information to both these processes to assess the European situation.

As in previous years, I would like to thank the members of the Management Board, the Scientific Committee and the Reitox network for their valued input and cooperation. Most of all, I would also like to thank my staff for the commitment they show every day in building the Centre's reputation and expertise.

Wolfgang Götz
Director, EMCDDA

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Chapter 1
Chapter I: Synthesis of main results compared with goals of 2007 work programme

This synthesis section analyses the Centre's activities with reference to the 2007 work programme ([1]). The 2007 work programme reflected a need to streamline the Centre's activities in order to cope with current and expected budgetary constraints, and also the priorities defined in the EU drug strategy and action plan. Emphasis was placed on increasing performance, investing more in analysis, and becoming more output-oriented. Two strategic development areas were also targeted: an improved strategy for monitoring and reporting on drug treatment; and more sensitivity to polydrug use and non-opioid use in reporting on problem drug use in Europe.

The sections below highlight some of the year's activities, organised by the strategic objectives of the 2007 work programme. 2007 was also the first year of a new triennial work programme (2007–2009), with many projects embarked upon that will be brought to fruition in 2008 and 2009. A table has been added to this chapter to illustrate how the year's activities have already begun to achieve the goals set for this three-year timeframe. Note that a more detailed description of activities by programme area can be found in Chapter 2.

Objective II.2.1: Consolidate monitoring and reporting activities

The EMCDDA is a key provider of data on European drug use to the EU institutions and international organisations such as the UNODC and WHO. The Centre continued in 2007 to enhance its key indicators to monitor trends in drug use, and to produce strong snapshots of the current situation in the Annual report and Statistical bulletin. Notable activities during 2007 in this area included: annual expert meetings on the key indicators; a quality report package presented to National focal points in May; and short overviews (Implementation needs profiles) of the status of the indicators across the Reitox network. The year also saw the launch of the Fonte data management tool, the centrepiece in the Centre's current efforts to bring increased efficiency to its data monitoring, validation and reporting tasks.

Objective II.2.2: Enhanced analysis of data

A new founding regulation, or 'recast', entered into force in January. The recast broadened the role of the Centre, placing emphasis on, amongst others, analysis of emerging patterns of drug use, information on best practices and polydrug use. As stipulated in the recast, 2007 saw the appointment of a new slimmed-down, 15-member Scientific Committee, which will guide and inform the analysis of the Centre in line with the latest scientific knowledge over the coming years.

In terms of specific issues examined in 2007, the Centre's *Selected issue* on drug use among very young people (under-15s) examined the consequences of drug use in this population. Considerable work took place during 2007 on cannabis treatment demand. A typology of cocaine and crack users was also developed. Work on the treatment

([1]) 2007 work programme: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index25312EN.html
2007–2009 triennial work programme:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index25311EN.html

demand indicator looked at increasing the Centre's reach into data that may be available from sources which are currently under-represented in data collection: for example, low-threshold agencies, units in prisons, general practitioners and accident-and-emergency admissions.

The Centre continued its cyclical work to improve the quality of its data, particularly with regard to coverage, comparability and representativeness. Recruitment in the scientific units focused on building a team specifically to analyse drug supply (markets, prices, supply networks), to enable the Centre, during its three-year work programme, to build a better estimate on the size of drugs markets and a framework for describing supply reduction efforts.

Objective II.2.3: Communicate more effectively with key audiences

A new communication strategy was approved in 2007 by the Management Board. The strategy places emphasis on publishing and disseminating scientific outputs tailored for different audiences (policymakers, researchers, practitioners etc.).

As in previous years, the Centre continued to produce quality publications aimed at providing rich, broad data on all aspects of Europe's drug problem. For example, the 2007 Statistical bulletin contained over 200 tables and 100 graphics, together with extra notes and analysis. The Centre's website remains the key platform for communication between the Centre and the outside world. In 2007, many developments on the website were aimed at improving access to the scientific outputs of the Centre. Innovations included the launch of a website newsfeed; an online version of the Drugnet Europe newsletter; integration of the Annual report package of sites into the main website; 'tagging' of the Statistical bulletin with meta-data to make it easier to find statistics of interest; and a templating mechanism, which allows for more flexible page designs.

During the year, the Scientific partners and documentation (SCD) unit improved the Centre's networking among scientists, academics, students and researchers focused on addiction science, policy and practice. It provided, for example, support to staff for publishing in journals through strengthened cooperation with *International Society of Addiction Journal Editors*.

Such routine communication tasks were complemented by a number of formal agreements with partner organisations during the year. In 2007, the Centre signed, for example, a Memorandum of Understanding with the World Customs Organization and Russian Federal Drugs Control Service, and a cooperation agreement with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Working with such partner organisations is vital to our work in obtaining a sharper view of the drug situation in Europe in all its aspects.

Progress made in achieving the main goals of the new three-year work programme

In 2007, the EMCDDA's began its three-year work programme (2007–2009). This table provides a list of the main goals set in the work programme, with examples of how these goals have already been translated into concrete products and projects.

Better quantification and delimitation of the size of the European drug problem
Interesting and innovative work was conducted during 2007 across our units to be able to quantify the drugs problem, including analysis of cocaine in wastewater, public expenditure on the drugs problem, psychometric scales for intensive cannabis use and retail drug prices. Such data complements the work on the Centre's key indicators, which are subject to ongoing improvement year on year.
Understanding the dynamics of drug use in Europe and how provision of services for drug users reflects prevailing trends
The Centre continued its work on improving the quality of its data on provision of services in Europe, much of it linked to the treatment demand indicator. Some specific products in this area were developed in 2007, including a Drugs in focus policy briefing released in November, which advised policymakers in Europe on providing services to people encountering cocaine-related health problems. Furthermore, a study of cannabis treatment provision in Europe also examined the variety of services offered for cannabis use disorders across Europe.
Exploring drug use and broader mental health issues
Investigation into drugs and mental health problems were featured in a number of outputs and projects during 2007. The Centre hosted a meeting in January of the Network of European researchers in the use of drugs and alcohol (NERUDA), which included discussion of a new European masters programme on addiction. A Selected issue on Drug use among very young people (under 15s) examined mental health problems associated with drug use, and a number of chapters in a forthcoming cannabis monograph look at the association between cannabis and mental health problems.
Modelling how different drugs impact on health and social problems at individual (relative risk) and society level (population risk)
Drugs in focus 15, released in June, appealed for a common language to describe drug-related crime, which is currently reported under a variety of labels in Europe, hampering comparability. A specific focus area in 2007 was drug-impaired driving, which led to a Selected issue on drugs and driving and an Insights publication, 'Drug use, impaired driving and traffic accidents', planned for 2008.
Modelling the spread of HIV and hepatitis C among drug users
A protocol for data collection for studies on HIV prevalence and risk behaviour was produced, and a preliminary analysis comparing the EU with some large countries (including the US and Russia) in terms of incidence of diagnosed HIV among IDUs. For an expert meeting in 2007, a new analysis on mortality caused by HIV infection among injecting drug users was conducted, based on Eurostat and EuroHIV data.
Best practice on drug prevention and responding to the needs of those most at risk
2007 saw considerable work on a new Best practice portal for the Centre's website, which compiles information on science-based prevention interventions (prevention programmes, early intervention programmes) across Member States, together with guidance for evaluating programmes. A Reitox academy organised in Oslo in September 2007 presented the general concepts surrounding science-based practices, and in particular criteria for evaluating evidence on the public health impact of interventions.

Reviewing how advances in genetics and neuroscience will affect the way we work with drug problems in the future

The Centre has planned the majority of work on neuroscience and genetics for later in the three-year work programme. Nonetheless, two reports with a focus on neuroscience were finalised during 2007. Researchers from the UK and Australia were also contracted to analyse the implications of new developments in neurobiological research on addiction.

Best practice for treating problems caused by cannabis, cocaine and amphetamines

A Reitox academy in Berlin in March discussed the state-of-the-art in current prevention and treatment programmes on cannabis in Europe, and targeted Reitox staff and consultants who are working in the field at the national or supranational level. For practitioners, a Literature review on cocaine treatment released in May 2007 summarised the state-of-the-art in current treatment options for cocaine.

Improving reporting on the levels of and responses to polydrug use problems

Work in the polydrug area during 2007 focused in particular on cooperation with the ESPAD (school surveys) project. Analysis focused on polydrug combinations and confirmed a typology of students based on their patterns of drug use and also explored gender differences. A study on ageing drug users looked in particular at alcohol-related problems among older drug users, and the issue of prescription drug misuse among the elderly, often including benzodiazepines and opioid analgesics.

Improving identification of new drug trends and threats

2007 was the third implementation year of the 2005 Council Decision on new psychoactive substances. 16 new psychoactive substances were officially notified. Specific products were developed for BZP, mCPP and GHB/GBL. A policy briefing on hallucinogenic mushrooms was published in June, based on a case study published in 2006, which addressed the wider challenges of responding to naturally-occurring psychoactive substances.

Undertaking analysis to provide a better understanding of the costs associated with the use of drugs and how much European Member States are spending on drug problems

The 2007 Annual report included for the first time an estimate of the total drug-related public expenditure by European countries, which was based on data supplied by six countries. The Centre found that total drug-related public expenditure by European countries is between EUR 13 billion and EUR 36 billion. A Reitox academy on public expenditure analysis in the field of drugs was organised in May in Luxembourg. A planned 2008 Selected issue on public expenditure will examine the topic in more detail.

Obtaining a better estimate of the size of the drug market through a synthesis of supply and demand data

Europol participated in a June expert meeting at the Centre on drug prices, and a joint project was launched for developing guidelines on drug prices. UNODC cooperation was strong and frequent throughout the year, and included work on cannabis trafficking in Europe, taking into account a recent shift in the market from Morocco-sourced resin to domestically-grown herbal cannabis. Two new economic analysts were recruited during 2007, to focus on building the EMCDDA's competence in analysing and modelling drugs markets, and mining supply and demand-side data.

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Chapter 2
Overview of activities by programme

The scientific coordination mechanism: transversal work

Activities and results

Monitoring drugs and drug addiction in Europe requires integrating and analysing information and analysis from different disciplines (pharmacological, public health and prevention, legislative, law enforcement etc.). At the managerial level the scientific work of the Centre is divided into two scientific units: Epidemiology, crime and markets (EPI) and Interventions, law and policies (RES), together with a third scientific support sector, the scientific coordination mechanism.

During 2007, the scientific coordination mechanism reinforced its position with regards to 'transversal' — or cross-unit — activities, providing a platform for strategic discussions around the scientific aspects of the drafting of the new 2008 work programme. The mechanism set overall priorities for studies and meetings, including the preparation of draft tender documents for the implementation of the 2007 work programme ([2]). Tenders included, for example, outsourcing policy briefings and technical support for development of research and analytical potential.

Among the transversal activities during 2007 were: revising the Centre's reporting tools; support for drafting the 2006 General report of activities for the scientific units; support for drafting the Annual report and other publications where input from more than one unit is required (e.g. the Statistical bulletin, Selected issues).

Reporting tools The revision of prevention tools which took place in 2006 led to successful Structured questionnaire submission and data collection on universal and selective prevention during 2007. Data partly allow for longitudinal comparisons, for the years 2004–07. In 2007, the focus was on the tools on 'treatment' and 'harm reduction'. In 2008, the revision of the remaining tools will include the structured questionnaires on 'social rehabilitation', 'alternatives to prison', and 'policy and iinstitutional framework'. National report guidelines, which instruct Reitox national focal points on how to draft and produce their annual national report of the situation in their Member State ([3]), will be under revision in the the period 2008–09, requiring collaborative work between all units concerned.

EU drugs strategy and action plan evaluation A priority task for the EMCDDA is to provide technical support to the Commission for its work on the EU drugs strategy and EU drugs action plans ([4]). This support typically requires cooperation from different parts of the Centre. During 2007, the EMCDDA worked closely with the Drugs Coordination unit of the European Commission's DG for Justice, Freedom and Security (DG JLS), particularly

([2]) The EMCDDA's work programmes are available at:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index378EN.html
([3]) National reports for all EU Member States and Norway are available at:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.Content&nNodeID=435
([4]) The EU drugs strategy and Action plan can be viewed at:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index1337EN.html

in tracking the implementation of the EU Action plan on drugs (2005–2008). To respond to information needs of DG JLS, the ongoing revision of the Centre's tools has taken into account the deadlines set by the current EU action plan, namely its mid-term evaluation and final impact assessment.

In 2007, the EMCDDA contributed to the second European Commission progress review of the action plan. Numerous different thematic papers were prepared or updated for the Commission to facilitate their assessment of the progress made in achieving the action plan objectives in 2005 and 2006 (see p. 89). Thematic papers provided: an up-to-date overview of available data sources relevant to the objectives, summarised baseline information, and presented a critical analysis of the options for mid-term and final evaluation in each area.

The following action plan objectives were covered, and are here numbered to show their location in the text of the action plan: national strategies and action plans in the field of drugs (1); coordination in the field of drugs (2); coverage and effectiveness of drug demand reduction measures (7); drug use prevention at school: coverage access and effectiveness (8.1); joint prevention programmes in the Community (8.2); quality and best practice in drug treatment services (12); alternatives to prison for drug abusers (13.1); EMCDDA–Europol 'Annual report on the implementation of the Council decision on information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances' (20.3); drug-related crime — progress towards a common definition (25.1); identifying emerging trends (41.1); HIV–AIDS literature review on protective factors (43.2).

The EMCDDA is also participating in the steering group of the final evaluation of the current EU action plan, and will provide data and analysis in due course.

E-POD and Early Warning System (EWS) The cross-unit E-POD project is a methodological tool for the early detection of emerging trends, which uses the Centre's EWS for additional data on new patterns of drug use.

An extensive case study on hallucinogenic mushrooms was published in 2006. In 2007, the case study was used to inform a second risk assessment exercise in the Netherlands, reported in the 2007 *Annual report*. In June 2007, a related *Drugs in focus* policy briefing was released, entitled 'Hallucinogenic mushrooms: the challenge of responding to naturally occurring substances in an electronic age' ([5]). The 2006 case study had already highlighted the importance of lifestyle trends and economic interests in the diffusion of and responses to an emerging drug trend. The policy briefing observed that future work in the field of emerging drug trends must take account of the crucial part that contextual forces play in reinforcing or legitimating forms of regulation. A second E-POD case study on GHB and its precursor GBL was prepared throughout 2007 and released in March 2008 ([6]).

E-POD also began exploring the use of hospital and ambulance data as a particularly responsive indicator for detecting, tracking and responding to emerging trends. Other general work included a progress review of methods for analysing emerging trends, conducted for the European Commission in the framework of the evaluation of the

([5]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index439EN.html
([6]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index7079EN.html

EU action plan (Thematic paper 41). Among the new topics under investigation, the EMCDDA supported a literature review on the use of anabolic steroids which helped to identify a vulnerable group of young people using steroids.

Cross-unit treatment group The work of the treatment group, which pools tasks — and ideas — from the scientific staff of the EPI and RES units, was presented at the heads of focal point meeting in November 2007. The group aims in particular to analyse any overlaps, shortfalls or gaps between treatment demand in Europe (i.e. patients) and treatment supply (i.e. clinics, service provision). Highlights in 2007 included a significant role in the revision of the tools on treatment and harm reduction, and the proposed revision of national reporting guidelines to ensure more coherence.

Drugs and driving The topic of drugs and driving, and in particular the risks of driving under the influence of drugs, was a recurrent item of much cross-unit work during 2007. One of the three Selected issues in the Annual report dealt with the topic of cannabis and benzodiazepines among drivers on European roads, based on the information provided by the National focal points. This overview was presented in two different papers during the ICADTS-TIAF conference held in Seattle in August ([7]). The meeting gathered more than 800 worldwide experts, researchers and toxicologists working in the field. Another report, planned for publication in 2008, will compile a comprehensive overview of the drugs and driving situation in and outside Europe. This report will concentrate on methodological issues pertaining to experimental and epidemiological studies of drugs and driving. It will also compile the results of recently-implemented surveys, as well as studies of the effects and risks associated with drug use and driving for all the major illicit drugs and relevant prescription medicines.

Other cross-unit tasks during 2007 The coordination mechanism supported a number of other general activities during the year. These included: the update and further development of Drug profiles ([8]) (see p.86), contributions to the Centre's newsletter Drugnet Europe and ad hoc technical collaborations such as collaborating on the selection of drug-related indicators to be used within a list of the main indicators of public health in Europe. The coordination mechanism also continued its support role as facilitator to other projects in the Centre: for example, improving the process with which technical contracts were managed, ensuring that regular progress reviews were conducted to ensure the effective implementation of the 2007 work programme, and generally ensuring that any technical problems were addressed promptly.

([7]) International Council on Alcohol, Drugs, and Traffic Safety (ICADTS) and The International Association of Forensic Toxicologists (TIAFT) — http://www.icadts2007.org
Selected issue available at: http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/driving
([8]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?nnodeid=25328

Epidemiology, crime and markets

Activities and results

The Epidemiology, crime and markets (EPI) unit is responsible for describing the overall drug situation based on social survey, public health and criminal justice data sets. In addition, activities conducted by the Centre in support of the Council decision on new psychoactive substances (Council Decision 2005/387/JHA [9]) also fall under the responsibility of the unit. The key indicators and core data sets which form the basis for quantitative reporting on the drug situation are primarily derived from the analysis of quantitative registry-based data sets ([10]). This means that the principal activities of the unit must be sensitive to and reflect the external reporting cycle of national data collection efforts. The annual cycle of activities is thus on data processing and analysis between November and March, and on technical meetings and developmental activities between April and October.

EPI unit 2007: general comments

A key task of the EPI unit is to process, clean and analyse quantitative data and to manage qualitative and methodological information. The unit was reinforced during the year with the arrival of a new data manager, who provided added impetus to streamlining and improving the efficiency of data management and analysis tasks. These tasks were even more important than usual for the unit in 2007: first, to follow up the further implementation of the Fonte tool, especially given that the National focal points used the new database interface for reporting for the first time in October 2007; second, to address the need to process an increasing volume of data in a shorter time period and deal with different types of system for reporting and data processing (i.e. Fonte, and its predecessor EISDD, with added submission of Excel spreadsheet data).

Each indicator is supported by a network of technical experts who contribute, together with the national focal points, to developing reporting methods, to building a common understanding of the indicator, and to brokering a comprehensive overview of the European situation. For each indicator, annual technical meetings were held as well as a number of smaller technical collaborations and working groups. During 2007, a number of projects were conducted to improve the quality of the reporting tools (i.e. guidelines, and resolution of methodological and analytical issues) and some modifications were made to the standard reporting tables. Support was provided, where required, to Member States to aid reporting, and considerable efforts went into data checking, management and analysis to prepare the Annual report.

The Centre continued in 2007 to refine its annual Statistical bulletin, which was first produced with the 2004 Annual report. Enhancements in particular focused on using available data to report on long- and medium-term drug trends. The 2007 issue contained more than 200 tables, 100 graphics and methodological notes and supplementary analysis. As the Centre's data grows, such a 'full disclosure' approach offers not just facts and figures, but also describes the methods and sources used by the Centre to report on the European drug situation. The Statistical bulletin furthermore enables external experts and students to access the full European quantitative data set, facilitating secondary analysis of the data: for example, to produce cross-country comparisons or wider reports on public health in Member States.

([9]) http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32005D0387:EN:HTML
([10]) The five key 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.

Highlights of the EPI unit during 2007

Key indicators A note on the implementation of the five key indicators (KIs), conducted in the context of objective 39 of the EU action plan on drugs, was presented to the Management Board in December 2007. The overall analysis suggests that information resources have increased considerably, although some problem areas still exist. A positive development is that improvements have been made in the capacity to assess implementation levels, and a conceptual framework has been developed that identifies key domains for making assessments. Nonetheless, the current approach still has limitations and actions are required to define more concretely minimum implementation levels and improve the precision by which compliance is assessed. Among the most important analytical tasks specifically related to the KIs developed in 2007 were:

- **General population surveys (GPS)**: continuous analysis and reflection on the scale of problematic use of cannabis.
- **Treatment demand indicator (TDI)**: coverage project and prevalence project (people in continuous treatment).
- **Drug-related infectious diseases (DRID)**: modelling project, draft protocol was developed for the more uniform data collection on infectious diseases and risk behaviour by the Member States.
- **Drug-related deaths (DRD)**: insight on cocaine deaths, improvement of estimate of overall mortality.
- **Problem drug use (PDU)**: continuing work to model the concept of problem drug use and its measurement, in particular by developing methods to estimate the incidence of PDU.
- **All indicators**: incorporating more sensitivity in the data collection instruments to polydrug use and the combined use of more than one substance.

Drug consumption estimates A number of specific analyses on topics of policy importance were addressed during the year. An expert meeting reviewed national and international experiences in estimating aggregated drug consumption. This meeting discussed relevant methodological questions and data availability issues, and assessed options for developing drug consumption estimates at European level.

Drug-related crime A conceptual framework for defining drug-related crime was suggested to policymakers in a *Drugs in focus* policy briefing entitled 'Drugs and crime – a complex relationship' ([11]). The paper also identifies possibilities for better monitoring and reporting on the relationship between drug use and criminality. In addition, a thematic paper was drafted to respond to the objective 25.1 of the EU action plan on drugs, on the adoption of a common definition of drug-related crime.

Polydrug use A number of tasks focused on polydrug use. Analysis began on individual data collected from around 100 000 school students in 24 EU countries that were made available to the EMCDDA from the ESPAD database. Analysis focused on polydrug combinations, and confirmed a typology of students based on their patterns of drug use. Work on the ESPAD data also explored gender differences, while data on 'onset' or initiation (age of first use) offered insights on pathways into drug use. The result for the Centre was a better understanding and description of drug use for a Selected issue on drug use among very young people (under-15s) published alongside the Annual report in November ([12]).

([11]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index439EN.html
([12]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/minors

Cocaine and crack cocaine One of the current priorities for the Centre is to monitor use of non-opioid drugs. A Selected issue ([13]) and Drugs in focus policy briefing ([14]) were published on cocaine use in Europe in 2007, fed by an in-depth analysis of the Centre's data. Both publications provided a typology of the different types of cocaine users in Europe. The Selected issue in particular benefited from the integration of information from several indicators and perspectives, for example population and school surveys, qualitative work, problem cocaine use estimations, treatment information and market indicators. Work on the publications also provided an opportunity to further work on health problems and deaths related to cocaine use, in the form of an internal literature review, in particular cocaine co-consumption with alcohol and heroin.

Substitution treatment deaths The year 2007 saw a particular impulse at the Centre to better analyse deaths related to substitution treatment (methadone and buprenorphine). Specific products of work in the area included expert meeting presentations on treatment guidelines, on assessing the quality of substitution treatment and the abuse of substitution substances.

Substance combinations in drug-related deaths A field trial was launched in 2007 to collect information on combinations of substances involved in drug-related deaths. A call for tender to assess alternative methods for the estimation of overall mortality related to drugs was also prepared.

