

“The Pompidou Group: New signals for drug policies across Europe”

“Le Groupe Pompidou : de nouveaux signaux pour les politiques en matière de lutte contre la toxicomanie en Europe”

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Actes

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Preface

The Council of Europe

The Council of Europe is a political intergovernmental organisation which was founded on the 5th 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, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom. 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, le Danemark, 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 Slovaquie, la Suède, la Suisse 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

Opening speech by Mr Hans Hoogervorst Netherlands' Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport President of the Pompidou Group

Esteemed colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

First of all, I want to thank you very much for coming to this conference. It is important that we as ministers meet up once every three years to familiarise ourselves with the work carried out by the Pompidou Group.

I want to start by making a number of remarks about the period that has just ended. The Netherlands has always been an active supporter of the PG; we were part of the original group of 7 founders in 1971. We have always recognised the importance of international cooperation.

For a long time the PG played a unique and influential role in European drugs policy, and grew into the present assembly of 35 member states.

In recent years, however, a feeling grew that the circumstances under which the PG had been operating since its foundation in 1971 had changed radically. In the mid-nineties the EU drugs monitoring centre (the EMCDDA) was set up, and the EU began to play an increasingly prominent part in the European drugs debate.

These developments meant that the PG's function became less clear, and some of us even considered ending our participation in the PG. The conclusion was inescapable; the PG needed to take a fresh look at its mission, structure and approach.

And that was the challenge which the Dutch chairmanship took on three years ago.

Now, three years on, the first and most important question is therefore: have we succeeded in reshaping the PG? Have we formulated a viable vision for the future?

We have worked hard in the last three years, and I think the results are positive. So I think that the answer to these questions must also be predominantly positive.

First of all, I want to mention the Audit Report which we have drawn up: we have succeeded in reformulating the mission and tasks of the PG, as an organisation that should focus on the interaction between practice, policy and science.

We have also drastically revised the structure of the PG: from now on we shall work with six Platforms in which experts, policy officials and academics will concentrate on a number of specific subjects. We have redefined the role of the Bureau (as the Management Board of the PG) and we have decided that the Permanent Correspondents' meeting will go back to focusing on substantive discussion of relevant topics. In this way we have literally turned the structure of the PG upside down.

And finally, we have also significantly improved the PG's output. We have in front of us the first report on the results of the platforms' work, and the PCs' observations about this work. This has produced an impressive list of signs, observations, good practices, and obstacles. I believe that both the approach and the products are unique, and fill a clear gap in international drugs policy.

What is that gap? In my opinion, it is the fact that drugs policy is more than just collecting facts and figures, making formal decisions or checking that treaties are complied with. It is also a matter of continually evaluating and analysing the facts, discussing, learning from each other and developing creative ideas.

The PG's products make a concrete contribution to this. For example, take the recommendations of the Ethical Platform. These state that there is currently no pedagogic evidence of the effectiveness of drug testing in schools. If governments nevertheless consider introducing compulsory testing, all

relevant pedagogical and legal issues, in particular ethics and human rights, should be taken into account.

Another example: in 2004 the PG took the initiative to analyse the relationship between research and policy. The first and most important observation was that there is no overview of the present research capacity and the results it produces. The PG took the initiative to develop a web-based inventory of drug research, which will have its official launch this afternoon.

A third example: the PG was the first to tackle the problem of cooperation between the health and social services and the law enforcement sector. This is a real problem faced by many local authorities in combating the problems caused by drug addicts. In a very short time we, in cooperation with the Finnish EU chairmanship, succeeded in developing a plan for a European knowledge network in this area.

It is very tempting to cite many more examples; but my most important conclusion is that we can be satisfied with the results that we have achieved. But that certainly does not mean that the process is now complete.

There is still a great deal to do. Let me formulate a number of recommendations:

First and foremost, it is of the utmost importance to ensure that the structure we have created now actually starts working. We have made a start by establishing the new shape of the organisation, but now it is important to expand this in the coming years into a structure within which the experts can discuss their problems freely and develop creative plans.

A second priority is to continue the PG's classic "bridging" function. In the past this mainly involved knowledge transfer between Western and Eastern European countries. As the EU has expanded, this function has become less relevant, but it is important for the PG to maintain this development function in the future too. I am thinking of knowledge transfer to Eastern European non-EU countries and to the Maghreb nations, for example; so I want to extend a special welcome to the representatives of Morocco and Algeria who are here today.

A final priority is to intensify the coordination between the PG and other bodies and institutions active in the area of drugs policy: by this I mean the EMCDDA, Europol, the European Commission, WHO and UNODC. Our bilateral and informal working contacts with these organisations are good, but it must also be acknowledged that absolutely no form of coordination or operational cooperation exists.

