

**Pompidou Group Ministerial Conference**  
Strasbourg, 3 - 4 November 2010

**Proceedings / Actes**

**Conférence ministérielle du Groupe Pompidou**  
Strasbourg, 3 – 4 novembre 2010





**“Towards a coherent policy on psychoactive substances”**

**15th Pompidou Group Ministerial Conference**

Strasbourg, 3 – 4 November 2010

**Proceedings**

**“Vers une politique cohérente sur les substances psychoactives”**

**15<sup>e</sup> Conférence ministérielle du Groupe Pompidou**

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**Actes**

## Table of Contents / Table des Matières

Preface / Préface.....	6
The Pompidou Group / Le Groupe Pompidou.....	7
<b>SESSION 1 : Opening of the Conference / Ouverture de la conférence</b>	
Mr Adam Fronczak, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Health Poland, Chairman of the Pompidou Group.....	11
Mr Thørbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe.....	15
Mr Vladimir Popovski, Deputy Minister of Health, on behalf of the Chair of the Committee of Ministers.....	17
M. Jean-Marc Delizee, Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Sociales de la Belgique, au nom de la Présidence belge du Conseil européen.....	19
Professor Hamid Ghodse, President of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).....	21
Dr Piotr Jablonski, Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents, Director of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Ministry of Health, Poland.....	23
M. Etienne Apaire, Président de la Mission Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie, France.....	25
<b>SESSION 2 : General debate on coherent policy approaches / Débat général sur les stratégies de politique cohérente</b>	
Professor Ambros Uchtenhagen, Switzerland, Moderator, Introductory input on overarching topic: « Towards a coherent policy on psychoactive substances ».....	29
Mr Viktor Ivanov, Chairman of State, Antidrug Committee, Director of Russian Federal Drug Control Service, Russian Federation.....	31
Mrs Anna-Grete Strøm-Erichsen, Minister of Health and Care Services, Norway.....	33
M. Etienne Apaire, Président, Mission Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie, France.....	35
Mrs Paula Risikko, Minister of Health and Social Services, Finland.....	37
Mr Giovanni Serpelloni, Head of Department for Anti-drug Policies, Under-Secretariat of State of Family, Drugs, and Civil Service, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Italy.....	39
Mr Euripides L. Evriviades, Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the Council of Europe.....	41
Mr Zsolt Demetrovics, Permanent Correspondent of Hungary.....	43
Dr João Goulão, National Coordinator on Drugs, Drug Addictions and the Harmful Use of Alcohol, Portugal.....	45
Dr Alojz Nociar, General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control, Slovak Republic.....	47
Mrs Andrea Arz de Falco, Directrice Adjointe, Office Fédéral de la Santé Publique, Suisse.....	49
Mrs Paula Risikko, Minister of Health and Social Services, Finland.....	51

### **SESSION 3 : Drug Policy developments / Evolution des politiques de lutte contre la toxicomanie**

Mrs Anna-Grete Strøm-Erichsen, Minister of Health and Care Services, Norway.....	55
Senator Carlo Giovanardi, Under-Secretary of State for Family, Drugs and Civil Service, Italy.....	57
Mr Ioan Nicolae Cabulea, Under Secretary of State, Head of Public Order and Safety Department, Romania .....	59
Dr João Goulão, National Coordinator on Drugs, Drug Addictions and the Harmful Use of Alcohol, Portugal .....	61
Mr Radek John, Minister of the Interior, Czech Republic.....	63
Mr Dubravko Klarić, Head of the Office for Combating Drug Abuse of the Government of the Republic of Croatia .....	65
Mr Alojz Nociar, General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control, Government Office of the Slovak Republic.....	67
H.E. Mr Damjan Bergant, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia to the Council of Europe.....	69
Mgr. Aldo Giordano, Observateur Permanent auprès du Conseil de l'Europe, Saint Siège.....	71
M. Messaoud Boufercha, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de la Justice, Algérie .....	73
Professeur Jallal Toufiq, Représentant du Ministère de la Santé, Royaume du Maroc .....	75
Mr Carlos Holmes Trujillo García, Embajador de Colombia ante Bélgica y Luxemburgo, Jefe de la Misión de Colombia ante la Unión Europea .....	77

### **SESSION 4 : Closing of the conference / Session de clôture de la conférence**

M. Etienne Apaire, Président, Mission Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie, France .....	81
Dr Piotr Jablonski, Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents, Director of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Ministry of Health, Poland .....	83

### **Annexes / Appendices**

Appendix 1 : Programme of the Conference .....	87
Annexe 1 : Programme de la Conférence .....	89
Appendix 2 : Work Programme 2011 – 2014 .....	91
Annexe 2 : Programme de travail 2007 - 2010.....	97
Appendix 3 : Declaration .....	105
Annexe 3 : Déclaration .....	107
Appendix 4 : List of participants .....	109
Annexe 4 : Liste des participants .....	109

## **Preface**

The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe is a political intergovernmental organisation which was founded on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1949 by ten European States in order to promote greater unity between its members. It now numbers 47 member states.

The main aims of the organisation are to reinforce democracy at all levels of government, human rights and the rule of law, to strengthen social cohesion and to promote awareness of shared European identity with due regard for cultural diversity.

Since 1989 the Council of Europe has integrated most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and supported them in their efforts to implement and consolidate their political, legal and administrative reforms.

## **Préface**

Le Conseil de l'Europe

Le Conseil de l'Europe est une organisation internationale fondée le 5 mai 1949 par dix pays afin de promouvoir davantage d'unité entre ses membres. Il compte actuellement 47 états membres.

Il veille au renforcement de la démocratie à tous les niveaux du gouvernement, des droits de l'homme et de la primauté du droit, à une meilleure cohésion sociale et à la promotion d'une identité européenne commune tout en respectant les diversités culturelles.

Depuis 1989, le Conseil de l'Europe a intégré la plupart des pays d'Europe centrale et orientale en soutenant leurs efforts pour mener à bien les réformes politiques, législatives et administratives.

## **The Pompidou Group**

The Council of Europe's involvement in the fight against drug abuse and drug trafficking is carried out through the work of a multidisciplinary co-operation group known as the Pompidou Group. Set up in 1971 on the suggestion of the late French President Georges Pompidou it was incorporated into the Council of Europe in 1980. It provides a forum for European ministers, officials, specialists and other professionals to co-operate and exchange information. At present the Pompidou Group brings together 35 states; Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. The European Commission is also a member.

The Pompidou Group adopts a multidisciplinary approach working with all sectors involved in the effort to reduce drug misuse, including health, social affairs, education, justice, law enforcement, sport and youth. In responding to the changing drug scene in Europe, it has three key roles: to promote innovative approaches, to act as a catalyst and to co-ordinate.

The mission of the Pompidou Group has included the following aims:  
to stimulate the exchange of knowledge and experiences between policy-makers, professional groupings and researchers on drug related issues, policies and programmes;  
to promote comprehensive drug strategies at national, regional and local level;  
to improve data collection systems in Europe, monitor new trends and problems and define lines of action.

## **Le Groupe Pompidou**

L'engagement du Conseil de l'Europe dans la lutte contre l'abus et le trafic de stupéfiants repose sur l'action d'un groupe de coopération pluridisciplinaire connu sous le nom de "Groupe Pompidou". Constitué en 1971 sur proposition de Georges Pompidou, alors Président de la République française, le Groupe est intégré au Conseil de l'Europe en 1980. Il joue le rôle d'un forum ouvert aux ministres, aux représentants des pouvoirs publics, aux experts et autres professionnels, favorisant ainsi la coopération et l'échange d'informations. Le Groupe compte actuellement 35 Etats membres : l'Allemagne, l'Autriche, l'Azerbaïdjan, la Belgique, la Bulgarie, Chypre, la Croatie, l'Espagne, l'Estonie, la Fédération de Russie, la Finlande, la France, la Grèce, la Hongrie, l'Islande, l'Irlande, l'Italie, le Liechtenstein, la Lituanie, le Luxembourg, Malte, la Norvège, les Pays-Bas, la Pologne, le Portugal, la Roumanie, la République slovaque, la République tchèque, le Royaume-Uni, Saint-Marin, la Serbie, la Slovaquie, la Suède, la Suisse, l'Ex-République Yougoslave de Macédoine et la Turquie. La Commission européenne en fait également partie.

Le Groupe Pompidou adopte une démarche multidisciplinaire, en ce sens qu'il travaille avec tous les autres secteurs luttant contre la toxicomanie : santé publique, affaires sociales, enseignement, justice, police, sports et jeunesse. Face aux nouvelles tendances de la consommation de drogues en Europe, il poursuit trois grandes missions :  
promouvoir les démarches innovantes, faciliter leur mise en œuvre et les coordonner.

Le mandat du Groupe définit trois grandes orientations:  
stimuler l'échange de connaissances et d'expériences entre les responsables politiques, les professionnels du secteur et les chercheurs sur les questions, mesures et programmes concernant la drogue;  
promouvoir, à une échelle nationale, régionale et locale, des stratégies globales de lutte contre la toxicomanie;  
améliorer les systèmes de collecte de données en Europe, surveiller les nouveaux problèmes et tendances et fixer des lignes directrices.





## **SESSION 1**

**Opening of the Conference**  
**Ouverture de la conférence**



**Mr Adam Fronczak, Undersecretary of State,  
Ministry of Health Poland,  
Chairman of the Pompidou Group**

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Four years have passed since Poland took on the leadership in the Pompidou Group, which means that our mission has drawn to a close and it is time to hand over the reins to another country that will assume the leadership for the next four years.

The cooperation between Poland and the Pompidou Group dates back to the 1990s, and namely to 1991 when our country accessed the Pompidou Group. During this nearly 20 years, great changes have occurred in Poland, also in the area of preventing drug use and addiction. We owe these positive changes to the process of preparing our country to membership in the European Union, but to a great extent also to the cooperation with the Pompidou Group, which from its very beginnings, that is, from the early 1970s, has been establishing high standards of comprehensive anti-drug policy that may serve as an example for other international organisations.

Since the accession to the Pompidou Group, Poland's main areas of focus have included programmes devoted to the monitoring of issues related to drug addiction. One of them is ESPAD, which concerns the spreading of psychoactive substances use among school youth – it was implemented in Poland in 1995. Currently, the results of this research constitute the principal source of knowledge on the scale of drug and alcohol problems in the population of youth aged 14-15 and 16-17 years. Furthermore, I would like to draw attention to another research project within the Group entitled Multi-City Study, of which Poland is an active participant. This programme allows for monitoring drug use trends in individual cities by means of standardised methods. We attach special importance to the Pompidou Group due to yet another reason – this organisation has always been open to countries from outside of the European Union, as a result, we could actively cooperate with it as early as at the time when our accession to the European Union was still 10 years ahead of us.

From the beginning of 1970s, that is, from the moment of creating the Group, the Europe in which we work has changed. These evolutions translate especially into the increase in the European Union's commitment to issues related to drugs and development of knowledge in this field. In consequence, the role of the Pompidou Group has been redefined. The new mission of the Group, adopted during the Ministerial Conference in October 2003 in Dublin, is to promote dialogue and cooperation between the EU Member States and third countries, also from outside of Europe.

Remembering all that Poland owes to the Pompidou Group, during our leadership we tried to fulfil the responsibilities entrusted in us in the best possible manner. Having that in mind, we ask ourselves today the question: "What did we accomplish in the last four years and to what extent did we satisfy the expectations of the Member States?"

One of the basic priorities that the Polish Presidency identified was to achieve an improvement as regards the exchange of information and cooperation between the European institutions involved in preventing drug use and addiction. In this context, the Polish Presidency devoted special attention to creating a forum for cooperation between international organisations engaged in reducing drug addiction in Europe and outside of its borders. In the years 2007-2010, four meetings of the so-called Inter-Agency Cooperation Group were held in Poland. These meetings were attended by the representatives of the following institutions: European Commission, EMCDDA, EU Presidency, UNODC and WHO. The Inter-Agency Cooperation Group initiated, during the Pompidou Group forum, the debate on, among others, the so-called legal highs, helped to improve the so-called European Research Register, contributed to the feasibility study for the framework convention on public health, and took part in starting the dialogue on human rights in the context of anti-drug policies. We hope that the activities of this forum thus far were useful and, in consequence, confirmed the reasons for organising further meetings of the Inter-Agency Cooperation Group.

## Session 1

Over the last years, the Pompidou Group has effected serious transformations and modifications both in its mission and organisational structure. These changes provoked us to ask the question: "To what extent has the Pompidou Group satisfied the expectations of the Member States and what could we do to work even more effectively?" For this reason, we organised the Mid-Term Conference of the Pompidou Group in Warsaw in 2008.

In order to find the answer to the question mentioned before, that is, whether the Pompidou Group meets the expectations of the Member States, the Polish Presidency initiated the analysis of strengths and weaknesses of the Pompidou Group as well as the opportunities and threats it faces (the SWOT analysis). On the basis of the results obtained, the Permanent Correspondents of the Pompidou Group found that the present concept of theme platforms, their structure and methods of functioning serve their tasks well, yet, they require some improvements so that they can correspond better to the needs of the Member States. The new, enhanced methods of functioning will make it possible for the Permanent Correspondents to exert a greater influence on the directions of action and the development of the Pompidou Group. In this light, the new, more flexible agenda for the years of the subsequent Presidency, as well as the modified structure of the Group's Bureau, which will cooperate more widely with the Permanent Correspondents, should allow for taking more effective action in response to ad hoc challenges.

The conclusions following from the works on strategies and practical anti-drug measures led us to believe that anti-drug policies in the Member States often lack coherence, and their implementation not always matches the expectations they aroused. We believe that the actions within the Pompidou Group could contribute to improving this situation.

To this end, the Polish Presidency, in collaboration with the Pompidou Group experts, developed the concept of a training addressed to medium- and high-level officials from the Council of Europe Member States who are engaged in drug-related matters, including the ones responsible for, among others, shaping national policies in this area. In Spring 2010, we initiated the first, pilot training, which was received by the representatives of 29 Council of Europe Member States.

Many experts and international organisations are of the opinion that more attention should be devoted to the question of including human rights into the process of developing and implementing anti-drug policies. The Polish Presidency shares this view. I am convinced that such an action would allow to:

- save people's lives more effectively through reducing the number of deaths due to overdose and of drug-related health conditions by developing low-threshold programmes based on reliable research;
- ensure more effectively the services related to treatment and rehabilitation, which will translate into a reduction in the number of drug users;
- raise the awareness of law enforcement institutions and courts as regards human rights standards;
- involve more effectively the civil society and target groups (for example, drug users) in preparing effective anti-drug policies;
- combat stereotypes and prejudice concerning appropriate, balanced use of both prevention and punishment.

When talking about human rights, it is extremely important to perceive them as rights included in the existing Council of Europe Conventions. By taking this direction, the Pompidou Group makes a significant contribution to the process initiated in 1998 by the UNGASS. Most importantly, such a measure indicates that the inclusion of human rights issues in the shaping of anti-drug policies contributes to reducing psychoactive substances use.

I believe that the reformed structure and the improved methods of action will allow the Pompidou Group to respond better, using the limited resources it has at hand, to the needs of the decision-makers and Member States. I would like to underline that it is important that the Pompidou Group and Council of Europe continue to elaborate their own, unique solutions regarding, among others, human rights issues within the area of combating drug addiction, while supporting their implementation in collaboration with the European Union and its bodies.

I also hope that during the last four years the Polish Presidency in the Pompidou Group satisfied your expectations, if only partially.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

To end my speech, I would like to give my thanks to Spain for its cooperation and for supporting our actions since 2007 as the Vice-Presidency, to Austria, Croatia, Belgium, France, Norway and Malta for the active work of their representatives in the Group's Bureau, and to the Secretariat for its professionalism and commitment to cooperation. I would like to wish many accomplishments and offer our cooperation to the new Presidency taking over the leadership in the Pompidou Group and to the country that will perform the duties of the Vice-Presidency.

In closing, I would like to thank you very much for your presence on this day, to which we attach so much importance. We perceive it as a sign that the process of developing and introducing high-quality anti-drug policies based on the respect for human rights is the highest priority for us all.



## **Mr Thørbjorn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe**

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The use and trafficking of illegal drugs continue to pose serious threats to health and safety in our societies. Around the world, policy-makers have realised that a traditional 'war on drugs' approach has not succeeded in significantly reducing levels of drug use.

Against this background, governments are focusing on balanced, coherent and integrated strategies aimed at containing the scale of the illegal market, while at the same time minimising the associated harms such as drug-related crime, risks to public health and the social impact on families and communities. Hence the theme of this Ministerial Conference of the Pompidou Group, "Towards a coherent policy on psycho-active substances".

Policy-makers can feel overwhelmed by the mass of analysis, research, policy options and often polarised debate in the drug policy field. They are also pressured by a public and media that want quick solutions, and criticise them for failing, or for being 'soft on drugs'. In addition, crime and citizen insecurity concerns often result in popular support for hard-line approaches to drug and crime issues.

The Pompidou Group aims to promote objective and open debate on the effectiveness, direction and content of drug policies at national and international level. In order to achieve this, the Pompidou Group's core mission is to contribute to the development of multidisciplinary, innovative, effective and evidence-based drug policies in its member states. It seeks to link Policy, Practice and Science, and focuses especially on the realities of local implementation of drug programmes.

The shifting, dynamic nature of the drug phenomenon has required the Group to adapt its role in order to deal with emerging problems and changes in the drug situation. Flexibility and capacity for innovation are two key attributes that have assisted the Group in meeting this challenge.

Against an international background characterised by the presence of many European and international bodies working on drugs, the Pompidou Group provides a multidisciplinary forum at the wider European level where it is possible for policy-makers, professionals and researchers to discuss and exchange information and ideas on the whole range of drug use and trafficking problems.

Law enforcement agencies at airports play a significant role in reducing the supply in drugs and drug precursors. Concealment and trafficking techniques change constantly and have to be caught up with by new detection methods. The need for constant awareness concerning such development and finding the appropriate responses is regularly met by our Airports Group.

The Pompidou Group's capacity to facilitate dialogue between Europe and its neighbouring regions through co-operation, exchange and capacity-building was demonstrated through the setting up and consolidating of the Co-operation Network in the Mediterranean Region (MedNET). Its membership has increased from the original five to twelve countries today.

The increasing diversity of drugs users' groups require a comprehensive and flexible response, and co-operation between law-enforcement, social and health services. In responding to a proposal by Finnish EU Presidency in 2007, the Pompidou Group has now set up a new network, which provides a mechanism of co-operation between the various actors tackling drug-related problems. EXASS Net is unique in being a direct link that provides knowledge and experiences about good practice at front-line level in 'real time' to policy-makers.

But fundamental divisions between health and criminal justice systems about how to best address drug problems are still apparent. We must overcome these to help nurture and sustain effective and balanced partnerships between these sectors. Because only together through a concerted effort can they make a difference in the endeavour to break the link between drugs and crime.

## Session 1

The Pompidou Group has always been at the forefront in addressing ethics and human rights issues related to drug control policies. It can provide member states with guidance on drug screening in schools and in the workplace. Ethical questions emerging from new 'drug-proofing' methods such as 'vaccination' against cocaine have mostly recently been tackled.

The Pompidou Group is at a crossroads, not only because in the last ten years international and European co-operation has increased, but also because strong divides still exist between countries about how to best tackle the drug issues.

Forty years ago the Pompidou Group was set up under the initiative of the late French President Georges Pompidou. It was set up primarily as a repression mechanism to stop the increasing drug flow between France and the United States, the so-called "French Connection". Ten years later, in 1980, the Group was integrated in the Council of Europe, as an Enlarged Partial Agreement to work on drug abuse and illicit trafficking of drugs. The decisions made (at the time) then take on their full importance today and point the way for the future.

The Pompidou Group needs to consolidate its work and membership, first of all to the Council of Europe member countries of South-East Europe and Eastern Europe. We have to launch co-operation programmes in the countries of those regions, such as the one which was recently launched in Moldova on "Harm Reduction in Prisons".

In 1980, the Committee of Ministers understood that drugs know no borders and that co-operation had to go beyond the borders of Europe, first and foremost to its neighbouring regions, but not only. The Group has been doing that, and I am happy to see so many high representatives of our Southern neighbours here today, as well as the Vice-President of the Republic of Columbia. This co-operation needs to be reinforced and I am happy that the Kingdom of Morocco was invited by the Committee of Ministers to become a member state of the Pompidou Group.

The Pompidou Group received a double mandate as it was set up in the framework of the Council of Europe: it has to fight the abuse of drugs in our societies, but also the illicit trafficking of drugs. In today's terms, this means to be active both in the fields of demand reduction, but also in the field of supply reduction, and I would also add to that 'harm reduction'.

The Pompidou Group must become an action mechanism that provides guidance and support to our member states and can also implement actions and programmes in the field. I will make no secret of the fact that I see this in close co-operation with the European Commission, which has been a partner in the Pompidou Group since the early eighties. The Memorandum of Understanding with the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Abuse which we are about to conclude, will bring this co-operation to a yet higher level.

As you know, as Secretary General, my mandate for the Council of Europe is one of Reform of the Organisation. This also applies to its annex structures and institutions, such as the Pompidou Group. The Group, as the rest of the Council of Europe will have to stand the efficiency test and further prove its capacity to respond to the member states' needs, both the states that will join today and those who are already parties to it.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, the results of the Pompidou Group's work in the past years provide valuable and reliable information to help national authorities to establish coherent national anti-drug policies. I am convinced that under the new Presidency and Vice-Presidency that you are about to elect, the Group will reinforce its response capacity to the member states and strengthen its co-operation activities within Europe and its neighbouring regions.



## **Mr Vladimir Popovski, Deputy Minister of Health, on behalf of the Chair of the Committee of Ministers**

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to address you here today on behalf of the Macedonian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers.

Almost four decades ago, the Committee of Ministers adopted the Resolution setting a co-operation group to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs, which we all know as the Pompidou Group. This Partial Agreement has allowed for broad cooperation and the development of multidisciplinary, innovative, effective and evidence-based drug policies in its member states. Its policy recommendations have proven to be most useful tools.

This work retains all its importance. For drugs are a world-wide problem. No government or policy maker can claim to have found the magic formula to resolve drug related issues and identify the right strategies and programmes on its own; no state can be effective unilaterally in tackling the drug problem. Common, concerted and constant cooperation between states is essential if real advances are to be made in this field.

The Partial Agreement is also a flexible instrument, open to the participation of non-Council of Europe Member States. For the drug phenomenon is not limited to our European borders and the cooperation with our neighbouring regions is fundamental for its results. The involvement of the Group in the Mediterranean Region has been highly successful. The presence of so many Ministers and high level representatives from that region is testimony to those achievements.