Measuring drug use in wastewater The unit's 'wastewater' project comprised a first exchange between experts to build a picture of the 'state-of-the-art in 2007' for measuring drug use based on the presence of drugs in wastewater. A group of experts working in various disciplines met in Lisbon in April 2007. Issues discussed included: the bio-chemical fate of parent drugs and their main metabolites in wastewater treatment plants; drug degradation and system behaviour of wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs); human metabolism and release of substances; sampling strategies and appropriate geo-codification of samples. The area offers considerable promise for producing precise estimates about consumption in a given geographical area. One product of the April meeting was a report entitled 'Assessing illicit drugs in wastewater: chances and limitations of a new monitoring approach', completed in July 2007. In October 2007, the group prepared the first draft for an editorial on wastewater drug use measures for the journal *Addiction*, for later finalisation.

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

A mainstay of the Centre's reporting on the drug situation is data from surveys of drug use in the general and specific populations. In 2007 particular emphasis was placed on the analysis of stimulant trends and cocaine in particular, and on developments in intensive cannabis use, based on a review of all current European reporting instruments and measures.

Intensive cannabis use Activities in 2007 included a review of work currently being carried out in Europe in the field of measuring problematic cannabis use, together with problems in available survey data. This review dovetailed with the Centre's cooperation on a new Spanish school survey (ESTUDES), which has been working on intensive

([13]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/cocaine
([14]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index439EN.html

cannabis use. Between May and December 2007, the Centre analysed data from the ESTUDES survey, which included three psychometric scales measuring various forms of intensive cannabis use. A first draft of the report was prepared by the end of 2007. Furthermore, the annual expert meeting in June 2007 included a special session on cannabis intensive use scales, preceded by some data collection from Member State experts attending the event. The meeting provided some insight into the feasibility of the potential inclusion of such scales into the EMCDDA standards for general population surveys, together with some preferences for the best approach to take. A call for tender was issued to explore the area further, and the successful tenderer will summarise the available evidence during 2008, ahead of more concrete proposals from the Centre.

Other work in the area of GPS focused, as every year, on improving the Centre's data collection and disseminating information. Projects included:

• A *European survey databank*: The June expert meeting examined the different options for developing a European survey databank, an overview of available surveys on drugs and drug use. As many of the countries expressed their interest, this will be followed up in 2008.
• Cocaine use: A conceptual review of patterns of cocaine use was performed and presented in May during an expert meeting at the Spanish National focal point in Madrid. Work in this area was further developed for an international conference in November 2007 which looked at cocaine problems, also organised by the Spanish national focal point in Madrid.
• EMQ: The EMQ module, on drug availability for inclusion in population surveys, was tested in three countries during 2007, and results are expected in 2008.
• ESPAD: Close collaboration with the ESPAD ([15]) school survey group was also maintained, leading to a number of joint analyses and EMCDDA support for the field testing of new ESPAD instruments.
• School survey data: data from ESPAD, WHO and HBSC ([16]) projects and other national exercises — notably in Spain and the United Kingdom — are now an established part of EMCDDA data resources.
• Complementary surveys: In addition to general population surveys, complementary sources examined during 2007 included internet monitoring and data on club surveys derived from site sampling in dance music settings. These data provide a useful window on general trends and new developments in drug use in recreational settings. They were in particular extensively used in the Selected issue on very young people (see p. 23).

Key indicator: Problem drug use

The problem drug use indicator (PDU) uses various statistical techniques to generate estimates of the scale of problematic drug use in Europe. Work continued in 2007 to improve the data collection instrument with regard to differentiating between opioid and non-opioid problem drug use and taking better account of polydrug use. Close collaboration with the other indicators was continued and progress was made in analysing different components of the overall PDU estimate. Work is currently focused on improving the current definition of PDU and the availability and quality of PDU prevalence and incidence estimates. This was supported by specific sessions in the PDU expert meeting and included the formation of a small expert network on incidence estimation and via helpdesk advice using an expert consultant, resulting in a new set

([15]) http://www.espad.org
([16]) http://www.hbsc.org/

of guidelines for estimating the incidence of PDU which are being applied in several MS and which form a core instrument for improved analysis of time trends in PDU and injecting. Also a start was made on developing a special analysis of trends in injecting drug use, following a successful selection by NFPs from a list of different topics, that will be finalised during 2008. The core data collection tools (standard tables 7 and 8) were transformed into online formats in Fonte. The PDU instruments and data managers formed an important contribution to a special Fonte training that was provided for national focal points in Ankara.

Key indicator: Treatment demand indicator (TDI)

Work in support of the treatment demand indicator (TDI) continued to focus on improving data quality and coverage. In parallel with regular dialogue with European experts, this work has resulted in the steady improvement of data quality of the treatment demand indicator in recent years.

The first results of the coverage project were presented during the TDI expert meeting in September 2007, and its findings identified both positive findings and room for improvement. Currently, the TDI data cover a significant proportion of existing specialised drug treatment services (outpatient and inpatient). However, very few low threshold agencies, units in prison and general practitioners are included in the Centre's data collection. Furthermore, the nature of treatment centres varies greatly between countries, and TDI data do not always cover the most representative part of the treatment system. The coverage project thus underlined the need to better understand the profile of the treatment system in order to assess the level of representativeness of treatment data.

During 2007, a pilot project on prevalence also received approval. This will extend data collection on prevalence to all countries on a voluntary basis, with the aim of estimating the total number of clients in treatment in Europe.

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

In 2007 the Centre focused on two items within the drug-related deaths (DRD) indicator: acute drug-related deaths in the population, and overall mortality among drug users. To gain a better insight into overall drug mortality, efforts continued tentative work begun in 2006, with several projects being run in parallel during 2007. These were: mortality caused by HIV infection; a call for tender for estimating overall mortality; and a field trial.

For the 2007 drug-related deaths expert meeting, a new analysis on mortality caused by HIV infection related to injecting drug use was conducted, based on EuroHIV and Eurostat data. The results of this analysis should be included in the 2008 Annual report, ana a related paper was submitted for the IHRA's Harm Reduction 2008 conference in Barcelona. Unfortunately, the planned analysis of mortality related to psychoactive medicines, and broader analysis of drug mortality in context of young adults (suicide, accidents etc.) was not realised.

During the expert meeting, alternatives for estimation of total mortality were introduced to delegates. An external contractor was selected who will during 2008 write a report summarising all methodological and data requirements of these two approaches, and

conduct a survey of the feasibility of their application in several EU countries. The contractor will also field test the two approaches using the national data available to the contractor in the Czech Republic.

Work continued on improving reporting of non-heroin drug-related deaths. An internal working report built on a 2006 field trial on substance and substance combinations involved in drug-related deaths. The 2006 field trial had provided improved information on substances involved in drug-related deaths, and had developed and tested the reporting tool and guidelines in several countries. A working report of the first field trial (November 2006) allowed the initial identification of polydrug patterns, and a new field trial was launched at the November 2007 expert meeting to consolidate this data collection.

For the July Management Board meeting, a methodological paper analysing progress in comparability and validity of the drug-related deaths indicator was drafted. This document was used to facilitate a Management Board discussion on the comparability of data and factors impacting on drug-related deaths.

Key indicator: Drug-related infectious diseases

Infectious diseases are one of the more serious consequences of drug use, and drug injecting in particular. The EMCDDA's infectious disease indicator systematically monitors data on drug-related HIV, hepatitis C (HCV) and and hepatitis B (HBV) in Europe. Reporting in this area is closely coordinated with other relevant public health bodies, including in particular the new European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) in Sweden ([16]). A number of important new analytical projects were finalised for this indicator during 2007. Among these were a literature review on low-prevalence countries and protective factors for HIV, and a modelling exercise to explore the factors that may account for low prevalence of this virus in some European countries. The modelling work will continue in the form of a European study network for which funding is being sought. This work was conducted to directly support the EU action plan on drugs.

Other new developments included: production of a much-needed protocol for data collection for studies on HIV prevalence and risk behaviour; inclusion of more countries in the project on laboratory surveillance of HCV; a preliminary analysis comparing the EU with some large countries (including the US and Russia) in terms of incidence of diagnosed HIV in injecting drug users and availability of HIV risk reduction programmes. In 2007, the more general work on drug-related infectious diseases focused on improving current guidelines and data reporting tools, including the preparation for transition to Fonte, and consolidating and improving the epidemiological database and improving the analysis of the available data. This has resulted in the improvement of reporting tools and a number of new analyses that were not feasible in previous years.

Finally, 2007 saw the decision to develop a Selected issue regarding drug injection and related health problems (combining data from both the DRD and DRID indicators), which will be worked on over the next two years.

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

Crime, markets and supply data

In 2007, the EMCDDA launched an internal reflection, in the form of an internal working document on supply reduction and how to better monitor this area. In parallel, an expert meeting reviewed national and international experiences in collecting drug prices. The meeting also launched a project to draft guidelines on collecting data on retail drug prices at national level, to be pursued in 2008 and finalised in 2009. The EPI unit's crime and market staff also played a major role in drafting the Drugs in focus policy briefing entitled 'Drugs and crime — a complex relationship' (see p. 23, p. 86).

Action on new drugs

Council Decision 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005 on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances ([17]) is in its third implementation year. The EMCDDA and Europol, in close collaboration with their networks — the Reitox national focal points (NFPs) and Europol national units (ENUs) respectively — played a central role in implementing the mechanism for the rapid exchange of information on new psychoactive substances which may pose public health and social threats. During 2007, 16 new psychoactive substances were officially notified for the first time through the early warning mechanism. In addition, in the course of the year, new substance profiles and sections of the European database on new drugs (EDND) were regularly updated.

In compliance with the provisions of the Decision, in February the EMCDDA and Europol submitted to the Council, the Commission and the European Medicines Agency (EMEA) a joint report on the new psychoactive substance 1-benzylpiperazine (BZP). Based on the joint report's recommendations, and in accordance with Article 6.1 of the Decision, on 23 March 2007, the Council formally requested that 'the risks, including the health and social risks, caused by the use of, the manufacture of, and traffic in, a new psychoactive substance, the involvement of organised crime and possible consequences of control measures, be assessed' for BZP. In accordance with Article 6.2, the meeting to assess the risks of BZP was convened under the auspices of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee with the participation of experts from the Commission, Europol and the EMEA.

The risk assessment was carried out on the basis of information provided to the Scientific Committee by the Member States, the EMCDDA, Europol and the EMEA. In compliance with Article 6.4 on completion of the risk assessment, the 'Risk assessment report' was drawn up by the Scientific Committee and presents an analysis of the scientific and law enforcement information available, and reflects all opinions held by the members of the Committee.

Given concerns expressed about the drug 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine (mCPP), and taking into account the relatively large quantities of mCPP detected by the Member States, the Commission proposed in 2006 that the EMCDDA and Europol 'carry out further work in accordance with their mandates and the resources available to assess the importance of mCPP in the European Union illicit drugs market'. The findings published in 2007 included a 'scientific evaluation of the potential threat of mCPP and involved input from national experts, the Commission and the EMEA' and 'the lessons learned from the experiences (preventive and law enforcement) of the Member States that already control mCPP' (Europol–EMCDDA Active monitoring report on a new psychoactive substance: 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine (mCPP)).

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

The revised Guidelines for risk assessment of new psychoactive substances were submitted to the Scientific Committee. The Committee discussed the guidelines, and prepared an opinion to the new Scientific Committee in order to finalise and adopt these guidelines in 2008. A document entitled the 'EWS on new psychoactive substances — operating guidelines', aimed at assisting the implementation of the Council decision on information exchange, risk-assessment and control of new psychoactive substances, was published in October 2007. The guidelines deal with phase 1 of the measures foreseen — the early-warning system.

Finally, the EMCDDA–Europol 2006 annual report on the implementation of the Council Decision 2005/387/JHA on new psychoactive substances was prepared and submitted to the Council, Commission and the European Parliament.

Cooperation

As outlined above, cooperation is an intrinsic part of the Centre's activities as a monitoring centre. The items below are non-exhaustive, yet are representative of the main cooperative activities of the EPI unit during 2007.

European institutional cooperation

The EMCDDA increased and improved collaboration with EC institutions and in particular with the European Commission.

- In the context of the EU action plan on drugs 2005–2008, the EPI unit contributed to the second European Commission Progress review of the action plan (see p.89).
- The Centre participated in the DG Sanco working party on Information on lifestyle, specific and deprived population groups and in a related workshop on children.
- The Centre drafted a chapter on drugs for the Global report on health in the European Union (EUROGLEH).
- The Centre participated in various drugs-related steering groups or committees. These included: the steering committee of the European health survey system (DG Sanco and Eurostat); the JLS Steering Group on policy needs for crime statistics; the steering group for the evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs (2005-2008); the editorial board of the EU health portal.
- The Centre supported DG Sanco in drafting an impact assessment and the preparation of a council recommendation of drug use in prisons. The recommendation will focus on 'prevention, treatment and harm reduction services for people in prisons, reintegration services on release from prisons and methods to monitor/analyse drug use among prisoners'.
- The Centre cooperated on several EU projects during 2007, acting as an observer in the EU IATPAD project (Improvement of access to treatment for people with alcohol- and drug-related problems) and participating in the HIV/AIDS think tank.
- A memorandum of understanding is under preparation after a fruitful meeting with ESTAT (Eurostat) in 2007.
- The Centre participates in the Interservice drugs group of the European Commission.
- The Centre contributed to the definition of priorities for the 2007 and 2008 programme Drugs prevention and information (DG JLS).
- The Centre increased collaboration with DG RTD.

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

Council of the European Union

• The Centre played a part in the drugs-related programmes of the German and Portuguese Presidencies of the European Union. Examples included: presentations during the thematic debates of the Horizontal working party on drugs; presentations during Troika meetings with third countries; and participation in the German and Portuguese meetings of national drug coordinators.
• The Centre's close collaboration with the Presidencies also focused on theme-focused events: for example, European conferences on cannabis-related disorders, on the evaluation of public policies and programmes on drugs, and the conference of HIV/AIDS coordinators.

European agencies

• In June 2007 a cooperation agreement was signed between the EMCDDA and European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Collaboration was initiated on hepatitis and HIV data collection with regard to injecting drug users (IDUs), together with close collaboration with EuroHIV regarding ongoing data collection during the final year of its existence (EuroHIV, active since 1984, is now being migrated into ECDC's activities).
• Europol participated at an EMCDDA expert meeting on drug prices, with continuing dialogue on potential synergies with the Centre with regard to drug supply.
• Council Decision 2005/387/JHA also requires intensive cooperation with Europol and the European Medicines Agency (EMEA). Cooperation with EMEA is intensifying: a technical meeting took place in 2007. It is expected that during 2008 a formal cooperation framework will be initiated.

Inter-agency cooperation

• The Centre participated in an Inter-agency group meeting with the UNODC, Pompidou Group, WHO and Council of Europe in Warsaw.

UNODC cooperation

• The Centre participated in the two meetings of the UNODC experts consultations for the final review of the outcomes of the 1998 UNGASS declaration and action plans. A report on 'The development national drug strategies and drug-demand reduction interventions in Europe since 1998' was also provided by the EMCDDA in this context.
• Experts from the UNODC participated in an EMCDDA expert meeting on drug prices and the launch of a joint project of guidelines for collecting drug prices.
• The Centre participated in an expert seminar on HIV and drugs in Russia organised by the UNODC.

Cooperation with other international partners

• A cooperation framework was established through a formal exchange of letters between the EMCDDA Director and the ESPAD Coordinator. This set out an eight-point list of areas for collaboration.
• Informal collaboration agreements with UNAIDS were reached and the EMCDDA participated in a UNAIDS conference of HIV epidemiologists of the Eastern European region (CIS countries).
• In the context of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA, the WHO headquarters (Geneva) is

also consulted on new psychoactive substances when appropriate.

• Cooperation between the WHO Health behaviour among school shildren survey and the EMCDDA provided early access to new prevalence estimates for cannabis from school surveys in 23 EU and candidate countries.

• The Centre participated in the preparation of an international symposium on treatment needs organised by Canadian treatment experts with international treatment experts, including WHO and UNODC.

• The EMCDDA provided assistance to CICAD, on their request, to develop a prototype of a drug-related death indicator protocol that is compatible with EMCDDA protocol. In October, the Centre also delivered a two-day international workshop on drug-related death indicator methodology in Buenos Aires (Argentina), with a view to helping CICAD to develop a DRD indicator in Latin-America countries.

Interventions, law and policies

Activities and results

The Interventions, laws and policies (RES) unit ([20]) monitors responses to the drug problem in the EU. In particular, it reports on the measures taken in the EU Member States to curb the problem of drugs and drug addiction at individual or social level, and analyses the impact of national and Community strategies.

The former head of unit, Henri Bergeron, left the Centre at the end of 2006 to take on a professorship at the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques in Paris. He was replaced as head of unit at the start of 2007, by Roland Simon, former head of the German national focal point, and a close collaborator on EMCDDA projects since it was founded in the early 1990s. Additional recruitment increased the Centre's capacity to analyse illicit drug markets, and health and social responses.

During the Portuguese presidency of the EU, the Centre — and specifically RES and EPI units — closely collaborated with the Portuguese National focal point and government representatives on a number of drug-related events. These included: the Conference on evaluation of public policies and programmes on drugs in September ([21]), the regular Meeting of the EU national drug coordinators in October, and a donors' conference for Guinea–Bissau in December. At these events, the EMCDDA provided specific expertise on European drugs policy and cooperation, reported progress at the European level in terms of evaluating drugs programmes, and provided information on cocaine supply in Europe.

Routine activities for the unit continued throughout 2007. These included: data collection; quality assessment of reports from the national focal points; improvements and fine-tuning of data collection instruments, in particular, the Fonte project for data management; updates to the databases managed by the RES unit (EU drug activities, ELDD, EIB, PERK and EDDRA); the ongoing management of the EISDD (Epidemiological info system on drug data, a database that — until phased out 2008 with the migration to Fonte — comprises all RES-linked data collection tools); website updates and contributions to EMCDDA publications such as Drugnet Europe.

During 2007, the RES unit improved the quality of a number of monitoring instruments based on cooperation between the Centre and the future users of the instruments, the national focal points. The instruments for monitoring treatment and 'best practices' benefited from specific focus, such as the development of Guidelines for the evaluation of treatment in the field of problem drug use.

Significant work was carried out during 2007 on a new 'Best practice portal' for the Centre, which will be launched in 2008. Tasks for the portal included: a complete revision of the EDDRA database ([22]), in collaboration with national EDDRA managers; development of quality standards for EDDRA; and a collection of quality standards in prevention from Member States, which was facilitated by an expert meeting. During the expert meeting, first findings were reported from a study on indicated prevention in Europe, while the EU-DAP schools prevention programme trial was also presented ([23]). A literature review on the efficacy of universal prevention, based on translating a German 'review of reviews' into English, was also prepared for production by the Centre for its

([20]) 'RES' is a term derived from 'responses', a catch-all term embracing the unit's work on interventions, laws and policies.
([21]) http://www.idt.pt
([22]) http://eddra.emcdda.europa.eu
([23]) http://www.eudap.net/

Insights series, for publication in 2008. In addition, preparations began for the collection of information for the second module of the Best practice portal, which will focus on treatment. Preparations included a complete revision of the quality assurance part of Structured questionnaire 27.

Another key activity in the RES unit during 2007 was the revision of the reporting tools on treatment. Altogether four instruments — (i) characteristics of treatment provided (ii) availability (iii) treatment provision and (iv) treatment quality — were revised and streamlined on the basis of experiences with using them.

Specific actions in 2007 were targeted at a number of priority areas, for example neuroscience, evaluation of national strategies, cost-effectiveness studies of interventions, as well as public expenditure. Two reports with a focus on neuroscience were finalised during 2007. A group of highly experienced researchers from the UK and Australia were contracted to analyse the ethical and social implications of new developments in neurobiological research on addiction, together with the implications of development of new technologies for the treatment of addiction. The contractors will also draft policy recommendations in terms of research in neuroscience as it relates to drug use and health responses. A report on indicated prevention also addressed aspects of neurobiology and ethics, outlining a theory base and rationale for indicated prevention and compiling data and evaluation findings on indicated interventions in the EU.

The EMCDDA regularly responds to requests from Member States which are preparing the evaluation of their drug strategy or action plan. The September conference on evaluation of public policies and programmes on drugs, organised by the Portuguese presidency, served to highlight important differences between national evaluation methods. In 2008, the EMCDDA plans to explore the possibility of developing guidelines on the evaluation of national drug strategies and action plans in the EU, based on input from some of the Member States which have the longest experience in the field.

Work carried out during 2007 on cost-effectiveness studies for interventions led to a status report on the evidence in this field. The main content of this report was presented at the 6th World Congress of the International Health Economics Association in Copenhagen in July.

A Reitox academy on public expenditure, jointly organised by the Centre and the Luxembourg national focal point, was held in Luxembourg in May. The academy provided a forum for discussion on public expenditure on drugs between European experts, the Reitox NFPs and the EMCDDA, leading to a better understanding of the issues involved in monitoring expenditure. The information provided by the NFPs after this meeting is currently under analysis, and publication of the results is foreseen within a *Selected issue* scheduled for June 2008. The subject was followed up again in December at an expert meeting at the Centre's premises in Lisbon. Here, a common methodology to monitor drug-related public expenditure in the EU received the support of a group of international experts in the field, comprising 14 consultants in the area of drug policy and economics. The methodology aims to provide valid and reliable estimates of the value of goods and services bought by the Member States' governments in order to execute actions related to illegal drugs. In addition, a report contracted to the Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (University of Ghent, Belgium) provided insight on feasible plans for NFPs to monitor public expenditure linked to national drug policies.

Legislation and analysis of European drug policies

Activities carried out by the RES unit's legal team during the year included updates to the European Legal Database on Drugs (ELDD) ([24]) to cover European legislation on different drugs issues. Specific studies of national legislation looked at the laws addressing 'controlled deliveries' and 'precursor trafficking penalties'. These took into account the new emphasis on developing knowledge of drug supply issues within the EU action plan on drugs, and the Centre's Legal correspondents meeting in 2007 was dedicated to these two topics. In addition, the legal team worked on a number of topics: the legal framework of opioids substitution treatment; personal possession of cannabis; treatment as an alternative to prosecution or imprisonment for adults; and the legal status of hallucinogenic mushrooms. The ELDD's comprehensive Substances and classifications table ([25]) was also updated during 2007.

The legal team also provided its expertise on a number of projects and publications elsewhere in the Centre. It contributed to the BZP risk assessment procedure (see p. 28). The Centre's Structured Questionnaire 32 provided analysis on strategies, coordination mechanisms and evaluation methodology in EU Member States. The collected information was synthesised in the Policies and laws chapter of the 2007 Annual report, in two thematic papers, as well as through several presentations, including one during the September meeting of the EU national drug coordinators. Finally, the legal team invested significant time during 2007 in a web-based resource on legal issues. The resource was made available on the Centre's extranet, but there is still a need of further development in technical respects before it will be made available on the Centre's public website.

Health and social responses

The core activity within the health and social responses area of the RES unit during 2007 was the revision of the reporting tools on treatment and harm reduction. The revision process included a thorough internal assessment of the quality of data collected with the previous tools.