Ladies and gentlemen, esteemed colleagues,

We have achieved much, but there is still a great deal to do in the coming years. And that can only be done if the PG's work is supported at the political level. So I would like to conclude with an appeal to you to continue lending your political support to the PG in the coming years and to provide the PG with the resources and manpower it needs to do its work.

I am convinced that the PG can play a unique and valuable role in international drugs policy in the coming years, and I wish my successor full support and every success.

Thank you for your attention.

Discours d'ouverture de M. le Ministre Hoogervorst Ministre de la Santé, du bien-être et du Sport Président du Groupe Pompidou

Chers collègues, mesdames et messieurs,

Tout d'abord, je tiens à vous remercier vivement de votre présence à cette Conférence. Il est important qu'en tant que ministres, nous nous réunissions une fois tous les trois ans pour nous familiariser avec les travaux menés par le Groupe Pompidou.

Je commencerai par faire un certain nombre de remarques sur la période qui vient de s'écouler. Les Pays-Bas, qui font partie du groupe originel des sept fondateurs en 1971, a toujours soutenu activement le Groupe Pompidou. Notre pays a toujours reconnu l'importance de la coopération internationale.

Depuis longtemps, le groupe Pompidou joue un rôle unique et influent dans les politiques de lutte contre la toxicomanie et compte à présent 35 membres réunis au sein de la présente assemblée.

Toutefois, ces dernières années, s'est développé le sentiment que le contexte dans lequel le GP fonctionne depuis sa création en 1971 a radicalement changé. Au milieu des années 1990, l'Observatoire européen des drogues et des toxicomanies de l'Union européenne (l'OEDT - EMCDDA) a été créé et l'UE a commencé à jouer un rôle de plus en plus important dans le débat européen sur les toxicomanies.

Cette évolution a eu pour effet de brouiller la fonction du GP et certains d'entre nous ont même envisagé de mettre fin à leur participation au GP. La conclusion s'imposait : le GP devait repenser sa mission, sa structure et sa stratégie.

C'est là le défi que la présidence néerlandaise a entrepris de relever il y a trois ans.

A présent, trois ans plus tard, la première question, et la plus importante, est donc de savoir si nous avons réussi à remodeler le GP, si nous avons formulé une vision viable pour l'avenir.

Nous avons travaillé dur au cours des trois dernières années et je pense que les résultats sont positifs. Par conséquent, la réponse à ces questions aussi doit être à mon sens, essentiellement positive.

Tout d'abord, je tiens à mentionner le rapport d'audit que nous avons établi : nous avons réussi à reformuler la mission et les tâches du GP, en tant qu'organisation qui devrait mettre l'accent sur l'interaction entre la pratique, les politiques et les sciences.

Nous avons aussi revu en profondeur la structure du GP : à partir de maintenant, nous travaillerons avec six plateformes au sein desquelles des experts, des responsables des politiques et des universitaires se concentreront sur un certain nombre de questions spécifiques. Nous avons redéfini le rôle du Bureau (en tant que Conseil de direction du GP) et nous avons décidé que la réunion des correspondants permanents serait de nouveau consacrée à un examen approfondi des questions d'actualité. Nous avons ainsi littéralement renversé la structure du GP.

Nous avons, en outre, considérablement amélioré les performances du GP. Nous avons, devant nous, le premier rapport sur les résultats des travaux menés par les plateformes et les observations du GP sur ces travaux qui ont débouché sur une liste impressionnante de signaux, d'observations, de bonnes pratiques et d'obstacles. J'estime que la stratégie tout comme les produits sont uniques en leur genre et comblent un vide manifeste dans le domaine des politiques internationales en matière de toxicomanie.

Quel est ce vide ? A mon avis, c'est le fait que les politiques en matière de toxicomanie ne consistent pas simplement à recueillir des faits et des chiffres, à prendre des décisions formelles ou à vérifier que

les traités sont respectés. Il s'agit aussi d'évaluer et d'analyser en permanence les faits, de discuter, d'apprendre les uns des autres et de concevoir des idées novatrices.

Les produits du GP y contribuent concrètement. Prenez, par exemple, les recommandations de la plateforme éthique qui indiquent qu'il n'y a actuellement aucune preuve pédagogique de l'efficacité du dépistage de la toxicomanie à l'école. Si les gouvernements envisagent, néanmoins, d'instaurer le dépistage obligatoire, toutes les questions pédagogiques et juridiques importantes, en particulier l'éthique et les droits de l'homme, devront être prises en compte.

Autre exemple : en 2004, le GP a pris l'initiative d'analyser les relations entre la recherche et la politique. La première observation, et la plus importante, c'est que nous n'avons pas de vue d'ensemble de l'actuelle capacité de recherche et des résultats qu'elle produit. Le GP a pris l'initiative d'établir un inventaire en ligne des recherches sur les toxicomanies qui sera lancé officiellement cet après-midi.