But as the Secretary General pointed out, the Pompidou Group is at a cross-road, not only because in the last 10 years international and European cooperation has increased, but also because strong divides still exist between countries on how to best tackle drug issues.

The future French Presidency of the Group will have the task to bring these policies together, to present a balanced programme and to ensure that the two main objectives of the Group, as the Committee of Ministers decided when setting up the Group, namely to combat drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking, are tackled in a coherent manner.

With regard to drug addictions. Research findings create a picture that will require our societies to re-consider our position vis-à-vis addictions: it is not a fringe phenomenon that only concerns a few. It has become a widespread problem for the greater part of society. Statistics and indicators show that numbers continue to increase and spread through all parts of society and all age groups.

There are no quick solutions in sight, on the contrary: research shows that addictions are difficult to cure and have to be considered as chronic conditions with, at best, a chance of cure; and always with the risk of relapse.

As we can see, addiction is not only a challenge for the social systems. It is an issue that touches upon the fundamentals of societies: freedom and responsibility. Therefore, we have to commit ourselves to respond to this challenge through implementing continuous and sustainable policies.

Under the impulse of the Ministry of Health, and with the involvement of all other Ministries as well as professionals and a network of non-governmental organisations active in the field of drugs, we elaborated a National Drugs Strategy for my country in 2006.

## Session 1

We have adopted a balanced, coherent and integrated approach and programmes that are effective in containing the scale of the illegal market, while at the same time minimising the associated harms – drug related crime, risks to public health and the social impact on families and communities. We base ourselves on guiding principles which we all share: the protection of human rights; the protection of safety of all citizens and a balanced approach between drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction.

In our country, we have translated these guiding principles into an Action Plan which strives for an efficient, coordinated, multidisciplinary approach in the fight against the abuse of drugs in our country, through measures to increase awareness and the information for the general public about those addictive psychoactive substances and prevention programmes especially geared towards young people; measures to promote healthy lifestyles; reduce the health and social consequences from drug abuse.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as representative of the Chair of the Committee of Ministers I am also proud to say that in our National Drugs Strategy, we are committed to paying special attention to the advancement of our co-operation with the relevant European and international organisations, including the Pompidou Group, alongside others such as the UNODC and the International Narcotics Control Board and I am honoured to welcome the President of the INCB here in our midst.

Distinguished members and participants,

Today I am particularly pleased to be able to announce that the Republic of Macedonia has decided to become a member of the Pompidou Group and I will shortly hand over a letter from our Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Secretary General to confirm our membership. The accession to the Enlarged Partial Agreement will take effect from 1st of January 2011.

I would just make one final point. My country is on the Balkan drug route, and like all the other countries in the region, is seriously affected by this. The participation of the countries of South-East Europe in this respect is fundamental and I would therefore strongly advocate an active involvement of the Pompidou Group in the development of drug policies in the region.

Ladies and gentlemen,

With these guiding principles in mind, I wish you fruitful deliberations and a successful Ministerial Conference.

Thank you for your attention.”

## **M. Jean-Marc Delizee, Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Sociales de la Belgique, au nom de la Présidence belge du Conseil européen**

Monsieur le Président,  
Chers Collègues,  
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Je me réjouis aujourd'hui de pouvoir prendre la parole et d'évoquer avec vous la nécessité d'une politique internationale coordonnée en matière de drogues et de par là même la place que doit occuper le Groupe Pompidou dans ce contexte.

Cette conférence ministérielle devrait marquer un tournant dans le fonctionnement du Groupe Pompidou.

Comme vous le savez sans doute, nous avons décidé en Belgique, en concertation avec tous les ministres belges fédéraux et des entités fédérées, de tendre vers une politique globale et intégrée en matière de drogues.

Nous avons créé pour ce faire une conférence interministérielle Drogues mettant autour de la table tous les acteurs et niveaux de pouvoir concernés. Cette conférence interministérielle a décidé de considérer la consommation de drogues comme étant avant tout un problème de Santé Publique. Mais, ne nous méprenons pas. Reconnaître qu'il s'agit avant tout d'un problème de santé ne signifie pas ignorer chacun des aspects de la problématique, entre autres sa dimension Droits de l'Homme.

Les grands axes de cette politique sont donc encadrés par un accord de coopération entre toutes les entités concernées et des lignes directrices ont été fixées dans une déclaration conjointe.

De manière succincte, cet accord de coopération a plusieurs objectifs :

1. L'acquisition d'une compréhension de tous les aspects de la problématique des drogues en vue de tendre vers une politique globale et intégrée en matière de drogues.
2. La prévention et la dissuasion de l'usage de drogues mais aussi la limitation des dommages afférents à cet usage.
3. L'amélioration de l'offre en matière d'assistance et de traitement.
4. La répression de la production et du trafic.
5. L'élaboration de projets concertés.
6. La définition de la politique internationale belge en la matière.

Une cellule multidisciplinaire est chargée de tenir à jour un inventaire des acteurs pertinents. Elle propose des mesures pour améliorer la concordance des actions menées. Elle émet des avis et des recommandations sur l'harmonisation des politiques. Elle propose des protocoles de coopération. En bref, cette cellule stimule la concertation et la coopération tant au niveau national qu'au niveau international.

Le parallélisme avec la mission du Groupe Pompidou est flagrant. La concertation à tous les niveaux de pouvoir doit être notre mot d'ordre et j'espère que l'expérience belge pourra servir d'exemple à l'échelon européen.

Bien que les acteurs en Belgique soient nombreux, la coopération interne depuis 2008 nous permet de répondre à la problématique des drogues de manière cohérente et coordonnée, tout en tenant compte de spécificités propres à chaque intervenant.

Au plan européen, l'Union a déjà avancé dans cette voie par la mise en place d'un groupe de travail du Conseil, le groupe horizontal drogues. Ce groupe a pour rôle principal de faire avancer et de contrôler l'application des actions qui ont été déterminées dans les plans d'action européens communautaires sur les drogues.

## Session 1

Le groupe horizontal drogues assure la coordination entre les autres groupes de travail du Conseil sur les questions de drogues. Il épaulé ainsi le travail du Conseil Santé mais aussi celui du Conseil Justice, Affaire intérieures ou encore du Conseil affaires générales et des relations extérieures.

Bien que le Groupe Pompidou n'ait pas de vocation normative, sa composition, prochainement élargie au Maroc, et sa flexibilité en font un forum d'échange important. Il permet à l'Union européenne de partager avec ses voisins directs, ses vues en matière de drogues et contribue ainsi au développement d'une approche globale et cohérente de la politique des drogues en Europe.

La problématique des drogues est complexe et implique sans cesse une approche équilibrée entre réduction de l'offre et réduction de la demande, entre aspects préventifs, curatifs et répressifs.

La valeur ajoutée du Groupe Pompidou est de stimuler, d'améliorer et d'augmenter l'efficacité de la coopération internationale en matière de drogues. Elle permet aussi à des experts de différents niveaux et de différentes disciplines de confronter et de coordonner leurs vues.

Dans ce domaine en constante évolution, la recherche joue un rôle crucial. Le Groupe Pompidou est donc une plateforme unique pour assurer le partage international des résultats des recherches et leur répercussion dans les politiques nationales.

Le Groupe Pompidou répond à un réel besoin de concertation plus flexible en faveur d'une politique en matière de drogues mieux intégrée et par là, plus efficace.

En conclusion, je formule le souhait que le Groupe Pompidou puisse continuer à fournir de manière ouverte et critique des contributions de qualité qui répondent de manière pertinente aux questions liées aux drogues dans les domaines tels que les Droits de l'Homme, la cohérence des politiques et la coopération internationale horizontale.

Merci pour votre attention.

## Professor Hamid Ghodse, President of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am grateful to have this opportunity to address this important Ministerial Conference of the Pompidou Group with the apt theme “towards a coherent policy on psychoactive substances”. The mission of the Pompidou Group, in contributing to the development of effective and evidence-based drug policy in the member states of the Council of Europe is valuable. It complements the work of the International Narcotics Control Board, which is mandated to promote Government compliance with the three United Nations conventions on drug control.

When one talks of “drugs”, the image is often negative. However, in 2009 for example, the amount of opioids consumed for licit purposes was around one-and-a-half times the amount consumed for illicit purposes. The international drug control conventions can be thought of as having two aspects: preventing illicit drug abuse and promoting licit and medically appropriate drug use. In the first case, drug control is essential in maintaining healthy and safe societies and in preventing the suffering and harm caused to individuals and society by drug abuse and drug trafficking. In the second case, drug control is critical in ensuring legitimate access to drugs for medical and scientific purposes.

Coherent drug policy must incorporate both of these aspects. Drug control cannot be considered fully successful if illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse is countered at the cost of adequate availability of drugs for medical purposes, for the treatment of severe pain, for example. Conversely, adequate consumption of licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes should not be achieved at the cost of increased drug abuse and drug trafficking. Coherent drug policy must also incorporate both demand and supply measures.

### The drug control situation in Europe

In Europe, availability of drugs for medical and scientific purposes is adequate, with Europe consuming 28 % of global morphine consumption, and similar access and availability to other controlled substances. The implementation of the international drug control treaties (and relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly) has contributed to stopping, almost completely, the diversion of licitly manufactured drugs to the illicit market at the international level. However, the diversion of licit drugs to the illicit market at national level still poses a significant risk and prescription drug abuse has become a significant problem in some countries. For this reason, drug control systems must be strengthened and maintained in order to ensure that licit drugs reach their intended licit destination.

Europe faces significant challenges in drug control, in particular with regard to trafficking of drugs, drug abuse, and illicit manufacture of amphetamine type stimulants. The Internet poses two challenges to drug control in Europe - in the marketing of illicit drugs and counterfeit drugs and in enabling, through the provision of technical information, the illicit drug market to adapt quickly to changes in the legal status of psychoactive substances.

An increasing variety of illicit drugs are available in Europe, with a growing range of mainly uncontrolled substances, the so-called “designer drugs”. When benzylpiperazine (BZP) was recently banned in European Union member states, online drug retailers quickly responded by promoting new products such as recreational drug tablets or smoking products that contained legal alternatives to BZP.

There is increasing evidence of polydrug abuse in Europe – drugs being abused in combination with other drugs or alcohol, which has unpredictable effects. Cocaine abuse is becoming more widely prevalent in Europe – instead of being concentrated in a few countries in Western Europe, as was the case, abuse of cocaine is diffusing into other countries in the region. In some European countries (UK, Denmark and Spain (EMCDDA Annual Report 2009)), amphetamine and “ecstasy” are being replaced by cocaine as drug of abuse, demonstrated in various countries by increases in cocaine abuse and decreases in amphetamine abuse. There has been increasing detection of commercial size cannabis plantations, indicating possible increasing “professionalization” of cannabis plant cultivation in Europe.

## Session 1

To adequately address the drug problems facing the region, strengthened coordination and cooperation at national, regional and international levels is essential. States need to take significant action, as required by the drug control conventions. However, in some countries, there are sometimes contradictions between local or provincial policy and state policy.

Measures to prevent negative consequences of drug abuse, such as HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C and other blood-borne infections, are an important element of public health programmes. However, such measures should not unwittingly promote nor enable drug abuse which might lead to other types of negative consequences.

### **Regulation: the key to effective drug control**

Effective regulatory control is essential in ensuring access to safe and licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes and also to prevent the illicit manufacture, trafficking and abuse of drugs. National drug regulatory authorities must assess the efficacy, safety and quality of drugs before permitting their import, manufacture or distribution. The main criteria for effectively regulating the drug market are: political will, relevant legislation, organizational capacity, trained professionals, dedicated financial resources, functioning drug inspectorate service and international cooperation. Codes of conduct and ethical guidelines should address the issue of incorrect handling of drugs. The procurement, storage, distribution and dispensing of medicines must be controlled according to specific standards, with inspection and licensing by the national drug regulatory authority. The requirements for internationally controlled drugs are more stringent in order to reduce the risk of diversion.

Governments need to systematically and periodically assess their requirements for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to ensure that supplies can meet demand. Records of manufacture, import, export and distribution must be verified to identify discrepancies. The issue must be addressed in national drug control policies and legislation and the human and financial resources of drug regulatory authorities must be guaranteed. Regional bodies, such as the Pompidou Group and EMCDDA, can facilitate the sharing of policy, information and experience in regulatory control of drugs.

### **Preventing the diversion of precursor chemicals**

The substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs – precursor chemicals – must also be controlled strictly. With access to the chemical “ingredients”, illicit drugs can be manufactured virtually anywhere. The maintenance of effective regulatory control and law enforcement is essential to prevent the diversion of precursor chemicals in Europe.

International initiatives, such as Project Prism and Project Cohesion, have over recent years successfully reduced the availability of the key precursors used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine-type stimulants, cocaine and heroin. The Board’s pre-export notifications online system (PEN Online) is being used by 115 Governments for the rapid sharing of information on shipments of precursors. The system has become the key tool of international precursor control, and has contributed significantly to preventing the diversion of precursors into illicit channels.

### **Conclusion**

While the achievements of Europe in drug control are commendable, we cannot rest on our laurels. Effective drug control systems require vigilance, maintenance and continual investment of human and financial resources. Any emerging weaknesses in regulatory drug control must be immediately rectified. Illicit drug producers and traffickers have vast financial and technological resources and can adapt swiftly to changes or weaknesses in law enforcement or regulatory control. Regional and international cooperation is an essential component of drug policy, together with supply and demand reduction measures. Coherent drug policy must not only address illicit control, but also licit control, in order to ensure that licit drugs for medical and scientific purposes are neither compromised nor diverted to illicit uses. The International Narcotics Control Board stands ready to support you in your efforts to ensure coherent drug policies and implement the international drug control treaties. At this juncture, I would like us to recall that the international drug control conventions are concerned with the health and welfare of mankind and are aimed at ensuring access to licit drugs for the relief of pain and suffering while preventing the danger posed to individuals and society by drug abuse.

Europe has historically been at the forefront of international drug regulation and control, and countries in Europe continue to play an important role, not only regionally but also internationally at the bilateral and multilateral levels, on all aspects of supply and demand strategies. Let us build on Europe’s achievements in drug regulation and control in working towards the universal implementation of the international drug control treaties for the benefit of all.

Thank you.

## **Dr Piotr Jablonski, Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents, Director of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Ministry of Health, Poland**

Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

Once again, I would like to thank all of you for the honour which the assumption of the Presidency of the Pompidou Group was for Poland and me personally. In a number of my public addresses I repeated that my country has frequently been a beneficiary of the Group's initiatives and has experienced a lot of positive effects of the cooperation with the Pompidou Group and its Member States. We also perceived our assumption of the Presidency as the opportunity to symbolically repay our debts.

During my term as the Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents, we tried, jointly with the representatives of the Member States, the Bureau and the Secretariat, to decisively and consistently transform and modernize the aims, forms of operation and the organizational structure of the Group.

However, the main idea that informed my work, and I have found a number of examples in my contact with the Group itself and its external environment to support that, was the belief that the Pompidou Group continues to be the bridge between the people, organizations and countries and that it provides the Member States and their representatives with a unique opportunity to have a multilateral dialogue, share experience and develop evidence and good practice-based antidrug policies.

However, the key to achieve the aims of the Group have not been its formal structures but the involvement of the Member States and their representatives and especially the Permanent Correspondents. Building on these assumptions we jointly decided that the challenges ahead of us included the need for self-assessment, the analysis of strengths and weaknesses and the development of tool necessary to solve problems and implement solutions and activities that would be effective and beneficial for antidrug actions in the Groups Member States and which would serve as added value.

On the part of Poland we set the following priorities of our Presidency:

- Active support for thematic platforms as main implementers and creators of the Group's actions
- Developing the image and visibility of the Group's actions in terms of the international cooperation.
- Continuous promotion and nurturing the bridging role of the Group.

As a fixed element of the Group's functioning, initiated at the Mid-term Conference in Warsaw (then we tried to answer the question if our offer lives up to the expectations of policies and policy-makers in the Member States), we proposed performing regular appraisal and evaluations of our work. An honest and broad exchange of experiences allowed for the appraisal of our goals, the improvement of our actions in the second part of the Presidency and in particular, it helped to develop a framework for action that would modernise and optimize the Group's work programmes for the coming years.

I am aware that some activities might have been performed too late or they might not have been sufficiently comprehensive or effective. Consequently, we were not able to defend the Group against the situation when some States did not find enough evidence to justify the need to maintain their presence in the Group.

Personally, I consider it a failure of our Presidency. However, during our term we tried to open up the Group to new challenges and new Member States. During meeting of the Permanent Correspondents we repeatedly returned to the need of developing cooperation with the Mediterranean countries and the countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkan Region. An active role here was played by the Secretariat of the Group, which resulted in the accession of new members. Morocco and Serbia will symbolize these changes and I do hope they will be followed by other countries for which the Pompidou Group is a credible and trustworthy organization working for the modern and human rights-based approach to drugs and drug addiction.

During multifaceted discussions in the group we tried to strengthen such areas that would build up or reformulate the position of the Group within the Council of Europe, improve the integrated and

## Session 1

balanced (between supply and demand) approach to drugs and drug addiction and underline the role of the approach focused on human rights and the public health. We made the development of cooperation between international anti-drug agencies and organizations a task of particular importance. During our Presidency 4 meetings of the so-called Inter-Agency Group were held. One of the visible results of these actions was the preparation of a new cooperation agreement between the EMCDDA and the Pompidou Group.

An important element of building up the position of the organization is its presence in the media. We succeeded in offering the Polish drug driving prevention spot, modified by the Secretariat, to be widely available in six language versions. From what we know the spot was especially broadcast on French and German language channels.

During our Presidency we tried to find room for discussion of the development of the Group's training activities. This issue is raised as an important thematic field and is poorly recognized and handled by other European organizations. We managed to implement pilot trainings for policy-makers, which were positively evaluated by the participants. The trainings might become one of the courses of the Group's development. Here I would like to stress the great dedication to this task on the part of the Swiss colleagues and the Secretariat of the Group.

Generally, during meetings of various forums of the Group: sessions of the Permanent Correspondents, Platforms, the Bureau, meetings with the Secretariat, we aimed at developing team actions, sharing work and responsibility and having broad, in-depth and partnership-based dialogue.

We were not able to implement everything that we had planned. Sometimes we were too ambitious, ill-prepared for new challenges or we did not have enough resources at hand.

Nevertheless, we hope that although we do not leave the Pompidou Group to the next Presidency in a perfect condition, we leave it better prepared to face new challenges. What we have managed to build is credited to the work of a number of people, especially the Group's Bureau and Secretariat. The blame for failures rests on our shoulders.

At the end, I would like to warmly thank for the honour and privilege, which the exercise of the role of the Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents has been for me. I have a feeling that as a result of this work I have gained much more than I have invested, that I have learnt a lot, I have received a lot of signs of help and friendship and I do hope that I have succeeded in living up to at least some of your expectations and have not betrayed your trust.



## **M. Etienne Apaire, Président de la Mission Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie, France**

Monsieur le Président,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Chefs de Délégations,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Délégués,

Je suis très heureux d'accepter la Présidence du Groupe Pompidou et tiens à vous remercier de la confiance que vous nous accordez.

Permettez-moi tout d'abord de saluer le travail accompli par l'actuelle Présidence et en particulier par Piotr Jablonski, qui a remarquablement assuré ce rôle pendant les quatre dernières années et qui a su accompagner le mouvement de réforme nécessaire afin de garantir l'avenir du Groupe Pompidou. Je souhaite remercier aussi le Secrétariat du Groupe et en particulier M. Pennincks, qui depuis son arrivé, a su insuffler un nouvel élan.

Comme son nom l'indique, le Groupe Pompidou a une origine française qui témoigne de l'importance pour mon pays, de tout temps, du sujet de la drogue. C'est un honneur pour moi d'assumer la Présidence de ce Groupe et j'apprécie la reconnaissance pour la politique équilibrée que la France mène sur ce sujet.

Dans un contexte international caractérisé par la présence de nombreuses instances européennes et internationales qui s'occupent de ce sujet, le Groupe Pompidou a joué un rôle clés dans nombreuses initiatives européennes et internationales qui ont vu le jour, elle a été l'âme des évolutions et des attermoissements de la politique en la matière.

Le Groupe doit maintenant axer ses activités sur des domaines dans lesquels il a de réels atouts comparatifs, et faire ce que d'autres instances ne savent pas faire. Ce dans la complémentarité que nous avancerons.

La recherche d'un vrai équilibre entre réduction de l'offre et de la demande, l'ouverture vers les pays de l'Est et du Sud, j'œuvrerai pour que le Groupe Pompidou reste au cœur de la réflexion sur le sujet de la drogue et pour qu'il continue d'être le précurseur de nouvelles initiatives fructueuses.

Ces initiatives s'inscriront dans la continuité des grandes réalisations du Conseil de l'Europe en faveur de la promotion et de la protection de la démocratie, la défense des droits de l'homme et la construction de l'État de droit en Europe. Une grande Europe qui souhaite progresser et prospérer avec ces voisins, notamment ceux qui sont autour de la Méditerranée.

Nous partageons un problème qui affecte nos sociétés, nous avons le devoir de protéger nos concitoyens de la drogue. Le défi est de taille, nous en partageons la responsabilité. Notre réponse doit être à la hauteur, globale et solidaire.

Pour ce faire, je compte sur le soutien de chacun d'entre vous.

Merci beaucoup.



## **SESSION 2**

**General debate on coherent policy approaches**

**Débat général sur les stratégies de politique cohérente**



## **Professor Ambros Uchtenhagen, Switzerland, Moderator, Introductory input on overarching topic: « Towards a coherent policy on psychoactive substances »**

### **Obstacles**

A coherent policy including legal and illegal substances meets powerful opposition from invested interests: interests of substance-specific services and organisations; problems to reconcile interests of supply reduction infrastructure and resources in the case of illegal substances, and interests of production and promotion of legal substances. What are the compelling reasons to fight such invested interests and conflicts of interests ?

**Reasons:** the main reasons stem from research evidence, from epidemiology, clinical research and health economics.

Epidemiological and clinical evidence on an increasing frequency and role of polydrug use, abuse and dependence, in various segments of the population and in various settings (leisure time settings, treatment services, prisons, workplace)

Epidemiological and clinical evidence of replacing the use of illegal substances by the use of legal substances (e.g. using prescription opioids besides or instead of heroin)

Epidemiological and economic evidence on the scope and impact of legal substance use on the “burden of disease”, showing a greater impact of legal over illegal substance use and of non-dependent consumption patterns over addictive behaviour.

**Policy trends:** in response to these challenges, we observe the following trends:

Preference for a coherent policy on psychotropic substances, prominent in the EU drug strategy 2000-2004, in the EU drugs action plans 2005-2008 and 2009-2012.