In the area of treatment, the review benefited from cooperation with the European Commission's DG Sanco, which was working with a consultant on a project in this field. Efforts resulted in two new standard tables and two new structured questionnaires, which further increase the monitoring capacity of the Centre in the fields of treatment and harm reduction. This revision aimed to ensure that reporting addresses information needs at the EU level, and targets information on the basis that information is readily available at national level. The revision also enhanced monitoring of expanding areas of intervention such as substitution treatment and harm reduction programmes. The new tools were presented to the Heads of NFPs in November 2007 and have since been adopted, so ST10, ST24, SQ27, SQ23/29 will be submitted to the Centre in 2008 for the first time. The revision of the treatment and harm reduction tools also provided the opportunity to make an internal assessment of the Centre's harm reduction and treatment reporting capacity. This will feed into the process of integrating data collection for epidemiological purposes, with the aim of monitoring intervention in the future.

Other activities within health and social responses included a literature review on cocaine treatment, which was positively evaluated by the EMCDDA external evaluation as 'providing an added value', released in 2007. Targeted at the general public and professionals, the review summarises a variety of topics related to cocaine treatment: current issues in the treatment of cocaine dependence; pharmacological and psychosocial

([24]) http://eldd.emcdda.europa.eu
([25]) http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.Content&nNodeID=7613

treatment; harm reduction; inpatient treatment and aftercare. It also explored a number of innovative European and global responses to cocaine treatment. The review includes original information provided by a network of European researchers and practitioners, as well as other key opinion leaders and clinicians working in the field of treatment of cocaine dependence. Finally, the drug treatment overviews on the EMCDDA website were updated during 2007, providing a comprehensive overview of the availability of treatment of treatment for drug users, including social reintegration, in 27 EU Member States and Norway.

Best practices

Best practices are now specifically mentioned in the Centre's recast regulation, and thus represent a more important part of the EMCDDA mandate. The Reitox academy on best practices in September targeted experts who work to collect data for the Reitox NFPs in the area of research/evaluation of prevention and treatment programmes. The academy familiarised participants with the concept of best practices, explored and discussed existing models of transfer of best practices across Member States, and also clarified the role of NFPs in facilitating the exchange of information on best practices in their country.

Considerable work was carried out to prepare for the 2008 launch of a Best practice portal. As the migration of EDDRA into Fonte and the new online interface was delayed for technical reasons, the launch of the portal was postponed to early 2008. The first modules available in the Best practice portal will be on universal prevention, with other topics to follow. During 2007, the *Evaluation Instruments Bank*, a collection of tools such as questionnaires for evaluating programmes, saw various updates, with a new structure and the addition of new instruments arising from the best practices portal project. An updated version of PERK (the prevention evaluation resources kit) in PDF (portable document file) format was prepared, and will be uploaded to the public website in 2008.

At the end of 2007, a tender was issued for a study of the availability of treatment via internet, which will provide an overview of existing examples with a focus on evaluated programmes. The results of this contract are expected in late 2008.

Cooperation

In keeping with its role as key provider of information on drugs in Europe, the EMCDDA continued its tradition of close cooperation with external bodies, particularly at the Community and United Nations levels.

European institutional cooperation

• During 2007, the RES unit represented the Centre at the Council's horizontal working party on drugs and other relevant EU meetings, and actively supported the German and Portuguese EU presidencies with information and data.

• Throughout the year, staff from the RES unit supported in close cooperation with the Commission, the DG Sanco project on 'Drugs policy and harm reduction'. The project covers the areas of drug treatment and effectiveness and quality, together with responses to drug use in prison. Representatives of the DG Sanco project participated, for example, in the Reitox academy on best practices in September. In addition to the Centre's role in the coordination of the project, RES staff also provided a large proportion of the information on which the consultants' analysis and reports were based.

• The RES unit represented the EMCDDA on the Advisory Board of the DG Sanco-funded Correlation network on social inclusion and health ([26]), chairing a working group that is developing a European data collection tool for specialised harm reduction agencies.

UNODC cooperation

• The EMCDDA participated in two meetings relating to UNODC expert consultations for the final review of the outcomes of the 1998 UNGASS declaration and action plans. A report entitled 'The development of national drug strategies and drug-demand reduction interventions in Europe since 1998' was produced for the UNGASS review.

• Discussions were held with the UNODC on how the RES unit can contribute in 2008 to the development of the EuropASI/Treatnet ASI ([27]). A presentation of EU drug laws was made at the UNODC's seminar in Kiev, Ukraine.

Pompidou group cooperation

• The RES unit represents the EMCDDA at the treatment platform of the Pompidou Group. Following participation in the Pompidou Group's Expert forum on criminal justice ([28]), a presentation was made on alternatives to prison at the Pompidou Group's conference in Bucharest (see also SCD activities with the Pompidou Group).

Cooperation with institutional partners

• The existing strong cooperation with the WHO Regional Office for Europe was maintained. Specific collaborations included the database on Health in Prisons. The RES unit represented the EMCDDA in the steering group of the WHO project Health in Prisons Project (HIPP), and contributed to its yearly Network conference in Trençin, Slovakia, in October. The HIPP steering group has accepted the invitation to hold its 2008 meeting at the EMCDDA premises in Lisbon.

([26]) http://www.correlation-net.org
([27]) Treatnet is a UNODC project to develop an 'international network of treatment and rehabilitation resource centres'.
([28]) http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Activities/crimjust_en.asp

Reitox and international cooperation

Activities and results

The tasks of the Reitox and International Cooperation (Reitox) unit, as its name suggests, cover two sectors of activities. Firstly, the unit manages the Reitox network of national focal points (NFPs) in the 27 Member States and Norway. This comprises daily interfacing with the Reitox network; training; financial and administrative management of grant agreements; quality assurance and capacity development. Secondly, the unit acts as the interface between the Centre, European and international bodies and organisations, and third countries, both within the EU and beyond. This sector of the unit's activities gives the Centre a diplomatic and 'outreach' role with the wider world. Tasks include: coordinating the practical actions linked to international cooperation, for example communication and administrative tasks linked to enlargement; contacts with international peer organisations and third countries; organising official visits to the Centre; technical cooperation with candidate countries (such as Turkey and Croatia) and potential candidate countries to the EU; and responding to information requests from third countries.

There were notable achievements for both sectors of the unit during 2007. With regard to Reitox these included:

• bringing the management of Reitox grants into line with the standard requirements, reaching for the first time a high level of execution and a positive evaluation from the Court of Auditors;
• further development of work on quality assurance, and the presentation of updated Implementation needs profiles to the Centre's Management Board (profiles for each country were delivered in July, and an overview for each indicator in December);
• the revision of the reporting tools on treatment and on harm reduction was successfully conducted;
• new Reitox academies were organised on key issues such as prevention of cannabis-related disorders, public expenditure and best practices in demand reduction;
• the intense involvement of the unit in the preparation for the switch to the new Fonte tool, together with the tool's ongoing development.

The International cooperation sector is becoming more important as the Centre matures. The EMCDDA is increasingly considered a key international actor and interlocutor in the drugs debate, and the sector acts as the intermediary in maintaining contacts between external actors and other units of the EMCDDA, in particular the RES and EPI units. In addition to continued contacts with the Centre's long-standing international partners — such as the Pompidou Group, UNODC, Europol, Interpol, WHO and WCO — in 2007 cooperation framework agreements were signed with relevant international partners, such as the World Customs Organization, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), and the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation. The Centre also played host to numerous diplomatic and expert delegations throughout the year.

Technical assistance activities with Croatia and with Turkey were successfully implemented with the support of the Phare programme, and have led for the first time to the production of national reports in line with EMCDDA guidelines. The Centre launched in December its first ever cooperation project with the potential candidate countries of the Western Balkans, with financial support from the CARDS programme, bringing the number of countries either participating in or associated with the Reitox network to 35.

Reitox

Network management and grant agreements

Work in the area of network management concentrated in 2007 on the further improvement of grant processes, in particular those related to the initiation of grants and settlement of grant payments. As a result, all the 2007 grants were signed by the EMCDDA in late February. By comparison, signatures in previous years had often taken place much later in the calendar year. As agreed at the Reitox meeting in November 2006, a manual for the administrative and financial management of grant agreements by the NFPs was published in the first quarter of 2007. In addition, as regards balance payments, the EMCDDA considerably shortened the verification and payment processes: balance payments relating to 2006 grants were made, in general, between March and June 2007. Again, by comparison, in the past most of the payments occurred during the last second half of the calendar year. Finally, bilateral feedback on the financial and administrative management of the 2006 grants was sent to each NFP by the end of November 2007. This contributed to the smoother and quicker handling of requests by NFPs for final payment.

Quality assurance and capacity development

One of the unit's cyclical tasks is the ongoing process of improving the Centre's monitoring and reporting activities, and in particular the quality of data submitted by NFPs. During 2007, the unit further developed its quality assurance policy. Several meetings were organised with project managers and data managers, resulting in a clear improvement and conceptualisation of a quality report package, which was presented to NFPs in May 2007.

Other work relating to data quality includes the unit's preparation, in combination with the RES and EPI units, of short overviews of the status of the indicators across the Reitox network. These Implementation needs profiles were discussed at the Heads of NFPs meeting in November, and were presented to the Management Board in December. The criteria and categories that are currently used for assessing the level of implementation of the indicators will be further developed in 2008, in partnership with the NFPs. A further task, to which the unit contributed together with colleagues from the RES unit, related to the revision of reporting tools on treatment and harm reduction. The new tools were adopted at the heads of NFPs meeting in November.

A process of revision of the EMCDDA guidelines for national reporting will be launched in 2008. Its objective will be to rationalise the Centre's guidelines for national reporting. The Centre's Country situation summaries (27 Member States and Norway) ([29]) were updated from September to December 2006 and published in January 2007. These brief and concise overviews on the drug situation in the old and new EU Member States and Norway are published in English as well as the respective national languages of each country. As agreed with the European Commission, additional country situation summaries that were produced following the EMCDDA standards in the framework of the Community assistance programmes to the countries of the former Soviet Union (TACIS) were included. From 2008, a new concept will be adopted for the Country situation summaries, allowing for a better integration with the Statistical bulletin, National reports and Country data profiles.

([29]) http://profiles.emcdda.europa.eu/?nNodeId=1966

Reitox academies

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

The first Reitox academy in 2007 took place in March in Berlin, on cannabis prevention and treatment, and was organised in close cooperation with the German presidency of the EU and the German NFP. The academy discussed the state-of-the-art in current prevention and treatment programmes on cannabis in Europe, and targeted Reitox staff and consultants who are working in the field at the national or supranational level. The academy reflected strong work in the area of intensive cannabis use within the EPI unit.

A Reitox academy on public expenditure analysis in the field of drugs was organised in May, in cooperation with the Luxembourg NFP. It aimed to inform participants about general issues associated with public expenditure management, with the more specific goal of instructing NFPs on developing their own reports for the planned Selected issue on public expenditure.

A Reitox academy on best practices was organised in Oslo in September. The academy presented the general concepts surrounding science-based practices, and in particular criteria for evaluating evidence on the public health impact of interventions. On a wider note, it also focused on promotion and dissemination strategies for science-based practices. The academy examined questions such as 'what counts as evidence?' and 'how can we assess and successfully disseminate evidence?'. The academy was of particular interest in the preparation and future launch of the Centre's Best practice portal.

During 2007, the Reitox sector was closely involved in the preparation and implementation of Fonte, actively contributing to the activities of the internal Fonte steering committee. An overview of training activities — a Reitox academy in Turkey, and EU training initiatives for national experts — is provided later in this report.

Following up on a Europe-wide survey among former participants in Reitox academies and national experts, the unit implemented a joint project with the EPI unit to produce standardised methodological packages on the five key epidemiological indicators. These included training materials and sets of scientific references.

International cooperation

The EMCDDA devoted a considerable effort to maintaining an active presence on the circuit of international drugs meetings during 2007. These included:

- the Pompidou Group's Permanent correspondent meetings as well as various Pompidou Group expert meetings;
- the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs;
- the World Customs Organization's Enforcement Committee;

• Interpol's General assembly;
• the EU troika with countries of the Western Balkans;
• CICAD's Regular sessions;
• The EU-LAC meeting in Brussels;
• The high-level meeting of the EU-Latin America and Caribbean Cooperation and coordination mechanism on drugs in Port-of-Spain;
• The EU-CAN high-level meeting in Bogota;
• An International Conference on Guinea–Bissau, organised in Lisbon by the Portuguese Presidency.

Good contacts were also maintained with Europol, and Europol staff members attended several meetings at the Centre in Lisbon.

Cooperation framework agreements were signed with relevant international partners, such as the World Customs Organization, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), and the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation. A high level Ukrainian delegation visited the EMCDDA, as well as another from Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Relations with CICAD (the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission) included an EMCDDA training activity on drug-related deaths in Buenos Aires. CICAD also participated at the EMCDDA expert meetings on treatment demand and on drug-related mortality indicators. Together with CICAD, the preparatory phase for drafting a joint handbook on establishing and assessing national monitoring centres was carried out.

The EMCDDA received an increasing number of official and study visits in 2007. Delegations were welcomed, for example, from Ambassadors to Portugal from several countries, a member of the INCB, the Council of Europe's Secretariat, the National Anti-drugs Organization of Venezuela. On the International Day against Drugs (26 June), a reception for the diplomatic corps in Lisbon took place at the EMCDDA's headquarters. Several academic and expert delegations also visited the EMCDDA during 2007. These included researchers from several countries in Europe, Australia or the USA.

With regard to enlargement activities, negotiations between the Commission and candidate or third countries for participation in the EMCDDA were followed up at various times during the year. In particular, the role and activities of the EMCDDA were presented to candidate countries and to third countries which have officially applied for membership of the EMCDDA. Formal relations were initiated in some cases. Activities included tracking the evolution of pre-accession instruments, including the programmes supporting the Western Balkans, and the preparation of a technical assistance programme based on the Phare model.

Technical cooperation

In 2007, the Reitox unit completed its technical assistance project with Croatia and Turkey for their participation in the EMCDDA's activities. The project began in June 2006 and ran for 18 months, with a total budget of 500,000 euros. It was concluded in December 2007. Despite some initial delays in the execution of the project-related national activities, the majority of the agreed tasks were executed and most of the objectives were reached to a satisfactory level. At the end of 2007, an external evaluation of the project was carried out, in order to assess both the project's results and the state of preparedness of the Croatian and Turkish national focal points.

In November, the EMCDDA signed an EC contribution agreement which aims at 'assessing the capacity of the Western Balkan countries to establish a drug information system compatible with the EMCDDA'. The project began in December 2007 with a total budget of EUR 550000, and must be concluded by the end of December 2008. The first tasks included the appointment — through the permanent missions of the Western Balkans countries to the EU — of a national correspondent. The EMCDDA also launched a restricted call for tenders among its NFPs in order to select Reitox coaches and a project supervisor. The kick-off meeting of this first technical assistance project with the Western Balkan countries took place in January 2008.

Scientific partners and documentation

Activities and results

The Scientific partners and documentation (SCD) unit was created in 2005 as a contribution to the Centre's commitment to scientific excellence. Its mission is to enhance scientific excellence by facilitating access to science, transfer between research and policy, exchange among researchers and to increase transparency in the European scientific agenda. The unit provides support to the EMCDDA Scientific Committee and includes the Documentation Centre of the EMCDDA.

At the start of 2007 the unit consisted of the head of unit, the head of Documentation Centre, a library assistant and a secretary. A post for a research information manager was vacant for most of the year and filled only in November. Due to this vacancy, the development of a specific area on drug-related research on the EMCDDA public website did not progress substantially.

The SCD unit's main target groups are researchers, including EMCDDA scientific staff, policy makers and the Reitox national focal points. Important cooperation partners include the European Commission, particularly DG RTD and other international organisations, such as the Pompidou Group, WHO and UNODC, as well as relevant European research institutions and networks. Contacts are also maintained with other EU agencies with a scientific and information mandate.

At the National drug coordinators' meeting during the German EU presidency, the Executive Director of UNODC, Antonio Costa, suggested that Europe is in need of a body such as the US National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA). Although it was generally felt that no new European institution was needed, the subsequent discussion brought drug-related research on EU drug policy agenda. The SCD unit contributed to this debate with technical input, and it was agreed that the EMCDDA has a pivotal role in adding more value to drug-related research activities conducted in Europe.

The 7th framework programme (FP7) for research became operational in 2007. The programme represents a significant source for potential funding of drug-related research, and the SCD unit disseminated information about relevant calls for proposals under the 7th framework on its website, at various events and through its networks. The EMCDDA also participated at training sessions and meetings organised by DG RTD in order to improve its capacity to advise research teams interested in participating in FP7 activities.

The SCD unit is involved in two platforms of the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group: the Research platform ([30]) and the Ethics platform ([31]). The Research platform met twice in 2007 to discuss the evidence base for drug-related policies and to develop 'signals' on new issues in research. It also continued work on an online register of drug-related research. The Ethics platform finalised its documents on drug testing in schools and in the workplace. An initiative to focus on new developments in research and ethics has been launched.

Support for scientific research and publishing

During 2007, the SCD unit was involved in early steps to provide staff with a more supportive environment with respect to scientific research and publishing. The Centre seeks in particular to encourage publishing by its staff in scholarly journals. A scientific

([30]) http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Activities/research_en.asp
([31]) http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/pompidou/Activities/ethics_en.asp

writer was recruited in the EPI unit, with the RES unit deciding to provide a scientific writer resource in 2008. These resources will thus offer a team of two experienced writers who, besides their responsibilities in the preparation of EMCDDA texts and publications, will be available to support other staff members.

In addition, the EMCDDA, in coordination with its Scientific Committee and Management Board and as far as budget allows, seeks to use renowned external experts to support the EMCDDA's work. This was taken into account as far as possible in the preparation of the 2008 work programme. Identifying drug-related research in Europe is an important ongoing need, and analysis of research in Europe will be integrated in the 2008 Annual report, based on extensive information provided by the NFPs in this area in 2007.

Scientific journals are a vital element of scientific work, and the unit cooperates with the International Society of Addiction Journal Editors (ISAJE) ([32]). In March, a representative of the organisation gave a presentation entitled 'Publishing addiction science: practical and ethical issues' to EMCDDA staff. The yearly ISAJE meeting was held in Dresden and provided an opportunity for networking and knowledge exchange. In parallel, an internal strategy to motivate and encourage scientific staff to publish in scientific journals was developed.

The EMCDDA hosted a meeting in January of the Network of European researchers in the use of drugs and alcohol (NERUDA). NERUDA brings together researchers working on funded research in drugs and alcohol, to examine issues in substance use and misuse from a pan-European perspective, and to develop research, education and training. The meeting provided an opportunity to update participants on current research and common research project proposals, via presentations by network members and EMCDDA staff. The network also discussed a European masters programme in drug and alcohol studies or addiction, and a Marie Curie initial training network.

During 2007, two highly experienced researchers who were attending the EMCDDA for other meetings were asked to deliver training sessions on scientific writing to interested staff members. This concept of getting 'double value' out of expert visits to the Centre will be further developed in future.

Documentation Centre

In 2007, the Documentation Centre was able to substantially enhance its capacity for providing tailored information services. Services include:

• A library containing about 6 000 hard copy journals and reports relevant to the area, in particular:

— EMCDDA's technical and scientific reports;

– National reports produced by the national focal points;

– Documents and other publications of the EU bodies, relating to community policy and strategies covering the drugs domain in its broadest sense.

– Access to international online services, as well as to reference and full-text databases, through the internet.

– Intranet-based services, including access to a selection of full text journals;

– Subject-specialised information bulletins.

– Subject-specialised bibliographies and reading lists.

– General reference information services and selective individual alert services.

([32]) http://www.parint.org/isajewebsite/

The EMCDDA is participating in the ELISAD (European libraries and information services for alcohol and other drugs) ([33]) network, and participated in its yearly meeting entitled 'Addictions information in the Google era: dealing with the challenges'. The meeting discussed the development of the SUIL (substance use information and literature) information resource. SUIL aggregates the digital scientific and scholarly content that is currently held by a range of information services, and provides a multi-lingual platform for connecting substance use research providers.

The EMCDDA also participated at the EUROLIB (European institutional libraries) ([34]) annual meeting. EUROLIB aims to promote awareness of the contribution libraries make to the work of the institutions they serve, and seeks to enhance the professional performance of the staff of the institutional libraries.

A meeting of representatives from European drug-related documentation services and other EU agencies was organised at the EMCDDA in December. This was held in response to two issues: the closure or scaling down of drug-related information centres, and the need for information professionals to examine their role in their organisations in the light of the changing needs and expectations of their users.

Finally, a call for tender was launched to replace the library management system, which had become obsolete. The new system became operational at the beginning of 2008.

([33]) http://www.elisad.eu
([34]) http://www.eurolibnet.eu

Communication

Activities and results

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

The unit's activities for 2007 were strongly linked to the planned outputs of the Centre. The key annual cyclical task remains production of the Annual report, the launch of which in 2007 built on the strong investment in positioning in 2006.

Other highlights of 2007 included: a revised Communication strategy, approved by the Management board in July 2007; the operational launch of the Fonte software; renewed momentum for the Centre's Drugs in focus series of policy briefings; early phases of a redesign of the Centre's website; a role in the external evaluation of the Centre, in particular its follow-up during the end of 2007 and 2008; and ongoing population of the Centre's intranet, which at the end of 2007 incorporated content and documents essential to the activities of all units of the agency.

During 2007, the unit also engaged in recruitment, focused specifically on the output-oriented focus of the new triennial work programme. A new editor began work at the end of 2007 and a proofreader was recruited for start early in 2008. These resources, in combination with the scientific writer employed in the EPI unit, will provide the necessary boost to handle an ambitious publications list planned for 2008, and in particular work on a planned harm reduction monograph.

Publications

The EMCDDA public website remains the key channel for publishing information and documents about the Centre and the European drugs situation. Many of the website's innovations in 2007 were technical: an RSS newsfeed was launched for the site; the *Annual report* package of sites was fully integrated into the main website (as opposed to the separate site approach of previous years); the Statistical bulletin was tagged with meta-data to make it easier to find statistics of interest; and a templating mechanism was added to the content management application to allow for more flexible page designs. The key benefit of these changes are that the website is better able to 'map' and 'repurpose' information: detailed metadata (tags) can now be associated with online content, and, based on an XML-based workflow, 'raw' web content (e.g. Statistical bulletin tables and charts) is separated from its presentation.

An exhaustive list of publications is included in the outputs section of this report (pp. 85–98). Beyond the Annual report, a shorter list serves to illustrate some of the main products: the three Selected issues of the Annual report covered issues of prevailing policy interest — cocaine, drugs and driving, and drug use among under-15s; Drugs in focus policy briefings covered hallucinogenic mushrooms, drugs and crime, and provision of cocaine treatment services. A priority of the 2007–2009 work programme, which is enshrined in the new Communication strategy, is that the Centre's 'outputs' need to be tailored to the needs of the EMCDDA's key audiences. This was exemplified in 2007 by the publication of several different publications about cocaine: a literature review (audience: researchers, clinicians, practitioners); the annual chapter in the Annual

report and Statistical bulletin tables (audience: epidemiologists, policymakers, statisticians); a *Selected issue* on cocaine (audience: researchers, policymakers) and a Drugs in focus policy briefing (audience: policymakers, national ministries and practitioners).

An exceptional publication during the year, combining with Portugal's presidency of the EU, was a brochure titled Europe in Portugal, describing the various EU agencies and bodies with a presence in Portugal.