Troisième exemple : le GP a été le premier à s'attaquer au problème de la coopération entre les services sanitaires et sociaux, d'une part, et les services répressifs, d'autre part. C'est une réelle difficulté que rencontrent de nombreuses collectivités locales dans l'action qu'elles mènent pour faire face aux problèmes engendrés par les toxicomanes. Dans un délai très court, nous avons réussi, en coopération avec la présidence finlandaise de l'UE, à élaborer un plan pour l'établissement d'un réseau européen de connaissances dans ce domaine.

Il est très tentant de citer de nombreux autres exemples ; cependant, ma principale conclusion, c'est que nous pouvons être satisfaits des résultats que nous avons obtenus, ce qui ne signifie pas pour autant que le processus est à présent achevé.

Il reste encore beaucoup à faire. Permettez moi de formuler un certain nombre de recommandations :

Tout d'abord, il est capital de veiller à ce que la structure que nous avons créée se mette réellement à fonctionner. Nous avons commencé par donner à l'organisation sa nouvelle forme, mais il faut, dans les années à venir, la développer pour en faire une structure dans laquelle les experts peuvent discuter librement de leurs problèmes et élaborer des plans novateurs.

La deuxième priorité est de maintenir la fonction de « trait d'union » que remplit traditionnellement le GP. Par le passé, il s'agissait essentiellement d'opérer un transfert de connaissances entre les pays d'Europe occidentale et orientale. L'UE s'étant élargie, cette fonction est devenue moins importante mais il faut, cependant, que le GP maintienne aussi cette fonction de développement à l'avenir. Je pense, par exemple, au transfert de connaissances vers les pays d'Europe de l'Est non membres de l'Union européenne et vers les Etats du Maghreb ; je voudrais, du reste, adresser des souhaits de bienvenue tout particuliers aux représentants du Maroc et de l'Algérie qui sont ici aujourd'hui.

Troisième et dernière priorité : il s'agit de renforcer la coordination entre le GP et d'autres institutions et organes actifs dans le domaine des politiques en matière de toxicomanie, à savoir, l'EMCDDA, Europol, la Commission européenne, l'OMS et l'UNODC. Nos relations de travail bilatérales et informelles avec ces organisations sont bonnes mais il faut bien reconnaître aussi qu'il n'existe aucune forme de coordination ou de coopération concrète.

Mesdames et Messieurs, chers collègues,

Notre bilan est bon mais il reste encore beaucoup à faire dans les années à venir. Nous ne pourrions mener à bien cette tâche que si les travaux du GP sont soutenus au niveau politique : c'est pourquoi je voudrais conclure en vous demandant de continuer à accorder votre soutien politique au GP dans les années à venir et à lui fournir les ressources financières et humaines dont il a besoin pour poursuivre ses activités.

Je suis convaincu que le GP peut jouer un rôle tout à fait spécifique et utile dans le domaine des politiques internationales en matière de toxicomanie et je souhaite à mon successeur de bénéficier de tout le soutien nécessaire et de réussir dans toutes ses entreprises.

Merci de votre attention.

Mrs Maud de Boer-Buquicchio

Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have come a long way since 1971 when the Pompidou Group was set up at the initiative of the late French President. Membership has grown from the original seven to thirty-five today. Its institutional structure has changed as well, with the integration of the Group into the Council of Europe framework twenty-six years ago. The third type of change concerns the way the Group works and the priorities it deals with. This change is a process, not a one-off event, and it represents the essential precondition for the relevance and efficiency of the Group's work. Drug abuse is a moving target. It travels, it changes and it adapts to new circumstances with a fascinating speed and ease. The only constant feature is its harmful impact on society.

I would like to thank the Dutch Presidency for conducting this process of change for the past three years. I am confident that future Presidencies will continue to be as active and innovative as their predecessors and that the Ministers will today and tomorrow reconfirm their firm political support to the Pompidou Group, building on the recommendations by the outgoing Dutch chair.

If I should single out two important aspects of the Group's work in the past three years, I would mention, first, the opening of contacts, dialogue and co-operation with our neighbours in the Mediterranean region and I also welcome the representatives of this region to our gathering today.

Secondly, I would also support the Dutch presidency's insistence on promoting exchange between policy, practice and science, with special emphasis on bringing into the debate the experience of those working in direct contact with drug users. Without their input, any decision on prevention and repression of drug use runs a high risk of being ineffective or even counterproductive.

Another major focus of the Pompidou Group programme has been on young people. This is very important. Young people are the most vulnerable, most exposed and very often also most affected population group when it comes to drug use. This is what any meaningful and intelligent prevention policy must take into account. But young people should not only be considered as a target, but also as an actor of successful prevention.

This approach is fully in line with the Council of Europe programme of "Building a Europe for and with children", which is designed to promote policies not only for children, but with their active participation.