Development of prevention strategies covering all types of addictive behaviour in relevant settings (school, workplace, prison...)

Development of therapeutic interventions applicable in case of all substances (e.g. early brief interventions, harm reduction approaches), besides substance-specific interventions.

### **Work in progress**

Such developments have been researched and published by EMCDDA (European drug policies: extended beyond illegal drugs Selected issues nr 1. Lisbon 2006. [www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index34877EN.html](http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/html.cfm/index34877EN.html)).

The detailed results show important differences between Member States, with only 8 of 25 responding states covering explicitly all substances in their policy paper.

### **Implications**

The overarching intention to move forward to an “integrated policy on psychotropic substances” is expected to deal with at least three different issues:

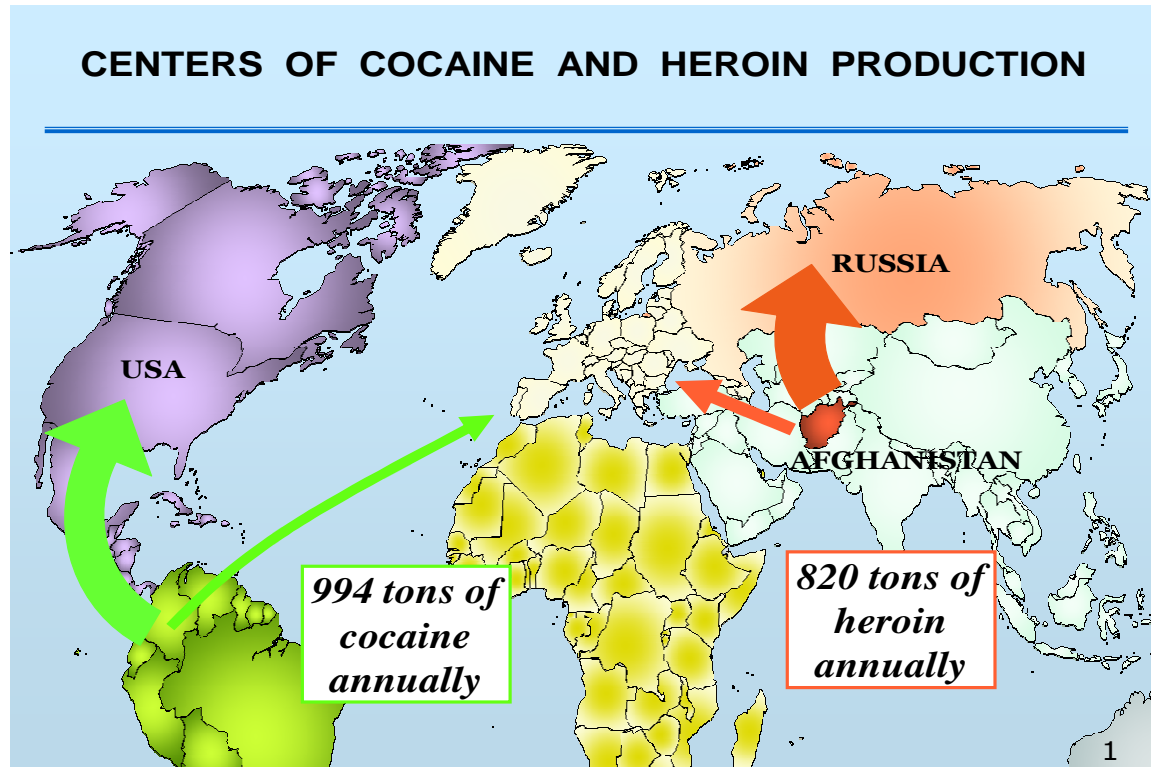
To develop *comprehensive* strategies covering legal and illegal substances in drug prevention (and treatment)

To develop *coherent* strategies having a general research-based understanding of addictive processes and behaviour

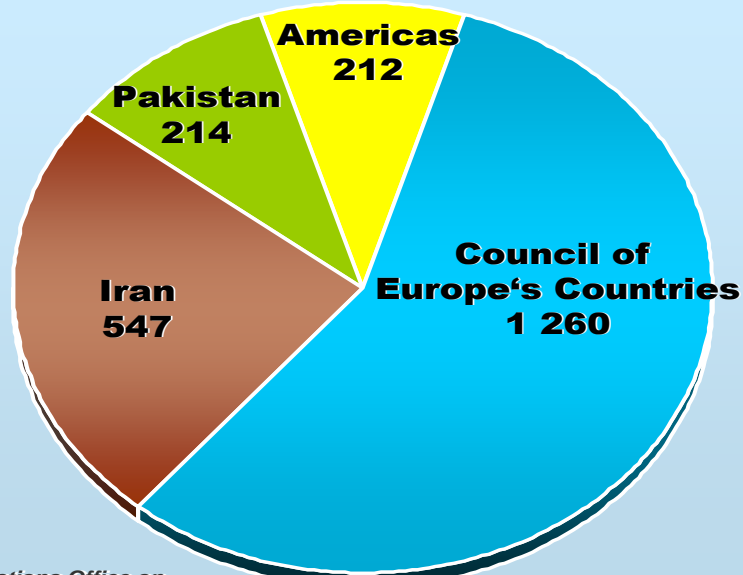
To develop *balanced* strategies redirecting the scope and function of sectorial and coordinating bodies in implementing drug policy.



**Mr Viktor Ivanov, Chairman of State, Antidrug Committee, Director of Russian Federal Drug Control Service, Russian Federation**



### TOP GLOBAL CONSUMERS OF AFGAN OPIATES TONS OF OPIUM EQUIVALENT

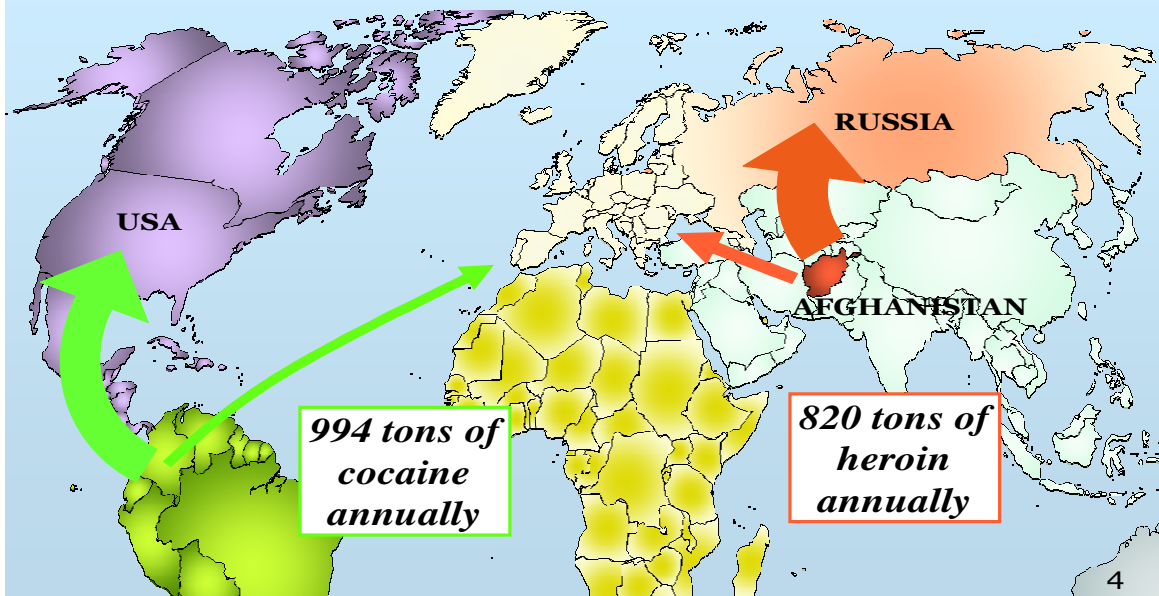


Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2009

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### CENTERS OF COCAINE AND HEROIN PRODUCTION





## **Mrs Anna-Grete Strøm-Erichsen, Minister of Health and Care Services, Norway**

Thank you M. Chair

Ladies and Gentlemen – excellences.

Prevention is better than cure. This slogan has unfortunately proved easier to say than to do. But still I will repeat it. Because it is necessary. And because it is correct.

One of our Government's greater projects for the time being is of a reform that seeks to solve the challenges and needs for better and binding cooperation. Among others works, this is reflected in new laws regulating Health and Care Services and Public Health. And an overriding plan on Health and Care Services. All these works are pointing at a need for stronger focus on local-based prevention and early intervention. Regarding substance use we already have an ongoing and long-term strategy on early intervention. Defined as a message - a way of thinking – an attitude – a top priority - and a method.

A recognition these works have common is a need for cross-sector thinking, solutions and actions. Taking early intervention seriously is to intervene before problems have resulted in symptoms. As for example drug use, or outraging behavior and behavioral problems, psychiatry or crime.

For me, as a Minister of Health and Care Services, I know how important it is to prevent illness to reduce costs. I also know that the means for good prevention is held by other ministries and sectors. Therefore cooperation is the only answer. And we know that if we prevent drug use - we most probably also prevent crime. And what we do in school to solve problems as school shirking is likely to prevent drug use and juvenile delinquency. Therefore one common strategy is the answer.

Unfortunately we have admit that we too often wait too long until we

- realize that a youth has problems
- speak about our worries with whom it concerns
- contact instances responsible for and with competence to help

The history is filled up with sins of omissions. We therefore need a system of good answers. And a whole set of comprehensive actions.

I am proud of my country's general welfare system and comprehensive system of universal prevention and population oriented policy. As a basis for social equality and wellbeing. This we shall keep up. There is however also a strong need interventions against targeted groups and individuals at risk to fill in this system. Here we still have a way to go. Why?

This is also an ethical issue and maybe we hesitate to bother and are afraid to predict and stigmatize? That is understandable. But if the effect is that we do not intervene until massive and often irreversible problems have occurred, we should reconsider.

For these reasons we have taken some first steps. I can mention the resolution on prevention we initiated and had adopted at this year's CND-session. Which I am interested in discussing how could be best followed up. We also have a tradition for supporting the Pompidou Groups initiatives on prevention. Not at least on outreach work. This focus I hope will be continued and prioritized by member states.

My Government has prioritized Early Intervention the latest years. And a guideline – “From worry to action” - has been worked out by the Directorate of Health on behalf of my and three other ministries (Justice, Children and Family and Education) in corporation with respective directorates.

The guideline is aimed at leaders and employees in the position to discover children, youths, adults, pregnant and elderly who themselves has a possible drugs problem, or who are affected negatively by others drugs problem. Several target groups (children, youths, young adults, adults, pregnant) are pointed out as adapted interventions and tools also are.

## Session 2

The object is to contribute to increased knowledge about signs on a beginning drug problem and knowledge and skills in what can and ought to be done. The guideline will be made known and implemented in every Norwegian municipality this year. And the recommendations will be followed up by courses provided by our seven relevant regional competence centers. Another main purpose is to relate this work to relevant actions by other sectors as complementary interventions.

An interactive web-page containing relevant information and recommendation will also be worked out and launched probably in April next year.

I am well aware that Norway is not the only nation focusing on prevention and Early Intervention. This seems to be an international trend. My hope is that we should uphold and strengthen this and find it reflected in The Pompidou Group's work program. As a long-term prioritized area as well as systematized exchange of best practice and research.

Thank you for your attention.

## M. Etienne Apaire, Président, Mission Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie, France

Mesdames, Messieurs,

J'ai souhaité consacrer mon intervention à la problématique des drogues illicites dans **le monde du travail**. Le sujet est délicat, il faut bien le dire, il est encore tabou : alcool, cannabis, cocaïne et bien d'autres drogues encore sont parfois consommées au sein des entreprises.

En France nous avons 1 200 000 usagers de cannabis; parmi eux, 550 000 sont des usagers quotidiens. Nous avons aussi 250 000 usagers de cocaïne et 250 000 usagers d'ecstasy et nous assistons à un retour de l'héroïne.

Même si l'utilisation de ces produits a tendance à diminuer ces dernières années, nous sommes confrontés à une difficulté nouvelle : l'arrivée de **nouvelles drogues** tous les mois. En effet actuellement de nouvelles molécules apparaissent sur le marché, donc de nouvelles drogues sont fabriquées, de manière parfois très artisanale, et consommées. Elles le sont certes pour des raisons diverses: pour supporter sa vie, pour chercher le plaisir, pour améliorer ses performances.

Et cette question vient percuter un autre phénomène, celui de la consommation de produits licites et notamment **l'alcool**. Le développement des **polytoxicomanies** doit nous interroger. Nous devons accepter que le profil des usagers de drogues change et que la manière de prendre en charge cette difficulté n'est pas la même quand il s'agit de la prendre en compte à l'âge scolaire ou à l'âge adulte, dans un contexte professionnel.

Dans un contexte professionnel, cette question n'est plus simplement une question sanitaire, même si l'état de santé de la personne concernée doit nous intéresser au premier chef, mais c'est également une question de **sécurité**. **Sécurité** des salariés les uns à l'égard des autres, **sécurité** pour ceux qui achètent les produits ou les services d'une entreprise.

Au sein des entreprises deux points de vue s'affrontent :

- certains diront que la consommation relève d'un problème personnel et ne concerne en rien les entreprises;
- d'autres rétorqueront qu'il s'agit bien d'un problème collectif puisque ces drogues exposent à des risques et peuvent mettre en danger le consommateur lui-même, lors d'un accident du travail par exemple, quand sa vigilance est diminuée par les effets d'un produit, mais peuvent aussi mettre en danger la vie d'autres salariés ou même des personnes extérieures à l'entreprise.

Et puis, il y a un principe, celui de la **liberté** : quelle est la limite entre la vie privée et la vie professionnelle ? Comment cantonner les effets de la prise privée de ces produits et de ses impacts sur la vie professionnelle ? Jusqu'où peut aller une entreprise afin de prévenir les consommations et les dangers qui en découlent ?

Nous avons étudié cette question lors des assises nationales que la MILDT a organisées en juin dernier. C'est la raison pour laquelle j'ai souhaité lancer ce débat aujourd'hui. Je crois que **le Groupe Pompidou a un savoir faire sur ces questions délicates** et je souhaite porter ce sujet pendant la Présidence française, en prenant en compte les questions éthiques et en impliquant le secteur privé dans le débat, afin de promouvoir la santé au travail et de diminuer le nombre d'accidents du travail liés aux consommations de produits stupéfiants..

Il est nécessaire de rechercher ensemble, **dans le respect de nos valeurs**, des marges d'évolution dans nos droits respectifs afin de clarifier les obligations des employeurs et des salariés et à fournir un cadre réglementaire pragmatique, propice à la recherche de solutions concertées et efficaces.

Vous le savez, la France, est fortement engagée dans la lutte contre les drogues et les toxicomanies, tant au plan national qu'international. Ma conviction, et celle du gouvernement français que je représente ici, est qu'il faut **prévenir** l'usage des drogues, **faire régresser le niveau de consommation** et **mieux aider les personnes en souffrance**, tout en **luttant de manière très ferme contre le trafic** et la criminalité qu'il génère.



## **Mrs Paula Risikko, Minister of Health and Social Services, Finland**

Mr. President,  
Excellencies,  
Honorable participants,

A coherent policy in reducing harm from alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs should be based on shared European values. This means relying on efficient, research-based approaches and methods. We do however build on the particular characteristics of different societies as well.

Coherence also means influencing the society as well as the individual. The living environment can be either protective or contain risks. Therefore the intensity of prevention should not be measured by the number of separate projects and programs. Instead it should be deeply rooted in the way a society is structured.

For example, in Finland we have health education as a mandatory learning subject in school. There is regular monitoring of health and well-being of the students. Health and social services are readily available in schools. Extra-curricular activities and additional tutoring help students stay in school. Every school has a plan for prevention and management of situations involving licit or illicit drugs. The basic well-being of families is essential for a safe and supportive growing environment. The focus of this comprehensive approach to prevention is local co-operation between public sector actors, 3<sup>rd</sup> sector, private companies and media.

Every individual has a right to truthful information on facts affecting his or her health and ways of protecting it. One must be respectful and sensitive to cultural, ethnic and social factors, gender and age. For this citizen participation is necessary.

Lowering the threshold to information and services is of utmost importance. We have very good experiences from Internet and telephone services and forums among youth. There are youth-oriented helplines, net consultations and internet spaces. To reach those with problems, it is good to extend specialized services to the general health care system, anonymously when appropriate.

Political decision-making and legislation must support the efforts of local actors. Young people are protected from harms of licit drugs by age limits and their strict enforcement, regulations of availability, and price and taxation. In Finland we are currently looking for ways to limit the harmful effects of alcohol advertising to minors. This we find necessary to support parents and health professionals in their respective tasks.



**Mr Giovanni Serpelloni, Head of Department for Anti-drug Policies, Under-Secretariat of State of Family, Drugs, and Civil Service, Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Italy**

Thank you Mr President

In Italy the drug testing of workers is regulated by a 2007 agreement between the State and the Regions which introduced a specific category called "risky jobs" i.e. "those which involve a risk to one's personal safety, wellbeing and health as well as that of others, which also includes only sporadic consumption of drug substances". This drug test concerns mainly the transport sector activities as well as a series of jobs classified as dangerous.

The tests are carried out "at random" without any warning and they take place at least once a year. The cost for the testing is all at the employer's expense.

The drug test process is divided into two macro-phases, a first compulsory test which involves a screening carried out by the doctor nominated by the employer and, in the case of a positive result, a second and diagnostic-verifying in-depth test.

The worker resulting positive to the second level test is guaranteed the possibility of access to a treatment and/or rehabilitation by law without losing his/her job.

The Government has developed a project to monitor and evaluate drug tests on workers carried out in Italy which is based on a fundamental principle: both drug addiction and occasional consumption must be considered incompatible with the performance of the "risky job" and that, with the purpose of prevention, use, abuse and addiction must be considered risky behaviour and incompatible with the compliance of such jobs.

The first screening results have been gathered from the railway sector through the *Rete Ferroviaria Italiana*, and from other industrial sectors thanks to the contribution of some important Italian scientific companies.

The data gathered refers to 54,138 subjects who underwent the first level test in 2009, of which 5% were women.

The test results showed that 1.2% of the subjects tested positive; of these, 64% tested positive for cannabinoids, about 12% for cocaine, 9% for opiate, 6% for methadone, 4% for codeine, 2% for polyabuse, 1% for amphetamine and ecstasy/MDMA.

In relation to the second level tests I would like to underline that about 19% of the sample presented a diagnosis of drug addiction mainly for cannabis followed by cocaine, opiates and methadone.

The Government has constantly monitored the phenomenon and on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 we recorded a decrease by about 50% of positive subjects compared to the previous year in a sample of more than 28,000 subjects, which shows the deterrent effect of the drug test.

In conclusion it is possible to say that:

The percentages found are fortunately low

The introduction of drug tests in the work place acts as a deterrent reducing the number of drug users

The people testing positive in the first level test have been placed in treatment

The present system has scientifically proven its validity through the decrease by 50% of subjects testing positive to the drug tests

The Italian Government has already put measures into place to improve both the toxicological procedures as well as the broadening of the present categories, for example in the medical sector for doctors, nurses and obstetricians.

Thank you for your kind attention.





## **Mr Euripides L. Evriviades, Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the Council of Europe**

Mr. President,  
Excellencies,  
Honorable participants,

It is with great pleasure that I am representing today the Minister of Health of Cyprus, at this very important conference.

The majority of efforts of services in the prevention sector for drug use in Cyprus have been focused on universal prevention programmes, aiming to reduce drug demand in the entire society. Since November 2007, a new approach was introduced, bridging the gap in prevention, with the adoption of a European programme, of selective prevention, from the Cyprus Antidrug Council.

The Antidrug Council adopted the pioneering, evaluated, German programme FreD goes net, as an Early Intervention for Young drug users in Cyprus. The programme in question has been promoted at a European level with the attendance of 17 countries, including Cyprus. The project was carried out over three years and was financed by the Antidrug Council.

This program of early intervention, addressed young persons of ages ranging 14 to 24 that have been arrested for the first time due to their drug using behaviour. The main aim of the programme was to offer an early intervention through Counselling Centres for Adolescents and Family provided by the Mental Health Services of the Ministry of Health of Cyprus in partnership with the Drug Law Enforcement Unit (DLEU), to increase knowledge and facilitate behavioural change among young drug users, and thus avoid or delay dependence.

The 8 hour programme was carried out in groups and required active participation. It sought to provide young drug users information on substances and consequences of dependence, the legal framework, facilitate and develop social skills and healthy behaviours, as well as information on different available treatment services.

After completion of the pilot phase in January 2010 and following the evaluation outcomes in March 2010, new protocols have been established between the Drug Law Enforcement Unit and Mental Health Services to make improvements on the existing project, as well as protocols with the Ministry of Education and Culture to introduce the early intervention programme in the school environment to tackle the issue of licit substances use alone.

Evaluation outcomes suggest that the pilot programme was carried out with great success. Consequently, the programme can now be accessed on EMCDDA's best practice portal EDDRA with an indication of high level success, regarding process, as well as effectiveness in the change of attitude towards drug use.

Thank you.

On behalf Ministry of Health  
Permanent Representation of Cyprus to the Council of Europe



## **Mr Zsolt Demetrovics, Permanent Correspondent of Hungary**

Dear Mr. Chairman,  
Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I would like to take the opportunity to express my appreciation in the name of the Hungarian Government to the Pompidou Group for the organization of this conference. The organization makes extremely lots of efforts that we, political decision makers get closer to those scientific theoretical and practical frameworks that examine the more effective treatment opportunities of the drug problem. My government is fully committed for the international co-operations. We do believe that the experiences gained by single approaches can be really defined on international forums; these forums give us opportunity to analyze the interventions and our experiences in the field of the drug policy. The open dialogue, the innovative way of thinking is an important condition of this, as it reflects the work programme of the Pompidou Group as well.

All of us wish a sober society. That is why I think it is time to move towards a coherent policy on psychoactive substances, but regarding its conditions this question is extremely complex. Those conceptual and definitional differences make the circumstance difficult that arise from the definition of the drug abuse from medical, legal, sociological and other different point of views. Beside this we have to take into account the effect of several other social circumstances as well. It is well known that the use of any psychoactive substance is a complex phenomenon that can be traced back to several reasons. It can be accompanied by numerous risks that strengthen each other for the individual itself and the society as well. That is why the public policies should be formulated in a broader context. The research results verify us that in many cases the abuse of illicit substances is connected with the alcohol consumption and smoking. And it is also a fact that in the background of the behaviour addictions it can be identified those background factors that are equivalent to the drug abuse.