Media relations

Eight news releases, four fact sheets, one feature article and additional press materials were produced in 2007, along with four editions of the quarterly newsletter Drugnet Europe. The Drugnet Europe newsletter was also launched in January 2007 in an online version, which is published in parallel with the printed versions. As in previous years, media actions focused on two events: International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (26 June) and the launch of the Annual report in November in Brussels.

In line with the current 'going local' thrust of EU communications — promoted by Commissioner Wallström as an essential means of communicating Europe to its citizens — the EMCDDA drew up an action plan for reaching the local and regional media in 2007, both in Portugal and at the EU level. This began with visits to the Committee of the Regions press office and the European Commission (DG–COMM) in Brussels in April and contacts in May with the press officer at the European Commission representation in Lisbon specifically tasked with targeting these media.

The date of 26 June was chosen as a hook for disseminating news from the Centre to local media in Portugal, in partnership with the EC representation. A feature article with a local focus was prepared in the name of the Director to mark the occasion, exploring the role of local authorities in dealing with the social repercussions of drug use and addressing drug-related crime. The article was distributed by the EC representation to the local and regional media in mainland Portugal, the Açores and Madeira ahead of the event, and over 60 % coverage was achieved. In July, in a move to reach this target in all EU Member States, the national focal points were asked to nominate local and regional media in their country. This allowed for national-level contacts to be added to the EMCDDA's press database in September, in preparation for the Annual report launch.

The Annual report launch strategy in 2007 included a new internal communication initiative to assist staff in preparing better for the event, and to ensure a common corporate presentation of the product at the European and national launches. In September, 16 staff members received training in interview techniques from an experienced journalist using before-camera exercises. Early in November a new area of the intranet was launched, offering staff the Annual report information package, event details, interview tips and briefing notes on issues likely to generate press interest.

A pre-launch briefing and public press conference were held in Brussels on 21 and 22 November, following a presentation to the European Parliament. Events in Brussels were complemented by decentralised national events in 14 EU Member States, largely press conferences organised by the NFPs. To support the above communications, a comprehensive press pack and a Powerpoint presentation were released in 23 languages along with additional promotional items and materials.

Based on ongoing investment by the unit in media scanning activities, coverage on the Annual report was monitored in 'real time' and clippings made available on a daily basis to staff via the press area of the intranet. Of note, compared with previous years, was:

the 'deep and wide' coverage gained in the Bulgarian, German-speaking, Czech, Hungarian, Italian and Spanish media; a stronger presence in the local and regional press; a featured slot on CNN; and greater take-up in the media worldwide, from Canada to Australia and Brazil to India. The final press review amounted to 1300 articles.

To mark the EU 50th anniversary celebrations in March 2007, the EMCDDA published on its press web page a document entitled 'A clearer insight into Europe's drug problems'. This presented how Europe has addressed drugs issue over the years: by monitoring the situation, informing drug policy and detecting potential threats to public health. Also in March, the Centre marked International women's day with an online presentation of issues surrounding gender differences in drug use and drug addiction, including reflections on drug use among ethnic minority women.

In November, contacts were made with the Russian media following the signing, during the EU–Russia summit in October, of a Memorandum of Understanding between the EMCDDA and the Federal Service of the Russian Federation for Narcotics Traffic and Control (FDCS).

Finally, impact assessment of press actions was carried out on a regular basis and seven press reviews were produced during the year (quarterly, 26 June, EMCDDA–FDCS, and the *Annual report* press review).

Marketing

In the first half of 2007, the Centre's marketing activity focused on brand-related activities, kicking off in January with a training course for newcomers on using and maintaining the EMCDDA corporate identity. The course was also an opportunity to introduce newcomers to the project 'Representing the EMCDDA', designed to groom staff as ambassadors of the agency and ensure that they sing from the same song sheet when representing the agency externally.

As a follow-up to the training course, work was carried out in the spring to complete a marketing repository on the intranet, conceived to support staff in the above goals. New additions included: a 'dos and don'ts' section on applying the EMCDDA brand; a stock of Powerpoint presentations; a speech pool; and a promotional checklist and guidelines for presentations. In the first half of the year, time was also invested in updating corporate identity materials — stationery, business cards — and producing six new promotional gadgets for marketing purposes — lanyards, briefcases etc.

To coincide with the Portuguese presidency of the EU, the EMCDDA 'went local' again in July, joining forces with other EU bodies based in the country in the project 'Europe in Portugal'. This led to the publication in September of a brochure in English and Portuguese, a bookmark and webpage, explaining the work of the EU bodies present in Portugal. During the Presidency the materials were distributed, among others, to: the Portuguese public via the Europe Direct network; Portuguese schoolchildren via the EU 'Back to schools' project; Portuguese MEPs at the European Parliament; policymakers at a major international conference on drug policy and European citizens via the EU Bookshop.

Following the preparation earlier in the year of an action paper to maximise use of the EU Bookshop, the unit met with the head of the bookshop in Lisbon in September to clarify and explore the bookshop's features and developments, and practical working

channels. The 2007 *Annual report* was promoted via the bookshop's *Publishers' Choice* and regular contacts subsequently took place between the EMCDDA and bookshop services in the context of the EMCDDA publications database project.

New EMCDDA products were promoted throughout the year via the newsletter *Drugnet Europe*, the public website and promotional mailings, and publications were displayed at the Frankfurt book fair in October.

In the context of the joint EU agencies' information activities, January and February saw the EMCDDA publish a web banner to support the interagency *Whatever we do, we work for you* advertising campaign, which was launched with a series of advertisements in EU in-flight magazines in December 2006. In the autumn the EMCDDA provided updated information in 25 languages for the latest joint agency brochure (print run: 55,000 copies). This entered production at the end of the year and provides information on 29 EU agencies.

The EMCDDA also participated in two meetings of the agencies' Heads of information network in 2007. The first, in April, hosted by DG COMM, was dedicated largely to the going local theme, and opportunities for communicating Europe's successes to the citizen. The second, in October, focused on address management and distribution issues and updates on ongoing projects. Throughout the year the EMCDDA, as member of the network's seven-member steering group, provided regular input on a variety of communication issues brought before the group.

Interinstitutional communication

The EMCDDA collaborated with the Committee on civil liberties, justice and home affairs (LIBE committee) of the European Parliament in the context of the presentation of the Annual report in November, on the eve of the official press launch. Again in 2007, in line with an EMCDDA strategy to increase the impact and visibility of the report by boosting the national component, national parliamentarians were invited to the presentation. Parliamentarians responsible for drugs from nine Member States — Belgium, Ireland, Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary, Slovenia and Sweden — and Turkey replied to the invitation and attended the presentation to the LIBE Committee. The presentation was followed by a lunch with national and European parliamentarians, as well as representatives of the European Commission.

14 countries — Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Norway — organised national presentations of the Annual report. The majority of events were organised by, or in collaboration with, the national focal points. The EMCDDA provided human and logistical support for these events according to the requirements of the national authorities.

Fonte

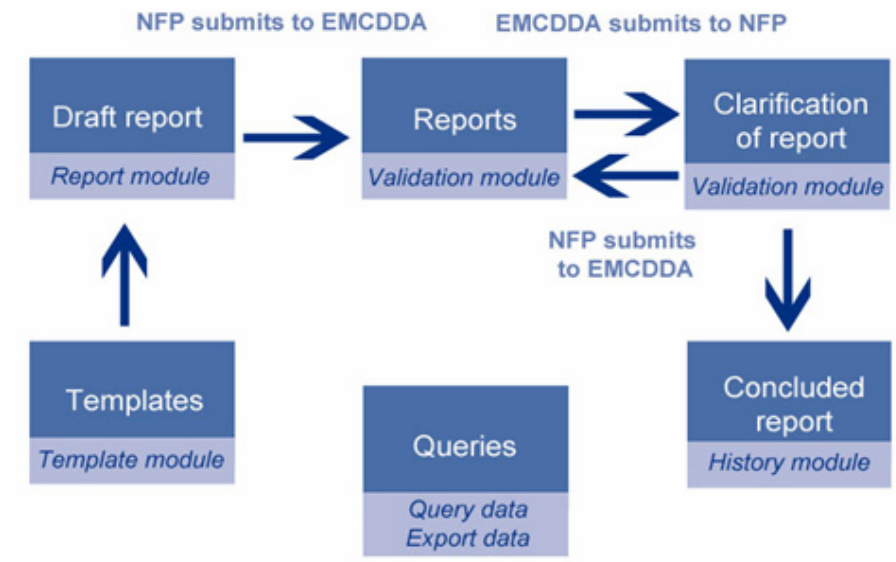
Fonte is the EMCDDA's web application that manages the entry and retrieval of data. It acts as the interface between the EMCDDA, its national focal points (NFPs) and other national partners. Fonte handles the main stages in the data lifecycle: filling in, submitting, validating, and retrieving data for reports (see Figure 1, p. 49).

The EMCDDA 2007 work programme contained three objectives related to the launch of Fonte: (i) to introduce the new data collection and validation support system, *Fonte;* (ii) to ensure the online data acquisition and management tools developed as part of the first phase of the Fonte system are launched successfully, allowing the Centre to extend implementation during 2008 (iii) to streamline the reporting process on the EMCDDA's activities.

In practice these were translated into four activities: (a) to finalise testing of the Fonte application; (b) to develop *Fonte* functions; (c) to provide Fonte training; (d) to provide Fonte help and assistance.

(a) To finalise testing of the Fonte application: 2007 saw a cycle of releases of the Fonte software, with associated user feedback, bug-reporting, resolution and releases. Priority was given to resolve those bugs that affected NFP reporting, followed by bugs impacting the work of the EMCDDA. After internal testing, pre-launch testing also took place with the Austrian and Slovenian NFPs, which delivered both technical and usability improvements from the NFPs' standpoint. Although a few technical problems were experienced at launch, this did not jeopardise reporting. By the end of 2007 the EMCDDA had received a total 14 updated versions of Fonte that were tested.

Figure 1: Full data lifecycle in Fonte



(b) To develop Fonte functions: Between the reception of the functional version of Fonte in December 2006 and its foreseen launch in July 2007, it became evident that additional functions were needed in order to ensure that the new application would be well received by both NFPs and EMCDDA staff. One example was to have a copy-paste function, which allowed copying large tables of data from, for instance, Excel into Fonte. The EMCDDA assembled a wish-list for new Fonte functions, which were delivered by the external contractor in incremental packages prior to launch.

(c) To provide Fonte training: In-house training sessions for Fonte for EMCDDA staff were organised twice during 2007, in April and September. The EMCDDA also organised two Reitox academies on Fonte for NFPs. These comprised a half-day Fonte training session for heads of NFPs, and a two-day session at the premises of the Turkish NFP in Ankara for the NFP end users who will work most intensively with Fonte. The Ankara academy focused not only on using Fonte, but also on understanding organisational aspects of using the system, and, in particular, to get to know the Fonte project team and helpdesk at the EMCDDA. 33 delegates from 24 countries attended the Ankara academy, and an evaluation form showed a high rate of satisfaction, at nearly 90 %. Feedback sessions at both academies were useful for gaining NFP input on how and what could still be further improved in Fonte.

In addition to these training events, the Centre conducted two specific training sessions during 2007, for the Spanish and Cypriot NFPs. Fonte was also presented at other EMCDDA meetings: the population survey meeting; treatment demand indicator meeting, Reitox meeting and Scientific Committee meeting.

(d) To provide Fonte help and assistance: To accompany the launch of Fonte, the EMCDDA produced a series of help documents: a full Fonte user manual which covers all functions and modules; a shorter, NFP-focused user manual covering those modules used by NFPs; a 6-page Fonte Quick reference; and a Frequently asked questions list. The EMCDDA also set up a Fonte help desk, comprising a telephone support for urgent requests and an e-mail service for less urgent problems. Specifically for technical and connectivity matters, ICT contact persons at many NFPs were also established during 2007.

Fonte progress report

Fonte was launched on 11 July; a mild slippage of ten days that was largely due to the development of new, unplanned functions. Considering that 2007 was Fonte's first year as one the Centre's three reporting channels — the other two being the EISDD and the Reitox upload tool — the launch went smoothly. A progress report was made on 23 November, four weeks after the NFP deadline for reporting. This proved encouraging: 246 reports had been submitted, and 20 countries had submitted all the data they were supposed to through Fonte. Seven countries were missing one to three reports, and three countries had not yet submitted anything. There were 175 ongoing validations, and 70 concluded reports in the system. By comparison, 19 countries had submitted their National report through the Reitox upload tool. Thus in terms of volume of data and timeliness of reporting, this start for Fonte was promising. While Fonte was expected to lag behind the other data collection channels in its first year, its benefits were already becoming apparent.

The result of this workflow is that key data in the field of drugs and drug addiction is centralised in a single place, and that the process is tracked at each stage. *Fonte* thus constitutes a major leap forward in the EMCDDA's aim to provide a unique and comprehensive data and knowledge base.

Distribution and information requests

EMCDDA dissemination activities in 2007 concentrated on executing dissemination plans, in particular in relation to the Centre's Drugs in focus policy briefings and Manuals. Mailing lists were also restructured in close cooperation with the Publications Office (OPOCE), with more than 5000 updates during 2007. To handle more efficiently addresses within the agency, the development of a centralised address management system was begun in 2007. An external contractor was chosen after a call for tender, and a prototype delivered for testing at the end of 2007. The system should be installed by the middle of 2008.

An increased number of conferences and meetings were supported with publications and brochures. The Portuguese presidency led to an increase in publication and subscription requests. The 2007 Annual report was published in 23 languages with a total print run of nearly 35000 copies. More than 20000 copies were distributed around the week of the launch, 16000 of those to national focal points, to support more than 15 national events and for general stock.

In October, the EMCDDA also participated in the annual information meeting with decentralised agencies in Luxembourg, which included a seminar on contacts management and dissemination. The seminar included a presentation by OPOCE on its services, and exchange of best practices in contacts management between agencies. Training in this area may be developed by the agencies' network and OPOCE during 2008.

Considerable work was invested during 2007 on improving the tracking of information requests, the majority of which reach the Centre via the website. In May, procedures for answering and tracking information requests were published on the Centre's intranet. A pool of standard replies was introduced, which has helped both to speed up the answering process and deliver consistent responses. Standard replies for the categories publications, copyright, support and jobs were drafted, as well as a general reply template. The templates were sent for translation into German, Spanish, French and Portuguese and have been in use since July 2007.

3

Administrative support

Activities and results

In 2007 the EMCDDA continued to improve both in terms of effectiveness and efficiency its internal processes and the activities aimed at supporting its core business. Special attention was paid to implementing a more structured and effective human resources policy and to enhancing effectiveness and efficiency in the use of resources.

Planning, evaluation and legal matters

An amending and supplementary budget was adopted in October 2007. The new budget:

- revised the amount of the contribution by Turkey to the EMCDDA 2007 budget (a 'pour mémoire' value placed at 0 euros instead of 100 000 euros);
- entered the actual amount (550 000 euros, instead of 700 000 euros) and a breakdown of the specific appropriations provided under the CARDS programme for the implementation of an EMCDDA-specific project for technical assistance to the countries of the Western Balkans (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, FYROM);
- used part of the surplus existing in the EU budget appropriations earmarked for the EC subsidy to the EMCDDA, as resulting from the relevant 2005 accounts, to cope with some supplementary and unplanned needs which were not covered by the 2007 EMCDDA budget initially adopted.

In accordance with the posts authorised in the EMCDDA's establishment plan, a new staff member was recruited at the end of 2007 to strengthen the operating capacity in this area. The new staff member is tasked with improving and streamlining the planning and reporting processes concerning the Centre's activities. Special attention was paid in 2007 to those legal processes that relate to: (i) implementation of the CEOS (staff regulations); (ii) notification processes to the European Data Protection Supervisor; (iii) application of the protocol established between the Centre and the Portuguese Government; (iv) operations concerning the new EMCDDA premises.

Financial management and accounting

The internal capacity of the financial management sector was further strengthened and reorganised in 2007. The team ended the year better able to cope with the workload entailed by the management of transactions concerning meetings and missions. In order to improve existing financial reporting, a set of accounting reports for asset management and accrual accuracy cross-checks was developed.

Procedures and tools for regular supervisory and ex-post controls were set up to develop ex-post control of financial transactions. Within the context of the financial and contractual assistance provided to the EMCDDA core business, 334 tendering and contracting processes were initiated. The daily management of the contracts and the related budgetary transactions, including the ex-ante verification and the bank transfers, represented a total of 3 886 operations.

In order to improve the EMCDDA internal processes and activities aimed at supporting its core business, specific measures were taken to improve the execution of the EMCDDA work programme and budget, as well as the processes for financial and contractual management and internal control (see Part II, below).

Human resources management

Work on the implementation of the reform of the EU CEOS (staff regulations) which entered into force in May 2004 continued throughout 2007, and were intensified to enable the EMCDDA to complete the legal framework of its human resources policy by 2008.

Development of best practices continued during the year. In particular, the human resources team sought to improve communication with staff, in particular with regard to disseminating and circulating relevant information. A dedicated human resources portal was published and enhanced on the Centre's intranet, which includes information on applicable rules and processes, together with general information about working conditions. Training also remains an important aspect of human resources work. During 2007, 73% of the staff participated in training courses. The most frequented type of training (42%) was classed as 'specific' (i.e. related to an employee's tasks) with language courses also comprising a large share (31%). 19% of staff participated in at least in one training course, while 16% participated on two courses, and 16% on three courses.

During 2007, ten selection processes were successfully carried out, and 10 new staff members took up their functions at the EMCDDA (see part II). In terms of general workforce information, at the end of 2007 there were 93 people working for the EMCDDA. The Centre's staff is made up of nationals of 17 different countries, with Portugal in first place (30%), Germany second (11%) and Belgium third (10%). Interestingly, 6 staff (6.5%) are nationalities of the Member States that have joined the EU since 2004. There are no significant differences between gender (female: 47%; male: 53%). By age group, the most common group are staff aged 41–50 years (43%) following by staff in the range 30–40 (35.5%). 54% of the staff have children. Most of the staff are employed as Temporary Agents (65.6%), while 44% are classed as administrators (AD staff).

Infrastructure and logistics

In terms of the daily management of the EMCDDA movable and immovable property, infrastructure and logistics, emphasis was placed on improving health, safety and security at work. Tasks included the training of fire wardens and installation of colour CCTV. The infrastructure and logistics team aimed to provide an improved service, and continuous effort was made to improve communication to colleagues through a dedicated intranet section. The reorganisation of the reception and driver services also facilitated more efficient and effective distribution of workload.

Physical stock-taking of the EMCDDA's assets was successfully carried out in October, and declassification of assets in December, in accordance with the Centre's rules for inventory and asset management.

In accordance with the legal framework defined by the Management Board, a security rulebook was completed in 2007 which defines the policy, actors and procedures for the security of the EMCDDA's premises, staff and data/information.

The EMCDDA participated in the inter-agency *Greening network* set up and organised by the European Environment Agency. The aim of the Greening Network is to reduce pollution and building-related utility costs. The EMCDDA was also requested by the ETF in Turin to present, together with the EEA, the EMAS standards ([35]) to selected audiences of the ETF.

([35]) EMAS is the Eco-Management and Audit Scheme
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/emas/documents/guidance_en.htm

The project for the new EMCDDA headquarters at the Ribeira das Naus in Lisbon has progressed. Construction works were almost completed by December 2007. The completion of the construction project is foreseen for March 2008. To prepare the future move to the new premises, several activities were initiated, for example the procurement for cleaning services which was launched together with EMSA, the other European agency with which the premises will be partially shared.

Information and communication technology

Activities and results

The bulk of the ICT unit's work in 2007, as in previous years, involved providing routine support to the Centre's operations: network and server administration; web-related projects and services; office hardware and software; and the ICT helpdesk.

The 2007 work programme for the ICT unit focused on improving efficiency and effectiveness, and a number of processes, together with the structure of the team, were revised during the year. For example, the ICT Project management office, which offers support to all new ICT projects, now provides horizontal support to other EMCDDA units. Internal work processes for operations management were reorganised into two services: ServiceDesk and ServiceSupport. Central planning and monitoring was introduced for ICT infrastructure, and this will continue into 2008 to reflect changes in available personnel and expertise.

To improve project organisation and related documentation, a technical documentation and deployment policy was introduced in 2007. The policy is now firmly established at the Centre for its major tailor-made applications. A basic test environment was also set up, in order to distinguish better between development, test and production phases of new tools.

In the area of infrastructure and systems, 2007 saw the complete renewal of the Centre's firewall and security infrastructure, which also boosted network performance. Out-of-date server hardware was also replaced and additional equipment acquired. The year also brought with it a long-awaited upgrade of central collaboration services, both on the software and hardware level. This took the form, for example, of an email-based calendar for contacts and tasks. Ensuring the stability and security of such services during the early stages of the project was a major concern, and the launches were successful.

The expansion of the Centre's second office in Lisbon, in the Avenida Almirante Reis, continued during the year, and required ICT support where necessary. In addition, construction of the new EMCDDA headquarters at the Ribeira das Naus complex was closely monitored. ICT preparation for the move to the new premises during 2008 is under way. During 2007, this included a tender for acquiring a VoIP telephony system and related services

With over ten years of accumulated documents, the EMCDDA now requires technology for document management and records management, with in-built workflow support. 2007 saw a project to collect requirements for this project, based on input from representatives from all units, together with information from the Medicines Agency (EMEA) in London, which has a similar system already in place. Based on these requirements, the Centre engaged in follow-up interviews with vendors, to gain insight into the available technology and services in the market which will be able to meet the Centre's needs.

The launch of Fonte involved considerable work for the unit. The internal ServiceDesk experienced an increase in the scope of its work, and now also responds to Fonte users from National focal points and other partners. After completing formal development of Fonte, preparations for spin-off projects began towards the end of 2007. These are aimed at solutions for analysing collected data, and at supporting further data migration and later phases in the Fonte project.

4

Chapter 4
Statutory bodies and executive management

Management Board

Main decisions

The recast of the EMCDDA regulation entered into force in January 2007. The 35th meeting of the Management Board in Lisbon in July 2007 discussed the implications of the recast on the Centre's mandate and tasks, together with its impact on the EMCDDA's working processes. In keeping with the recast, the board amended its rules of procedure, and adopted procedures for the selection and appointment of the members of a new EMCDDA Scientific Committee.

The July Management Board meeting also approved the EMCDDA's new communication strategy. 'Communicating more effectively' is one of the three priorities of the EMCDDA's 2007–2009 strategy and work programme. The communication strategy document focuses on the Centre's various communication activities (publications, web, marketing, distribution, media), aiming to support the output-oriented thrust of the Centre's overall strategy. Also at the July meeting, the Management Board gave a favourable opinion on the final accounts of the EMCDDA for 2006.

In a second meeting in December 2007, the Management Board elected Mr Franz Pietsch (Austria) and Mr Piotr Jablonski (Poland) as members of the Executive Committee for a mandate of three years. The Management Board also appointed 15 high-level scientists from the EU Member States, from across different areas of expertise to become members of the EMCDDA's new Scientific Committee for a three-year period. A scientist from Norway, also selected for scientific excellence and independence, will sit on the Committee as an observer. In case the need arises to replace an outgoing member during this period, the Management Board will appoint a substitute from the reserve list it also adopted at the meeting.