As I said in October 2003, when I addressed you in Dublin, drawing on the knowledge of the realities of young peoples' lives can not only avoid messages which lack credibility, but it also underlines that we must treat young people as citizens with their own rights. I think that the initiative of the Pompidou Group to award an European Prevention Prize to active youth prevention projects in Europe is one very good example of implementing this approach in practice.

The Pompidou Group brings together justice and law-enforcement officials, researchers, doctors, social workers, custom officials and policy makers. The transversal co-operation is essential in dealing with such a complex and multi-faceted problem, and this approach would certainly benefit from a greater involvement of the civil society in our discussions.

Furthermore, there is a clear need to reinforce coordination and co-operation with other international bodies and agencies. This is essential to reinforce efficiency and avoid duplication and waste of resources. I therefore very much welcome the initiative by the Finnish presidency of the European Union to work on common projects in this field.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I will conclude with an appeal to pay greater attention to the problems of women in the context of prevention and treatment of drug abuse. Even if their percentage in the total number of drug users is lower than those of men, although figures rise, women may be particularly vulnerable for a number of

social, economic and biological reasons and therefore require additional and specific attention. As an illustration I would mention the very complex and particularly sensitive issue of women drug abusers with children. Statistics show that many amongst them are not seeking counselling and treatment because of the fear of losing custody over their children.

I am raising this issue without being able to provide an answer. But this is a good example of the challenges we face. It is relatively easy to want to do good, but it is very, very difficult to know how.

Mme Maud de Boer-Buquicchio

Secrétaire générale adjointe du Conseil de l'Europe

Excellences, mesdames et messieurs,

Nous avons fait du chemin depuis 1971, date à laquelle le Groupe Pompidou a été créé à l'initiative de l'ancien Président de la France. Le nombre de ses membres est passé de sept à sa création à trente-cinq aujourd'hui. Sa structure institutionnelle a changé également puisque le Groupe a été intégré au Conseil de l'Europe il y a vingt-six ans. Le troisième type de changement porte sur les méthodes de travail du Groupe et ses priorités. Ce changement constitue un processus et non pas un événement ponctuel ; il représente, en effet, la condition préalable indispensable pour garantir la pertinence et l'efficacité des travaux du Groupe. La toxicomanie est une cible mouvante ; elle change de lieu et de visage et s'adapte aux nouvelles circonstances avec une rapidité et une facilité déconcertantes. Sa seule caractéristique permanente, ce sont ses effets néfastes sur la société.

Je tiens à remercier la présidence néerlandaise d'avoir mené à bien ce processus de changement au cours des trois dernières années. Je suis sûre que les futures présidences seront aussi actives et novatrices que leurs prédécesseurs et que les ministres réaffirmeront avec vigueur, aujourd'hui et demain, leur soutien politique au Groupe Pompidou, s'appuyant sur les recommandations du Président néerlandais sortant.

Si je ne devais retenir que deux aspects importants des travaux du Groupe au cours de ces trois dernières années, je mentionnerais, en premier lieu, l'établissement de contacts, d'un dialogue et d'une coopération avec nos voisins de la région méditerranéenne ; j'en profite, du reste, pour souhaiter la bienvenue aux représentants de cette région à notre réunion d'aujourd'hui.

En second lieu, j'applaudirais à l'insistance de la présidence néerlandaise sur la promotion des échanges de politiques, de pratiques et de connaissances scientifiques, en mettant tout particulièrement l'accent sur la prise en compte, dans le débat, de l'expérience de ceux qui travaillent en relation directe avec les toxicomanes. Sans leur contribution, toute décision sur la prévention et la répression de la toxicomanie risque grandement d'être inefficace, voire contreproductive.

Le programme du Groupe Pompidou est, en outre, centré sur les jeunes. C'est très important. S'agissant de toxicomanie, les jeunes constituent le groupe de population le plus vulnérable, le plus exposé et souvent aussi le plus touché. C'est ce dont toute politique de prévention digne de ce nom doit tenir compte. Toutefois, les jeunes ne doivent pas être considérés uniquement comme une cible mais aussi comme des acteurs d'une prévention efficace.

Cette approche se situe dans le droit fil du programme du Conseil de l'Europe intitulé « construire une Europe pour et avec les enfants » dont le but est de promouvoir des politiques non seulement pour les enfants mais aussi avec leur participation active.

Comme je l'ai dit en octobre 2003, lorsque j'ai pris la parole devant vous à Dublin, le fait de s'appuyer sur la connaissance pratique de ce qu'est réellement la vie des jeunes peut non seulement permettre d'éviter la diffusion de messages dépourvus de crédibilité mais indique aussi que nous devons traiter les jeunes comme des citoyens investis de droits spécifiques. Je pense que l'initiative du Groupe Pompidou de décerner un prix européen de la prévention à des projets de prévention de la toxicomanie réalisés par des jeunes en Europe illustre parfaitement la mise en œuvre concrète de cette approche.