Even if we are speaking about different professional fields our interventions should aim for the co-operation. We can have effective tools for this in the field of prevention, treatment, trainings, research and in the enforcement of the co-operation between the different sectors. In the last few years it is a typical trend that the new psychoactive substances are easily accessible on the internet. These alarming phenomenons motivate us to continuously review our methods and to search for the possibility of the coherence in our reactions as well. The narrowing of the financial sources compels us to use the cost effective, scientifically proved methods. This work finally requires the close connection of the practical, research and the regulative, decision making activities.

Thank you very much for your attention!



## **Dr João Goulão, National Coordinator on Drugs, Drug Addictions and the Harmful Use of Alcohol, Portugal**

Mister President, Ministers, Ambassadors, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Let me congratulate France for the election for the Pompidou Group Presidency and wish many successes, which will be ours too.

I also want to thank Poland for having led these past four years the Pompidou Group and its leadership in accomplishing the Work Program and fashion a more adapted one for the next four years.

Within the past four years Portugal has had a noticeable change in its drug policy; In 2006 the three alcohol treatment centers were merged into the Institute on Drugs and Drug Addiction vertically integrated structure, that covers transversal areas and demand reduction in the drugs field.

This merger occurred without any additional budget transfer.

From then on a new National Plan for the Reduction of the Harmful Use of Alcohol has been designed in partnership with production, distribution and marketing representatives, stakeholders that asked that the Coordination structure might be common with the Drug National Coordination organs.

The Institutes mission, to reduce licit and illicit drugs consumption, combines now drug and alcohol, strengthening synergies and facilitating outreach programs within the drug and alcohol fields.

From 2009, after an internal evaluation of the Drugs Action Plan, areas that appeared weaker in its degree of achievement were given a new impulse. Labor environment intervention was one of those areas.

Next year's national budget, driven by severe cuts, will force the Institute to reduce some of its outreach units, which have been instrumental to achieve success in reducing drug consumption in younger age groups.

In view of that we are looking for ways to maintain our standards, especially in the demand reduction area, maintaining an effective level of activity in a budget constrain scenario.

Next year Portugal plans to launch a call-for-tender to evaluate externally the 2005-2012 National Plan on Drugs and Drug Addiction. It is expected that this may be carried by Portuguese and international specialists in consortium.

It is expected that in the next planning cycle, beginning in 2013, the national plan will combine both drugs and alcohol.

Our experience at the national level will be brought and shared with our partners in the Pompidou Group, to which we remain attached, despite an unfavorable budget perspective.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.



## **Dr Alojz Nociar, General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control, Slovak Republic**

Dear Mr. Chairman,  
Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During previous two decades alcohol and cannabis became most used and abused substances amongst licit and illicit drugs. As health and social risks became too high in youngsters, as well as these two drugs were widely considered as a gateway drugs, it was necessary to take some effective measures to tackle this phenomena.

As far as alcohol is concerned, Slovakia took part in the second phase of the **Phepa (Primary Health Care European Project on Alcohol)** at the Autumn of 2005. Plan of dissemination of methods of early identification and brief intervention against hazardous and harmful drinking among secondary school students was outlined. This project also pointed out to the growing problem of risk and harmful drinking among youth. For example nation-wide surveys revealed problem drinking and early signs of psychological and physical alcohol dependence among more than one fifth of students aged 15 to 19 in the years 2006 and 2010.

The Clinical Guidelines and the Training manual for the Early Identification and Brief Intervention were adapted and translated to Slovak. In these materials properly standardized tools for screening and detection of alcohol problems and dependence, like ADS, MAST, CAGE and Trauma Scale were used, together with the Stages of Change Questionnaire and the Processes of Change Scale.

Practical-training part of the project had started at the beginning 2008 and it was carried out for several groups of selected workers from the network of Centers of Educational and Psychological Prevention, and other institutions taking care about youth, like Centers of Educational and Psychological Counseling. The project was implemented by OZ Prevencia V & P, with cooperation of the Research Institute of Child Psychology and Pathopsychology until 2009 and, hopefully, will continue further as sustainable activity also in the future.

### FreD Goes Net project in Slovakia

The early intervention project FreD goes net is based on the German intervention model "FreD – Early Intervention for First Noticed Drug Offenders". FreD goes net is the transfer of the "classic" project approach to various European countries and includes close cooperation with the police or the judicial system in case of conspicuous consumption of illegal drugs (mostly cannabis). Apart from this the project comprises a further development of access routes with respect to risky alcohol consumption and also an expansion of the settings school and workplace which refer young persons at risk to drug counselling services.

The sensitive situation of being noticed for the first time is used to motivate adolescents to reflect on and, if necessary, change their behaviour by means of short-term, targeted course (one-on-one interview + eight hour group course divided into 2 or 4 sessions).

Project FreD goes net (2007 – 2010) has been implemented in the 12 pilot countries and 4 associated countries under lead partner LWL – Koordinationsstelle Sucht Munster, Germany.

Slovakia took part as an associated partner. Main goal of the project as an associated partner was to find an effective way to implement program FreD in Slovakia. Thanks to European project we have training manual as a good methodical tool to use in Slovak training courses. We have four certificated trainers of FreD courses trained by transfer training courses (by Grundtwig).

All our activities have been oriented on spreading information about program FreD as a intervention of selective prevention and finding partners for effective implementation in Slovakia.





## **Mrs Andrea Arz de Falco, Directrice Adjointe, Office Fédéral de la Santé Publique, Suisse**

En Suisse, le gouvernement est conseillé par trois commissions fédérales distinctes, pour les questions liées aux drogues, à l'alcool et au tabac. L'Office Fédéral de la Santé Publique qui les a mandatés pour élaborer des lignes directrices communes pour une politique cohérente en matière d'addictions. Elles y esquissent une politique des addictions de demain, s'écartant des stratégies orientées vers une substance particulière au profit d'une politique intégrée et cohérente sur les substances psychoactives. Leur rapport commun constitue une étape importante de la politique suisse en matière de substances psychoactives. En effet :

Grâce au terrain d'entente que constituent ces lignes directrices, les trois commissions ont créé les bases possibles d'une nouvelle politique des addictions qui, en lieu et place de la dispersion des forces, mise sur les synergies, la coordination et la collaboration.

Ces lignes directrices ont reçu un premier accueil positif tant de la part des instances cantonales et communales que des spécialistes des institutions d'aide. Ce soutien est important, car, en Suisse, toute politique en matière de drogues ou d'addictions est fondée sur un consensus des partenaires sociaux.

Une approche spécifique à chaque substance correspond de moins en moins aux réalités du terrain qui est, par exemple, confronté à une prévalence élevée de la polyconsommation. Les institutions d'aide ont déjà commencé à adapter leur offre de soins à ces nouvelles réalités.

En matière de politique drogues ou des addictions en général, un enjeu important est de créer les conditions favorables à un débat social ouvert, loin des positions idéologiques stériles qui bloquent la discussion et empêchent de trouver des solutions pragmatiques. Ceci est particulièrement vrai pour un sujet qui rencontre un intérêt public croissant.

La politique dite des quatre piliers, englobant la prévention, la thérapie, la réduction des risques et la répression, est maintenant ancrée dans la Loi fédérale sur les stupéfiants, après qu'elle ait été approuvée à plus de 60% lors de la votation populaire de novembre 2008. On peut faire l'hypothèse que ce large consensus social a pu être obtenu en raison de l'équilibre construit au cours des années entre les quatre piliers.

Nous considérons que c'est la tâche des autorités fédérales de soutenir et stimuler les évolutions en cours, en se basant sur les consensus obtenus et en tenant compte des développements socioculturels nouveaux. C'est sur les réflexions évoquées ci-dessous que nous réfléchissons à créer un nouveau cadre politique pour jeter les bases d'une politique cohérente en matière de substances psychoactives et d'addictions.

### **Intervention précoce**

Le concept du repérage et de l'intervention précoce est relativement nouveau en Suisse. Il a été développé dans les années quatre-vingt-dix par un grand projet de recherche action. Ses résultats encourageants ont motivé l'Office Fédéral de la Santé Publique à poursuivre ses efforts en la matière pour ancrer cette approche auprès des professionnels du terrain. Mais cette approche a également trouvé sa place dans la nouvelle Loi sur les stupéfiants. Si elle y est concentrée sur la protection de la jeunesse, il est évidemment possible de l'étendre à d'autres groupes sociaux, selon l'âge, le sexe, l'origine sociale ou culturelle, etc. Elle peut aussi apporter des interventions différenciées en fonction du degré de gravité du problème (par exemple : consommation à risque, excessive ou dépendance), indépendamment du statut légal du produit.

Nous allons poursuivre nos efforts pour développer et ancrer le repérage et l'intervention précoce, en jetant pourtant une attention particulière aux problèmes éthiques qui sont soulevés par cette approche. En effet, il faut être attentif à son risque d'une intervention trop intrusive dans la vie privée des personnes concernées. La protection de la jeunesse ne doit pas aboutir à une dérive sécuritaire



## **Mrs Paula Risikko, Minister of Health and Social Services, Finland**

### **Award Ceremony of the European Drug Prevention Prize 2010**

#### ***Opening speech***

Dear President,  
Dear colleagues,  
Ladies and gentlemen,

The Pompidou Group has played and plays a unique role in drug prevention efforts in Europe and it has led the way for others. It brings together three key groups: policy-makers, scientists and professionals. A fourth dimension was introduced by inviting young people to join in.

In 2002, the Pompidou Group and the Council of Europe Directorate of Youth and Sport, held a conference in Helsinki. It was attended by drug prevention experts and young people. The conference participants considered different phase to encourage young people to join in drug prevention work. As a result the European Drug Prevention Forum was created. In connection with the Forum, the European Drug Prevention Prize is awarded for exceptional successful projects to prevent drugs. Young people take part in assessing projects together with experts. The final decision is taken by young people.

The first prevention Prize was awarded during the 2004 Drug Prevention Forum which was held in Yekaterinburg, in Russia. The second Prize was awarded in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 2006. And the third, in Warsaw, Poland, in 2008 during the mid-term conference on the activities of the PG. This year, the Prize is awarded for the first time during a ministerial conference.

The main objective of this Prize is to recognise the importance of active youth participation in creating a better and healthier environment for all communities in Europe. The European Drug Prevention Prize is unique as it is a prize awarded by young people to young people. It rewards young people's direct involvement in drug prevention, from its setting up to the running of the project. The jury consisted of six young persons aged 18 to 23 years who have examined autonomously the project applications and decided upon the winning projects. The jury has been supported by an advisory group of three experts.

This year 80 projects in 26 different countries submitted an application for the Prevention Prize. The jury has had a wide task in choosing the most innovative amongst all the excellent applications. The jury has decided to award the prize to three projects. Let me now give the floor to the representative of the jury. Please, Ms Ece Kirik, the floor is yours!

## Session 2

### *Closing speech*

Mr President,  
Dear colleagues,  
Ladies and gentlemen,  
Dear Prize-winners,

I wish to congratulate you on your winning projects. I also want to thank all those who have contributed to the excellent candidate project. I trust that your commitment is the well-being of our fellow citizens and hope it will be a lasting one.

In order to make wise life choices, young people must be able to form themselves long-lasting values and opinions. Those wishing to be of assistance to this process should be able to offer working tools rather than ready-made answers. All good communication is based on free and equal dialogue.

The concept of the European Drug Prevention Prize allows youth participation to a high, very high degree. It is not only the case of giving young people a formal role in adult-led activities. It is a real partnership where young people lead the competing projects and make the awarding decisions. Participation, to this extent, will empower young people to shape their living environment and their own lives. Moreover, there is an added benefit of learning from the experience and expertise of adults.

Without a partnership with young people, our efforts in reducing harm from drugs might not bear much fruit. In the world of the young, there are doors we cannot open, windows we cannot see through and signs we cannot read. We need guides and interpreters. Only by working together and learning from each other, we can gradually build an alliance based on trust. And trust alone can open the doors of communication between generations.

Once again, I wish to congratulate the winners and thank all the participants of these projects. I also want to thank the jury and its advisory group for their valuable contributions.

Thank you for all  
Thank you all.

## **SESSION 3**

### **Drug Policy developments**

### **Evolution des politiques de lutte contre la toxicomanie**



## **Mrs Anna-Grete Strøm-Erichsen, Minister of Health and Care Services, Norway**

Thank you M. Chair

In historic perspective real drug problems is a relative young phenomenon in Norway. It all started in relatively small scale in the late 60-ties/early 70-ties and heroin was for the first time seized in 1976.

Since then it has developed and changed. And we are still learning, experimenting and have a way to go.

Due to the HIV epidemic, free needle were handed out for the first time in 1987. Drug use and administration became part of social- and health workers agenda. Thereby harm reduction was carefully introduced. We had to reconsider the fundamentals and assumptions our drugs policy was based upon. Thus 1987 became a turning point and Norwegian Drugs Policy lost its virtue. Though not over the night - and not without painful discussions and controversies.

Since then Norwegian Drugs policy has progressively changed. Prevention and early intervention is one of the main pillars; we front a restrict approach and drugs are illegal.

There has been a shift from understanding and treating drug problems as a social to more as a health issue.

In 1993 a methadone program was introduced to a very limited target group - AIDS patients in a terminal phase. Five years later, in 1998, medically assisted treatment were introduced on a permanent basis.

A lot of low threshold programs have been built up and in 2004 drug addicts were given patients rights as any other patient in the specialized health care system. I think most of you recognize and have had a similar development.

Today we accept and deal with drugs and drugs problems as part of society. This situation must be met with realism and pragmatism.

We still uphold a restrictive approach in combination with care. Also for those who still use drugs. The overall goal is to reduce consumption by preventing young people from using drugs. And helping drug addicts to reduce – hopefully finally end – their use of drugs. But in-between we must help these people to reduce their drug use. And to use it less harmful.

A balanced approach is a common term and immediately associated with supply and demand reduction. That is the heading. Under this surface there is a challenging need for balance between several issues. Such as balance and compromises between a restrictive approach - where drugs are illegal on the one hand - and a human approach including active drug users - on the other. This demands a need for a pragmatic approach.

Another premise is HIV/AIDS. Our drugs policy is, as most countries, strongly influenced and formed on background of this disease.

Because of its nature drug policy and its solutions must be based on and regulated by some essential values and principles. Among these I will in special mention human rights, solidarity and equality - which have determined and overruled the drug policy development.

From the very beginning, we have valued trust. And outreach work. It has been, and still is, assumed that to reach and help all drug users - at all stages, we have to contact them. Since they not necessarily search help themselves. And that any information given to health- and social workers, with some few extreme exceptions, are confidential. If help is connected with risks and punishment, drug users will withdraw, go underground and become even harder to reach and help.

### **Session 3**

We also have to balance between a respect for yesterday's solutions - and needs for updated and refreshed solutions. Based on new challenges, knowledge and possibilities.

Finally; I am quite sure that Norwegian drugs policy has profited from the combination with alcohol policy. In special when it comes to prevention.

And compared to most other countries; the prevalence of use in Norway is low.

I hope and think we have succeeded in some of our attempts. Sharing common experiences and best practice in the framework of The Pompidou Group is most valuable.

Thank you.



## **Senator Carlo Giovanardi, Under-Secretary of State for Family, Drugs and Civil Service, Italy**

Thank you Mr. President.

Dear colleagues,

I feel especially honoured to participate in this conference and to speak on behalf of the Italian Government.

Firstly, I wish to express great satisfaction and appreciation for the work that the Pompidou Group has undertaken in these years. It has delivered excellent results that go far beyond a mere exchange of information between Member States.

The work of politicians, professionals, specialists in the sector and representatives of civil society from different countries is praiseworthy and has thus far been undertaken with a great collaborative spirit aimed at stemming the drug phenomenon.

The Pompidou Group can be praised for having identified effective strategic lines to be adopted and developed in the various member States.

This work has allowed us to advance in our knowledge of the drug phenomenon with concrete progress and guaranteed effectiveness. The result is a greater understanding of the many aspects of drug abuse, the protection and the

improvement of living standards in our societies, increasingly threatened by drugs and the criminal activities connected to it.

Moreover, from the very beginning, the Italian Government has favourably considered the creation of the Mediterranean network *MedNET* as an instrument for effectively developing active collaboration between the countries of the Mediterranean area, using the same work methodology experimented with success amongst the partners of the Pompidou Group. We have given our convinced support to the *MedNET* network and contributed with both financial and human resources because we believe in the strategy and in the operational projections of this collaborative network of States.

As far as my own country is concerned, I am proud to report a positive outcome from the results achieved in the first two and a half years of legislature in the prevention and in the fight of the phenomenon of drug addiction and drug use. I must underline that this has been possible thanks to the commitment of all the administrations under the co-ordination of the Anti-Drug Department, for which I am politically responsible.

The information that emerged from public surveys and from statistics gathered to prepare the annual Report to Parliament for 2009 clearly shows that for the first time in many years there has been a reversal of the trend in drug use and it highlights a reduction, be it small, of this phenomenon. As we have often said, it is certainly a gratifying result but one which must be welcomed with caution and without premature celebration. In the next few months this information will be attentively re-examined and thoroughly analysed, not only to identify the causes but also to verify whether this favourable progress shows symptoms of consolidation with time.

These encouraging results have been possible thanks to the joint effort and the coordinated work of those who operate, with increasing professionalism, in the area of prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and reintegration of drug addicts and also by the law enforcement agencies that act to counter the production, the trafficking and the dealing of drugs.

In my opinion, the prevention policies adopted until now, both at local and national levels, have certainly produced genuine results, as have the new measures of control - namely drug tests on workers employed in specific fields that present a risk to the safety, security and health of the community, for example, public and private transport drivers. Furthermore, a compulsory drug test has been introduced for all those requesting a driver's licence.

### Session 3

In Italy's major cities, road checks have been markedly increased as they have proven to be an effective deterring factor and a significant prevention measure.

In light of these analyses, I can declare with satisfaction that the anti-drug policies and the various measures adopted by our Government in the last two and a half years, in collaboration with Regions and local Government have proven very effective in the prevention of drug abuse and in the fight against drugs.

Proof of this is that during 2010 alone we have implemented a Plan that includes 49 projects aimed at intensifying the prevention, the treatment, the rehabilitation and the reintegration of drug addicts, with an investment of more than 26 million Euros. In particular, we have provided funding for two fundamental pillars of our government strategy: the re-integration of drug addicts in a social and work context and the prevention work, especially with regards to parents and those who exercise an educative role.

Naturally we have also supported research in the field of neuroscience. In these last few years, this research has unequivocally demonstrated the serious damage and the dysfunction caused to the human brain by all types of drugs, without any exception.

Our country is also focussing its attention on all those insidious trends that claim numerous victims amongst the younger generations; the combined abuse of alcohol and narcotic substances or the dangerous purchase of psychoactive substances, known as *smart drugs*, easily available on the internet.

In order to stem these dangerous phenomena, numerous internet portals have been set up, in collaboration with other public administrations, to spread useful and accurate information on the world of drugs and all its related effects. They are aimed at families, at school staff and at the youths themselves.

Finally, we are aware that we can significantly influence anti-drug activities but this can only occur with a firm commitment by Governments and public administrations, both at a community and international level.

The Italian Government has given priority and prompt attention to maintaining the presence of their technical and political representatives in all international forums and coordinating bodies.

In conclusion, I would like to once again express my appreciation for the work that the Pompidou Group has carried out over these years. I hope that the extension of its mandate to cover psychoactive substances and the changes of its organisational structure may further enhance its capacity to face, with determination, the threats and the new challenges that the phenomenon of drug use poses daily.

Thank you for your kind attention.

## **Mr Ioan Nicolae Cabulea, Under Secretary of State, Head of Public Order and Safety Department, Romania**

Mr. President, Mr Vice-president  
Distinguished organisers, Distinguished assistance,

Taking into consideration the aim of this organization to manage one of the most important aspects of the political life and to encourage the public debate on drug issues, it is an honor for me to be here, together with remarkable characters of public life, as a representative of the Romanian decision maker in the field of prevention and combating of drug trafficking.

First above all, with your permission, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the new Pompidou Group (PG) team which takes over the new PG presidency and to wish them good luck, hoping that their future activity will ensure the continuity and development of the organization's key roles.

In order to have a better overview of the current drug situation in Romania, I would like to emphasize that our national policy in the field has followed the same original coordinates, of a balanced approach between drug demand and supply reduction.

The carried-out researches and developed services, with domestic and international funding, allowed a clearer picture of the drug use and trafficking in Romania, as well as Romania's position among the other EU Member States. Thus, one of the arguments supporting the achievements gained by Romania in preventing and combating drug trafficking is the constant low values of drug monitoring relevant indicators, recorded in the recent years, less than the European average (Annual Report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe – 2009, EMCDDA); however the trend confirms the observations of the latest reports, namely that Romania is a drug market, connected to the rhythm and evolution of the European and international market. A special case is represented by the indicator for the prevalence of drug related infectious diseases associated to drug use among the injection drug user, which records values above the European average, such as approx. 72% of the drug users with HCV, even though a constant trend was reported.

The national reports on drug situation developed by the National Anti-drug Agency, as well as the Annual Reports on the state of the drugs problem in Europe, developed by the European Monitoring Center for Drugs and Drug Addictions (EMCDDA) clearly reveal the situation of drug use and trafficking in Romania.

In the nowadays context the national anti-drug policy has been permanently harmonized and developed in accordance with the international and national standards in the field. I would also like to emphasize that the draft National Defense Strategy (The Meeting of the Supreme Council of National Defense, 22 June 2010), adopted this year by the Supreme Council of National Defense, and currently under parliamentarian debate, stipulates that the drug prevention and trafficking issue together with the illicit drug use was moved from the Vulnerabilities Chapter to the Risks and Threats to the National Security Chapter.

At the same time, the drug prevention polices, developed by the National Anti-drug Agency continue to represent a coordinated and unitary response, based on the assessment of the phenomenon's dynamics, directed towards the strengthening of the prevention measures accommodated for the local needs, and developing of local partnerships between the public institutions and representatives of civil society. Moreover, the National Anti-drug Agency is a main partner in the *European Standards in Evidence for Drug Prevention – Prevention Standards no. 2007304 Project*, coordinated by the National Collaborating Center on Drug Prevention from Liverpool - *John Moores University*, financed by the *Public Health Executive Agency*. The general objective of this project is to develop an evidence-based joint tool at the European level, to support the experts in selecting, promoting and using best practice models in the relevant drug use areas.