At the December meeting the UK-based Centre for Strategy and Evaluation Services (CSES) presented to the board its final report of the external evaluation of the EMCDDA. The overall purpose of the evaluation, undertaken at the initiative of the European Commission in 2007, was to assess the effectiveness of the agency and to examine ways of enhancing its operations. The exercise covered the period of two EMCDDA three-year work programmes (2001–2003 and 2004–2006). According to the evaluators, the EMCDDA is 'performing well' in its core mission to provide 'factual, objective, reliable and comparable information at European level concerning drugs and drug addiction' — information that is needed as an evidence-base by policy-makers at both national and European level. The agency's priority-setting was also found to be 'closely aligned with wider EU policy aims', such as those set by EU drugs strategies and action plans. The EMCDDA was also found to be 'almost certainly providing a more cost-effective way of monitoring the drugs situation in Europe than could be undertaken by the Commission itself'. 'The EMCDDA's work has also had a direct impact on EU Member States' drugs policies and practices', found the research, by 'encouraging a higher degree of coordination between them and the adoption of comparable structures'. The development across the Member States of harmonised data-collection mechanisms 'would

not have taken place, at least in the same timeframe, without the EMCDDA', says the report. It also noted that achievements were played out against the challenging backdrop of two EU enlargements and the resultant demands from new EU countries for capacity-building support.

Also at the December meeting, the Management Board took note of a strategy on international cooperation, which defines and prioritises the objectives of the Centre in this area. The EMCDDA should act as a Centre of excellence for providing information on the European drug situation, and develop a better understanding of the evolution of the drug phenomenon worldwide. The Board further welcomed an overview on the implementation of the five key indicators in the Member States and Norway.

A budget of 13 927 579 euros for 2008 (27 Member States, Norway and Turkey) was adopted on the basis of an EC subsidy of EUR 13 400 000 euros. The overall amount for Reitox co-financing in 2008 will remain the same as in 2007. The Management Board also gave the Chair and the Chair of the Budget Committee the mandate to meet with the heads of the national focal points to listen to their concerns about the co-financing scheme.

The 2008 work programme was welcomed for its output-oriented approach and coherence with the 2007–2009 work programme. The 2008 work programme places emphasis on the activities highlighted in the recast regulation, taking into account inputs from the Centre for the evaluation of the EU action plan. The work programme was adopted by written procedure after the meeting, on the basis of the opinion of the European Commission.

The Management Board further adopted a preliminary draft budget of 14 582 856 euros for 2009 (27 Member States, Norway, Turkey and Croatia) on the basis of an EC subsidy of EUR 13 861 626 euros. The budget for 2008 and the preliminary draft budget for 2009 represent a status quo in real terms with the budget of the previous year. The Management Board approved the staff policy plan of the agency for the years 2009–2011, subject to the final opinion of the European Commission.

Executive Committee

Main decisions

The Executive Committee met five times in Lisbon during 2007 ([36]). At its May meeting, the Executive Committee commented on amendments proposed by a working group to align the rules of procedure of the Management Board with the recast of the EMCDDA founding regulation. One of the major changes concerned the composition of the Executive Committee. Following the change, only two members of the Management Board representing the Member States — as opposed to three previously— are elected by the Management Board to be members of the Executive Committee for a period of three years. Previously three members were elected for a period of one year, renewable twice. Furthermore, the European Parliament is no longer represented on the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee also commented on a first draft for the procedures and arrangements for the selection and appointment of the members of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee, as proposed by a working group. This working group was composed of the EMCDDA Director, acting as Chairman, two members of the EMCDDA Management Board, two members of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee (who would not stand for another term) and two representatives of the EMCDDA senior staff, nominated by the Director. The working

([36]) 10 May, 4 July, 25 October, 19 November, 5 December.

group had met during February 2007. The Executive Committee also adopted at the May meeting the rules on the secondment of national experts to the EMCDDA, and agreed by written procedure to reallocate appropriations under the 2007 Reitox budget.

At the July meeting, the Chair of the Budget Committee reported the conclusions of a previous budget meeting to the Executive Committee, and the committee prepared for the subsequent July Management Board meeting.

At the October meeting, the Executive Committee approved, based on a proposal by the Budget Committee, an amendment to the 2007 budget of the Centre. The amendment concerned modifications in the provision for Turkey's contribution to the 2007 budget, in the amounts for a technical assistance project to countries of the Western Balkans under the CARDS programme, and provisions to cope with unplanned, supplementary needs for IT supplies and services.

An extraordinary meeting took place in November to establish a shortlist of members and a reserve list for the Scientific Committee, to be adopted by the Management Board at its December meeting. The Executive Committee adopted with only minor changes the proposal established by a pre-selection panel composed by the EMCDDA Director, two former Chairmen of the Scientific Committee and two senior staff members.

The Executive Committee decided at its December meeting to adopt the implementing rules on promotion of officials, reclassification of temporary agents and contractual staff, and performance appraisals by written procedure after the Commission's agreement, in accordance with the staff regulations.

Director

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

Preparation and implementation of Board's decisions

In 2007, the Director implemented the 2007 work programme and budget; prepared and submitted to the Board for approval the 2007–2009 and 2008 work programmes, the 2008 budget and the 2009 preliminary draft budget, and the final accounts for 2006. Furthermore, the Director also submitted to the Board for approval: the 2006 *General report of activities*; the staff policy plan 2009–2011; a communication strategy; a strategy for international cooperation; a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation; and a revised Memorandum of Understanding with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC).

Staff matters and day-to-day administration

In his capacity as both authorising officer and appointing authority (AHCC), the Director took 37 written decisions throughout the year, ranging from the reassignment of staff members to new functions to delegating some of his powers, with a view to achieving the more decentralised and effective management of the Centre. Decisions included the adoption of internal administrative instructions, and the publication of notices to ensure the functioning of the Agency.

Representation

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

EU level representation

European Parliament: The key event with regard to the European Parliament was the presentation in November of the 2007 Annual report to the Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE Committee) in Brussels, including a press launch co-organised, as in previous years, by the European Parliament and the EMCDDA.

In June, the Director presented the General report of activities for 2006 and the 2007 work programme to the LIBE Committee of the European Parliament in Brussels. Also in June, Mr Götz jointly attended, together with the Director of EMSA, a working dinner in Lisbon with a delegation from the European Parliament Committee on Budgets. The delegation was headed by the Committee's Chairman Mr Reimer Böge, and included, among other MEPs, the budget rapporteur for 2008 Mr Kyösti Virrankoski, and the standing rapporteur for agencies, Mrs. Jutta Haug. Mr Götz attended in Brussels in June the Annual Meeting of the Budget Committee with the agencies. Following contacts established in the context of the Annual report in 2006, the Director had many bilateral meetings with MEPs throughout the year.

In the framework of establishing a closer relationship with the EU institutions' offices in Lisbon, the Director met the Director of the European Parliament Information Office in Lisbon.

European Commission: The dialogue between the Director and the European Commission comprised numerous meetings throughout the year. Mr Götz met with representatives of the Cabinet of Vice-president Franco Frattini, as well of the DG JLS. The Director paid a visit to DG Sanco and, for the first time, to Eurostat, in Luxembourg. Other Commission contacts during 2007 included meetings in Lisbon with OLAF representatives. In the framework of establishing a closer relationship with the EU offices in Lisbon, the Director met the Head of the Commission representation in Lisbon. Two visits of representatives of the CSES, the Centre for Strategy and Evaluation Services, a UK-based company selected by the Commission to perform an external evaluation of the EMCDDA, took place in Lisbon in February and April. Mr Götz also held meetings with representatives of the Commission's Internal Audit Service.

In May, the Director met with the representatives of the Court of Auditors in the framework of the standard audit visit regarding the annual accounts of the financial year 2007.

With regard to relations with the other EU agencies, a key development was that the Director was elected in January as Coordinator of the network of Heads of EU Agencies for the period March 2008 to March 2009. Within this network, the Director took part for the first time in the Agencies' troika meeting in Brussels in June and in Cologne in October. The Chairperson's role demands, among others tasks, that the EMCDDA organises the three annual meetings of Heads of EU Agencies in 2008-2009. These meetings are: in January, a discussion with the Secretary General of the European Commission and a hearing at the Committee on Budgetary Control of the European Parliament; in June, the annual meeting with the Committee on Budgets of the European Parliament; in October, a regular meeting at

the Coordinator's agency.

In addition to such 'pan-agency' activities, bilateral activities with other agencies also took place. The Director of the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) visited the EMCDDA in June and a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the ECDC. In October in Lisbon, the Director met the Director of Eurojust. Regular meetings were held with the Director of the Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA) mainly concerning the building project of Ribeira das Naus. Mr Götz also attended the annual hearing by the Committee on Budgets and Committee on Budgetary Control of the European Parliament with all Heads of Agencies.

A number of activities were undertaken in the context of the Portuguese presidency. Mr Götz attended the celebration on the occasion of the opening of the Portuguese presidency in Porto on 1 July. The Director also took part in the Conference on the Evaluation of Public Policies and Programmes on Drugs which was held in September in Lisbon, where he gave a joint presentation with the Director of Europol. On 24 October he participated in the National Drug Coordinators meeting in Lisbon. Finally, a working group to strengthen relations between the Directors of the Representation of the European Commission, the Information Office of the European Parliament and the two EU agencies based in Lisbon resulted in an information brochure, Europe in Portugal.

Member States

Portugal: Relations with the Portuguese authorities were particularly important and intensive during 2007, particularly in the light of the Portuguese EU Presidency and negotiations on the building at Ribeira das Naus in Lisbon. In January, the Director hosted a visit of a delegation of the Health Committee of the Portuguese Parliament. Mr Götz invited the Director of the Criminal Police (Polícia Judiciária), for a visit to the Centre with a view to discussing sources of supply-side data. Invited by the Portuguese President Cavaco Silva, the Director attended in May a dinner on the occasion of the visit to Portugal of the Lithuanian President. The Director also attended the official ceremony to celebrate the Portuguese National day. Earlier in June, Mr Götz accepted the invitation to integrate the honorary committee for the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Centro das Taipas (a treatment centre within the IDT, the Portuguese Drugs and Drug Addiction Institute).

Numerous meetings were held relating to the new building in Lisbon. In January, a meeting of the Political Steering Committee on the building took place, chaired by the Portuguese Secretary of State of National Defence and Maritime Affairs. On three occasions, the Director met the President of the Lisbon Port Authority, and once the President of the General Assembly of the Lisbon based Jacques Delors European Information Centre, in the context of its integration in the Ribeira das Naus complex.

Other EU Member States: Together with the Centre's Chairman Mr Reimen, the Director visited Bucharest in Romania in March. The visit included meetings with the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Health, the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Administration and Interior, the President of the Senate's Health Commission and the representative of Romania in the Centre's Management Board. The Minister of Justice of Sweden visited the Centre in April. Under the German Presidency of the Council of the EU, the Director attended the meeting of the National Drug Coordinators held in Berlin in May. Following

up on from a similar event in 2006, the Director welcomed again at the Centre the diplomatic corps in Lisbon on the occasion of the International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking – 26 June. In August the Director met the Vice-President of the Slovakian Statistical Office. Moreover, in September the Director welcomed at the Centre the Italian ambassador in Portugal. On 25 October the Dutch National Drug Coordinator paid a visit to the Centre.

In November, the Director participated in two national launches of the 2007 *Annual report*. The first was in Germany on 27 November, where together with the drug commissioner he participated in the press conference on the occasion of the launch of the German report on the drug situation. The second was in Poland, where on 29 November he gave a speech during the national launch scheduled at the National HIV and AIDS conference in Warsaw.

In 2007 the Director welcomed at the EMCDDA the Lisbon based ambassadors of Germany and Sweden. In February, the Director welcomed the General Director for Drug Addiction of the Region of Valencia (Spain).

Other organisations and bodies

A key event in this context was the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding with the World Customs Organization (WCO) in January. In March the Director met with the Executive Director of the UNODC, at which a new joint work programme between the EMCDDA and UNODC was agreed upon. A meeting with the Secretary General of Interpol took place in Lyon in February. The EMCDDA was also visited in March by the Head of the Secretariat of the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe. The Director took part in the ceremony of the signature of an agreement with MAOC-N (Centre to coordinate actions to prevent the maritime trafficking of cocaine) in Lisbon in September. On invitation from the Presidency of the Pompidou Group, the Director attended the Pompidou Inter-agency meeting in Warsaw held in November.

Non-Community countries

In 2007 the Director welcomed at the EMCDDA several Lisbon-based ambassadors of the following countries: Cape Verde, Croatia, Ukraine and Russia. In May, the Director received a visit from the Vice-Minister for European Affairs of Venezuela. The Vice Minister was accompanied by Venezuela's Ambassador to Portugal. A representative of the Swiss Embassy visited the Centre in January. Further to an invitation from the Hong Kong's Commissioner for Narcotics, the Director visited Hong Kong in late January and early February.

In March the Director met in Brussels representatives of the Russian mission to the EU. In October, the Director signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Federal Drug Control Service of the Russian Federation. The FDCS Director signatory was Mr Viktor Cherkesov. The signature took place in Mafra on the occasion of the EU-Russia summit. During the second half of the year, the Director welcomed in October a delegation from the American JIATF (Joint Interagency Task Force).

Scientific Committee

Activities and results

The EMCDDA's Scientific Committee has three major tasks: (i) to be consulted by the Director on three-year work programmes, annual work programmes and adjustments of work programmes; (ii) to provide opinions on any scientific matter concerning the Centre's activity, which the Management Board or the Director may submit to it; (iii) to assist in risk assessment of new psychoactive substances.

2007 was a particularly eventful year for the Scientific Committee (SC) as it involved both continuing and completing activities under the previous Scientific Committee, and the transition to a new organisational set-up under the new EMCDDA regulation.

Meetings and main 2007 tasks

The Scientific Committee in its 'old' composition — that is, comprising one representative from each EU Member State and Norway — held two meetings during 2007, in May/June and November, under the chairmanship of Professor Henk Garretsen (NL). At the May meeting, two SC members presented the Cochrane Collaboration and its Drugs and Alcohol Review Group. The Committee debated how to bridge the gap between basic research and clinical work, and how to translate evidence into practice. Close cooperation with the Cochrane Collaboration is of particular value for the EMCDDA's best practice portal. The May meeting also discussed research funding in Europe. Debate included: a 'European NIDA' ([37]), an idea raised by the Director of the UNODC and discussed in the Horizontal Drugs Group and other forums; EU drug research funding within the 7th EU framework programme for research; the importance of lobbying for EU funding for drug research.

Opinions

An SC opinion entitled 'Drug-related deaths — Comment on comparability' was submitted to the Management Board. The opinion reported progress in improving data quality in many EU countries, and that the available data on drug-related deaths genuinely reflect underlying phenomena. However, it also emphasised that strong conclusions should not be drawn based on small differences, and that conclusions are stronger when supported by other indicators.

Members of the Scientific Committee provided comments on the *Annual report* and *Selected issues*. In addition, individual tasks were undertaken such as peer reviews of EMCDDA publications (cannabis monograph), participation in expert groups (ESPAD, prevalence data for TDI, the EDDRA and best practice portal projects) and lectures given to EMCDDA staff (e.g. Fernando Rodríguez Fonseca's lecture on *The cooperative Spanish network on drug* addiction research).

In its opinion on the 2008 EMCDDA Work programme, the SC praised the Centre's development into a centre of excellence for drug information in Europe. However, it also warned that prioritisation of the Centre's tasks would be required if supplementary resources were not provided, cautioning against an indefinite broadening of the Centre's scope based on existing resources. The opinion also underlined that NFPs require ongoing nurturing

([37]) NIDA, The United States National Institute on Drug Abuse, is a United States federal which (i) supports research across a broad range of disciplines linked to drugs and (ii) disseminates the results of this research to improve prevention, treatment and policy. NIDA has an annual budget of over USD 1 billion.

and support to deliver high quality input to the Centre, and that new demands on their time must be carefully balanced against existing requirements. The opinion also called for more extensive and innovative use of key indicator data, together with a move towards cross-analysis of data, best practice and evidence-based intervention guidelines. Promoting best practices may be best developed through the identification of examples of innovation, together with the promotion and dissemination of such new, evidence-based interventions.

Prof. Henk Garretsen participated in the steering committee supporting the external evaluation of the EMCDDA. An important remark by the evaluators was made on the 'under-usage' of the Scientific Committee and the Committee hoped this situation would change in the future.

In its last formal opinion on an EMCDDA work programme by the Scientific Committee in its present composition, the SC looked back at considerable scientific progress in the Centre's work and output in recent years. The growing interest in drug-related research in Europe, as mirrored by activities of the European Commission and the Horizontal Drugs Group, together with the enhanced scientific excellence of the EMCDDA, would promise a bright future for science-based policies and practices in the EU.

Risk assessment on BZP and risk assessment guidelines

A meeting of the extended SC was held in May, to assess the risks of BZP. The SC's opinions were reflected in the Risk Assessment Report on BZP, which was submitted to the Commission and the Council. The overall conclusion of the Committee was that due to its stimulant properties, risk to health and the lack of medical benefits, there is a need to control BZP. However, the Committee felt that the control measures should be appropriate to the relatively low risks of the substance.

The Centre's Risk Assessment Guidelines (RAG) on new synthetic drugs had been in place since 1999, and a revision was initiated in 2007 to reflect the changes introduced by Council Decision 2005/387/JHA (which replaced the 1997 Joint Action). The RAG were adapted, in particular to widen the scope of actions vis-à-vis new drugs, for example a decision to monitor all new psychoactive substances, natural and synthetic alike. Two main concepts were introduced into the new RAG: a numerical scoring system, and the use of the Delphi method to exploit expert knowledge. The 'old' SC therefore prepared a RAG document with the aim of informing its successor in their future work.

The selection of a new Scientific Committee

The recast regulation of the EMCDDA introduced new rules for the composition of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee and the appointment of its members: 'The Scientific Committee shall consist of at most fifteen well-known scientists appointed in view of their scientific excellence and their independence by the Management Board, following the publication of a call for expressions of interest in the Official Journal of the European Union'.

The Management Board decided in December 2006 to set up a working group for the appointment of the members of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee. This working group comprised two members of the EMCDDA Management Board, two members of the current EMCDDA SC, who would not stand for another term, the EMCDDA Director, acting as chairman, and two representatives of the EMCDDA senior staff. The working group drafted rules for procedures and arrangements for the selection and appointment of the members of

the Scientific Committee of the EMCDDA, partly based on documents and experiences from other European agencies and the European Commission.

At its July 2007 meeting, the Centre's Management Board adopted the procedures for appointment of the members of the new Scientific Committee. The three phases of the selection foreseen were carried out in the second half of 2007. A call for expressions of interest for membership in the EMCDDA Scientific Committee was published in the *Official Journal of the European Union* and on the EMCDDA website in September, with a deadline for applications in mid-October. Applicants could apply for one or several areas of expertise:

– Epidemiology
– Best practice and interventions
– Political and institutional framework
– Legal and criminal justice issues
– Economic issues
– Methodological issues
– Risk assessment of psychoactive substances and basic research

In total, 108 applications were received from 76 candidates. Five applications from four candidates were not eligible, i.e. a total of 103 eligible applications from 72 candidates from 22 EU Member States and Norway. A pre-selection committee, chaired by the EMCDDA Director and consisting of two former chairpersons of the Scientific Committee and two EMCDDA senior scientists, carried out a first evaluation of candidates in November. Based on the results of the pre-selection committee, the Executive Committee established a shortlist of 15 researchers from 11 EU Member States and one scientist from Norway, as an observer, selected for scientific excellence and independence, and a reserve list of 15 names.

At its December 2007 meeting, the Management Board adopted the proposed list of members to the 'new' Scientific Committee, appointing the members for a three-year period. It also adopted the proposed reserve list, in case of replacement of an outgoing member during this period.

1

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

In accordance with the financial regulation applicable to the EMCDDA, which transposes integrally the text of the Framework financial regulation 2343/2002 ([38]), 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 heads of the unit on which the EMCDDA's activities and working organisation relies.

The administrative unit provides the support to operational managers for financial management and to ensure internal planning and monitoring, as well as the ex ante verification of transactions. These procedures have been codified and all the heads of unit/deputy authorising officers have received specific training and information on their role, duties and liability, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the financial and staff regulations.

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

• Project manager: initiation and operational input for the administrative and financial operations required to implement projects (technical specifications for tendering procedures, cost estimate, 'certified correct' sign-off for payments)
• Financial management team, financial helpdesk: preparation of the required administrative and contracting supporting documents with the input of the concerned Project manager.
• Planning and evaluation team: checking of compliance with the adopted work programme and budget.
• Financial management team, Si2 initiating officers: operations in the EMCDDA Si2 electronic management and accounting system, to prepare the decision of the authorising officer.
• Financial management team, verifying officer: ex ante verification
• Head of unit: authorisation of the required budgetary and legal operations, acting as deputy authorising officer by delegation (from the Director, as EMCDDA authorising officer), for the execution of the concerned programme, within the limits of the appropriations earmarked for this execution under the adopted EMCDDA annual budget.
• Accountant: execution of the required financial transactions.

These procedures are consistent with the EMCDDA project-based working methods, which aim to integrate activities and resources management in accordance with ABM/ABB accounting 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 has been introduced for the annual co-financing of the activities of the Reitox national focal points,

([38]) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexapi!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=EN&numdoc=32002R2343&model=guichett

which fully complies with the relevant provisions of new financial regulation applicable to the EMCDDA. This agreement requires that an external annual audit be carried out by an independent body or expert officially authorised to carry out audits of accounts, in order to certify that: (i) the financial documents submitted to the EMCDDA by the beneficiary comply with the financial provisions of the agreement; (ii) the costs declared are the actual costs; and (iii) that all receipts have been declared.

Key features of the EMCDDA's partially decentralised management model

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

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

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

Key external control mechanisms on the EMCDDA's management

Body	Actors and processes	Role/operations
Management Board	Representatives of all Member States, plus the European Commission and European Parliament Meetings: twice a year	- Decisions on work programmes, budgets, general reports of activity - Election of Director
Management Board Executive Committee	Members of four Member States, plus the European Commission Meetings: four times a year	- Detailed examination of budgetary, financial and work programme issues - Preparation of Management Board decisions
European Parliament	LIBE Committee	- Presentation of work programmes, general reports of activities and annual report - Auditis of Director and Chairman as requested - Opinion on the draft annual budget - Approval of the establishment plan (once a year) - Discharge of agency's activities (once a year)
	COBU	- Hearing of agency directors before preparing decision (through Plenary) on annual budget
	COCOBU	- Hearing of agency directors before preparing decision (through Plenary) on discharge for execution of annual budget
European Commission	DG JLS DG Sanco Internal Audit Service EPSO	- Preparation of all policy decisions regarding the agency - Decision on budget proposal for budget authority - Opinions on work programmes, administrative and financial issues - Opinion on staff policy plan (once a year) - Agreement by the EC on implementing rules to Staff Regulations (for each rule) - Regular audits through the Commission's Internal Audit DG, external evaluation (every 6-years) - Decision on shortlist for election of Director - Internal Audit Service (once a year) - EPSO: validation of recruitment procedures
Other EU bodies	European Court of Auditors European Data Protection Supervisor Civil Service Tribunal – Court of First Instance, European Court of Justice OLAF	European Court of Auditors - Two annual on-site control visits per year - Audit for specific projects (e.g. PHARE, CARDS) European Data Protection Supervisor: - Regulation 45/2001 compliance: action by prior notification and upon complaint Civil Service Tribunal: - Action upon complaint OLAF (European Anti-Fraud Office OLAF) - Action upon complaint

2

Chapter 2
Assessment and improvement of management and internal control systems

The following measures were taken in 2007 by the EMCDDA in order to improve its management and internal control systems, and to follow up on the observations and recommendations expressed by the European Court of Auditors and the EU Budget Authority within the framework of the discharge given for the 2006 financial exercise. The measures were also the result of the audit of the EMCDDA internal control system carried out by the IAS in 2005 and followed up in 2007.