Le Groupe Pompidou rassemble des fonctionnaires de justice et de police, des chercheurs, des médecins, des travailleurs sociaux, des agents des douanes et des décideurs. La coopération transversale est essentielle pour faire face à un problème aussi complexe et multiforme et une participation accrue de la société civile à nos débats serait certainement profitable à cette approche.

En outre, il est manifestement nécessaire d'intensifier la coordination et la coopération avec d'autres agences et organismes internationaux. C'est essentiel pour renforcer l'efficacité et éviter les doubles emplois ainsi que le gaspillage des ressources. C'est pourquoi je me félicite grandement de l'initiative

de la présidence finlandaise de l'Union européenne visant à travailler sur des projets communs dans ce domaine.

Mesdames et messieurs,

Je conclurai par un appel à accorder une plus grande attention aux problèmes des femmes dans le contexte de la prévention et du traitement de la toxicomanie. Même si, sur le nombre total de toxicomanes, leur pourcentage est inférieur à celui des hommes, bien que les chiffres augmentent, les femmes peuvent être particulièrement vulnérables pour un certain nombre de raisons sociales, économiques et biologiques ; elles nécessitent, par conséquent, une attention spécifique accrue. A titre d'exemple, je mentionnerai la question très complexe et particulièrement sensible des femmes toxicomanes ayant des enfants. Les statistiques montrent que nombre d'entre elles ne cherchent pas à obtenir des conseils ou un traitement de peur de perdre la garde de leur(s) enfant(s).

Je soulève cette question sans pouvoir y apporter de réponse. Toutefois, c'est un bon exemple des défis auxquels nous devons faire face. Il est relativement facile de vouloir faire le bien mais il est extrêmement difficile de savoir comment.

Mr Fabio Berardi
Ministre de la Santé, de la Sécurité sociale,
de la Prévoyance et l'égalité des Chances
de la République de Saint-Marin
Actuelle présidence du Comité des Ministres
du Conseil de l'Europe

Monsieur le Président,
Madame la Secrétaire Générale Adjointe du Conseil de l'Europe,
Chers collègues,
Mesdames et Messieurs,

C'est avec un immense plaisir que je m'adresse à vous tous au nom du Gouvernement de la République de Saint-Marin et, en particulier, au nom de la Présidence saint-marinaise du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe.

Depuis un peu plus d'une semaine, en effet, la plus ancienne et plus petite République d'Europe, que j'ai l'honneur de représenter ici, a été investie d'un rôle d'une très grande responsabilité au sein d'une des plus prestigieuses organisations internationales de notre continent.

Je suis certain qu'avec le soutien et la coopération convaincue de tous les Etats membres, Saint-Marin réussira, grâce à son programme, à poursuivre l'action du Conseil de l'Europe dans ses domaines les plus importants, dont le Groupe Pompidou.

Saint-Marin en fait partie depuis 1991 et, à cette occasion, je désire renouveler l'admiration de mon Pays à l'égard de l'action conduite par le Groupe depuis sa création, dans la lutte contre l'abus et le trafic illégal des stupéfiants – qui constitue une condition indispensable à la promotion et à la protection du droit à la vie pour tous – et je désire confirmer la volonté d'y apporter notre réel soutien.

Parmi les cinq Plateformes mises en place au sein de notre Groupe dans le but d'améliorer son fonctionnement, Saint-Marin a depuis toujours consacré et continue de consacrer une attention particulière au domaine de la Prévention. En effet, le nouveau Gouvernement récemment établi a manifesté une sensibilité particulière sur ce sujet, en présentant, dès ses premiers actes, un important projet de prévention du malaise des jeunes; ce projet implique tous les acteurs concernés (à savoir les institutions sanitaires, sociales du secteur privé, du travail, du sport, les autorités judiciaires, les écoles, les organisations bénévoles), et tend à une action structurée, capable d'organiser systématiquement tous les différents types d'interventions qui peuvent être mis en oeuvre afin de prévenir ce phénomène.

Ceci, dans un premier temps, parce que Saint-Marin soutient, conformément aux lignes d'action tracées par le Groupe, qu'un de nos engagements principaux reste celui d'informer de façon efficace et approfondie au sujet de tout ce qui se cache derrière le phénomène de la drogue, en canalisant l'information au moyen d'instruments de communication modernes, en utilisant des sources d'information considérées fiables par l'auditeur – susceptibles ainsi d'en catalyser l'attention et de produire un effet dissuasif – et en agissant dans le but de contribuer à la construction, surtout chez les jeunes, d'une volonté forte, centrée sur la culture de la vie : une volonté capable de susciter chez l'individu le choix conscient de ne pas vouloir « essayer » ne serait-ce qu'une fois.