### Session 3

The assistance provided to drug users, based on an integrated and qualified approach, continued to represent a priority of the national policy in the field, a visible increase of the drug users' access to specialized services by using case management being noticed, (which led to a continuity of therapeutic interventions). Also, the types of interventions became more and more diverse, from the medical, psychological and social point of view. In this respect, the increased involvement of the civil society in supplying assistance services for drug users, inclusive substitutive treatment, was noticed.

Also, 2008 was the first year when methadone substitution programmes were implemented in the Romanian prison system and at the beginning of 2009, a project funded under the EEA financial mechanism fostered for the first time in Romania the set up of three drug therapeutic communities in three prison.

In the same respect, through a MATRA project, whose objective is to create two pilot centers in Bucharest, measures adjusted to the needs for social-professional reinsertion of drug user offenders were developed.

I would also like to mention that if till now the stress was mainly on the development and supply of medical and psychological assistance, while keeping their continuous level, presently, a shift of priorities towards the development and supply of social assistance services is under consideration, the social reintegration being the final objective of the assistance and at the same time, an effective mark. This step is determined by the still limited supply of social reinsertion services for drug users and by the implementation of specific vocational training programmes.

If those already presented may help you in making an opinion about the Romanian anti-drug policies, with your permission, I would also like to inform you about a relatively new trend, an emerging national but also European and international threat, namely the SPICE phenomenon.

Thus, in the field of drug demand reduction, the increasing interest of the Romanian people towards the ethno-botanical plants use represented a special feature of the last two years. In terms of legal acts, at the beginning of 2010, the Government of Romania has adopted two normative documents, through which approximately 44 new substances/ plants were placed under control. The reason behind this legal action was *"the threat the use of certain plants and substances represent for the public health, due to the drug poisoning and abuse risk"*, *"the high number of persons showing up in hospital after the use of such plants and substances"*, as well as *the increasing number of spice shops*.

Following these measures, more than 400 spice shops have been checked and closed down, and significant quantities of spices were seized. However, for some reasons, the phenomenon continues to exist and proliferate.

In this context, we believe the development of monitoring methodologies, as a routine or on the spot, should represent a priority for PG members and partners.

Finally, I would like to conclude by showing our support for the Polish initiative of addressing the *spice* issue to the Commission, in order to consider it a top priority for the development of future European anti-drug policies.

Thank you for your attention!

## **Dr João Goulão, National Coordinator on Drugs, Drug Addictions and the Harmful Use of Alcohol, Portugal**

Dear Mr. Chairman,  
Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Portugal launched in 2000 an innovative policy decriminalizing the use and possession of any illegal drug for personal consumption up to an average amount of ten days.

As a result the judicial system focused on the investigation and pursuit of drug trafficking, money laundering and criminal association. Drug apprehensions rose (explicitar se necessário com base em estatísticas elaboradas por Carla Ribeiro para apresentação em Washington).

Results of this policy have aroused the interest of many policy makers and researchers, as scientific magazines as well as newsmagazines, think tanks and seminars organizers. The Greenwald Report is probably one of which have aroused more attention, due to the visibility of the Cato Institute, from Washington D.C.

Following the external evaluation of the Portuguese National Strategy 1999-2004, a new National Plan was launched for 2005-2012. This National Plan was designed with a focus on Citizens, Territoriality, Integrated Responses and Interventions both at internal and external level as well as Intervention Quality and Program Certification increase.

The National Plan is implemented through two Action Plans, one for 2006-2008 and the other for 2009-2012. An internal evaluation was carried for the first Action Plan, which concluded that out of the 246 actions envisioned, 210 were fully accomplished (86.8%) and 18 (7.4%) were partially accomplished. 14 actions were not accomplished and 4 were not considered since their purpose run outdated.

Portugal, like so many other countries, is bound to adapt to economic constraints, reassessing priorities and rechanneling cooperation efforts. In 2008 the Drug and Drug Addiction Institute's competences were enlargement and in 2010 a budget reduction is expected. Thus, in harmony with our External Affairs Ministry, cooperation efforts are to be concentrated in view of a sound management of resources and personnel.

Participation in the Pompidou Group activities will be readjusted and we will withdraw from the MedNet network, concentrating our cooperation efforts with the Mediterranean countries through the European Union channels and agencies, such as the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. We will share our experience and technical support on a case by case basis.



## Mr Radek John, Minister of the Interior, Czech Republic

Thank you, Mr Chairperson,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am honoured to speak on behalf of the Czech Republic at this 15<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference of the Pompidou Group and would like to commend you on your work and to reiterate our support.

The Czech Republic appreciates the work and effort that has been made by the European Council in the area of drug policy and drug strategy development until today.

The overall aims of an effective European drugs policy – which is to protect and improve the well-being of society and of the individual, to protect public health and to offer a high level of security for the general public – **are to be attained through a balanced approach in reducing both demand and supply of illicit drugs.**

The cornerstone of such drugs policy must base all measures **on the best available evidence. Evidence-based decisions are an imperative in this regard.** Only with accurate data and information, available resources can be utilised effectively.

Nonetheless, allow me to question at this point whether our efforts and resources in this area **are not being at times drawn by belief rather than by evidence.** Believes such as: “the reduction of drugs supply will lead to the obvious reduction of the demand on drugs”, is inferred by the assumption that the drugs market and drugs scenes are moved by money, rather than by the pleasure that drugs can bring to an individual. A unique experience of methamphetamine production increase happened throughout the 1980s in the Czech Republic, during the communist regime, where no profit or money was involved in the process. This indicates that those believes might be misleading. More research and evidence is therefore needed before effective decisions can be made. This becomes more of an imperative in the current time of the world’s financial recession.

A further common belief is that if the borders of drug producing countries are sealed, the drugs market will consequently be reduced. Even though there is lack of evidence to prove the statements mentioned above, some aspects of drugs policy are often developed based on these statements, and many a European country dedicates large resources in developing drug supply reduction policies, choosing to ignore the importance of also addressing, in a **balanced manner, drug demand reduction.**

I would therefore like to summarize my intervention by highlighting three important aspects that seem to be an innovative way forward in the declaration that we are about to sign, which is why the Czech Republic is strongly supporting this act.

The first one is about human rights. Drug users are human beings. In some countries around the world, today drug users are put to death for using drugs. Europe should be at the lead at pointing out that this is not acceptable and that it goes against basic human rights. Drug users are stigmatized; drug addiction or drugs dependency should be treated not as a crime, but as an illness that requires adequate treatment.

The second aspect is the need for a balanced approach. There are two key features of effective drug policy development: drug supply and drug demand. Targeting “reduction” should be done in a balanced manner, addressing both aspects equally. This is more important in times of crisis, where resources (especially financial) are more limited and therefore need to be better utilized. We should keep looking at results and put more effort on drug demand reduction, which is repeatedly being undermined.

### **Session 3**

The final aspect is an integrative approach. By this I refer to the need to include legal drugs in our common policies as well as in national drug policies. Statistics alarmingly indicate the correlation between the underage abuse of alcohol and the consequent use of illegal drugs. This is an important fact that cannot be ignored and that should be incorporated into drug policy planning and development. The Czech Republic is just now in the process of adopting a new action plan in which we are already looking at viable options to integrate legal drugs into our efforts towards reducing the drugs problem in our country.

We are convinced that taking such factors into consideration can only prove as a positive step towards improving the efficiency of European drugs policies and will set an example of good practice around the globe.

Thank you ladies and gentleman for your attention.



## **Mr Dubravko Klarić, Head of the Office for Combating Drug Abuse of the Government of the Republic of Croatia**

Mr. President,  
Distinguished Colleagues,

On behalf of the Croatian Government, let me express our gratitude for excellent work being done in the past three years and support to the Pompidou Group Work Program 2011-2014. As European, but still non-EU member state, Croatia has during the recent years benefited a lot from the “bridging” role of the Pompidou Group, acting as a platform for transfer and exchange of knowledge, experiences and good practices. Croatia recognizes the importance for international cooperation and was therefore during the last decade actively involved in different international activities, with the specific focus on fostering cooperation between countries in our Region. Based on this view, Croatian delegation specially welcomes significant efforts of the Pompidou Group in intensifying cooperation with other international bodies and institutions active in the area of drugs policy.

Croatian Government is fully aware that good policies arise out of a sound and up-to-date understanding of the situation. Therefore, almost a decade ago it was established the Office for Combating Drugs Abuse as its expert service, responsible for regular monitoring of drugs situation as well as for the implementation of national strategic documents in the area.

If we take a brief look at the present drugs situation in Croatia, available data indicate that during the last couple of years number of drug addicts that received treatment in the health care institutions is relatively stable (around 7 500 persons per year). Cannabis products remain the most widely abused illicit psychoactive substance in Croatia. However, the major part of registered drug users demanded treatment because of their opiate addiction. Although injecting drug use is still not declining in Croatia as it is the case many EU countries, the HIV infection is still very low (< 0,5%) whilst hepatitis C and B is steadily being reduced. In addition, number of fatal overdoses also significantly dropped compared to the previous years. These developments to a large extent result from significant investment in drug treatment, notably substitution treatment, and in needle and syringe exchange programs.

Supply reduction activities are another important element of our drugs policy. Taking into consideration its geostrategic position, Croatia can be characterized as a transit area through which illicit drugs are trafficked between the so called producer countries and consumer countries. Although illicit drug seizures in Croatia indicate that heroin is still main illicit drug smuggled via so-called Balkan Route, this traditional trafficking corridor is changing inevitably. Today, it includes a wider variety of drugs (e.g. during the recent years there were observed cocaine shipments via Black Sea or via Adriatic Sea through one of the branches of the Balkan Route) to supply Europe’s increasing poly-drug consumption but also precursor chemicals, and functions as a two-way road to include the exportation of EU-produced drugs.

However, it is clear that drug addiction can not be effectively tackled as a stand alone problem. Therefore, in the near future Croatia intends to create a common policy approach to all psychoactive substances.

To conclude, Croatia will continue to support the important role of the Pompidou Group in creating European drug policies through development of knowledge, practice and policies in the PG member states with its innovative and modern perspective.

Thank you.



## **Mr Alojz Nociar, Acting Deputy Director of General Secretariat of the Board of Ministers for Drug Dependencies and Drug Control, Government Office of the Slovak Republic**

Dear Presidency of Pompidou Group, distinguished government officials, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me first to express my thanks for the invitation to take part at the Pompidou Group Ministerial Conference, which represents the special opportunity for common discussion about phenomenon of drugs. Also it is the special opportunity for highlighting the necessity to discuss approaches to addictions on psychoactive substances, which threaten the most vulnerable groups of society. Drug abuse goes beyond the borders of individual countries, hence our co-operation is vital for efficient responses at the level of national drug policies too. This co-operation between countries and creating linkages between policy makers, researches and professionals was the main goal of Pompidou Group during this last working period. Therefore, please, allow me to thank to Polish presidency for his active role in this field and for the realized activities, which have had also impact on the Slovak drug policy.

The Slovak Government adopted in 2009 the new National Antidrug Strategy, which main philosophy is not dominated only by the image of the "fight" or "combat". Its main goal is the protection of public health and the emphasis is given to the integrated, balanced and coordinated approach. The balanced approach is visible in two main priorities of strategy:

- to prevent drug abuse, risks and damage related to drug abuse;
- to prevent and repress drug related crime.

These two main priorities are complemented with other goals – coordination, international cooperation, monitoring drug situation, and evaluation of drug policy.

Slovak Republic established in the previous years basis of organizational framework for the continuum of care for addicted persons. This framework includes implementation of prevention, treatment, resocialization and other services from law enforcement side. Prevention for the main target group – school population is realized by the Ministry of Education. Besides the prevention under the general educational process, the other preventive programs and projects oriented to the support of healthy life style, programs for universal and selective prevention or peer-programs are also implemented. Prevention programs are supported also by the other ministries, such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family, Ministry of Culture and also Ministry of Interior. Important line of prevention concerns the polydrug use, as combination of drugs and their simultaneous use is more and more significant and dangerous.

The network of specialized centers for treatment of drug addiction was established for drug users, which would like to entre to treatment. Also the network for following resocialization care exists. The goal of National antidrug strategy in this field is keep the accessibility and quality of health care services and also to keep the continuation of care by resocialization and reintegration to the society. Also particular risk groups, such as imprisoned or problem drug users have access to appropriate health care. In regard to this particular risk group the Slovak Republic opened in 2009 the discussion to the alternatives to imprisonment. The first outputs include proposals of some amendments to the Slovak Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. For these discussions the outcomes from the Pompidou Group were very helpful.

### Session 3

Ladies and gentlemen,

Let me now remind you a fact, which also from the historical point of view underlines the importance of the Pompidou Group. From the beginning it represents the open floor for policy makers and experts from different areas of drug policy, the original forum, not only fulfilling the common demands but looking to the future and working for it. Lets recall the projects in the ninetieths, which accelerated the drug epidemiology at the municipal level within the Central and East European countries, and their results and knowledge were subsequently utilized by those countries for the development of their own drug information systems on national levels. And finally let me also, as the former member of the epidemiology expert group, to present one more comment to the point.... We are witnessing decline of the use of traditional drugs, even in young people and marihuana, hence shouldn't this Group, (known for its open mind and curiosity) think about the deeper causes of such a development? We can't only take the figures and rejoice that there is such a decline, very positive at the first glance. Isn't it possible, that something else is behind that matter, something hidden, as well as it was hidden behind the decline of heroin –increase of amphetamine type stimulants (SAT) and methamphetamine as well? Wouldn't it be useful, to pay attention to substances (so far) not under the international control, such as Spice, mephedron, synthetic cannabinoids, "Legal highs", used more and more often by young people?

I think, exactly this is the spirit of curiosity, critical thinking and questions, which I learned while working for the Pompidou Group. And this it something I am to this day grateful for...

In conclusion, I would like to say, that the Slovak Republic via its representatives – experts on drug addiction – is ready to continue in the implementation of the activities of the Pompidou Group. Government of the Slovak Republic considers to be important that verified results of science and research reflected in practical experience, will be useful also during the coming new working period in our National antidrug strategy. And the Slovak Republic will continue to be fully open to international co-operation in this area.

I wish a lot of success to new Presidency of Pompidou Group in its new term in the office. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your attention.

## **H.E. Mr Damjan Bergant, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Slovenia to the Council of Europe**

Excellencies, Distinguished Participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Delegation of the Republic of Slovenia would like to express its sincere appreciation to the Polish Presidency and the Secretariat of the Pompidou Group for the achievements and the work done since the adoption of the last Work Programme and for its substantial contributions to the development of holistic and human rights-based approaches to drug demand reduction and to drug supply reduction activities. I take this opportunity also to congratulate the new French Presidency and wish it successful work.

The ministerial conference is an opportunity to present different views, reconfirm our **common goals**, enhance **convergence** and bind us to conduct effective and coordinated multidisciplinary and evidence based national and international activities.

The Pompidou group has in its almost thirty years of work developed a rather unique model of open communication and cooperation in the field of drugs in Europe. That model has brought to the elaboration of the new Work Programme 2011–2014, which is further encouraging the networking of different expert profiles and is fundamentally supported by the establishment of two key umbrella expert groups: for human rights and research. In the Work programme, Slovenia sees innovative and pro-active approach with clearly defined goals for cooperation within the framework of the Pompidou Group. The Work Programme has enough ambition, well defined tasks and expected results and is therefore a good basis for further successful work of the Pompidou Group and enhanced international visibility of the Council of Europe in this area.

Just like other European countries, Slovenia is also searching for and supporting adequate responses to drug problem. Building up effective intersectoral action, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Slovenia systematically encourages cooperation of experts from different sectors, governmental and nongovernmental ones, since we see progress and challenges especially in ensuring comprehensive and balanced measures. We emphasize the immense importance of wider social environment in preventing drug use and in this regard, our conclusion is that prompt actions in local communities are the key for adequate solving of the issue of drug use. That is why in recent years Slovenia has developed a comprehensive system of local action groups. This integrated, balanced and multidisciplinary model includes institutions from the areas such as health system, education, police, judicial system and social security. Local civil society institutions also equally take part in creating and implementing the activities. Therefore, Slovenia supports all endeavours to encourage international dialogue and partnerships between all participants, in particular incorporation of nongovernmental organizations into the process of formulation, implementation and monitoring of strategic and programme activities.

This year, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Slovenia prepared a draft text of a new National Strategy in the area of illegal drugs. Inter-ministerial working group includes representatives from 10 ministries as well as representatives of the research community and practitioners from nongovernmental organizations. The working group has taken into consideration also strategic, political and expert documents by different international organizations in the area of drugs, relevant epidemiological data as well as the results of the independent external evaluation of the implementation of the past national strategy in the area of illegal drugs that was **prepared by the Faculty of Social Work at the University of Ljubljana**. By the end of the year, the draft new National Strategy will be discussed at the Commission of the Republic of Slovenia for Drugs and will then be sent to the Parliament.

### **Session 3**

Slovenia has focused and will continue to focus on the strengthening and the preservation of cooperation in the area of drugs with Western Balkan countries. Slovenia established the Bilateral Technical Assistance Programme for the countries in the region. One of its main priorities is the implementation of measures for fighting against drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking. In this context we are looking forward to having fruitful cooperation with the Pompidou group that has extended its membership and we warmly welcome the new members from this region.

Slovenia supports an open door policy for new members of the Pompidou Group that work in accordance with the group's principles and goals. Due to the global nature of the drug problem, we also support cooperation with countries outside the Council of Europe.

The delegation of the Republic of Slovenia supports the draft text of the joint declaration and assures its cooperation in the realisation of the new Work Programme of the Pompidou Group. We also support further and extended international cooperation and endeavours for finding common solutions to various aspects of the drug problem in Europe within the framework of an integral, balanced and multidisciplinary policy that is supported by scientifically proven data.

## **Mgr. Aldo Giordano, Observateur Permanent auprès du Conseil de l'Europe, Saint Siège**

M. le Président,  
Mesdames et Messieurs,

La Délégation du Saint-Siège profite de cette tribune pour exprimer, encore une fois, ses vifs remerciements à la Présidence du Groupe Pompidou, tout d'abord pour l'invitation à participer à la présente Conférence et, ensuite, pour l'excellent travail accompli au cours des trois dernières années écoulées. Si les difficultés persistent sur certains points, la direction est juste et les initiatives prometteuses. Leur réussite requiert, toutefois, une forte action de reconstruction du tissu social par les gouvernements avec indication des objectifs à moyen et long terme, sans oublier la promotion des indispensables valeurs sociales de participation, de solidarité et de subsidiarité en vue du bien commun.

En effet, la prévention et la coopération internationale qui forment l'axe stratégique de l'action engagée contre le phénomène désormais global de production, trafic et consommation illicites des drogues, sont aussi des prérequis indispensables pour tout succès des politiques de réhabilitation des toxicomanes et de répression des délits mais également pour celles relatives à la recherche, à la formation et aux choix éthiques. D'où la fondamentale importance d'un effort commun et coordonné ayant pour objectif la défense et la promotion des valeurs humaines, culturelles et sociales qui favorisent le développement harmonieux et continu de la personnalité de chaque citoyen européen, surtout des plus jeunes. Dans la politique de lutte contre la toxicomanie, il faut toujours tenir compte du fait que l'insatiable curiosité, l'irrésistible attrait des nouveautés et l'immanquable inexpérience sont souvent de mauvais conseillers polir cette catégorie sociale fort assoiffée de se mettre très tôt à la preuve. Enseigner aux jeunes que les valeurs de liberté et de responsabilité, de respect de soi et des autres s'acquièrent avec l'effort et le temps, avec la maîtrise de soi et l'esprit de créativité toujours en éveil, c'est leur donner la clé certaine de se soustraire à l'appât de la drogue: « ce pouvoir qui, telle une bête vorace, étend ses mains sur toutes les parties de la terre et détruit: c'est une divinité mais une fausse divinité qui doit tomber » (Sa Sainteté Benoit XVI, ouverture de la première congrégation générale (11 octobre 2010), assemblée spéciale pour le Moyen-Orient du Synode des Evêques). De ce point de vue, une perspective de réadaptation des toxicomanes qui baserait sa philosophie et sa stratégie opérationnelle sur la seule limitation des dégâts ne ferait pas un long chemin ni contribuerait à éradiquer le mal dont ils souffrent puisque les substances stupéfiantes créent la dépendance du consommateur proprement en affaiblissant sa volonté de s'en libérer et, au contraire, en augmentant le désir d'en consommer davantage.

Voilà pourquoi l'Église, forte de sa plurimillénaire expérience en matière de pédagogie et de son engagement capillaire dans les pratiques de réadaptation, insiste sur la dimension éducative des jeunes, conjuguant la formation intellectuelle avec une vraie initiation aux valeurs qui structurent la personnalité des individus et leur permettent de se décider avec lucidité, perspicacité et liberté en vue de leur engagement et choix de leur rôle dans la société. Dans ce cheminement, l'apport de la famille conjugué avec la qualité du système éducatif institutionnel est irremplaçable: «la famille possède et irradie encore aujourd'hui des énergies extraordinaires capables d'arracher l'homme à l'anonymat, de l'éveiller à la conscience de sa dignité personnelle, de le revêtir d'une profonde humanité et de l'introduire activement avec son unicité et sa singularité dans le tissu de la société» (Exhortation apostolique *f, 4m Ijaris consortio* de sa sainteté le pape jean-paul 11, 43).

Là où il fait défaut, les meilleurs systèmes scolaires sont destinés au total insuccès. D'où l'urgente nécessité des politiques sociales et culturelles nationales qui mettent à leur centre la famille et l'éducation des jeunes, tout en respectant les autres dimensions qui concourent à l'équilibre de la vie sociale. De cette façon seulement, une lutte efficace et moins onéreuse contre le recours à la consommation des stupéfiants a quelque chance de succès.

Je Vous remercie de votre aimable attention.





## **M. Messaoud Boufercha, Secrétaire Général du Ministère de la Justice, Algérie**

Monsieur le Président,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Chefs de Délégations,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Délégués,  
Honorable Assistance,

Permettez moi de vous exprimer ma grande satisfaction de prendre part aux travaux de la conférence Ministériel du groupe Pompidou en tant que représentant de son Excellence Monsieur **Tayeb Belaïz**, Ministre de la Justice, Garde des Sceaux de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire, qui regrette de ne pouvoir assister à cette réunion et qui ma chargé de vous transmettre ses salutations et son souhait de plein succès à vos travaux.

Mesdames et Messieurs

L'Algérie qui demeure, à l'instar des pays de la région, confrontée au problème de trafic de substances psychotropes, ne ménage aucun effort pour intensifier la lutte contre le trafic illicite de drogue et de la toxicomanie.

A cet effet, une stratégie nationale caractérisée par un équilibre entre la lutte contre l'offre et la demande de la drogue a été mise en place.