• Tendering and contracting procedures for the execution of the Budget/WP to be launched by 1st June at the latest.

• Budget transfers to be decided by end of July at the latest.

• Exceptionally, and for the reassigned non-used budget, the first week of September shall be the final deadline for sending invitations to tender (projects may start in December).

• Six-month cyclical assessment of the budget execution, with eventual proposals for de-commitment and/or re-assignment of resources.

• Quick and effective de-commitment and re-assignment of unused appropriations, namely for appropriations committed for meetings and missions.

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

• More structured use of framework contracts and calls for expression of interest.

• A procedure to document and justify exceptions.

• The archiving of the Si2 transactions was reorganised in order to be more efficient and effective.

• Internal rules for online purchases via the 'MBNET' payment system were adopted and implemented.

• The payment timeframes for missions and meetings were shortened.

Furthermore, 2007 saw some positive results in the management of the Centre's general ledger accounts, for example:

• Better coordination for the management of the assets among infrastructure and logistics, financial and accountancy teams (reporting, purchase list, declassification etc.).

• Better result of the VAT not yet recovered from the Portuguese authorities at the end of 2007 (EUR 54277 compared with EUR 121783 in 2006).

• A new accounting procedure was put in place in order to record and trace on a daily basis all transfers orders to the bank, in order to ensure the better control and follow-up of the flow of the monthly payments to be executed by the bank.

• A new administrative procedure was implemented by the financial team in agreement with the accountancy team, with a view to ensuring improved follow-up on the management of the amounts to be recovered by the EMCDDA (receivables) during the year.

• A new table of reconciliation was put in place between the Centre's budgetary accounts and the general ledger, with a view to controlling on a monthly basis the impact of the budget execution in accordance with accrual-based accountancy requirements.

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Chapter 3
Declaration of assurance of the authorising officer

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

in my capacity as authorising officer:

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

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

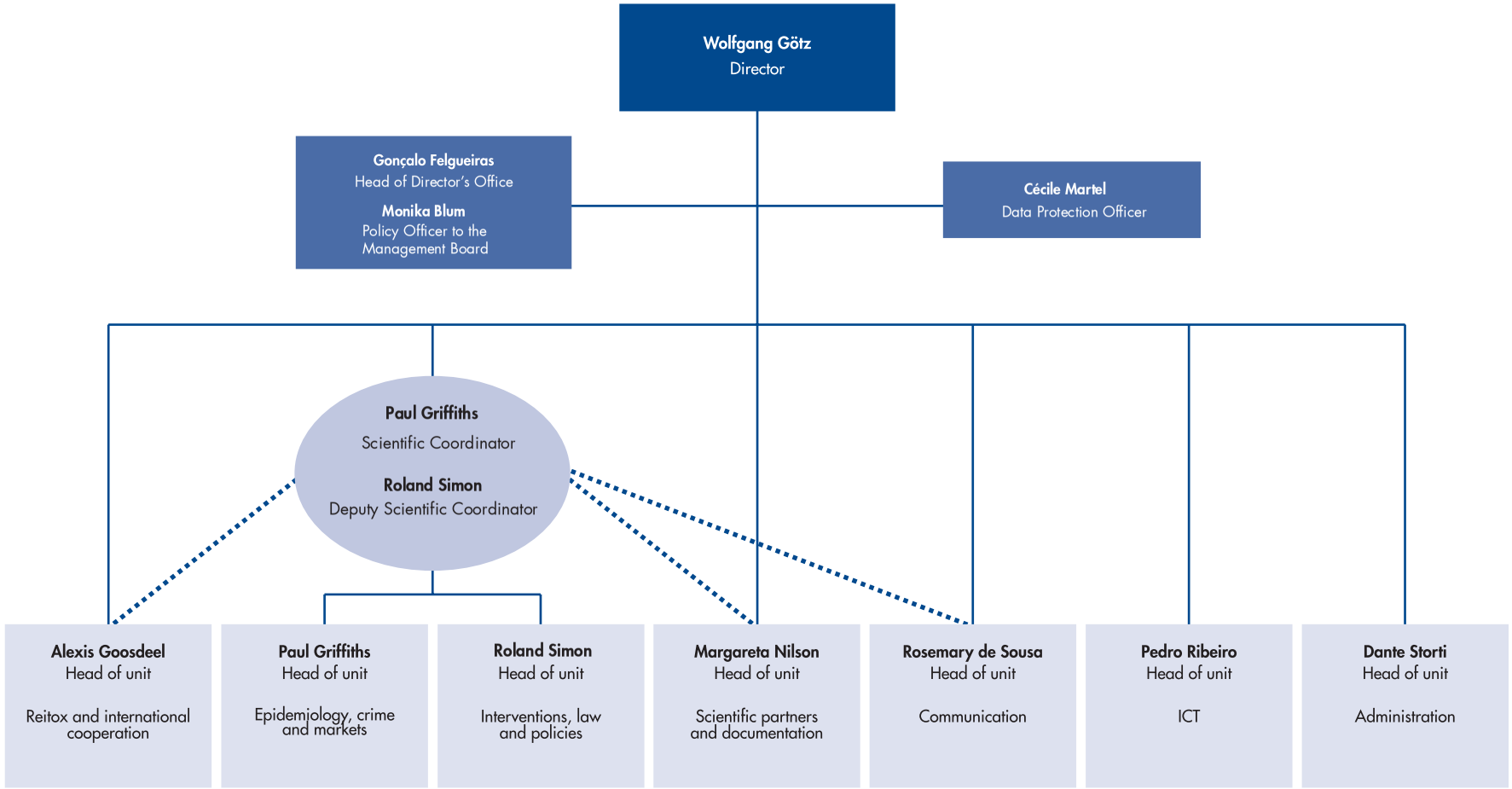
This reasonable assurance is based on my own judgment and on the information at my disposal, such as the results of the self-assessment, ex post controls, the observations of the Internal Audit Service and the lessons learnt from the reports of the Court of Auditors for years prior to the year of this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

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

Done in Lisbon, on 2 June 2008

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

Annex 1
Organisational chart 2007



Annex 2
Breakdown of EMCDDA staff in 2007

EMCDDA staff: contract type, grades, function groups, nationalities, gender

EMCDDA Temporary Agents

	Function Group		
Grade	**AST**	**AD**	**Total**
1	1		1
3	9		9
4	5		5
5	1	6	7
6	3	6	9
7	2	2	4
8	2	1	3
9	-	9	9
10	-	2	2
11	-	9	9
12		2	2
13		1	1
15		1	1
Total	**23**	**38**	**61**

EMCDDA Officials

	Function Group		
Grade	**AST**	**AD**	**Total**
3	1		1
5	1	-	1
6	2	-	2
7	1	-	1
8	-	1	1
10	-	1	1
11	1	4	5
Total	**6**	**6**	**12**

EMCDDA Contract Agents

Function Group	Total
I	3
II	10
III	7
Total	**20**

EMCDDA staff: nationalities

Country	Total
BE	10
BG	1
DE	11
DK	1
ES	5
FR	7
GR	2
HU	2
IE	2
IT	6
LU	3
NL	1
PL	2
PT	30
SE	1
SK	1
UK	8
Total	**93**

EMCDDA staff: gender

Gender	Total
Male	44
Female	49
Total	**93**

Annex 3
Outputs

Publications

Annual report 2007: the state of the drugs problem in Europe
A yearly overview of the drug phenomenon in Europe.
Available in 23 languages — all EU official languages (except Maltese), plus Turkish and Norwegian.
Cat.: TD-AC-07-001-BG/CS/DA/DE/EL/EN/ES/ET/FI/FR/HU/IT/LT/LV/NL/NO/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/TR-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/online/ar2007

Annual report 2007: selected issues
Three in-depth reviews that accompany the report: *Drugs and driving*, *Drug use related problems and responses among very young people (under-15s)*, *Cocaine and crack cocaine*.
Available in EN.
Cat.: TD-SI-07-001-EN-C, TD-SI-07-002-EN-C, TD-SI-07-003-EN-C
Also available as a website:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/driving
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/minors
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/selected-issues/cocaine

Statistical bulletin 2007
The epidemiological basis on which the Annual report is written. Over 350 tables and almost 100 graphics collated by the EMCDDA from the information submitted by the network of Reitox national focal points.
Available as a website in EN:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/stats07/main

Reitox national reports 2006
National reports provide an overall picture of the drug phenomenon at national level in each EU Member State.

General report of activities 2006
A detailed progress report of the EMCDDA's activities over a 12-month period.
Available in EN:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/general-report-of-activities

Drugnet Europe
The EMCDDA's newsletter provides regular and succinct information on the Centre's activities to a broad readership.
4 editions (57, 58, 59 and 60)
Available in EN, also available as a website:
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drugnet/

Drug profiles
Objective and scientifically sound descriptions of controlled drugs. Six published in 2007. Available as a website in DE, EN and FR.
Amphetamine, Cannabis, Cocaine and Crack, Heroin, MDMA, Methamphetamine.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index25328EN.html

Drugs in focus
Policy briefings published in all official EU languages plus Turkish and Norwegian.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/drugs-in-focus

Drugs in focus 15: Hallucinogenic mushrooms: the challenge of responding to naturally occurring substances in an electronic age
Cat.: TD-AD-07-001-BG/CS/DA/DE/EN/EL/ES/ET/FI/FR/GA/HU/MT/IT/LT/LV/NL/NO/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/TR-C

Drugs in focus 16: Drugs and crime - a complex relationship
Cat.: TD-AD-07-002-BG/CS/DA/DE/EN/EL/ES/ET/FI/FR/GA/HU/MT/IT/LT/LV/NL/NO/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/TR-C

Drugs in focus 16: Cocaine use in Europe: implications for service delivery
Cat.: TD-AD-07-003-BG/CS/DA/DE/EN/EL/ES/ET/FI/FR/GA/HU/MT/IT/LT/LV/NL/NO/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/SV/TR-C

EMCDDA manuals
Manuals are practical handbooks aimed at professionals and grassroot practitioners working in the drugs field. Available in EN.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/manuals

EMCDDA Manual 3: Guidelines for the evaluation of treatment in the field of problem drug use.
Cat.: TD–76–06–662–EN–C

EMCDDA literature reviews
Literature reviews aim to compile and summarise current knowledge of a specific issue, for use by drugs practitioners.

Treatment of problem cocaine use: a review of the literature
Cat.: TD-XB-06-001-EN-N
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/?nnodeID=18945

Marketing brochures

Europe in Portugal
Joint publication on the EU bodies in Portugal, published in the context of the Portuguese presidency of the EU. Available in EN and PT.
Cat. no: TD-78-07-317-EN/PT-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/brochures

EU Agencies: Whatever you do, we work for you
Joint publication by the EU agencies (contribution by EMCDDA, coordination by ETF). Available in EN.
Cat. no: TA-77-07-059-EN-C
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/attachements.cfm/att_49172_EN_agenciesFeb08_EN_low.pdf

Media products

News releases
8 news releases

No 1 – Broader role for EU drugs agency
New mission statement helps Centre respond to new challenges in drugs field
(16.1.2007) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 2 – Heads of EU and UN drugs agencies meet in Vienna
EMCDDA and UNODC reinforce partnership and launch treatment demand toolki
(14.3.2007) EN

No 3 – New drug under formal scrutiny
Council asks EMCDDA to assess risks of BZP
(23.3.2007) DE/EN/FR/PT
No 4 – Responding to 'magic mushroom' use in an electronic age
Magic mushroom business presents law-makers with dilemmas
(7.6.2007) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 5 – 26 June: International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking
EU calls for 'common language' to describe drug-related crime
(25.6.2007) DE/EN/FR/PT

No 6 – EU–Russia relations
EU and Russian drugs agencies sign agreement in Mafra
(26.10.2007) DE/EN/FR/PT/RU

No 7 – latest on the drugs problem across Europe
2007 Annual report from the EU drugs agency
BG/ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/FI/SV/TR/NO

No 8 – Annual report 2007: highlights
Positive messages from EU drugs report marred by high levels of drug-related deaths and rising cocaine use
(22.11.2007) BG/ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/FI/SV/TR/NO

Message from Wolfgang Götz, Director of the EMCDDA
(22.11.2007) BG/ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/FI/SV/TR/NO

Summary – Selected issues
(22.11.2007) BG/ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/FI/SV/TR/NO
Drugs and driving
Drug use and related problems among very young people
Cocaine and crack cocaine: a growing public health issue

The 2007 headlines and key facts PowerPoint presentation
(22.11.2007) BG/ES/CS/DA/DE/ET/EL/EN/FR/IT/LV/LT/HU/NL/PL/PT/RO/SK/SL/FI/SV/TR/NO

Fact sheets
4 Fact sheets
Available in EN.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index45919EN.html

Fact sheet 1: EMCDDA and WCO step up cooperation in international drug control
(12.1.2007) EMCDDA and ECDC to join forces in tackling drug-related infectious diseases

Fact sheet 2: Online descriptions of controlled drugs
(29.3.2007) EMCDDA launches 'drug profiles'

Fact sheet 3: Directors of two EU agencies sign agreement today in Lisbon
(29.6.2007) EMCDDA and ECDC to join forces in tackling drug-related infectious diseases

Fact sheet 4: Towards scientific excellence
(5.12.2007) New Scientific Committee for EU drugs agency

Press reviews
4 quarterly press reviews
1 ad hoc press review for International day against drug abuse and illicit trafficking (26 June)
1 ad hoc press review covering the EU-Russia Summit and MoU signing between EMCDDA and FCDS
1 extended press review of the coverage of the Annual report launch (1287 articles)

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

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

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

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

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

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

ELDD legal reports and topic overviews

Topic overview: Legal frameworks of opioid substitution treatment (21/11/2007)
Topic overview: Legal aspects of controlled deliveries (01/12/2007)
Topic overview: Precursor trafficking penalties (01/12/2007)
Legal report: substances and classifications, significant update (20/12/2007)
http://eldd.emcdda.europa.eu/

Contributions to the second European Commission progress review of the EU action plan (2007)

Thematic papers were submitted to the Commission in June and July 2007. A number of thematic papers developed for the first progress review in 2006 were updated for the second review.

Thematic paper on objective 1 of the EUAP 2005–2008: 'National strategies and action plans in the field of drugs')

Thematic paper on objective 2 of the EUAP 2005–2008: 'Coordination in the field of drugs'

Thematic paper on objective 7 of the EUAP 2005–2008: 'Coverage and effectiveness of drug demand reduction measures'

Thematic paper on objective 13.1 of the EUAP 2005–2008: 'Alternatives to prison for drug abusers'

Thematic paper on objective 25.1 of the EUAP 2005–2008: 'Drug-related crime – progress towards a common definition'

Thematic paper on objective 43.2 of the EUAP 2005–2008: 'HIV/AIDS literature review on protective factors'

Updates of 2006 thematic papers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thematic paper on objective 41.1 of the EUAP 2005–2008: 'Identifying emerging trends'

Technical reports

Arnaud, S., Zobel, F., Gervason, J-P., Schnotz, D., Dubois Arber, F. with the collaboration of Isenring, G-L., Vuille, J., Killias, M. (2007), *Monitoring de la problématique du cannabis en Suisse: étude sentinelle 2004-2006*, Institut Universitaire de Médecine Sociale et Préventive (*Raisons de santé* 127 A), Lausanne.

Backmund, M., Reimers, K., Reimer, J., Krausz, M., Zachoval, R., Gölz, J., Klempova, D., Wiessing, L. (2007), *Protective factors for HIV infection in IDUs*, EMCDDA literature review. Final report CT.06.EPI.149.1.0, EMCDDA, Lisbon.

De Ruyver, B., Van Malderen, S., Vander Laenen, F. (2007), 'Study into public expenditures with regard to national drug policies: a feasible plan for the national focal points', EMCDDA Internal Report.

EMCDDA (2007), *International Women's Day 2007: Drugs and gender*, Report on gender differences in drug use, EMCDDA, Lisbon.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/index.cfm?fuseaction=public.Content&nnodeid=26412&sLangu ageiso=EN

EMCDDA (2007), *Risk Assessment Report of a new psychoactive substance: 1-benzylpiperazine (BZP), in accordance with Article 6 of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA on information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances*, EMCDDA, Lisbon.
https://ednd-cma.emcdda.europa.eu/assets/upload/Risk_Assessment_Report_BZP.pdf

EMCDDA (2007), *The treatment demand indicator: 2007 annual expert meeting*, Minutes of annual expert meeting on TDI, September 2007, EMCDDA, Lisbon.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index35170EN.html

EMCDDA (2007), *The treatment demand indicator: assessment and improvement of data coverage*, Minutes of working group on treatment demand data coverage EMCDDA, Lisbon.
http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index35170EN.html

Europol–EMCDDA (2007), *Europol-EMCDDA Joint Report on a new psychoactive substance: 1-benzylpiperazine (BZP)* (6645/07 CORDROGUE 17), EMCDDA, Lisbon. http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index16775EN.html

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Vicente, J., 'Overview of cocaine use in Europe', International Conference on 'Current cocaine problems'. Plan Nacional Sobre Drogas, Madrid, 15–16 November 2007.

Wiessing, L., 'Migrants, ethnic minorities, drug use and HIV', European conference organised by GAT and EATG, The right to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for migrants and ethnic minorities in Europe: The community perspective, Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (IHMT), UNL, Lisbon, 7–8 June 2007.

Wiessing, L., 'Testing and injecting drug users: challenges and approaches to effective testing', European Conference organised by AIDS Action Europe and the Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen: HIV in Europe 2007- working together for optimal testing and earlier care, Brussels, 25–27 November 2007.

Wiessing, L., 'Experience of European Union countries in drug monitoring', UNODC expert seminar: Methods of monitoring drug situation and HIV-infection among intravenous drug users in the Russian Federation and in the Northwest Federal District, St Petersburg, 1-2 November 2007.

Wiessing, L., 'HIV/IDU prevalence data collection at the EMCDDA – integrating reporting structures with ECDC and WHO', Meeting on HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe, ECDC, Stockholm, 6–7 September 2007.

Zobel, F., 'What are the trends in drug use in Europe?', 3rd Democracy, cities and drugs conference, Venice, 11 November 2007.

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Zobel, F., 'National drug coordination mechanisms in the European Union: an update', EU National Drugs Coordinators' Meeting, Lisbon, 24 October 2007.

Zobel, F., 'National strategies and action plans in the EU, Norway and candidate countries: an overview', Reitox training on European drug strategies and evaluation, Turkish National Focal Point, Ankara, 24th of September 2007.

Zobel, F., and Griffiths, P., 'Development of national drug strategies and drug-demand reduction interventions in Europe: a short overview prepared for the 10-year review of the implementation of the UNGASS resolutions and measures', Second UNGASS Expert Consultations, United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, 18 September 2007.

Zobel, F., 'Monitoring and evaluation: principles and challenges', Correlation network seminar on monitoring and evaluation, Budapest, 11 June 2007.

Zobel, F., 'Looking back at 20 years of harm reduction in Switzerland: a public health perspective', International conference on the reduction of drug related harm, major session on harm reduction timelines, Warsaw, 15 May 2007.

Key meetings, visits, participation in conferences and technical meetings

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

Date	Venue	Title	Participants	EMCDDA programme, where relevant
Director's office, institutional bodies and high-level meetings				
12 January	Lisbon	Political Steering Committee for new building	Portuguese authorities, EMSA	ADM
12 January	Lisbon	Signature of MoU between WCO and EMCDDA	EMCDDA staff	EPI, Crime and supply
16 January	Lisbon	Visit of Ambassador of Croatia in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
17 January	Lisbon	Visit from Swiss Embassy in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
22 January	Lisbon	Visit to the Jacques Delors European Information Centre	Portuguese EU bodies	EU relations
23 January	Lisbon	Seat agreement, Portuguese Director of Customs	Portuguese authorities	ADM
24 January	Lisbon	Visit from Health Committee, Portuguese Parliament	EMCDDA staff	EPI
26 January	Lisbon	International customs day session at Portuguese customs	EMCDDA staff	International relations
28 January–3 February	Hong Kong	Visit to Hong Kong, invited by Narcotics Division Government Secretariats, Hong Kong.	Director	International relations
29 January	Maastricht	European Institute of Public Administration: seminar on EU agencies	EMCDDA staff, EU agencies	ADM
29 January	Brussels	Heads of EU agencies meeting	EU agencies	ADM
8–9 February	Lisbon	Visit from Centre for Strategy and Evaluation Services, in relation to evaluation of the Centre	EMCDDA staff	ADM
9 February	Lisbon	National day of Iran, Iranian Embassy	EMCDDA staff	
13 February	Lyon	Visit to the Secretary General of Interpol	Police	RES, Crime and supply
15 February	Lisbon	Visit of Ukrainian Ambassador in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
16 February	Lisbon	Visit of Croatian Ambassador in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
27–28 February	Lisbon	Visit of General Director of Drug Addiction, Region of Valencia (Spain)	EMCDDA staff	EPI, RES

6 March	Lisbon	Visit of Director of the Criminal Police of Portugal (Policia Judiciária)	EMCDDA staff	RES, Crime and supply
7–9 March	Bucharest	Meetings with Romanian Government	Director, Chairman	EPI, RES
14 March	Vienna	Meeting with UNODC Director	Policymakers	EPI, RES
22 March	Lisbon	Visit of Russian Ambassador in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
25 March	Lisbon	Concert to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Treaty of Rome	EMCDDA staff	
26 March	Lisbon	Visit of Head of the Secretariat of the Pompidou Group	EMCDDA staff	
27–29 March	Brussels	Various meetings with European Commission	Policymakers	ADM
28 March	Brussels	Ingeborg Gräßle, MEP, member of the Budget and the Budgetary Control Committees	Policymakers	ADM
2–3 April	Lisbon	Visit from Centre for Strategy and Evaluation Services, in relation to evaluation of the Centre	EMCDDA staff	ADM
30 April	Lisbon	Visit of Minister of Justice from Sweden	EMCDDA staff	
2 May	Lisbon	Conference about Europe: Portuguese Parliament	Director, EMCDDA staff	
2–8 May	Lisbon	Visit of the European Court of Auditors	Court of Auditors	ADM
7 May	Lisbon	Visit of Ambassador of Cape Verde in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
9 May	Lisbon	Commemoration of Europe Day	Director, EMCDDA staff	
10 May	Lisbon	Visit of Vice-Minister for European Affairs of Venezuela	EMCDDA staff	
10 May	Lisbon	Executive committee and Budget committee	EMCDDA staff, Management Board	ADM
11 May	London	Annual meeting of EU agencies' internal audit/quality management staff	EMCDDA staff, EU agencies	ADM
14–15 May	Berlin	EU National Drugs Coordinators Meeting	Policymakers	EPI, RES
14–15 May	Lisbon	Visit of Chief Police Officers, North Wales	EMCDDA staff	
29 May	Lisbon	Visit of ECDC, Infectious diseases expert	EMCDDA staff	