Dans un deuxième temps, parce que Saint-Marin, même en étant un petit Pays avec un niveau de vie élevé où l'Etat garantit une très haute protection de la société, n'est pas à l'abri des problèmes qui témoignent, surtout parmi les couches les plus jeunes de la population, de l'existence d'un malaise profond qui se manifeste non seulement par l'utilisation de drogues, mais aussi par d'autres phénomènes, comme la consommation d'alcool.

Bien que les données statistiques soient plutôt rassurantes dans notre Pays, grâce à des lois qui visent au refus ferme et décidé de la drogue, en prévoyant de graves peines pour les dealers mais aussi la possibilité d'une réhabilitation pour ceux qui veulent en sortir, Saint-Marin ne peut oublier l'importance de la prévention puisque, en raison de ses petites dimensions territoriales, il suffit tout simplement de faire quelques kilomètres pour se procurer hors du territoire ce qui n'est pas disponible chez nous.

Sur le plan de la prévention, considérant que le phénomène prend son origine hors de notre petit territoire, je voudrais rappeler que lundi dernier, 20 novembre, le Parlement de la République de Saint-Marin a ratifié le statut et le règlement général d'Interpol, auquel la République avait été admise en septembre dernier, afin de renforcer et de favoriser de façon encore plus efficace l'échange d'informations entre les forces de police en matière de trafic de stupéfiants.

Monsieur le Président,

Saint-Marin considère favorablement le projet de programme de travail 2007-2010, en continuité avec tout ce qui a été fait ces trois dernières années.

A ce sujet, je désire répéter combien il est important pour la Présidence saint-marinaise du Comité des Ministres -comme elle l'a déjà souligné lors de la passation des pouvoirs du 15 novembre dernier- de renforcer la coopération entre les instances du Conseil de l'Europe et les autres Organisations Internationales, afin de promouvoir une architecture institutionnelle européenne cohérente et d'accroître l'efficacité de l'action internationale, conformément aux décisions du Sommet de Varsovie.

Cet aspect constitue une des priorités du programme saint-marinais pour le semestre de Présidence.

Ceci doit aussi s'appliquer au Groupe Pompidou, qui doit continuer son action en synergie avec les principales Organisations Internationales qui opèrent dans le secteur, en renforçant la coopération pratique et en tenant compte, d'une part, des secteurs de compétence respectifs et en évitant, d'autre part, la superposition d'activités.

Monsieur le Président,

En nous souhaitant à tous un résultat fructueux des travaux qui nous attendent, je désire confirmer à nouveau l'engagement du Gouvernement de la République de Saint-Marin à affronter ce défi qui nous concerne tous.

Je vous remercie pour votre attention.

Mr Viktor Cherkesov
Director of the Federal Drugs Control Service of
the Russian Federation
on behalf of the recent Russian Presidency of the
Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers

Mister Chairman,
Madam Deputy Secretary General,
Dear colleagues,

Let me greet all the participants of the Ministerial Conference of the Pompidou Group on behalf of the Russian delegation and address this meeting on behalf of the recently ended Russian chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

Russian chairmanship lasted six months and chose the motto «Toward the united Europe without dividing lines». The main goals of that chairmanship were to increase the role and authority of the Council of Europe, and to implement the decisions of the Third summit in their entirety. We stand for that the Council of Europe remains the platform for cooperation in Pan-European format in various fields. One could have heard that allegedly the organization must completely focus on topics of human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Meanwhile our strong conviction is that the true implementation of these principles is not possible unless the Council of Europe remains as active as before also in other domains, directly related to the quality of life of Europeans.

Russia takes the Council of Europe as a mechanism for building up a Common European legal and humanitarian space. Consolidation of direct links between experts from different countries serves as one of the major factors to reach that objective. Progress of the chairmanship programme has shown that these were practically-oriented activities that enjoyed the greater success. We witnessed that experts from different countries have the will to cooperate, discuss issues and share experience. In the course of chairmanship conferences of Prosecutors Generals, Ministers of Sports, Presidents of Constitutional Courts, directors of election commissions of European countries were held.

In this context holding the Ministerial Conference on combating drug is most symbolic. In fact, the Pompidou Group is exactly that structure where priority is attributed to direct contacts of experts, exchange of experience, non-politicized discussion of practical issues. Therefore Russia fully supports the draft instruments that we are to adopt.

As for the Russian Federation, an active part in activities of international organizations having mandate in combating drug abuse spread is an important component of contemporary drug-related policy.

In the past few years the fight against organized and trans-national crime in our country, as well as against laundering of money, derived from drug dealing has been considerably promoted. Control over legal circulation of drugs, psychotropic substances and their chemical precursors was streamlined.

We tackle not only tasks, related to building-up countering drug-related crime, but also seek to set up social-medical and administrative conditions to eventually reduce the extent of narcotization of the population.