Cette stratégie vise à mobiliser l'ensemble des acteurs et le maximum de moyens afin de concrétiser les objectifs arrêtés dans la politique nationale de prévention et de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie.

Dans ce cadre, plusieurs actions ont été réalisées durant les dernières années. Parmi les quelles nous citons !

La dotation de l'Algérie d'un arsenal Juridique adéquat qui permet de faire face à toutes les situations.

Le renforcement substantiel des capacités humaines et matérielles des services de lutte.

Le renforcement de la concertation et de la coopération entre les différents services chargés de la prévention et de la lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie.

La dynamisation du rôle de la société civile et le renforcement des capacités humaines et matérielle des organisations civiles par la formation des cadres des ONG et la mise en réseau de ces dernières.

Dans le domaine de la prise en charge des toxicomanes, l'Algérie continue à mettre en place un vaste réseau de centres et infrastructures de prise en charge à travers tout le territoire national.

En matière de recherche et dans le cadre de la préparation de la nouvelle stratégie de prévention et de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie, deux opérations d'envergures ont été réalisées :

Il s'agit de l'évaluation du plan quinquennal qui vient d'être achevé avec le concours d'un centre de recherche spécialisé. Il s'agit également d'une enquête épidémiologique nationale de ménage (9000 ménages et 48000 personnes) sur la prévalence de la drogue dans la société algérienne, qui a été réalisée par un centre de recherche spécialisé également.

Les résultats des deux opérations serviront de base à l'élaboration du nouveau palan quinquennal de prévention et de lutte qui sera soumis prochainement au gouvernement.

En matière de coopération internationale, l'Algérie mène une intense activité régionale et internationale et contribue d'une manière régulière aux efforts que déploie la communauté

### Session 3

internationale dans ce domaine notamment, dans le cadre des activités de l'ONUUDC, l'OICS, le Conseil des Ministres de l'Intérieur Arabe, l'Union Africaine et surtout dans le cadre du réseau Euro-méditerranéen de coopération MedNET (Conseil de l'Europe), dont l'Algérie est membre fondateur.

Je saisi cette opportunité pour souligner les résultats probants réalisés à travers les actions menées par le réseau MedNET depuis sa création en 2006. Dans ce cadre, l'Algérie apprécie hautement la coopération menée avec ses partenaires au nord et au sud de la méditerranée dans le cadre de ce réseau qui s'affirme de jour en jour comme un mécanisme de coopération exemplaire dans notre région Euro- méditerranéenne.

En effet, un certain nombre d'activités de qualité, tant en matière de prévention et de formation qu'en matière de recherche qui ont été réalisées dans plusieurs pays du sud de la méditerranée, ont permis non seulement d'atteindre des objectifs concrets, mais aussi de tisser des relations humaines fortes et durables entre des centaines d'intervenants et d'experts de tous les pays membre du réseau.

C'est à notre humble avis, une garantie de réussite et d'efficience à l'action commune que nous devons mener ensemble pour faire face aux menaces et dangers que représente le trafic illicite de drogue sur nos pays et nos populations.

Notre participation à la réunion ministérielle du groupe Pompidou exprime notre satisfaction quant aux résultats réalisés par le réseau MedNET et une volonté de l'Algérie de renforcer son partenariat avec le conseil de l'Europe, de soutenir davantage ce mécanisme de coopération régionale et de contribuer à la concrétisation de ces projets en cours, notamment la mise en place à moyen terme, d'un observatoire méditerranéen de drogue.

Je souhaite plein succès à nos travaux et je vous remercie pour votre aimable attention.

## Professeur Jallal Toufiq, Représentant du Ministère de la Santé, Royaume du Maroc

Discours de Son Excellence Madame la Ministre de la Santé du Royaume du Maroc, Mme Yasmina Badou - Allocution délivrée par le Pr Jallal Toufiq, Correspondant du Maroc au sein du Réseau Mednet du Groupe Pompidou

Mr Le Président nouvellement élu du Groupe Pompidou,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,  
Mesdames et Messieurs les Chefs des Délégations,  
Mesdames, Mesdemoiselles, Messieurs,

Au nom de Son Excellence Madame la Ministre de la Santé du Royaume du Maroc, je voudrais vous remercier d'avoir invité mon pays à prendre part à cette Conférence Ministérielle du Groupe Pompidou organisée sous le thème : « **Vers une politique cohérente sur les substances psychoactives** ».

Tout d'abord, je voudrais me joindre aux différents intervenants pour féliciter la France pour son élection à la tête du Groupe Pompidou.

Comme vous le savez, le Royaume du Maroc s'est engagé, sur les trois dernières décennies, dans une politique pragmatique de la gestion du problème de l'usage de drogue. L'historique de cette gestion a été rapporté dans le discours de Madame la Ministre, ici même, lors de la Conférence à Haut Niveau du Réseau Mednet tenue le 1<sup>er</sup> Décembre 2009. Ainsi, certes après une période de contemplation, le Maroc a eu le courage de s'atteler à ce problème par le lancement d'une série d'études épidémiologiques ayant conduit à la connaissance du phénomène et à la mise en place de plans stratégiques, de grande envergure, adaptées à la réalité des chiffres et à l'évolution de la consommation de drogues dans le pays. De ce fait, le Maroc a fait du problème de l'abus de drogues un problème de « santé publique » nécessitant une « approche de santé publique ». Le Groupe Pompidou, à travers le Réseau Mednet, a largement contribué à l'évaluation épidémiologique grâce aux enquêtes Medspad, et à sa participation à la réunion consensuelle autour des résultats de l'Enquête des Ménages sur la Prévalence des Troubles Mentaux et de l'Usage des drogues en 2006. Cette politique *evidence-based* a permis une approche plus pragmatique du problème. La volonté politique affichée par le Ministère, et également au plus haut niveau de l'Etat, a permis de tracer une stratégie d'accélération des projets inhérents à l'usage de drogues. Le traitement, la réhabilitation, le soutien psycho-social, la prévention et la réduction des conséquences liées à l'usage demeurent les grands axes de cette politique.

Conscients que les programmes sont d'abord une histoire d'Hommes, le Ministère a renforcé la formation dans le domaine de l'addictologie grâce, là encore à une contribution substantielle du Groupe Pompidou aux deux diplômes universitaires d'addictologie de Rabat et de Casablanca. Lesquels diplômes forment plus de 50 personnels qualifiés tous les dix-huit mois.

Après avoir, pendant longtemps, placé l'abstinence comme priorité absolue dans la gestion des toxicomanies et axé ses efforts autour du « produit drogue », le Maroc d'aujourd'hui met l'usager au centre de son intérêt, comme priorité première. Ainsi, le ministère a entrepris un programme ambitieux de réduction des risques liés à l'usage de drogues, en adoptant des programmes d'échanges de seringues et de préservatifs, de counseling, de soutien psych-social et de substitution à la méthadone. Des études RDS (*respondent-driven sampling*) en cours ont démontré l'importance de l'atteinte par le VIH et le virus de l'Hépatite C parmi les injecteurs de drogues, en particulier dans le Nord du pays. Le démarrage il y a quelques mois des programmes de maintenance à la méthadone en résidentiel et dans les *drop-centers* s'inscrit dans une dynamique de respect du droit des toxicomanes, en tant que malades, aux différents types de traitement, y compris le traitement de substitution.

Le Maroc est passé de la seule perception désapprobatrice de la drogue en tant que produit dévastateur à celle d'un citoyen, dépendant des drogues, malade ayant le droit aux soins. L'Homme devient au centre du problème et non plus le produit.

### Session 3

Le chemin est certes encore long, mais nous sommes confiants que les défis peuvent être relevés. Pour cela, nous comptons sur le Groupe Pompidou pour nous accompagner dans cette démarche pragmatique et respectueuse des droits des usagers à la prise en charge.

Le Maroc compte étoffer l'accès aux soins pour ses usagers de drogues ; renforcer les programmes de prévention, culturellement adaptés ; aller de l'avant dans la formation de ses ressources humaines, et accélérer son programme de réduction des conséquences liées à l'abus de substances.

Il est à rappeler que le Royaume du Maroc, de par les relations privilégiées avec ses partenaires du Nord, a émis le vœux d'être membre à part entière dans le Groupe Pompidou. Cette demande officielle a été présentée en Février dernier à Rabat. Nous pensons savoir qu'une suite favorable y a été apportée. L'adhésion au GP va certainement renforcer cette collaboration. Nous pensons également que le rôle que joue le Maroc dans ce domaine sur le plan régional, pourrait induire une dynamique de promotion des bonnes pratiques et insuffler un vent nouveau en matière de respect du droit de l'utilisateur de drogues au traitement et à la prise en charge adéquate.

Je voudrais terminer en vous informant que le Groupe Pompidou, à travers le Réseau Mednet, organisera à la fin de ce mois à Rabat un séminaire régional sur « les centres ressources et observatoires nationaux ». Ce séminaire sera tenu sous le patronage du Ministère de la Santé.

Nous sommes conscients que l'usage de drogues continuera à présenter un danger permanent pour nos sociétés. Ce danger ne saurait s'arrêter aux frontières des uns et des autres. Seule une collaboration accrue entre nos pays pourrait en diminuer les effets néfastes. C'est ce à quoi nous aspirons à travers la collaboration au sein du Groupe Pompidou.

Je vous remercie.

## **Mr Carlos Holmes Trujillo García, Embajador de Colombia ante Bélgica y Luxemburgo, Jefe de la Misión de Colombia ante la Unión Europea**

En nombre del Gobierno de Colombia, agradezco la invitación extendida para participar en esta Conferencia Ministerial. Sea esta la ocasión para felicitar a la nueva Presidencia francesa y para expresar a Polonia nuestro aprecio y admiración por el trabajo desarrollado al frente de la Presidencia durante los cuatro años anteriores.

Colombia pondrá a disposición del Grupo Pompidou un documento completo en inglés y en español sobre los logros y avances de nuestro país en la lucha contra el Problema Mundial de las Drogas. Igualmente hará llegar el texto de la Declaración sobre el Crimen Organizado Transnacional y el Problema de las Drogas Ilícitas, adoptada en la XII Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y altos representantes de los países del Mecanismo de Diálogo y Concertación de Tuxtla (Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 26 de octubre de 2010).

El Problema Mundial de las Drogas es diferente de lo que fue hace 10 años y sus consecuencias para la seguridad, la salud, la gobernabilidad y la democracia son aún más severas.

Se requiere, por ello, una mayor y más decidida cooperación entre los Estados, para que los esfuerzos nacionales sean más efectivos, así como para optimizar el uso de los recursos de la cooperación internacional.

### **Estrategia colombiana**

En la lucha contra una de las más peligrosas amenazas a la humanidad, Colombia se ha comprometido con una estrategia integral y equilibrada que respeta, promueve y protege los Derechos Humanos y que incluye seguridad, institucionalidad y desarrollo económico y social.

### **Reducción de la oferta**

El negocio ilegal de las drogas está compuesto por eslabones interdependientes en una cadena. Solamente una acción simultánea dirigida contra cada uno de esos eslabones hace posible que la estrategia tenga éxito. El resultado de años de experiencia en esta lucha, ha demostrado que cuando se atacan todos los frentes, se rompe y desestabiliza el sistema del narcotráfico, aumentando sus costos y riesgos, así como reduciendo sus ganancias, limitando y dificultando sus diferentes actividades.

### **Cooperación Internacional**

El objetivo de la cooperación internacional es fortalecer los lazos para maximizar los efectos del esfuerzo. La Línea entre países productores, países de tránsito y países consumidores se ha vuelto menos nítida. En todos los países involucrados en la cadena de producción y distribución, se agrega valor al producto final. Por eso, el compromiso de los países con la responsabilidad común y compartida y con los principios de integralidad y equilibrio tienen mayor vigencia que hace diez años.

La experiencia colombiana es de enorme valor para el futuro de la región latinoamericana, al igual que para otras regiones del mundo como África, Asia, Centroamérica y el Caribe. Colombia es uno de los países del mundo con la más completa infraestructura para la lucha contra el Problema Mundial de las Drogas. Entre todos los elementos que conforman esta estructura se destacan: la profesionalización de nuestra Fuerza Pública para las labores operacionales, una arquitectura jurídica e institucional apropiada, una política nacional integral contra las drogas y una estrategia de cooperación internacional que las apoya.

### Session 3

La experiencia colombiana ha establecido buenas prácticas para otros países que enfrentan amenazas similares. Como resultado de décadas de trabajo perseverante, Colombia ha acumulado una experiencia que le permite ofrecer cooperación a otras naciones del mundo en la lucha contra las drogas, a través de la cooperación sur-sur y de la cooperación triangular.

#### **Reducción de la demanda**

En el marco de la Responsabilidad común y compartida y de acuerdo con los compromisos internacionales adquiridos, los Estados que registran un consumo alto y creciente de estupefacientes tienen el deber de redoblar los esfuerzos para desincentivar la demanda. Los consumidores cuyos actos individuales o colectivos sostienen el narcotráfico, también tienen la responsabilidad compartida frente al fortalecimiento de las mafias y el daño al medio ambiente.

#### **Ejes de la política colombiana**

La política contempla cuatro ejes:

*Prevención.* Busca frenar el inicio y uso indebido de drogas en cualquier momento del ciclo vital.

*Mitigación.* Pretende evitar que quienes ya se han iniciado en el consumo de sustancias lleguen a la dependencia o a un uso problemático.

*Superación de los riesgos y daños asociados al consumo.* Comprende el tratamiento, la rehabilitación y la inclusión social de quienes han desarrollado un trastorno por dependencia a sustancias o presentan un patrón de consumo problemático.

*Capacidad de respuesta.* Busca el desarrollo de un soporte social e institucional para el logro de las metas anteriores.

#### **Sistemas de medición y evaluación**

Colombia plantea la necesidad de un sistema de evaluación y medición equilibrado, integral y confiable en la lucha contra el Problema Mundial de las Drogas. Los sistemas de medición, monitoreo y evaluación deben tener en cuenta todos los eslabones de la cadena de esta industria ilegal.

#### **Conclusión**

Hemos avanzado mucho, pero nos queda aún un largo camino por recorrer. Sabemos que los problemas globales necesitan soluciones globales. Por ello:

Colombia reitera que enfrentar el Problema Mundial de las Drogas es una responsabilidad común y compartida, donde todos los países deben comprometerse en una lucha integral y equilibrada.

Colombia busca y ofrece cooperación internacional para hacer frente a cada uno de los eslabones del Problema Mundial de las Drogas.

Colombia plantea la necesidad de un sistema de medición, monitoreo y evaluación que tenga en cuenta todos los eslabones de la cadena. Tal sistema debe ser equilibrado, integral y confiable.

## **SESSION 4**

**Closing of the conference**

**Session de clôture de la conférence**





## **M. Etienne Ataire, Président, Mission Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie, France**

Mesdames et Messieurs,

Les débats qui ont eu lieu ces deux jours ont été intenses et fructueux.

Nous avons adopté une déclaration et un programme de travail. Pour les quatre années à venir nous avons une **feuille de route ambitieuse**. Je compte la respecter.

Je retiens également les idées qui ont été avancées pendant ces deux jours et notamment ....

Notre objectif maintenant est de **renforcer le rôle et la visibilité** du Groupe Pompidou, le rendre plus cohérent et efficace, d'élargir son influence aux pays qui le souhaitent, à **l'est comme au sud**. Je suis ravi que nous ayons pu accueillir aujourd'hui la **République de Serbie** parmi nous.

Je l'ai dit lors de mon élection: c'est dans la complémentarité et non dans la concurrence que nous serons efficace, chaque pays et chaque instance pouvant apporter ses compétences et ses spécificités.

Pour être efficace, nous avons besoin d'un partenariat avec l'Union européenne et, en particulier, avec son agence spécialisée, l'OEDT.

Nous devons mutualiser nos moyens et ne serons jamais trop face au fléau de la drogue.

La raison d'être historique du Conseil de l'Europe est d'apporter **la sécurité démocratique à notre continent**. Je souhaite ancrer le travail du Groupe Pompidou dans ce principe.



## **Dr Piotr Jablonski, Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents, Director of the National Bureau for Drug Prevention, Ministry of Health, Poland**

Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Dear Friends,

Once again, I would like to thank all of you for the honour which the assumption of the Presidency of the Pompidou Group was for Poland and me personally. In a number of my public addresses I repeated that my country has frequently been a beneficiary of the Group's initiatives and has experienced a lot of positive effects of the cooperation with the Pompidou Group and its Member States. We also perceived our assumption of the Presidency as the opportunity to symbolically repay our debts.

During my term as the Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents, we tried, jointly with the representatives of the Member States, the Bureau and the Secretariat, to decisively and consistently transform and modernize the aims, forms of operation and the organizational structure of the Group.

However, the main idea that informed my work, and I have found a number of examples in my contact with the Group itself and its external environment to support that, was the belief that the Pompidou Group continues to be the bridge between the people, organizations and countries and that it provides the Member States and their representatives with a unique opportunity to have a multilateral dialogue, share experience and develop evidence and good practice-based antidrug policies.

However, the key to achieve the aims of the Group have not been its formal structures but the involvement of the Member States and their representatives and especially the Permanent Correspondents. Building on these assumptions we jointly decided that the challenges ahead of us included the need for self-assessment, the analysis of strengths and weaknesses and the development of tool necessary to solve problems and implement solutions and activities that would be effective and beneficial for antidrug actions in the Groups Member States and which would serve as added value.

On the part of Poland we set the following priorities of our Presidency:

- Active support for thematic platforms as main implementers and creators of the Group's actions
- Developing the image and visibility of the Group's actions in terms of the international cooperation.
- Continuous promotion and nurturing the bridging role of the Group.

As a fixed element of the Group's functioning, initiated at the Mid-term Conference in Warsaw (then we tried to answer the question if our offer lives up to the expectations of policies and policy-makers in the Member States), we proposed performing regular appraisal and evaluations of our work. An honest and broad exchange of experiences allowed for the appraisal of our goals, the improvement of our actions in the second part of the Presidency and in particular, it helped to develop a framework for action that would modernise and optimize the Group's work programmes for the coming years.

I am aware that some activities might have been performed too late or they might not have been sufficiently comprehensive or effective. Consequently, we were not able to defend the Group against the situation when some States did not find enough evidence to justify the need to maintain their presence in the Group.

## Session 4

Personally, I consider it a failure of our Presidency. However, during our term we tried to open up the Group to new challenges and new Member States. During meeting of the Permanent Correspondents we repeatedly returned to the need of developing cooperation with the Mediterranean countries and the countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkan Region. An active role here was played by the Secretariat of the Group, which resulted in the accession of new members. Morocco and Serbia will symbolize these changes and I do hope they will be followed by other countries for which the Pompidou Group is a credible and trustworthy organization working for the modern and human rights-based approach to drugs and drug addiction.

During multifaceted discussions in the group we tried to strengthen such areas that would build up or reformulate the position of the Group within the Council of Europe, improve the integrated and balanced (between supply and demand) approach to drugs and drug addiction and underline the role of the approach focused on human rights and the public health. We made the development of cooperation between international anti-drug agencies and organizations a task of particular importance. During our Presidency 4 meetings of the so-called Inter-Agency Group were held. One of the visible results of these actions was the preparation of a new cooperation agreement between the EMCDDA and the Pompidou Group.

An important element of building up the position of the organization is its presence in the media. We succeeded in offering the Polish drug driving prevention spot, modified by the Secretariat, to be widely available in six language versions. From what we know the spot was especially broadcast on French and German language channels.

During our Presidency we tried to find room for discussion of the development of the Group's training activities. This issue is raised as an important thematic field and is poorly recognized and handled by other European organizations. We managed to implement pilot trainings for policy-makers, which were positively evaluated by the participants. The trainings might become one of the courses of the Group's development. Here I would like to stress the great dedication to this task on the part of the Swiss colleagues and the Secretariat of the Group.

Generally, during meetings of various forums of the Group: sessions of the Permanent Correspondents, Platforms, the Bureau, meetings with the Secretariat, we aimed at developing team actions, sharing work and responsibility and having broad, in-depth and partnership-based dialogue.

We were not able to implement everything that we had planned. Sometimes we were too ambitious, ill-prepared for new challenges or we did not have enough resources at hand.

Nevertheless, we hope that although we do not leave the Pompidou Group to the next Presidency in a perfect condition, we leave it better prepared to face new challenges. What we have managed to build is credited to the work of a number of people, especially the Group's Bureau and Secretariat. The blame for failures rests on our shoulders.

At the end, I would like to warmly thank for the honour and privilege, which the exercise of the role of the Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents has been for me. I have a feeling that as a result of this work I have gained much more than I have invested, that I have learnt a lot, I have received a lot of signs of help and friendship and I do hope that I have succeeded in living up to at least some of your expectations and have not betrayed your trust.