30 May	Lisbon	Visit of national antidrug agency, Romania	EMCDDA staff	EPI, RES
31 May	Lisbon	Portuguese President's banquet on the occasion of the visit of Lithuanian President	Portuguese authorities	
31 May–1 June	Lisbon	Scientific Committee Meeting	Scientific Committee, EMCDDA staff	
2 June	Lisbon	20th Anniversary of Centro das Taipas (IDT treatment centre)	Portuguese authorities	RES
4 June	Brussels	Presentation of General report of activities 2006, 2007 Work programme to the LIBE Committee of European Parliament	Policymakers	ADM, EU institutional relations
9–10 June	Lisbon	Portuguese National Day Ceremony	Director, Portuguese authorities	
11 June	Brussels	Annual meeting of Heads of agencies network, and Budget Committee of the EU agencies	Director, EUI agencies	
12 June	Brussels	Meeting with Manfred Weber, MEP and Member of Committee of Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs	Policymakers	
14 June	Lisbon	Visit of the European Parliament Committee on Budgets (COBU)	Policymakers	
21 June	Lisbon	Visit of German Ambassador in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
21 June	Lisbon	Dianova network and cooperation meeting	EMCDDA staff	
19 July	Lisbon	Meeting with Advisor on Crime Prevention to the JLS Director General	EU institution	
21 September	Lisbon	Visit of Madrid-based customs liaison officers of Norwegian Embassy and Belgian Embassy	EMCDDA staff	
21 September	Lisbon	Visit of Ukrainian Embassy in Lisbon	EMCDDA staff	
26 September	Lisbon	Visit of Ambassador of Italy in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
1 October	Lisbon	Visit of Joint Interagency Task Force	EMCDDA staff	
30 September	Lisbon	Signature ceremony of MAOC-N agreement	Policymakers, police, navies	
2 October	Cologne	EU agencies' troika meeting	EU agencies	

3 October	Luxembourg	Visit to Eurostat	EU institution	
3 October	Lisbon	Universidade Lusíada honorary doctorate ceremony: Giscard'Estaing	EMCDDA staff, Portuguese authorities	
8 October	Lisbon	Visit of Ambassador of Finland in Portugal	EMCDDA staff	
11–12 October	Dublin	Agencies' meeting on network buidling and data collection, Eurofound	EMCDDA staff	
16 October	Brussels	Internal audit service conference 'What assurance to expect from internal audit? From piecemeal audits towards an overall audit opinion'	EMCDDA staff, EU agencies	
17 October	Brussels	Meeting of agencies' Internal Audit Capabilities, Internal Audit Service	EMCDDA staff, EU agencies	
23 October	Lisbon	Budget Committee, Lisbon	Management Board	
24 October	Lisbon	EU National drugs coordinators' meeting	Policymakers	
25 October	Lisbon	Visit of Belgian Foreign Affairs Ministry	EMCDDA staff	
25 October	Lisbon	Visit of Dutch National Drugs Coordinator	Policymaker	
26 October	Mafra	Signing of MoU with Russian Federal Drugs Control Service	Director	
26 October	Lisbon	Visit of delegation from Slovenia	EMCDDA staff	
31 October	Lisbon	Visit of Eurojust Director	EU institution	
5 November	Lisbon	Executive Committee	Management Board	
12 Novembet	Lisbon	Meeting with diplomatic adviser of Portuguese Prime Minister	Portuguese authorities	
15 November	Lisbon	Meeting with Portuguese Cabinet of Secretary of State for European Affairs	Portuguese authorities	
16 November	Lisbon	Visit of International Crisis Group	EMCDDA staff	
21 November	Brussels	From safe food to healthy diets: EU risk assessment past present and future	EMCDDA staff, EU agencies	

21–22 November	Brussels	Presentation of the Annual report	Policymakers, media	
26–27 November	Lisbon	27th Scientific Committee Meeting	Scientific Committee	
28–30 November	Lisbon	Visit of Ukraine drugs monitoring centre	EMCDDA staff	
28–29 November	Warsaw	Pompidou Group Interagency meeting	Policymakers	
4–7 December	Lisbon	Meeting of the Management Board	Management Board	
7 December	Lisbon	EU-Africa summit meeting, Portuguese Presidency	EMCDDA staff	
17 December	Lisbon	Visit of Ambassador of Sweden	EMCDDA staff	
Drug policy, law and international relations				
11 January	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs	Policymakers	
12 January	Brussels	EU Troika	Policymakers	
18 January	Brussels	Methodological study: impact of the EU action plan on drugs	Policymakers	
22 January	Brussels	Evaluation meeting of 'progress report' on EU action plan	Policymakers	National & community strategies
25–26 January	Amsterdam	United States/Netherlands thematic workshops and planning meeting on evidence-based information in addiction and mental health	Experts	EPI
25 January	Bristol	Advisory Council of Drugs (ACMD) Prevention, Working Group on the prevention of Hepatitis C	Policymakers	
29 January	Brussels	EU Troika, Afghanistan	Policymakers	
6–8 February	Vienna	Ten-year review of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its 20th Special session on the world drug problem (UNGASS 1998)	Policymakers	National & community strategies
9 February	Paris	Collège Scientifique de l'OFDT	Policymakers, experts	National & community strategies
11–12 February	Brussels	EU Troika	Policymakers	
12–14 February	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs	Policymakers	
13–15 February	Paris	Latin America/Asia conference on universities and drug use/abuse, Federation of Catholic Universities	Policymakers, professionals	

15–17 January	Strasbourg	6th meeting of the expert forum for criminal justice	Policymakers, experts	Drugs legislation
22–23 February	Berlin	ECHIM (European Community Health Indicators) 4th core group meeting	Policymakers	EPI
22 February	Strasbourg	59th meeting of Permanent Correspondents of the Pompidou Group	Policymakers	
26 February–2 March	Brussels	26th session of the WCO enforcement committee	Policymakers, professionals	
28 February–1 March	Paris	Pompidou Group ethics platform	Policymakers	
1–2 March	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs and GID	Policymakers	
6–7 March	Paris	Service de coopération technique international de police: Europe/Asia cooperation on synthetic drugs and their precursors	Policymakers, police	
13–17 March	Vienna	50th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)	Policymakers	
22–23 March	Oslo	First annual conference of the International Society for the Study of Drug Policy	Policymakers, researchers	EPI
23 March	Brussels	DG research: social platform on cities and social cohesion	Policymakers	
2–3 April	Brussels	First meeting of the DG JLS Expert group on the policy needs of data on crime and criminal justice	Policymakers, experts	Crime and supply
16–17 April	Brussels	DG Sanco coordination group: drugs policy and harm reduction	Policymakers	Best practices
16–17 April	Paris	Pompidou Group: 5th meeting of the Research Platform	Policymakers, researchers	
17–19 April	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, EU Troika (Western Balkans, EU/LAC Technical Committee)	Policymakers	
18 April	Rome	National meeting: 'Research on drugs and addiction: which priorities? Which roles for institutions and services?'	Policymakers	
23–25 April	Bern	Pompidou Group: Annual meeting of the co-operation group of drug control services at European airports and session devoted to general aviation	Policymakers, experts	Crime and supply
25–26 April	Luxembourg	8th HIV/AIDS Think Tank meeting	Policymakers, experts	DRID
27 April	Luxembourg	DG Sanco C, EMCDDA, ESTAT meeting	Policymakers	
2–4 May	Washington	41st regular session of CICAD	Policymakers	

7–10 May	Vienna	UNODC global workshop on 'drug abuse information systems: assessing progress and outlining future directions'	Policymakers, experts	EPI
7–10 May	Vancouver	International symposium: monitoring alcohol and other drug-related harm, Centre for Addictions Research of British Columbia	Policymakers, experts	EPI
13–15 May	Vienna	50th Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND)	Policymakers	EPI, RES
14–15 May	Berlin	EU National drugs coordinators meeting	Policymakers	EPI, RES
22–23 May	Port of Spain	High Level meeting of the EU/LAC coordination and cooperation mechanism on drugs	Policymakers	
24–25 May	Stockholm	5th European Workplace Drug Testing Symposium	Policymakers	RES
29 May	Lisbon	Meeting with ECDC, discussion on hepatitis B and C data in Europe	EU agencies	DRID
31 May	Paris	Collège Scientifique de l'OFDT	Policymakers	National & community strategies
31 May–1 June May	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, Troika with Ukraine, informal meeting on Russia	Policymakers	
1 June	Brussels	EU-Troika meeting with the Ukraine	Policymakers	
4–6 June	Loures	European conference on 'Visions for Europe: crime, policing and justice in the 21st century'	Policymakers, experts	Crime and supply
14–15 June	Luxembourg	Meeting with DG Sanco	Policymakers, experts	Treatment and harm reduction
18–19 June	Wiesbaden	12th German congress on crime prevention (GCOCP): 1st annual international forum	Policymakers	RES
18–21 June	Kiev	Workshop: challenges in investigation and adjudication of drug-related offences, UNODC Regional Office	Policymakers	Drugs legislation
20–21 June June	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, Information dialogue with the United States	Policymakers	
28 June	Brussels	European Commission: GHK workshop on evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs	Policymakers	
28–29 June	Vienna	Joint OSCE/UNODC conference on fighting the threat of illicit drugs	Policymakers, experts	EPI
4 July	Luxembourg	NCA meeting	Policymakers, professionals	
5–6 July	London	Drug treatment across Europe, Turning Point, European Institute of Social Services, The Beckley Foundation	Policymakers, professionals.	

8–10 July	Copenhagen	6th world congress of the International Health Economics Association	Policymakers, professionals	
11 July	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs	Policymakers	
13 July	Rome	Presentation of the Italian national drugs action plan	Policymakers	
26–30 August	Seattle	T2007 Joint International meeting of ICADTS/TIAFT/IIS	Policymakers	
5–6 September	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, EU Troika ECOWAS (West African States), Technical Committee of EU/LAC Mechanism on Drugs	Policymakers	
6 September	Brussels	EU-Troika informal dialogue with ECOWAS	Policymakers	
10–12 September	Vienna	European Association of Addiction Therapy 2007 Conference	Policymakers, professionals	
13–14 September	Warsaw	Policing drugs conference	Policymakers	RES
18 September	Lisbon	Meeting on the role of NGOs in influencing the UN review of global policies illegal drugs, International Drug Policy Consortium, International Harm Reduction Association	Policymakers	
18–20 September	Vienna	UNGASS second expert consultations, ten-year review of UNGASS 1998	Policymakers, experts	
19–20 September	Lisbon	Evaluation of public policies and programmes on drugs, Portuguese presidency	Policymakers	
24 September	Ankara	Evaluation of EU strategy/Action plan	Policymakers	National & community strategies
27–28 September	London	9th Annual Summit on combating drugs and alcohol in the workplace	Policymakers, professionals	RES
1–2 October	Paris	Pompidou Group ethics platform	Policymakers	
3 October	Luxembourg	Meeting with Eurostat	EU institutions	
4 October	Brussels	Evaluation committee DG JLS on tender for 'detailed analysis of the operation of the world market in illicit drugs and the policy measures to curtail it'	Policymakers, experts	EPI
9–10 October	Paris	Pompidou Group research platform	Policymakers	
10–11 October	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, Russia Troika	Policymakers	
11–12 October	Brussels	EU-Troika, Russia and Pakistan	Policymakers	
11–12 October	Bucharest	Conference on the quasi-coerced treatment and other alternatives to imprisonment	Professionals	Drugs legislation

12 October	Brussels	Final evaluation of the EU action plan on drugs 2005–2008: 2nd Meeting of the Steering Group	Policymakers	
18–19 October	Buenos Aires	CICAD/OEA-SEDRONAR-EMCDDA meeting	Policymakers, professionals	DRD
19 October	Kiev	Meeting of the EU-law enforcement liaison officers	Policymakers	
19 October	Vienna	ReDUse_07: new aspects and developments in recreational drug use	Experts	RES
19 October	Paris	Collège Scientifique de l'OFDT	Policymakers	National & community strategies
22 October	Luxembourg	Analysis of the outcome of the call for tender on drugs and prison, DG Sanco	Policymakers	Treatment and harm reduction
24 October	Lisbon	EU National drugs coordinators meeting	Policymakers	
1–2 November	Bogoto	EU-CAN high level specialised dialogue on drugs	Policymakers	
3-6 November	Rome	UNODC seminar on 'How science speaks to drug policy'	Policymakers	Crime and supply
8–9 November	Venice	3rd conference on local, integrated and participative responses to the issue of drugs use	Policymakers	
9–10 November	Rome	Transnational Institute/Andreas Papandreou Foundation informal drug policy dialogue	Policymakers	EPI
12–13 November	Madrid	26th meeting of the monitoring group of the anti-doping convention, Council of Europe	Policymakers	
13–14 November	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, EU-USA dialogue and AU/LAC meetings	Policymakers	
14 November	Brussels	EU Troika Iran, EU-LAC meeting	Policymakers	
15 November	Helsinki	Alcohol programme 2004–2007 – Final Seminar	Policymakers	RES
15–16 November	Brussels	WCO meeting: 'Une coopération internationale dynamisée au service de la lutte contre le trafic de drogues' (dynamised international cooperation to enable the fight against drug trafficking)	Policymakers, customs and police	Crime and supply
15–16 November	Brussels	HIV/AIDS Think Tank 9th meeting	Policymakers, professionals	DRID
20 November	Luxembourg	DG Sanco workshop on children	Policymakers	

22–23 November	Strasbourg	Réunion du forum des experts sur la justice pénale	Experts, researchers, policymakers	Crime and supply
28–29 November	Warsaw	Interagency Group meeting facilitated by the Presidency of the Pompidou Group	Policymakers	
28–29 November	Sofia	Regional Seminar on drug demand reduction in South East Europe	Policymakers	
3 December	Brussels	2nd Meeting of DG JLS expert group on the policy needs of data on crime and criminal justice	Policymakers	Crime and supply
3–4 Decemberr	Vienna	UNODC: Paris pact policy consultative group meeting	Policymakers	
5 December	Brussels	Evaluation committee on DG JLS tender 'comparative analysis of research into illicit drugs in the European Union'	Policymakers, experts	EPI
5 December	Luxembourg	DG Sanco 'harm reduction and drug policy' meeting	Policymakers	Treatment and harm reduction
11–13 December	Brussels	Horizontal Working Party on Drugs, Troika with Pakistan, conference on EU and civil society forum on drugs	Policymakers	
18 December	London	Visit to the European Medicines Agency (EMEA)	Experts, EU agencies	EPI
19 December	Lisbon	International conference on drugs in Guinea-Bissau, Portuguese Presidency	Policymakers	Crime and supply
Annual report European Parliament launch and national launches				
21–22 November	Brussels	Annual report launch at European Parliament	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Sofia	Annual report launch in Bulgaria	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Prague	Annual report launch in Czech Republic	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Copenhagen	Annual report national launch in Denmark	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Nicosia	Annual report launch in Cyprus	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Vienna	Annual report launch in Austria	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Budapest	Annual report launch in Hungary	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Vilnius	Annual report launch in Lithuania	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Oslo	Annual report launch in Norway	Policymakers, media	

22 November	Bucharest	Annual report launch in Romania	Policymakers, media	
22 November	Bratislava	Annual report launch in Slovakia	Policymakers, media	
27 November	Rome	Annual report launch in Italy	Policymakers, media	
27 November	Berlin	Annual report launch in Germany	Policymakers, media	
27 November	Lisbon	Annual report launch in Portugal, Portuguese Parliament	Policymakers, media	
27 November	Warsaw	Annual report launch in Poland, scheduled with National HIV/AIDS Conference	Policymakers, media, professionals	
Reitox meetings, academies and workshops				
29–30 March	Berlin	Reitox academy on cannabis: new developments in prevention and treatment	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	
11 May	Luxembourg	Reitox academy on drug-related public expenditure	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	
22 May	Lisbon	Reitox academy Fonte introductory course	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff	
23–25 May	Lisbon	36th Reitox heads of NFPs meeting	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff	
14–15 June	Lisbon	7th annual meeting of the Reitox early warning system network	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff	Action on new drugs
5–6 July	Ankara	Fonte training: specialised course	Reitox staff, professionals	
12–13 July	Bucharest	Training on evaluation (Perk and EDDRA)	Reitox staff, professionals	Best practices
12–13 September	Oslo	Reitox academy on best practices	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	
16–17 September	Riga	Training seminar on EDDRA	Experts, Reitox staff	Best practices
18–19 September	Ankara	Turkish Early Worning System conception seminar	Reitox staff, professionals	Action on new drugs
18 September	Vilnius	Conference: rehabilitation of drug-addicted persons, training course on EDDRA	Experts	Best practices

16–17 October	Riga	Evaluation: concepts and practice	Reitox staff, professionals	
7–9 November	Lisbon	37th Reitox heads of NFPs meeting	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff	
Expert meetings (key indicators, EWS etc.)				
5 February	Lisbon	Expert meeting on data coverage	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	Treatment demand
23 March	Lisbon	EWS technical meeting on the potential threat of mCPP	Experts	Action on new drugs
12–13 April	Lisbon	Meeting on modelling protective factors for HIV infection in IDUs	Experts	DRID
16–17 April	Lisbon	In aquae veritas? 1st interdisciplinary meeting on 'drugs in water'	Experts	
21–22 May	Lisbon	European Perspectives on Drugs (E-POD) expert meeting	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	E-POD
23–25 May	Lisbon	36th Reitox focal point meeting	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	
28–29 June	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	Population surveys
14 August	Lisbon	Expert meeting on quality criteria for EDDRA projects	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	Best practices
6–7 September	Lisbon	Expert meeting on quality standards in drug prevention	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	Prevention
18–19 September	Lisbon	Expert meeting on towards improving data on retail drug prices	Experts	Crime and supply
24–25 September	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on the treatment demand indicator and meeting with international organisations	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	Treatment demand
3–4 October	Lisbon	Expert meeting on the revision of treatment reporting tools SQ27 and ST27	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	Treatment and harm reduction

9–10 October	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on the drug-related infectious diseases indicator	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professional	DRID
11–12 October	Lisbon	Annual expert meeting on the problem drug use indicator	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	Problem drug use
27–28 November	Lisbon	Hospital and ambulance emergency services meeting	Experts	E-POD
29–30 November	Lisbon	Expert meeting on KI drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users	EMCDDA staff, Reitox staff, professionals	DRD
11–12 December	Lisbon	Expert meeting on towards estimating the size of European drug markets: European drug consumption estimates	Experts	Crime and supply
External and practitioner-focused meetings (treatment, prevention, harm reduction, new drugs)				
26 January	Viterbo	Prevenzione in Europa (Prevention in Europe)	Professionals	
30–31 January	Luxembourg	8th meeting of the network of competent authorities	Policymakers, experts	Health information networks (DG Sanco)
8–9 February	Medina Sidonia	Programación, calidad y evaluación en la prevención (Planning, quality and evaluation in prevention)	Professionals	Prevention
12–14 February	Granada	Doctoral course: public interventions on drugs	Experts	Prevention
14 February	Berlin	Meeting in Berlin organised by Akzept	Experts	RES
28 February	St. Boi del Llobregat	Prevención comunitaria en la Unión Europea (Community prevention in the European Union)	Professionals	Prevention
1–2 March	Ulm/ Ravensburg	Kick-off meeting for study on indicated prevention	Experts	Prevention
2–3 March	Bratislava	1st transnational cork meeting of the European IATPAD project	Experts, researchers	Treatment demand
6 March	Lisbon	Meeting of the Portuguese National Coordination for HIV/aids and International Experts	Professionals	
6–7 March	Paris	Europe–Asia cooperation on synthetic drugs and their precursors	Professionals	Action on new drugs
13–14 March	Bremen	'Responsibility and partnership — Together against AIDS/HIV', German Presidency	Professionals	

15 March	Luxembourg	Steering Committee on the European Health Survey System	Policymakers, experts	Health information networks (DG Sanco)
22–23 March	Milan	EU proposal on quality standards for prevention programmes	Experts	Prevention, best practices
25–26 March	Frankfurt	Visit to the Frankfurt Drug Policy Department	Experts	Treatment and harm reduction
17 April	Rome	Conference on drug-related research	Experts, researchers	RES
19 April	Luxembourg	5th meeting of the working party on lifestyle and other health determinants, Public Health Executive	Policymakers, experts	Health information networks (DG Sanco)
26–27 April	Thessaloniki	Conference: construction and evaluation of new intervention materials	Experts	Prevention
7–10 May	Loures	Cepol course: 'Southwest Europe organized crime organizations	Professionals, police	Crime and supply
7–10 May	Vienna	UNODC global workshop: 'Drug abuse information systems: assessing progress and outlining future directions'	Professionals	
8–10 May	Copenhagen	13th European Network of Forensic Institutes Drugs Working Group	Professionals	
8–9 May	Dubrovnik	Seminar on synthetic drugs and precursors for the Western Balkan countries	Professionals	Action on new drug
9–10 May	Copenhagen	13th ENFSI Drugs Working Group meeting	Experts	Action on new drugs
11 May	Porto	Drugs and their metabolites in surface/ sewage waters: a new approach to assess population prevalence of drug abuse	Experts	
13–17 May	Warsaw	International Conference on the Reduction of Drug-related Harm	Professionals	Treatment and harm reduction
15 May	Brussels	European Parliament Open Discussion Forum on hepatitis C	Professionals, policymakers	DRID
16 May	Madrid	II reunión de validación de escalas de dependencia de cannabis en Estudes 2006	Professionals	Population surveys
17 May	Madrid	Internal expert meeting on assessment of cocaine use, Plan nacional sobre drogas	Professionals	
21 May	Edinburgh	WHO-HIPP Steering Group meeting	International partners	Treatment and harm reduction
21–22 May	Edinburgh	Steering group meeting for prison and health	Professionals	Treatment and harm reduction

29–31 May	Lisbon	CEPOL conference on 'Youth: anti-social behaviour and crime', Superior Institute of Police Sciences and Internal Security	Experts, police	Crime and supply
29 May–1 June	Washington	Society for prevention research annual meeting	Professionals	Prevention
30 May	Lisbon	Extended Scientific Committee risk assessment meeting on BZP	Scientific Committee, EMCDDA staff	Action on new drugs
31 May	Wiesbaden	2nd EUCPN Board Meeting under the German Presidency and adjacent Seminar 'Dangers of the internet for children and juveniles'	Professionals, policymakers	Crime and supply
31 May–1 June	Oslo	6th meeting of the treatment platform	Experts, NGOs	Treatment and social rehabilitation
1 June	Lisbon	XX Encontro das Tapias	Professionals	
31 May–1 June	Vienna	4th Meeting of the Central and South Asia Counter Narcotics Security Working Group (CSACNSWG)	Professionals, policymakers	
4–6 June	Lisbon	Conference on Visions for Europe: crime, policing and justice in the 21st century, Instituto Superior de Polícia Judiciária e Ciências Criminais	Professionals, police	
4–8 June	Budapest	33rd Annual Alcohol Peidemiology Symposium of the Kettil Bruun Society	Professionals, researchers	Treatment demand, treatment and harm reduction
5–8 June	Ljubljana	11th EFCT European conference on rehabilitation and drug policy	Experts, policymakers	Best practices
6–7 June	Lisbon	Consultation on HIV/AIDS testing and counselling (T&C) issues, WHO Regional Office	Professionals	
6–8 June	Stockholm	EU-DAP II prevention trial meeting	Experts	Prevention
7–8 June	Lisbon	European conference on the right to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support for migrants and ethnic minorities in Europe	Professionals	
7 June	Zagreb	Workshop on harmonisation of treatment data collection	Professionals	
7–9 June	Ljubjana	European conference on rehabilitation and drug policy, European Federation of Therapeutic Communities	Professionals	