Russia considers cooperation with European partners on bilateral and multilateral basis as an important element in the system of measures on combating against drug prevalence and reduction of narcotization of the population.

Out of a number of International organizations, for many of which the drug topic is a comparatively new one, the Pompidou Group has a particular place.

Multidisciplinary approach, practiced by this organization, opens up ample opportunities for discussion of various aspects of state and public activity in countering illegal drug trafficking and drug abuse,

including on the law-enforcement level, in the domain of medical, educational, social institutions and non-governmental organizations.

The flexible mechanism of problem consideration, set up by the Pompidou Group in the framework of specialized «platforms», and its experience in implementing the recommendations thus elaborated are unique, in their own fashion.

Highly evaluating the results of the Pompidou Group activities in 2004 through 2006, I would like to single out the heightened interest in its work on the part of various governmental authorities of the Russian Federation, and first of all on the part of the Federal Service for drug control and the Ministry of Public Health and Social Development.

I believe it especially valuable that the work that Russia has done in the Council of Europe for the last six months, and the activities of the Pompidou Group bore complementary nature and were aimed at achievement of a common objective – movement toward greater unity on the continent, enhancing Europeans' well-being.

Thank you for your attention.

Session 2

**Introduction by coordinators
to the results of the
Pompidou Group's 2004-2006
Work Programme**

**Introduction par les coordinateurs
des résultats du programme de travail
du Groupe Pompidou
pour la période 2004-2006**

Prevention Platform

Mr Gabriel Denvir

United Kingdom

Drug prevention is difficult.

Characteristics of effective prevention programmes - 1

- Research based and theory driven;
- Developmentally appropriate information;
- Social resistance skills.

It is hard to know what is effective and in what settings; and it is hard to evaluate: you are trying to prove a negative.

You need guidelines to deliver an effective programme. But you cannot follow them blindly: you must adapt them to the prevailing circumstances. But how?

It is questions like this that show the value of the Pompidou Group. We can use it to tell each other what methods we are using. But also, through it, professionals working at grass-roots level can talk to each other directly about their experience: what problems they face; what works, what doesn't work and why. They can then make much better assessments of what they do, and can feed that knowledge back to the policy making process.

The Prevention Platform had three meetings since 2002. Participants looked at what the research says about prevention of drug misuse, compared that with their own experience and came up with some recommendations.

The Pompidou Group also undertook some practical prevention work of its own through a consultative forum, where young people, politicians and experts discussed drug prevention related issues; and through three pilot drug prevention support networks for parents and professionals in the Russian Federation.

Characteristics of effective prevention programmes - 2

- Normative education;
- Broad-based skills training and comprehensive health education;
- Interactive teaching.

Here is some of what the research says.

Effective prevention programmes for young people...

- Must be research-based and theory-driven:
 - this is the intellectual discipline that they need to maintain their consistency and rigour – and therefore effectiveness
- They must have developmentally appropriate information about drugs:
 - it's no use talking about what is foreign to the audience's experience;
- They must teach social resistance skills
 - so that people know how to say "No."

Characteristics of effective prevention programmes - 3

- Teachers trained and supported by developers;
- Adequate coverage and follow-up.

Effective programmes for young people...

- Must incorporate normative education:
 - that is, education about current standards of behaviour – so that recipients can see that drug taking is not the norm;
- They must have broad-based skills training and comprehensive health education:
 - Young people must learn how to have fulfilling and healthy lives without drugs;
- They must include interactive teaching techniques:
 - didactic teaching styles will be much less effective.

Characteristics of effective prevention programmes - 4

- Cultural sensitivity;
- Family, community and media support.

Effective programmes for young people...

- work best when teachers receive training and support from programme developers:
 - the teachers must clearly understand what they are teaching and the developers must get the feedback from practice;
- They must adequately cover topics and provide sufficient follow-up:
 - Half-measures will not work.

Characteristics of effective prevention programmes - 5

- Evaluation!

Effective programmes for young people ...

- Must be culturally sensitive;
- They must be strengthened by family, community and media components, and by components for special populations:
 - The programme will not work if it is confined to the classroom: the messages must be reinforced by the community as a whole.

Young people say they want...

- To be listened to;
- To engage in discussion and debate;
- Drugs education to involve drama, true stories and external contributions;
- To be taught by people who know what they are talking about;
- *Not* to be told simply to say "No";
- To know the range of effects of drugs;
- To know how to cope with an emergency.

Effective programmes must include evaluations

- Designers and deliverers must know what has happened and analyse why it has happened, so that the programme can be constantly developed and improved.

Some more useful things...

- Work place programmes;
- Young people as a resource;
- The value of information technology.

Now, for comparison, is what the research says young people want. They want:

- their views and opinions listed to;
- to engage in discussion and debate;
- their drug education to involve drama, true stories and external contributors;
- to be taught by people who know what they are talking about;
- not to be told to simply 'say no';
- to know the range of effects of drugs;
- to know how to cope with an emergency.