# **Annexes**

## **Appendices**

Appendix I – Programme of the Conference  
Annexe I – Programme de la Conférence

Appendix II – Work Programme 2011 – 2014  
Annexe II – Programme de travail 2011 – 2014

Appendix III – Political declaration  
Annexe III – Déclaration politique

Annexe IV – List of participants / Liste des participants



# Appendix 1 : Programme of the Conference

## Tuesday, 2 November 2010

19:00 Reception for delegates by invitation of the Mayor of the City of Strasbourg,  
Palais des Rohan, Strasbourg

## Wednesday, 3 November 2010

9:00 Registration starts

9:30 – 11:30 Meeting of Permanent Correspondents (PC)

12:30 Lunch given by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe

### 14:30 **Session 1 – The Pompidou Group’s work and achievements**

Chair: Mr. Adam FRONCZAK, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Health, Poland

Adoption of the programme and agenda

Opening speech by Mr Adam FRONCZAK, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Health, Poland, as President of the Pompidou Group

Welcome speech by Thorbjørn JAGLAND, Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Address on behalf of the Chair of the Committee of Ministers, Mr Vladimir POPOVSKI, Deputy Minister of Health

Statement on behalf of the Belgian Presidency of the European Council, Mr Jean-Marc DELIZEE, Secretary of State for Social Affairs

Statement by Prof Hamid GHODSE, President of the International Narcotics Control Board ( INCB)

Video presentation of the results from the Pompidou Groups work in 2007-2010 and conclusions drawn by PCs presented by Dr. Piotr JABLONSKI, Chairman of the PC

Election of Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Pompidou Group

Presentation of the next Bureau membership

Ceremonial acts

16:00 Coffee Break

### 16:30 **Session 2 – General debate on coherent policy approaches**

Chair: New Pompidou Group Presidency

Moderator: Prof Ambros UCHTENHAGEN, Switzerland

Introductory input on overarching topic: **‘Towards a coherent policy on psychoactive substances’** by the moderator

Impulse statements on sub-themes to the overarching topic given by the panel on: **‘Supply reduction in the context of coherent policies on licit and illicit drugs’**,

Mr Viktor IVANOV, Chairman of the State Anti-Narcotics Committee and Director of the Federal Drug Control Service, Russian Federation

**‘Early intervention’**, Mrs. Anna-Grete STRØM-ERICHSEN, Minister of Health and Care Services, Norway

**‘Drug-related risks at the work place’**, Mr Etienne APAIRE, Président of the Interministerial Mission against Drugs and Drug Abuse, France  
Followed by a general discussion of Ministers / Heads of delegation

- 18:25** Award Ceremony of the European Durg Prevention Prize 2010  
Chair: Mrs. Paula RISIKKO, Minister of Health and Social Services, Finland
- 19:00 End of session
- 20:00 Dinner for Conference participants given by the Polish Pompidou Group Presidency at the Permanent Representation of Poland to the Council of Europe, 2 rue Geiler, Strasbourg
- Thursday, 4 November 2010**
- 9:30** **Session 3 – drug policy developments**  
Chair: New Vice-Presidency  
Statements by national delegations on national drug policy developments
- 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:30** **Session 4 – future work of the Pompidou Group**  
Chair: New Presidency
- Introduction to and adoption of the draft declaration  
Presentation and adoption of the 2011-2014 Work Programme
- 12:40 Closing speech by the next Presidency
- 13:00** End of Conference
- 13:30 Lunch Reception for Conference participants given by the Permanent Representative of France to the Council of Europe, Permanent Representation of France, 40 rue de Verdun, Strasbourg



# Annexe 1 : Programme de la Conférence

## Mardi 2 novembre 2010

19h00 Réception donnée par le Secrétaire Général et le Maire de la ville de Strasbourg aux délégations, Palais des Rohan, Strasbourg

## Mercredi 3 novembre 2010

9h00 Début de l'enregistrement des participants

9h30 Réunion des Correspondants permanents (CP)

12h30 Déjeuner offert par le Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe

### 14h30 **Séance n°1 : Travaux et réalisations du Groupe Pompidou**

Présidence : M. Adam FRONCZAK, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat à la Santé, Pologne

Adoption du programme et de l'ordre du jour

Discours d'ouverture par M. Adam FRONCZAK, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat à la Santé de Pologne, en sa qualité de Président du Groupe Pompidou

Discours de bienvenue par Thorbjørn JAGLAND, Secrétaire Général du Conseil de l'Europe

Discours de M. Vladimir POPOVSKI, Vice-Ministre de la Santé, au nom de la présidence du Comité des Ministres

Déclaration de M. Jean-Marc DELIZEE, Secrétaire d'Etat aux affaires sociales de la Belgique, au nom de la présidence belge du Conseil européen

Déclaration de M. le Professeur Hamid GHODSE, Président de l'Organisation Internationale du Contrôle des Stupéfiants (OICS)

Présentation vidéo des résultats des travaux du Groupe Pompidou de 2007 à 2010 et conclusions des CP présentées par le président des CP, Dr. Piotr JABLONSKI

Election du/de la président(e) et du/de la vice-président(e) du Groupe Pompidou

Présentation des membres du nouveau bureau

Cérémonies

16h00 Pause café

### 16h30 **Séance n°2 : Débat général sur les stratégies de politique cohérente**

Présidence : Nouvelle Présidence du Groupe Pompidou

Animateur : Prof. Ambros UCHTENHAGEN, Suisse

Contribution liminaire sur le thème principal : « Vers une politique cohérente sur les substances psychoactives » par l'animateur. Exposés de 5 minutes, destinés à lancer le débat sur les sous-thèmes du thème principal, par le panel sur

« **La réduction de l'offre dans le contexte des politiques cohérentes** » M. Viktor IVANOV, Président du Comité national Anti-narcotiques et Président du Service Fédéral de Contrôle des Drogues, Fédération de Russie

« **L'intervention précoce** », Mme. Anna-Grete STRØM-ERICHSEN, Ministre de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Norvège

« **Les risques professionnels liés à l'usage de drogues** », M. Etienne APAIRE, Président de la Mission Interministérielle de Lutte contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie, France

Discussion générale entre les ministres/chefs des délégations

18h25 Cérémonie de remise du Prix européen de la prévention des drogues 2010 présidée par Mme. Paula RISIKKO, Ministre de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Finlande

19h00 Fin de la séance

20h00 Dîner donné par la présidence polonaise du Groupe Pompidou aux participants de la conférence, à la représentation permanente de la Pologne auprès du Conseil de l'Europe, 2 rue Geiler, Strasbourg

#### **Jeudi 4 novembre 2010**

9h30 **Séance n°3 : Evolution des politiques de lutte contre la toxicomanie**  
Présidence : Nouvelle Vice-Présidence

Exposés des délégations nationales sur l'évolution des politiques nationales de lutte contre la toxicomanie

11h00 Pause café

11h30 **Séance n°4 : Travaux futurs du Groupe Pompidou**  
Présidence : Nouvelle Présidence

Présentation et adoption du projet de déclaration  
Présentation et adoption du programme de travail pour 2011–2014

12h40 **Discours de clôture** du /de la Ministre assurant la nouvelle présidence du Groupe Pompidou

13h00 Fin de la conférence

13h30 Cocktail déjeunatoire donné par le Représentant permanent de la France auprès du Conseil de l'Europe aux participants de la conférence, représentation permanente de la France, 40 rue de Verdun, Strasbourg

## Appendix 2 : Work Programme 2011 – 2014

1. The Work Programme 2011 – 2014 of the Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking (hereafter Pompidou Group) was adopted during the Ministerial Conference held in Strasbourg on 3 – 4 November 2010 and is built around the results of the Work Programme 2007-2010 and the mission, organisation, governance and working methods of the Group (*doc. P-PG (2010) 4 rev*). It constitutes the strategic tool of the Pompidou Group for a 4 year period to meet its aim and objectives and sets out the framework for the programme implementation. The activities conducted in implementing this work programme, as well as the expected outputs, will be defined in a Plan of Activities and Outputs annually adopted by the PCs.
2. Special attention is paid to innovation, implementation of practical solutions, pro-active approaches and cross-sectoral cooperation. The new Work Programme is based on the proposals submitted by the Permanent Correspondents of member States and topics identified by the expert Platforms as a follow up to the results of the 2007-2010 Work Programme.

### Aim of the Work Programme

3. The aim of the Work Programme of the Pompidou Group is to generate useful products that meet the needs of policy makers and contribute to more effective responses to drug related-issues. It constitutes a framework for the activities of the Pompidou Group for its 2011-2014 work cycle.
4. Besides a set of pre-defined activities the Work Programme gives significant space to allow for emerging concerns to be addressed in flexible ways.
5. As a basis the work programme follows a balanced approach between drug demand reduction and supply reduction. Research plays an important role in the work programme as a basis for formulating drug policies.
6. The work programme continues to promote networks and joint initiatives (such as Airports Group, MedNET, EXASS Net, Inter-Agency Group, Training Initiative).

### Priorities

7. Human rights will be a main transversal aspect in all activities as a means to bring human rights to the forefront of drug policies and underlining the importance of the Council of Europe's pivotal role in this field.
8. The 2011-2014 Work Programme focuses on:
  - coherent policies on psychoactive substances
  - international cooperation between different sectors of law enforcement, including customs and border control agencies, to combat trafficking of illicit drugs
9. In implementing the Work programme the Pompidou Group seeks increased cooperation and coordination with other international institutions and agencies such as the European Union, in particular the European Commission, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction and EUROPOL; the United Nations, in particular UNODC, INCB, UNAIDS, WHO, as well as WCO and Interpol, in order to avoid overlaps and to create synergies.

### Working methods

10. In applying the working methods of the Pompidou Group (*doc. P-PG (2010) 4*) the Work Programme is implemented under the supervision and guidance of the Permanent Correspondents and their Bureau through:
  - Ad hoc experts groups;
  - Networks ;
  - Joint initiatives.

11. In order to ensure the necessary flexibility to meet decision makers' needs in a timely manner and to ensure that the Pompidou Group is on top of emerging issues Permanent Correspondents can at any moment create ad hoc experts groups. The Permanent Correspondents will define the mandate and terms of reference, timespan and expected results for each ad hoc working group it designates.
12. The Secretariat will be instrumental in organising the work of the groups and reaching the expected results. The Work Programme will be organised according to the priorities set out. The work will draw from existing best practices, pool knowledge and experience and put the results to the benefit of all member States and Network participants.

### **Output and products**

13. The results can take different formats and will be tailored to the needs of the target groups: policy makers, scientists and practitioners. These outputs can take the form of:
  - Expert recommendations and proposals for guidelines
  - Policy papers proposing intervention models and strategies
  - Inventories of best practices
  - exchange of experience within networks
  - Analytical and comparative studies and expert report
  - On-line resources
  - Educational manuals and tools
  - Study visits and Exchange Programmes
  - collection of data
  - training

### **Resources**

14. The Pompidou Group activities are primarily resourced through its regular budget, based on obligatory contributions from its member States. In addition to these statutory contributions, the Pompidou Group will appeal to member States and other partners for voluntary contributions for activities that are of a particular interest to individual, or a group of, member States.
15. Participation of national experts is funded by the member States. A limited budget is available to support the participation of experts from below average GDP countries.

### **Quality Control**

16. The Secretariat will conduct an on-going process evaluation and regularly seek feed back to evaluate the work and activities of the Pompidou Group. In addition, different models of initial impact assessment are employed in the context of a regularly conducted SWOT analysis.

### **Activities**

17. The following list of activities will be implemented in the course of the work cycle between 2011 and summer 2014. The specific mandates for the activity including expected outputs, time line, composition of ad hoc expert groups and networks will be elaborated and adopted by the Permanent Correspondents.

<b>Activity sector 1 : Priority Coherent Policies on Psychoactive Substances</b>		
<b>Objective: to identify effective approaches of coherent policies for licit and illicit drugs</b>		
<b>Activities/topics</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>	<b>Implementation mechanism</b>
1.1. Experiences with coherent/integrated policies for licit and illicit drugs across Europe	Insight as to the possible added value of coherent/integrated policies	Ad hoc expert group on Research Target date: 2010 – 2012
1.2. Analysing the applied concepts of choice and consent with regard to drug therapy, taking into account the results of the UNODC expert group on the subject	Recommendations to Member States	Ad hoc expert group on Human Rights Target date: 2011 - 2013
1.3. Use of models in policy prediction	Working models	Ad hoc expert group on Research Target date: 2013 - 2014
1.4. Substitution treatment and road traffic, taking into account the results of the DRUID project	Guidance and advice enabling law enforcement agencies in dealing with drivers under substitution treatment	Ad hoc expert group Target date: 2011
1.5. Methods and approaches of criminal justice sector in dealing with recidivism among drug-addicted offenders	Analysis of patterns of recidivism and prerogatives for successful interventions; possible guidelines based on successful instruments to prevent recidivism	Ad hoc expert group Target date: 2013
1.6. Accommodating different dimensions of diversity in care systems to accommodate diverse needs of clients	Methods of integrating needs of different professional disciplines, ways of specific provisions for specific target groups, coherent and integrated responses to poly-drug use; Identified prerogatives for effectively meeting diverse needs of clients	Ad hoc expert group Target date: 2012
1.7. Assessing the effectiveness of awareness raising campaigns	Experiences of Member States with awareness raising campaigns, examples of good practice with proven effectiveness in Europe	Ad hoc expert group Target date: 2012

**Activity Sector 2 : Priority international cooperation between different sectors of law enforcement, including customs and border control agencies, to combat trafficking of illicit drugs**

**Objective: Enhanced capacity and competence in combating drug-related organised crime and illicit drug trafficking**

Activities/topics	Expected outcomes	Implementation mechanism
2.1. Prevention of chemical precursor diversion and illegal production	Inter-agency cooperation on chemical precursor diversion modi operandi	Ad hoc expert group in coordination with the Airports Group Target date: 2011
2.2. Define operational needs for passenger name records	More targeted profiling of traffickers	Airports Group Target date: on going
2.3. Comparison of modi operandi in trafficking of human beings, money laundering and drug trafficking to identify criminal organisations	Higher detection rates and possibility to better target resources and efforts	Airports Group Target date: on going
2.4. Monitoring of the risks of drug trafficking via general aviation	More effective and targeted drug seizure strategies	Airports Group Target date: on going
2.5. Identifying a secure information exchange system for airports law enforcement, customs and border control agencies	Improved direct communication between law enforcement, customs and border control agencies	Airports Group Target date: on going
2.6. Airports crime	Better understanding of trafficking risks involving airport personnel	Airports Group Target date: on going

<b>3. Networks and Joint initiatives</b>		
<b>Name and task</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Contributions to Priorities</b>
<p><b>3.1. Airports Group:</b> comprises law enforcement, customs and border control agency officers from European countries dealing with combating drug trafficking in European airports and civil aviation</p>	<p>The main objective of this Group is to develop and harmonise tools and systems to improve drug detection in European airports.</p> <p>The group primarily acts as a forum for the exchange of practical information on problems and operational practice. It has also increasingly developed specific projects thereby deepening the level of co-operation among drug control services.</p>	<p>Priority international cooperation between different sectors of law enforcement, customs and border control agencies, to combat trafficking of illicit drugs:</p> <p>Define operational needs for passenger name records;</p> <p>Comparison of modi operandi in trafficking;</p> <p>Monitoring of the risks of drug trafficking via general aviation;</p> <p>Identifying a secure information exchange system;</p> <p>Airports crime.</p>
<p><b>3.2. EXASS Net:</b> European network of partnerships between stakeholders at frontline level responding to drug problems providing experience and assistance for inter - sectoral cooperation</p>	<p>EXASS Net links the level of policy management with practice and professional experience through</p> <p>On-going exchange of experiences leading to successful cooperation</p> <p>Identifying ways to overcome barriers to cooperation</p> <p>Providing mutual support</p> <p>Facilitating know-how transfer and technical assistance</p>	<p>Priority human rights:</p> <p>1.6. Accommodating different dimensions of diversity in care systems to accommodate diverse needs of clients</p> <p>Priority coherent policies:</p> <p>1.4. Substitution treatment and road traffic</p> <p>1.5. Methods and approaches of criminal justice sector in dealing with recidivism among drug-addicted offenders</p>
<p><b>3.3. PG Training Initiative:</b> by providing executive education to drug policy experts and managers the initiative seeks to better link policy, research and practice.</p>	<p>The aim is to facilitate know-how and build capacities for more effective implementation, management and evaluation of drug policy and related programmes, by</p> <p>Establishing the needs of the target group in their work with implementing drug policies</p> <p>Facilitating input, experience and know-how to better deal with the identified needs</p>	<p>Priority coherent policies:</p> <p>1.1.Experiences with coherent/integrated policies for licit and illicit drugs across Europe</p> <p>1.3. Use of models in policy prediction</p> <p>1.6. Accommodating different dimensions of diversity in care systems to accommodate diverse needs of clients</p>

<b>4. Activities financed by voluntary contributions</b>		
<b>Name and task</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Contributions to Priorities</b>
<b>4.1. Airports Group:</b> Joint control operations with operational task force	Supervised and coordinated responses to trafficking risks	Priority international law enforcement cooperation: joint action on multi-lateral level
<b>4.2. European Drug Prevention Prize:</b> The European Drug Prevention Prize, launched in 2004, is awarded every two years to three drug prevention projects that fully involve young people, either in the development and implementation of activities, decision-making, project management and/or evaluation.	The Prize is awarded every two years, depending on availability of voluntary contributions, in order to highlight good-quality drug prevention projects that have proved success in practice in involving young people. In general, it aims to encourage the development of drug prevention work that involves young people.	<i>Priority human rights:</i> Examples of good practice on effective target group involvement with human rights focus (Ministerial Conf. 2014)  <i>Priority coherent policies:</i> Examples of good practice dealing with the prevention of licit and illicit drug abuse (Mid-term Conference 2012)
<b>4.3. European Prevention Forum :</b> active participation of young people in drug prevention	Through the combination of the plenary sessions and workshops the participants of the Forum will seek to: promote youth participation in drugs policies, contribute to the development of evidence-based programmes for healthy lifestyles and the well-being of young people, bridge policies, research and practice in drugs prevention.	<i>Priority human rights:</i> Addressing the dimension of ethnicity, gender non-discrimination in drug prevention.  <i>Priority coherent policies:</i> Tackling poly-drug use among young people
<b>4.4. MedNET :</b> Mediterranean network for co-operation on drugs and drug addictions	Dialogue between countries in the Mediterranean region	<i>Priority human rights:</i> Promoting human rights in drug policies. <i>Priority coherent policies:</i> providing competence and knowledge on balanced drug policies <i>Priority international law enforcement cooperation:</i> MedNET law enforcement activities, participation in specific PG law enforcement activities.
<b>4.5. ESSD Summer Course:</b> training of young researchers in the drugs field on qualitative drug research	Intensive training course in cooperation with ESSD (annually, depending on availability of voluntary contributions)	Potential contributions to all priority areas
<b>4.6. European Research Register:</b> linking researchers and research projects on drugs issues	Better overview and cooperation in drug related research in Europe	Potential contributions to all priority areas



## **Annexe 2 : Programme de travail 2007 - 2010**

1. Le programme de travail 2011-2014 du Groupe de coopération en matière de lutte contre l'abus et le trafic illicite des stupéfiants (ci-après Groupe Pompidou) a été adopté lors de la Conférence ministérielle qui s'est tenue à Strasbourg les 3 et 4 novembre 2010. Il se fonde sur les résultats du programme de travail 2007-2010 et sur la mission, l'organisation, la gouvernance et les méthodes de travail du Groupe Pompidou (*doc. P-PG (2010) 4 rév*). Il constitue l'outil stratégique qui, au cours des quatre prochaines années, doit permettre au Groupe d'atteindre ses objectifs et définit son cadre d'action. Les activités mises en œuvre en application de ce programme de travail, de même que les résultats attendus, seront définis dans un plan d'activités et de réalisations adopté chaque année par les correspondants permanents.
2. Une attention particulière est portée à l'innovation, à la mise en œuvre de solutions pratiques, aux approches proactives et à la coopération intersectorielle. Le nouveau programme de travail repose sur les propositions soumises par les correspondants permanents des Etats membres et sur les thèmes recensés par les Plateformes d'experts à la suite des résultats du programme de travail 2007-2010.

### **But du programme de travail**

3. Le programme de travail du Groupe Pompidou a pour but de réaliser des produits utiles qui répondent aux besoins des décideurs et de contribuer à définir des réponses plus efficaces aux problèmes de drogues. Il constitue le cadre des activités du Groupe Pompidou pour son cycle de travail 2011-2014.
4. Parallèlement à l'ensemble des activités prédéfinies, le programme de travail laisse une grande latitude pour aborder de manière flexible les nouvelles préoccupations qui pourront se faire jour.
5. Un principe de base du programme de travail est le respect d'une approche équilibrée entre la réduction de la demande de drogues et la réduction de l'offre. La recherche tient une place importante dans le programme, dans la mesure où elle sert de fondement à la formulation des politiques en matière de drogues.
6. Le programme de travail continue de promouvoir les réseaux et les initiatives conjointes (comme le Groupe Aéroports, EXASS Net, le Groupe interinstitutionnel, MedNET ; le programme de formation).

### **Priorités**

7. Les droits de l'homme constituent l'un des aspects transversaux commun à toutes les activités dans le but de mettre les droits de l'homme au premier plan des politiques en matière de drogues et de souligner l'importance du rôle pivot du Conseil de l'Europe dans ce domaine
8. Le programme de travail 2011-2014 est axé autour des priorités suivantes :
  - droits de l'homme dans les politiques en matière de drogues ;
  - politiques cohérentes relatives aux substances psychoactives ;
  - coopération internationale entre les différents services de police, y compris les douanes et les organes de contrôle aux frontières, afin de lutter contre le trafic de drogues illicites.
9. Dans la mise en œuvre de son programme de travail, le Groupe Pompidou s'efforce de développer la coopération et la coordination avec d'autres institutions et organismes internationaux tels que l'Union européenne (en particulier la Commission européenne, l'Observatoire européen des drogues et des toxicomanies et Europol), l'Organisation des Nations Unies (en particulier l'UNODC, l'OICS, l'ONUSIDA et l'OMS), l'OMD et Interpol, afin d'éviter les doublons d'activités et de créer des synergies.

### **Méthodes de travail**

10. Conformément aux méthodes de travail du Groupe Pompidou (*doc. P-PG (2010) 4*), le programme de travail est mis en œuvre sous la direction et la supervision des correspondants permanents et de leur Bureau par les structures suivantes :
  - groupes ad hoc d'experts;
  - réseaux ;
  - initiatives conjointes.
11. Afin d'assurer la souplesse nécessaire pour répondre en temps utile aux besoins des décideurs et garantir que le Groupe Pompidou demeure sans cesse attentif aux nouveaux problèmes, les correspondants permanents peuvent à tout moment créer des groupes ad hoc d'experts, dont ils définiront le mandat, la durée et les résultats attendus.
12. Le Secrétariat joue un rôle clé dans l'organisation du travail des groupes et la réalisation des résultats attendus. Le programme de travail est organisé en fonction des priorités définies. Les travaux s'inspireront des bonnes pratiques existantes et viseront à mettre en commun les connaissances et les expériences ; leurs résultats seront mis à la disposition de tous les Etats membres et des participants aux réseaux.

### **Réalisations et produits**

13. Les résultats peuvent prendre différentes formes, énumérées ci-dessous, et seront adaptés aux besoins des groupes cibles (décideurs, scientifiques ou acteurs de terrain) :
  - recommandations d'experts et propositions de lignes directrices ;
  - documents d'orientation proposant des modèles d'intervention et des stratégies ;
  - inventaires de bonnes pratiques ;
  - échanges d'expériences dans le cadre de réseaux ;
  - études analytiques et comparatives et de rapports d'experts ;
  - ressources en ligne ;
  - manuels et outils pédagogiques ;
  - visites d'étude et programmes d'échanges ;
  - collecte de données ;
  - formation.

### **Ressources**

14. Les activités du Groupe Pompidou sont financées essentiellement par son budget ordinaire, fondé sur les contributions obligatoires de ses Etats membres. Outre ces contributions statutaires, le Groupe Pompidou fait appel aux Etats membres et à d'autres partenaires pour des contributions volontaires destinées à financer des activités présentant un intérêt particulier pour un ou plusieurs Etats membres.
15. La participation d'experts nationaux est financée par les Etats membres. Un budget limité est mis à disposition pour prendre en charge la participation d'experts de pays dont le PIB est inférieur à la moyenne.