11–12 June	Budapest	Applied M&E and effective lobbying: essential parts of successful policy-making	Professionals, policymakers	National & community strategies
11–14 June	Warsaw	Twinning project meeting to implement the TDI indicator in Poland	Experts, NFPs	Treatment demand
10–15 June	Stockholm	50th International ICAA conference on dependencies	Professionals	Prevention
20–21 June	Wiesbaden	Twinning Light Project	Experts, NFPs	RES
25–27 June	Moscow	UNAIDS: 2nd Monitoring AIDS pandemic MAP meeting in the former Soviet Union countries	Professionals	DRID
28–30 June	Padova	National Prevention Conference	Professionals	Prevention
28–29 June	Vienna	OSCE/UNODC expert conference on Fighting the threat of illicit drugs	Professionals, policymakers	
28 June	Padova	National prevention conference: school and community prevention	Experts	Prevention
2 July	Ravensburg	Steering meeting for indicated prevention project	Experts	Prevention
2–7 July	Warsaw	Training on incidence and survival in cohort population studies (twinning project, PHARE)	Experts, NFPs	Population surveys
3–4 July	Luxembourg	9th meeting of the network of competent authorities	Policymakers, experts	Health information networks (DG Sanco)
5 July	London	Crossing frontiers conference	Experts	RES
8–11 July	Copenhagen	6th World Congress 'Explorations in Health Economics'	Professionals, researchers	
6–7 September	Stockholm	Annual meeting of EuroHIV National correspondents (WHO, ECDC)	Experts, EU agencies, international partners	DRID
10–12 September	Vienna	2007 European association of addiction therapy conference,	Professionals, experts, researchers	EPI
15 September	Brussels	Meeting on awareness raising and scientific data on universal access to HIV services in Europe (EATG, European Aids Treatment Group)	Experts	DRID
17–18 September	Varna	Seminar on capture-recapture	Experts, NFPs	Population surveys
19 September	Rome	Seminar on mass media campaigns at Italian Ministry of Health	Policymakers, professionals	
19 September	Prague	Cepol course	Experts	Treatment and harm reduction

20 September	Manchester	British Aerosol Manufacturers Association	Industry, professionals	Youth and ESPAD
20–22 September	Vienna	Multi city study on quantities and financing of illicit drug consumption ('QUAF')	Professionals	Crime and supply
20–22 September	Brussels	19th Elisad annual meeting	Professionals	
20–22 September	Rome	DAP steering group on evaluation instruments	Experts	Prevention
27–29 September	Sofia	Social inclusion and health: crossing the borders, correlation network conference	Professionals	Treatment and harm reduction
27–28 September	Barcelona	Seminar: 10 years of risk reduction in Spanish	Experts, NGOs	Treatment and social rehabilitation
27–29 September	Dresden	ISAJE annual meeting	Professionals	
1–2 October	Lisbon	FESAT conference, 'Taking a call on cannabis: drug helplines response'	Professionals	EPI
2 October	Lisbon	Opening Session of the International Conference 'Guerras, Mulheres e Direito'	Professionals, policymakers	
11–13 October	Krakow	18th annual conference of the European Society for Social Drug Research, European Society for Social Drug Research	Professionals	EPI
12–13 October	Lisbon	National AIDS coordinators meeting: translating principles into action	Policymakers, professionals	
16 October	Santarêm	Commission for dissuasion of drug abuse	Experts	Crime and supply
16 October	Milan	Progetto'Progettare con qualità e valutare l'efficacia'	Experts	Prevention
18 October	London	Meeting at EMEA (inc. new drugs)	Experts, EU agencies	Action on new drugs
18 October	Vilnius	Conference on rehabilitation of drug-addicted persons: experience of Lithuania and European countries	Professionals	
18–19 October	Trençin	Annual conference and meeting of WHO EU network for prison and health	Professionals	Treatment and harm reduction
19 October	London	London Toxicology Group meeting	Experts, researchers	Action on new drugs
19 October	Vienna	Conference 'Reduce_07', Check-it 10 Years Anniversary	Professionals	
19 October	Utrecht	Meeting at Trimbos Institute	Experts	Action on new drugs
19 October	Brussels	Collège médical	Experts	Prevention

27 October	Barcelona	Jornadas 10 años de reducción de riesgos en espacios de ocio	Professionals	
29-31 October	Naples	III FeDerSed National Congress	Experts	National & community strategies
30 October	The Hague	Meeting at Europol	EU agencies	Action on new drugs
1–2 November	St. Petersburg	International seminar in drug abuse and HIV monitoring among intravenous drug users (UNODC)	Professionals	DRID
8–9 November	Venice	3rd conference on local, integrated, participative responses to the issue of drug use	Experts	National & community strategies
9 November	Luxembourg	6th working party on information on lifestyle of specific subpopulations, Public Health Executive	Professionals	Health information networks (DG Sanco)
12 November	Madrid	27th meeting of the Monitoring Group of the Anti-doping Convention	Experts, policymakers	Action on new drugs
12–13 November	Lisbon	2nd plenary meeting of the EUROGLEH 2007 project partners	Professionals	
13–15 November	Helsinki	National Seminar in conjunction with the end of the current Alcohol Programme	Professionals	
15–16 November	Madrid	International conference on current cocaine problems	Professionals	EPI
19–20 November	Porto	Pompidou Group conference on 'Families, lifestyles and drugs'	Professionals, policymakers	Prevention
20 November	Luxembourg	Children Workshop, DG Sanco	Professionals, policymakers	Health information networks (DG Sanco)
22 November	Vilnius	National conference on early intervention	Professionals	
22–23 November	Pisa	ESPAD 2007 meeting	Professionals	Youth and ESPAD
26–27 November	Prague	National Prevention Conference	Professionals	
26–27 November	Brussels	Conference 'HIV in Europe 2007: Working together for optimal testing and earlier care'	Professionals	DRID
28–29 November	Amsterdam	1st meeting to initiate RIVM-WHO/Europe project on HIV modelling in Europe	Professionals	DRID
6 December	Coimbra	IREFREA conference on nightlife prevention	Professionals	Prevention

6–7 December	Vienna	Meeting of the EU-DAP coordination group	Professionals	Prevention
14 December	Porto	Conferência sobre segurança urbana e toxicodependência	Experts	Treatment and harm reduction
18 December	London	EMEA–EMCDDA technical meeting on EWS and new drugs	Professionals	

Annex 4
Members of the EMCDDA's statutory bodies

Members of the Management Board

Chairman: Marcel REIMEN (LU)	Vice Chairman: Ralf LÖFSTEDT (SE)
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Mr Constantinos BALLAS	Mr Evangelos ARABATZIS
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Mr Etienne APAIRE	Mr François POINSOT
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Ms Luciana SACCONE	Ms Silvia ZANONE
Cyprus (Κύπρος/Kypros)	
Dr Kyriakos VERESIES	Mr Stelios SERGIDES
Latvia (Latvija)	
Mr Maris TAUBE	
Lithuania (Lietuva)	
Ms Audroné ASTRAUSKIENÉ	Mr Povilas RADZEVIČIUS
Luxembourg	
Chairman	Mr Mike SCHWEBAG
Hungary (Magyarország)	
Mr Peter PORTÖRÖ	

Malta	
Mr Richard MUSCAT	
Netherlands (Nederland)	
Dr Marcel DE KORT	
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Poland (Polska)	
Mr Piotr JABLONSKI	Ms Boguslawa BUKOWSKA
Portugal	
Mr João GOULÃO	Mr Manuel CARDOSO
Romania (România)	
Mr Pavel ABRAHAM	
Slovenia (Slovenija)	
Ms Vesna-Kerstin PETRIČ	Ms Mercedes LOVREČIČ
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Scientific Committee	
Prof Dr Henk GARRETSEN	
UNODC	
Mr Gilberto GERRA	
WHO	
Mr Haik NIKOGOSIAN	
Candidate country — Turkey	
Mr Celal BODUR	
Council of Europe	
Mr Thomas KATTAN	

Members of the Scientific Committee (prior to December 2007)

Member	Institution
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Prof. Dr. Brice DE RUYVER	Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), University of Ghent
Czech Republic (Česká republika)	
Dr. Ladislav CSÉMY	Psychiatricke centrum Praha, laborator socialni psychiatrie Prague
Denmark (Danmark)	
Anne-Marie SINDBALLE	Center for Forebyggelse Sundhedsstyrelsen
Germany (Deutschland)	
Prof. Dr. Horst BOSSONG	Universität Essen Essen
Eesti (Estonia)	
Prof. Toomas VEIDEBAUM	National Institute for Health Development Tallinn
Ireland (Éire)	
Prof. Dr. Desmond CORRIGAN	School of Pharmacy, Trinity College Dublin Dublin
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Dr. Ioannis DIAKOGIANNIS	Aristoteleio University of Thessaloniki Thessaloniki
Spain (España)	
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France	
Dr. Jean-Pol TASSIN	Collège de France, Unité CNRS Paris
Italy	
Marina DAVOLI	Department of Epidemiology, ASL, RM E Rome
Cyprus (Κύπρος/Kypros)	
Dr. Katerina KONARI	Forensic Science and Toxicology Laboratory Nicosia
Latvia (Latvija)	
Prof. Girts BRIGIS, MD, PhD	Public Health and Epidemiology, Riga Stradins University Riga
Lithuania (Lietuva)	
Laima BULOTAITE, PhD	Department of General Psychology, Vilnius University Vilnius

Luxembourg	
Prof. Dr. Robert WENNIG	Laboratoire National de la Santé, Centre Universitaire du Luxembourg, Luxembourg
Hungary (Magyarország)	
József RÁCZ, Phd.	Research Institute for Drug Studies (RIDS), Eotvos University, Budapest
Malta	
Dr. Maja Miljanic BRINKWORTH	Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity Valetta
Netherlands (Nederland)	
Prof.Dr. Henk F. L. GARRETSEN	Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Tilburg University, Tilburg
Austria (Österreich)	
Dr. Wolfgang WERDENICH	Office of Justice/JA FAVORITEN Vienna
Poland (Polska)	
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Portugal	
Dr. Luís PATRICIO	Centro de Atendimento a Toxicodependentes das Taipas Lisbon
Slovenia (Slovenija)	
Prof. Dr. Vito FLAKER	Faculty for Social Work, University of Ljubljana Ljubljana
Slovakia (Slovensko)	
MUDr. Lubomir OKRUHLICA	Centre for the Treatment of Drug Dependencies Bratislava
Finland (Suomi)	
Prof. Dr. Salme AHLSTRÖM	National Research and Development Centre for Welfare and Health (STAKES) Helsinki
Sweden (Sverige)	
Prof. Dr. Björn HIBELL	CAN: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs, Stockholm
United Kingdom	
Dr. Michael FARRELL	South London and Maudsley Trust London
Norway	
Dr. Astrid SKRETTING	Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research Oslo

Members of the new Scientific Committee (appointed-December 2007)

Area of Expertise	Institution
Legal and criminal justice issues	
Dr. Krzysztof KRAJEWSKI	Department of Criminology, Jagellonian University, Krakow
Prof. Dr. Brice DE RUYVER	Institute for International Research on Criminal Policy (IRCP), University of Ghent, Ghent
Risk assessment and basic research	
Dr. Fernando RODRIGUEZ DE FONSECA	Fundación IMABIS, Fundación Hospital Carlos Haya Málaga
Dr. Jean-Pol TASSIN	Collège de France, Unité CNRS Paris
Political and institutional framework	
Dr. Henri BERGERON	Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques Paris
Prof. Dr. Irmgard EISENBACH-STANGL	European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research Vienna
Prof.Dr. Henk F. L. GARRETSEN	Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences, Tilburg University, Tilburg
Epidemiology	
Marina DAVOLI	Department of Epidemiology, ASL, RM E Rome
Prof. Dr. Björn HIBELL	CAN: Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs, Stockholm
Prof. Dr. Dirk J. KORF	Bonger Institute of Criminology, Universiteit Amsterdam Amsterdam
Prof. Dr. Jürgen REHM	Klinische Psychologie und Psychoterapie, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden
Methodological issues	
Prof. Dr. Gerhard BUEHRINGER	Addiction Research Unit, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden
Prof. Dr. John STRANG	National Addiction Centre, Institute of Psychiatry, King's College London, London
Best practice and interventions	
Dr. Michael FARRELL	South London and Maudsley Trust London
Prof. Dr. Richard VELLEMAN	Mental Health Research and Development Unit Bath
Observer	
Economic issues	
Dr. Anne-Line BRETTEVILLE JENSEN	Norwegian Institute for Alcohol and Drug Research Oslo

Annex 5
Use of the available resources in 2007 — accounts

ABM presentation of the EMCDDA 2007 budget in accordance with content and costs of 2007 work programme.

Revenue

	Initial budget	Amending and supplementary budget	Final budget
EC subsidy (under budget lines 18 07 01 01)	13000000	469321	13469321
Norway contribution	411706		411706
Turkey contribution	100000	-100000	
Total	**13511706**	**369321**	**13881027**

	Final budget
CARDS	550000
Total	**550000**

Expenditure

Programme	Title 1 salaries allocated		Title 1 salaries executed	Title 3 activities allocated		Title 3 activities executed	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget	
EPI	1590504	1570273	1505406	230954	290936	279243	1821458	1861209	1784649
RES	1093751	1124362	1031188	176724	163528	148403	1270475	1287890	1179591
SCD	322485	158357	326356	29143	25323	23095	351628	183680	349451

Programme	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget	
Reitox subvention	2625000	2519382	2519382

Programme	Title 1 salaries allocated		Title 1 salaries executed	Title 2 functioning allocated		Title 2 functioning executed	Title 3 activities allocated		Title 3 activities executed	Total allocated		Total executed
	Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget		Initial budget	Final budget	
Communication	797996	782973	731384	0	0	0	948224	992995	972 699	1746220	1775968	1704083
Reitox	572848	570433	566106	0	0	0	200611	288201	233 793	773459	858634	799899

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	
Direction	705025	696057	646440	0	0	0	382939	289302	225823	1087964	985359	872263
Administration	1458753	1555701	1614084									
Administration (Training and recruitment)	80000	103600	99593	1138658	1188733	1160731	62318	52086	49058	2739729	2900120	2923466
ICT	563638	556468	523629	518700	904721	902908	13435	47595	46083	1095773	1508784	1472620

Budget out-turn account 2007: revenue and expenditure

		2007	2006
Revenue			
Commission subsidy (for the operating budget - titles 1, 2 and 3 - of the agency)	+	13 469 321.00	12 100 000.00
Phare funds from the Commission	+		380 600.00
Other funding and contributions received via the Commission			
Other donors	+	333 482.13	521 125.00
Fee income			
Other revenue	+	250 504.08	93 190.96
Total revenue (a)		**14 053 307.21**	**13 094 915.96**
Expenditure			
Title I: Staff			
Payments	-	-7 116 660.47	- 6 395 351.14
Appropriations carried over	-	- 88 421.24	-165 574.68
Title II: Administrative expenses			
Payments	-	-1 328 549.75	-1 077 021.35
Appropriations carried over	-	-786 181.65	-449 884.13
Title III: Operating expenditure			
Payments	-	-4 885 285.41	-4 340 082.72
Appropriations carried over	-	-382,592.76	-613,624.35
Total expenditure (b)		**-14 587 691.28**	**-13 041 538.37**
Out-turn for the financial year (a-b)		**-534 384.07**	**-53 377.59**
Cancellation of unused payment appropriations carried over from previous year	+	104 499.99	59 139.82
Adjustment for carry-over from the previous year of appropriations available at 31.12 arising from assigned revenue	+	792 539.19	424 448.24
Exchange differences for the year (gain +/loss -)	+/-	-293.19	1 291.45
Balance of the out-turn account for the financial year	+/-	**362 361.92**	**538 257.10**
Balance year N-1	+/-	538 257.10	1 416 730.76
Positive balance from year N-1 reimbursed in year N to the Commission	-	-538 257.10	-1 416 730.76
Result used for determining amounts in general accounting		362 361.92	538 257.10
Commission subsidy - agency registers accrued revenue and Commission accrued expense		13 106 959.08	
Pre-financing remaining open to be reimbursed by agency to Commission in year N+1		362 361.92	
Not included in the budget out-turn:			
Interest received by 31/12/N on the Commission subsidy funds and to be reimbursed to the Commission	+	83 481.91	60 548.57

2007 budget appropriations and execution by nature of expenditure

Financial and accounting management

A budget of € 13881027 was adopted for the implementation of the 2007 work programme. The budgetary figures for 2007 are presented in the tables below.

Budgetary provisions and appropriations, 2007

Title	Description	EUR
1	**Expenditure relating to persons working in the office**	
	Staff in active employment	7118224
	Other staff-related expenditure (exchange of officials etc.)	p.m.
	Total under Title 1	**7118224**
2	**Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure**	
	Investment in immovable property, rental of buildings and associated costs	777027
	Data processing	949550
	Movable property and associated costs	122063
	Current administrative expenditure + postal charges and telecommunications	196965
	Socio-medical infrastructure	47849
	Total under Title 2	**2093454**
3	**Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution**	
	Statutory meetings	298260
	Expenditure on formal and other meetings + representation expenses	454922
	Studies, surveys, consultations	125330
	European network on drugs and drug addiction: Reitox	2519382
	Missions	338955
	Total under Title 3	**4669349**
	Total core budget	**13881027**
4	**Expenditure relating to other subsidies**	
	EC financing of specific projects	
	CARDS financing for implementing pre-accession strategy	550000
	Total under 4	**550000**
10	**Other expenses (reserve)**	
	Total under 10	**0**
	Total budget	**14431027**

Execution of budget: credit consumption (commitments), 2007

Title	Description	% consumption of available credit
1	**Staff**	
	Staff salaries, allowances etc.	99.71%
2	**Buildings, equipment and sundry operating expenditure**	98.58%
3	**Operating expenditure**	96.32%
4	**Expenditure relating to other subsidies**	
	Total consumption (Titles 1, 2, 3)	**98.40%**

Balance sheet at 31 December 2007 — Assets

Assets	31.12.2007	31.12.2006	Variation
A. Non current assets			
Intangible fixed assets	**426 082.27**	**374 168.13**	**51 914.14**
Tangible fixed assets	**2 725 399.84**	**2 809 014.66**	**-83 614.82**
Land and buildings	2 450 495.84	2 538 920.13	-88 424.29
Plant and equipment	18 364.66	14 196.54	4 168.12
Computer hardware	230 992.91	247 156.18	-16 163.27
Furniture and vehicles	25 546.43	8 741.81	-16 804.62
Other fixtures and fittings	0.00	0.00	0.00
Leasing	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tangible fixed assets under construction	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investments	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Guarantee Fund			0.00
Investments in associates			0.00
Interest in joint ventures			0.00
Other investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Loans granted from the budget	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans granted from borrowed funds	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term pre-financing	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Long-term pre-financing	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT pre-financing with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Long-term receivables	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Long-term receivables	0.00	0.00	0.00
LT receivables with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total non current assets	**3 151 482.11**	**3 183 182.79**	**-31 700.68**
B. Current assets			
Stocks	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Short-term pre-financing	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Short-term pre-financing	0.00	0.00	0.00
ST pre-financing with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term receivables	**556 231.63**	**415 721.17**	**140 510.46**
Current receivables	228 458.35	283 612.69	-55 154.34
Long-term receivables due within a year			0.00
Sundry receivables	22 357.33	32 148.80	-9 791.47
Other	305 415.95	99 959.68	205 456.27
Accrued income			0.00
Deferred charges	86 015.95	99 959.68	-13 943.73
Deferrals and accruals with consolidated EC entities	219 400.00		219 400.00
Short-term receivables with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Short-term investments	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1 846 415.08**	**1 881 095.07**	**-34 679.99**
Total current assets	**2 402 646.71**	**2 296 816.24**	**105 830.47**
Total assets	**5 554 128.82**	**5 479 999.03**	**74 129.79**

Balance sheet at 31 December 2007 — Liabilities

Liabilities	31.12.2007	31.12.2006	Variation
A. Capital	**2 707 517.77**	**2 487 890.30**	**219 627.47**
Reserves	0.00	0.00	0.00
Accumulated surplus/deficit	2 487 890.30	2 872 481.28	-384 590.98
Economic result of the year - profit+/loss-	219 627.47	-384 590.98	604 218.45
B. Minority interest			**0.00**
C. Non current liabilities	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Employee benefits	0.00	0.00	0.00
Provisions for risks and liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Borrowings	0.00	0.00	0.00
Held-for-trading liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other long-term liabilities	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Other long-term liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other LT liabilities with consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Pre-financing received from consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other LT liabilities from consolidated EC entities	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total non current liabilities	**2 707 517.77**	**2 487 890.30**	**219 627.47**
D. Current liabilities	**2 846 611.05**	**2 992 108.73**	**-145 497.68**
Provisions for risks and liabilities	182 569.80	148 996.50	33 573.30
Financial liabilities	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Borrowings falling due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
Held-for-trading liabilities due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other current financial liabilities			0.00
Accounts payable	**2 664 041.25**	**2 843 112.23**	**-179 070.98**
Current payables	219 500.82	199 880.46	19 620.36
Long-term liabilities falling due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sundry payables	33 425.22	51 497.45	-18 072.23
Other	1 547 323.91	1 568 968.59	-21 644.68
Accrued charges	1 316 002.76	1 518 023.63	-202 020.87
Deferred income			0.00
Deferrals and accruals with consolidated EC entities	231 321.15	50 944.96	180 376.19
Accounts payable with consolidated EC entities	863 791.30	1 022 765.73	-158 974.43
Pre-financing received from consolidated EC entities	777 359.39	953 254.57	-175 895.18
Other accounts payable against consolidated EC entities	86 431.91	69 511.16	16 920.75
Total current liabilities	**2 846 611.05**	**2 992 108.73**	**-145 497.68**
Total liabilities	**5 554 128.82**	**5 479 999.03**	**74 129.79**

Negotiated procedures launched in 2007

	Supplies		Services		Total		
	Number of contracts	Volume of contracts (EUR)	Number of contracts	Volume of contracts (EUR)	Number of contracts	%	Volume of contracts (EUR)
> 5 000 & < 25 000 EUR	3	25 396.84	23	242 233.13	26	63.41 %	267 629.97
=/> 25 000 EUR	7	258 360.84	8	453 730.96	15	36.59 %	712 091.61
Total	**10**	**283 757.49**	**31**	**695 964.09**	**41**	**100 %**	**979 721.58**

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About the EMCDDA

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) is one of the European Union's decentralised agencies. Established in 1993 and based in Lisbon, it is the central source of comprehensive information on drugs and drug addiction in Europe.

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

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

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