### **Contrôle de la qualité**

16. Le Secrétariat mène un processus d'évaluation continu et sollicite régulièrement des avis pour évaluer les travaux et les activités du Groupe Pompidou. De plus, différents modèles d'évaluation de l'impact initial sont appliqués dans le cadre d'analyses SWOT périodiques.

### **Activités**

17. La liste suivante d'activités sera mise en œuvre pendant le cycle de travail allant de 2011 à l'été 2014. Les mandats spécifiques pour chaque activité, y compris les résultats attendus, les délais, la composition des comités, groupes et réseaux, seront élaborés et adoptés par les correspondants permanents.

**Secteur d'activité 1 : Priorité Politiques cohérentes relatives aux substances psychoactives****Objectif : déterminer des approches efficaces pour des politiques cohérentes relatives aux drogues licites et illicites**

Activités/thèmes	Résultats attendus	Mécanisme de mise en œuvre
1.1. Expériences de politiques cohérentes / intégrées relatives aux drogues licites et illicites en Europe	Analyse de la valeur ajoutée potentielle des politiques cohérentes / intégrées	Comité d'experts sur la recherche Date : 2010 - 2012
1.2. Analyse de l'application des concepts de choix et de consentement en ce qui concerne la pharmacothérapie, compte tenu des résultats du groupe d'experts de l'ONUDC sur cette question	Recommandations aux Etats membres	Comité d'experts sur les droits de l'homme Date : 2011 - 2013
1.3. Utilisation de modèles de projection des politiques	Modèles de travail	Comité d'experts sur la recherche Date : 2013
1.4. Traitement de substitution et circulation routière, compte tenu des résultats du projet DRUID	Orientations et conseils à l'usage des services de police chargés de s'occuper de conducteurs suivant un traitement de substitution	Groupe ad hoc d'experts Date : 2011
1.5. Méthodes et approches de justice pénale en matière de récidive parmi les délinquants toxicomanes.	Analyse des profils de récidive et conditions préalables à la réussite des interventions ; établissement de lignes directrices sur la base de la performance des instruments de prévention de la récidive.	Groupe ad hoc d'experts Date : 2013
1.6. Prise en compte des différentes dimensions de la diversité dans les systèmes de soins	Méthodes d'intégration des besoins des différentes disciplines professionnelles, prestations spécifiques pour des groupes cibles spécifiques, réponses intégrées à la polytoxicomanie Identification des conditions préalables pour répondre efficacement aux différents besoins des clients	Groupe ad hoc d'experts Date : 2012
1.7. Evaluation de l'efficacité des campagnes de sensibilisation	Expériences des Etats membres en matière de campagnes de sensibilisation, exemples de bonnes pratiques dont l'efficacité est avérée en Europe	Groupe ad hoc d'experts Date : 2012

**Secteur d'activité 2 : Priorité Coopération internationale entre les différents services de police, y compris les douanes et les organes de contrôle aux frontières, afin de lutter contre le trafic de drogues illicites**  
**Objectif : renforcer les capacités et des compétences en matière de lutte contre la criminalité organisée liée aux drogues et le trafic de drogues illicites**

Activités/thèmes	Résultats attendus	Mécanisme de mise en œuvre
2.1. Prévention du détournement et de la production illégale de précurseurs chimiques	Coopération interinstitutionnelle sur les modes opératoires du détournement de précurseurs chimiques	Groupes ad hoc d'experts en coordination avec le Groupe Aéroports Date : 2011
2.2. Définition des besoins opérationnels pour l'enregistrement des noms des passagers	Profilage plus ciblé des trafiquants	Groupe Aéroports Date : en continu
2.3. Comparaison des modes opératoires en matière de traite d'êtres humains, de blanchiment d'argent et de trafic de drogues afin d'identifier les organisations criminelles	Taux de dépistage plus élevés et possibilité de mieux concentrer les ressources et les efforts	Groupe Aéroports Date : en continu
2.4. Suivi des risques de trafic de drogues via l'aviation civile	Stratégies de saisie de drogues plus efficaces et plus ciblées	Groupe Aéroports Date : en continu
2.5. Identification d'un système sécurisé d'échange d'informations pour les services de police, de douane et de contrôle aux frontières des aéroports	Amélioration de la communication directe entre les services de police, de douane et de contrôle aux frontières	Groupe Aéroports Date : en continu
2.6. Criminalité aéroportuaire	Meilleure compréhension des risques de trafic impliquant le personnel des aéroports	Groupe Aéroports Date : en continu

<b>3. Réseaux et initiatives conjointes</b>		
<b>Nom et mission</b>	<b>Objectifs</b>	<b>Contribution aux priorités</b>
<p><b>3.1. Groupe Aéroports</b> : composé de policiers et d'agents des douanes et des services de contrôle aux frontières de pays européens, le Groupe s'intéresse à la lutte contre le trafic de drogues dans les aéroports et l'aviation civile européenne.</p>	<p>Le Groupe a pour principal objectif d'élaborer des instruments et des systèmes et de les harmoniser afin d'améliorer la détection des drogues dans les aéroports européens.</p> <p>Il se veut avant tout un forum d'échange d'informations pratiques sur les problèmes et les pratiques opérationnelles. Il met aussi de plus en plus souvent en œuvre des projets spécifiques, renforçant ainsi la coopération entre les différents services de lutte contre la drogue.</p>	<p>Priorité Coopération internationale entre les différents services de police, y compris les douanes et les organes de contrôle aux frontières, afin de lutter contre le trafic de drogues illicites :</p> <p>Définition des besoins opérationnels pour l'enregistrement des noms des passagers</p> <p>Comparaison des modes opératoires en matière de trafics</p> <p>Suivi des risques de trafic de drogues via l'aviation civile</p> <p>Identification d'un système sécurisé d'échange d'informations</p> <p>Criminalité aéroportuaire</p>
<p><b>3.2. EXASS Net</b> : réseau européen des partenariats entre les acteurs de première ligne qui répondent aux problèmes de drogues par l'échange d'expérience et d'assistance dans le cadre d'une coopération intersectorielle</p>	<p>EXASS Net fait le lien entre la gestion des politiques, la pratique et l'expérience professionnelle par :</p> <p>un échange permanent d'expériences débouchant sur une coopération fructueuse ;</p> <p>la recherche de solutions pour surmonter les obstacles à la coopération ;</p> <p>un soutien mutuel ;</p> <p>une facilitation du transfert de savoir-faire et d'assistance technique.</p>	<p>Priorité Droits de l'homme :</p> <p>1.6. Prise en compte des différentes dimensions de la diversité dans les systèmes de soins</p> <p>Priorité Politiques cohérentes :</p> <p>1.4. Traitement de substitution et circulation routière,</p> <p>1.5. Méthodes et approches de justice pénale en matière de récidive parmi les délinquants toxicomanes</p>

<p><b>3.3. Programme de formation du GP</b> : cette initiative vise à dispenser une formation de haut niveau à des spécialistes et des responsables des politiques en matière de drogues, afin de mieux articuler politique, recherche et pratique.</p>	<p>Il s'agit de favoriser le transfert de savoir-faire et de renforcer les capacités pour assurer une mise en œuvre, une gestion et une évaluation plus efficaces des politiques en matière de drogues et des programmes connexes en définissant les besoins du groupe cible en vue de la mise en œuvre des politiques ; en apportant des éléments, des expériences et des savoir-faire pour mieux répondre aux besoins identifiés.</p>	<p>Priorité Politiques cohérentes :  1.1. Expériences de politiques cohérentes / intégrées relatives aux drogues licites et illicites en Europe  1.3. Utilisation de modèles de projection des politiques  1.6. Prise en compte des différentes dimensions de la diversité dans les systèmes de soins</p>
<p><b>4. Activités financées par des contributions volontaires</b></p>		
<p><b>Nom et mission</b></p>	<p><b>Objectifs</b></p>	<p><b>Contribution aux priorités</b></p>
<p><b>4.1. Groupe Aéroports</b> : opérations conjointes de contrôle par un groupe d'intervention opérationnelle</p>	<p>Réponses coordonnées et supervisées aux risques de trafic</p>	<p>Priorité Coopération internationale des services de police : action multilatérale conjointe</p>
<p><b>4.2. Prix européen de la prévention des drogues</b> : Instauré en 2004, ce Prix est décerné tous les deux ans à trois projets de prévention de l'abus de drogues qui associent pleinement des jeunes, que ce soit à l'élaboration et à la mise en œuvre d'actions, à des processus décisionnels, à la gestion ou à l'évaluation d'activités.</p>	<p>Le Prix est décerné tous les deux ans, sous réserve de la disponibilité de contributions volontaires, afin de mettre en valeur des projets de la prévention de l'abus de drogues qui soient de qualité et aient fait la preuve de leur efficacité auprès des jeunes. De manière générale, il vise à promouvoir les actions de prévention associant les jeunes.</p>	<p><i>Priorité Droits de l'homme</i> : Exemples de bonnes pratiques pour un engagement efficace des groupes cibles, mettant l'accent sur les droits de l'homme (Conférence ministérielle 2014)</p> <p><i>Priorité Politiques cohérentes</i> : Exemples de bonnes pratiques en matière de prévention de l'abus de drogues licites et illicites (Conférence à mi-parcours 2012)</p>
<p><b>4.3. Forum européen sur la prévention</b> : consultation de la société civile et des groupes cibles</p>	<p>Dans le cadre de séances plénières et d'ateliers, les participants au Forum s'efforceront : de promouvoir la participation des jeunes aux politiques en matière de drogues ; de contribuer à l'élaboration de programmes fondés sur des connaissances validées portant sur les modes de vie sains et le bien-être des jeunes ; de rapprocher les politiques, la recherche et la pratique en matière de prévention de l'abus de drogues.</p>	<p><i>Priorité Droits de l'homme</i> : Lutte contre la discrimination fondée sur l'origine ethnique ou le genre dans la prévention de l'abus de drogues</p> <p><i>Priorité Politiques cohérentes</i> : Lutte contre la polytoxicomanie chez les jeunes</p>

Nom et mission	Objectifs	Contribution aux priorités
<p><b>4.4. MedNET</b> : réseau méditerranéen de coopération sur les drogues et les addictions</p>	<p>Dialogue entre les pays de la région méditerranéenne.</p>	<p><i>Priorité Droits de l'homme</i> : Promotion des droits de l'homme dans les politiques de drogue.  <i>Priorité Politiques cohérentes</i> : Donner les compétences et les connaissances en matière de politiques de drogues équilibrées.  <i>Priorité Coopération internationale des services de police</i> : participation active des services de police des pays membres de MedNET à des activités spécifiques du GP</p>
<p><b>4.5. Stage d'été de l'ESSD</b> : formation de jeunes chercheurs à la recherche qualitative sur les drogues</p>	<p>Formation intensive organisée en collaboration avec l'ESSD (chaque année, sous réserve de la disponibilité de contributions volontaires)</p>	<p>Contribution potentielle à tous les domaines prioritaires</p>
<p><b>4.6. Registre européen sur la recherche</b> : mise en relation des chercheurs et des projets de recherche sur les questions relatives aux drogues</p>	<p>Meilleure vue d'ensemble et meilleure coopération dans la recherche sur les questions de drogues en Europe</p>	<p>Contribution potentielle à tous les domaines prioritaires</p>





## Appendix 3 : Declaration

1. We, the Ministers of the participating States and representatives of the European Union meeting at the Ministerial Conference of the Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking (hereafter Pompidou Group) on 3 and 4 November 2010, in Strasbourg:
  - 1.1 ascertain that drugs continue to be a threat to public health;
  - 1.2 are concerned with the threat of illicit drug trafficking to the safety and public order in societies;
  - 1.3 underline that a balanced approach in dealing with demand and supply reduction is indispensable for any successful drug policy;
  - 1.4 are dedicated to bringing human rights to the forefront of drug policies;
  - 1.5 are convinced that safeguarding human rights can contribute to an increased effectiveness of measures dealing with drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking;
  - 1.6 are dedicated to strengthening constructive dialogue and cooperation with countries which are not members of the Pompidou Group, within and neighbouring Europe;
  - 1.7 call for further efforts to explore the full potential of coherent and integrated policies in dealing with the abuse of licit and illicit drugs.
  
2. Whilst
  - 2.1 recalling the pivotal role of the Council of Europe in safeguarding human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe;
  - 2.2 bearing in mind the mission of the Pompidou Group;
  - 2.3 taking note of the results contained in the report of 2007-2010 Work Programme of the Pompidou Group;
  - 2.4 taking note of the revised structure and working methods adopted by the Permanent Correspondents of the Pompidou Group;

We reaffirm our commitment to the Pompidou Group as a unique and flexible forum in Europe to address policy, research and practice in open debate, which contributes to reducing drug abuse, and combating illicit trafficking and the adverse effects.

3. We, the Ministers underline the innovative role of the Pompidou Group and give mandate to Permanent Correspondents to initiate projects at all times to address emerging concerns of policy makers in a timely manner and adopt the 2011-2014 Work Programme for the Group. Therefore, the Ministers and Government Representatives meeting at the Ministerial Conference mandate the Pompidou Group to:
  - 3.1. contribute to the development of multidisciplinary, innovative and evidence based drug policies in its Member States;
  - 3.2. link policy, practice and science by bringing together related professionals and policy makers in those different fields and focus on the local implementation of drug programmes;
  - 3.3. be a forum for open discussion and joint action, through its Permanent Correspondents and providing them with expertise through specialised committees and working groups;
  - 3.4. play a bridging role between East and West, North and South, within and beyond the borders of Europe;
  - 3.5. strengthen the development of preventive actions, where possible evidence based, specifically targeted towards young people and children;
  - 3.6. contribute to strengthening the capacity and competence in combating drug-related organised crime and illicit drug trafficking;
  - 3.7. create and further develop the links with civil society and promote active cooperation between the governmental and non-governmental sector;
  - 3.8. ensure a balanced approach between demand and supply reduction in its programme of activities;
  - 3.9. actively promote the human rights dimension in the development of drug strategies and policies in Europe and pursue its ethical reflection;

- 3.10. further develop its programmes to enhance the development and exchange of knowledge and experience between Member States and beyond, in particular within and neighbouring Europe;
  - 3.11. foster direct cooperation between stakeholders in the supply reduction field, notably the cooperation between law enforcement and customs agencies at national and international level, with particular attention to the fields of civil aviation and the diversion of chemical precursors.
4. In conducting its work the Pompidou Group shall:
- 4.1. continue to develop and make full use of its tools to conduct transversal and multidisciplinary work;
  - 4.2. organise the work and activities in a way that demand and supply reduction issues are balanced and receive equally due attention in the work of the Group;
  - 4.3. explore the development of innovative communication and education tools to more effectively send messages to the general public and specific target groups;
  - 4.4. seek the involvement of civil society, particularly through youth participation;
  - 4.5. collaborate with other sectors of the Council of Europe working on drug-related crime, combating organised crime, trafficking of human beings, money-laundering and youth and children's policies;
  - 4.6. cooperate on the basis of complementarity with other International Organisations, namely by establishing joint cooperation programmes with the European Union, and enhancing technical cooperation with the European Union, in particular the European Commission, EMCDDA and EUROPOL, the United Nations, in particular UNODC, INCB, UNAIDS, WHO, as well as WCO and Interpol.
5. To ensure an effective implementation of the 2011-2014 Work Programme we commit to actively participate in the Pompidou Group's activities; and to make the best use of the Group's products and outputs with a view to create a significant impact on society, by:
- 5.1. promoting visibility of the Pompidou Group at all levels of drug policy development and management;
  - 5.2. supporting successful projects, such as the Mediterranean Network (MedNET), the EXASS Network and Life-skills training programmes;
  - 5.3. strengthening the constructive dialogue and cooperation with countries which are not members of the Pompidou Group, within and neighbouring Europe;
  - 5.4. consolidating the membership of the Pompidou Group, particularly through the active participation of all Member States.

## Annexe 3 : Déclaration

1. Nous, les ministres des Etats participants et les représentants de l'Union européenne réunis à l'occasion de la Conférence ministérielle du Groupe de coopération en matière de lutte contre l'abus et le trafic illicite des stupéfiants (ci-après Groupe Pompidou) les 3 et 4 novembre 2010, à Strasbourg:
    - 1.1 constatons que les drogues restent un danger pour la santé publique ;
    - 1.2 sommes préoccupés par la menace que fait peser le trafic illicite des stupéfiants sur la sécurité et l'ordre publics dans les sociétés ;
    - 1.3 soulignons qu'une stratégie équilibrée de réduction de l'offre et de la demande est indispensable au succès de toute politique en matière de drogues ;
    - 1.4 nous engageons à mettre les droits de l'homme au premier plan des politiques en matière de drogues ;
    - 1.5 sommes convaincus que la sauvegarde des droits de l'homme dans les politiques en matière de drogues peut accroître l'efficacité des mesures visant à en combattre l'abus et le trafic illicite ;
    - 1.6 nous engageons à intensifier la coopération et le dialogue constructif avec des pays européens ou voisins de l'Europe non membres de Groupe Pompidou
    - 1.7 préconisons de prendre de nouvelles initiatives pour explorer toutes les possibilités qu'offrent des politiques cohérentes et intégrées contre l'abus de drogues licites et l'usage de drogues illicites.
  2. Tout en
    - 2.1 appelant le rôle fondamental du Conseil de l'Europe en matière de sauvegarde des droits de l'homme, de la démocratie et de la prééminence du droit en Europe ;
    - 2.2 gardant à l'esprit la mission du Groupe Pompidou ;
    - 2.3 prenant acte des résultats exposés dans le rapport sur le programme de travail 2007-2010 du Groupe Pompidou ;
    - 2.4 prenant note de la structure et des méthodes de travail révisées adoptées par les correspondants permanents du Groupe Pompidou ;
- Réaffirmons notre attachement au Groupe Pompidou en tant que structure souple, unique en son genre en Europe, offrant un lieu de débat ouvert sur les politiques, les recherches et les pratiques afin de contribuer à réduire l'abus de drogues et à combattre leur trafic illicite et leurs effets négatifs.
3. Nous, les ministres soulignons le rôle novateur du Groupe Pompidou, donnons pour mission aux correspondants permanents de lancer à tout moment des projets visant à faire face, en temps voulu, aux nouvelles préoccupations des décideurs et adoptons le programme de travail du Groupe pour 2011-2014. Par conséquent, nous, les ministres et représentants gouvernementaux réunis à l'occasion de la Conférence ministérielle chargeons le Groupe Pompidou :
    - 3.1 de contribuer à l'élaboration, dans ses Etats membres, de politiques en matière de drogues qui soient multidisciplinaires, novatrices et fondées sur des connaissances validées ;
    - 3.2 de faire le lien entre les politiques, les pratiques et les études scientifiques en rassemblant des professionnels et des décideurs concernés par ces différents domaines et de se concentrer sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de lutte contre les drogues au niveau local ;
    - 3.3 d'être un forum de discussion ouverte et d'action conjointe grâce à ses correspondants permanents en mettant à leur service les compétences techniques de comités et de groupes de travail spécialisés ;
    - 3.4 de servir de passerelle entre l'Est et l'Ouest, le Nord et le Sud, en Europe et au-delà ;
    - 3.5 de renforcer le développement d'actions préventives, si possible fondées sur des connaissances validées, axées tout particulièrement sur les jeunes et les enfants ;
    - 3.6 de renforcer les capacités et les compétences en matière de lutte contre la criminalité organisée liée à la drogue et au trafic illicite de drogues ;
    - 3.7 de créer des liens avec la société civile ou de développer ceux qui existent déjà et de promouvoir une coopération active entre les secteurs gouvernemental et non gouvernemental ;

- 3.8 de veiller à maintenir une approche équilibrée entre la réduction de l'offre et de la demande dans son programme d'activités ;
  - 3.9 de promouvoir activement la dimension des droits de l'homme dans l'élaboration des stratégies et politiques européennes en matière de drogues et de poursuivre sa réflexion éthique ;
  - 3.10 de développer encore ses programmes visant à intensifier l'acquisition et l'échange de connaissances et d'expériences entre les Etats membres et au-delà, en particulier dans des pays européens ou voisins de l'Europe ;
  - 3.11 de favoriser la coopération directe entre les acteurs intervenant dans la réduction de l'offre, et notamment la coopération entre les autorités de police et de douane aux niveaux national et international en accordant une attention particulière au domaine de l'aviation civile et à la lutte contre le détournement de précurseurs chimiques.
4. En menant ses travaux, le Groupe Pompidou :
- 4.1 continuera de développer et d'utiliser de manière optimale ses outils pour réaliser des travaux à caractère transversal et pluridisciplinaire ;
  - 4.2 organisera ses travaux et activités de manière à ce que les questions de réduction de l'offre et de la demande soient traitées de manière équilibrée et bénéficient d'une égale attention de la part du Groupe ;
  - 4.3 étudiera la mise en place d'instruments de communication et d'éducation novateurs de manière à adresser des messages plus efficaces au grand public et à des groupes cibles particuliers ;
  - 4.4 s'efforcera d'associer la société civile en favorisant, en particulier, la participation des jeunes ;
  - 4.5 collaborera avec d'autres secteurs du Conseil de l'Europe dans les domaines de la prévention de la délinquance, de la lutte contre la criminalité organisée, la traite des êtres humains et le blanchiment d'argent et des politiques en faveur des jeunes et des enfants ;
  - 4.6 coopérera, sur la base de la complémentarité, avec d'autres organisations internationales, en établissant des programmes conjoints de coopération avec l'Union européenne et en renforçant la coopération technique avec l'Union européenne (en particulier la Commission européenne, l'OEDT et Europol), l'Organisation des Nations Unies (en particulier l'UNODC, l'OICS, l'ONUSIDA et l'OMS), l'OMD et Interpol.
5. Afin d'assurer une mise en œuvre efficace du programme de travail 2011-2014, nous, les ministres nous engageons à participer activement aux activités du Groupe Pompidou et à faire le meilleur usage possible de ses produits et de ses résultats, de façon à influencer notablement sur l'évolution de la société :
- 5.1 en faisant mieux connaître le Groupe Pompidou à toutes les étapes de l'élaboration et de la gestion des politiques en matière de drogues ;
  - 5.2 en soutenant des projets efficaces comme le réseau méditerranéen (MedNET), le réseau EXASS et les programmes de formation aux aptitudes de la vie quotidienne ;
  - 5.3 en renforçant le dialogue constructif et la coopération avec des pays européens ou voisins de l'Europe qui ne sont pas membres du Groupe Pompidou ;
  - 5.4 en consolidant la composition du Groupe Pompidou grâce, notamment, à la participation active de tous les Etats membres.

## **Appendix 4 : List of participants**

### **Annexe 4 : Liste des participants**

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