So there is a good fit between what young people say they want, and what research says works.

And here are some points made by the platform members themselves from their own knowledge:

- Work-place prevention programmes can be important in reaching parent: businesses often welcome them in terms of corporate image as well as in terms of staff welfare.
- Young people can be a prevention resource as well as a target: they can help create peer credibility, help to ensure commitment, facilitate better resource allocation, help develop new methods of prevention.
- Information technology – particularly when interactive – can, if properly used, reach targeted audiences. Information disseminated in this way has high credibility.

Policy barriers

- Incoherent messages;
- Assumptions, not evidence;
- Idealistic and unrealistic expectations;
- Insufficient funding for complex programmes.

The Platform found that some things obstruct the achievement of effective programmes, both at policy making level and at administrative and management level.

At policy making level, it identified:

- Incoherent and conflicting messages;
- Prevention programmes based on assumptions instead of evidence;
- Idealistic and unrealistic expectations of what can be achieved;
- Insufficient funding for what need to be complex exercises.

Management barriers

- Too little evaluation;
- Unrealistic success indicators;
- Unrealistic timeframes.

At management level, these are the barriers that the platform identified:

- Paucity and low professional levels of effectiveness evaluation;
- Unrealistic success indicators;
- Unrealistic timeframes.

The Prevention Platform's messages...

- *Programmes...*
 - *Will not stop drug taking*
 - *Will reduce it.*
- *But...*
 - *Must be properly designed in line with evidence;*
 - *Must be effectively delivered as designed.*
- *And...*
 - *Evaluation is crucial.*

So this is the central message the Prevention Platform experts and practitioners have for policy makers:

- Prevention programmes will not eliminate drug misuse. But they can prevent and limit it. But to be effective if they are properly designed in accordance with the evidence what makes them work, and are run as designed.
- A lot is known about what makes them work – but there is more learning to be done. Evaluation, and applying its lessons, is crucial.

Ireland

Mr Seán Power T.D. Minister of State at the Department of Health and Children

As a Minister one of whose responsibilities is health promotion I have particular interest in the issue of prevention.

I am encouraged to see that the importance of teaching young people social resistance skills is acknowledged by the Pompidou Prevention Platform.

In Ireland Drug Education is delivered in schools through the Social, Personal and Health Education (SPHE) Curriculum. The focus of SPHE is to enable students to develop a framework for responsible decision making for every aspect of their lives including about substance use.

As part of the National Drugs Strategy, Guidelines for Schools in developing Substance Use Policies have been circulated to all schools nationwide.

I note also that consultation with children is highlighted as important in the prevention platform report. In Ireland, a programme called 'Young Voices' has been established under the leadership of the Office of the Minister for Children (OMC). Its aim is to encourage agencies and organisations in both the statutory and non-statutory sectors to explore ways in which they can develop a culture of participation by children and young people. This participative approach has been used in the development of the Recreation Policy for Young People. This recreation policy will increase young people's access to positive alternatives to drug misuse.

I note with interest that one of the signals from the prevention platform is that the use of interactive modern communications technology such as internet and mobile telephony can have a significant impact in reaching target groups with prevention messages effectively. I am aware that a recent consultation exercise undertaken in the context of the development of a new Drugs Awareness Campaign in Ireland showed strong support for this approach.

I was struck in reading the report at the many references made to the important role of research and evaluation in relation to prevention. Part of tackling the growing issue of substance use is understanding how and why people use and misuse substances. In Ireland we continue to invest in substance use research including in several national level surveys.

I am pleased to say that the Health Promotion Unit of my Department funds the Irish aspect of the ESPAD survey – a survey in which I know the Pompidou Group has significant involvement.

Spain

Mrs Elena Salgado Mendez Minister of Health and Consumer Affairs

Mr President, Ministers and authorities, friends, good afternoon.

I would first like to thank you for appointing Spain to the Vice-Presidency of the Pompidou Group for the period 2007 to 2010, and would like to congratulate Poland for the Presidency. You can rest assured that we will make every effort to forward the activities of the Working Programme, with the shared objective of facing the challenges of improper use and illicit trafficking of drugs in Europe.

The Pompidou Group has been an effective leader in promoting initiatives for cooperation in the field of drugs, in Europe. This leadership has been seen in the promotion of multi-disciplinary studies carried out in a flexible way on the basis of an open dialogue amongst experts.

The reports from the "Prevention Platform" indicate that firm, evidence-based policies are needed. It is essential for our Administrations to pay attention to the messages being transmitted by society. For example, in the case of Spain, drug abuse is beginning at an increasingly early age and often entails simultaneous use of cannabis, cocaine, synthetic drugs and alcohol. This is especially worrying in that drug use takes place in a leisure context, in which there is a low perception of risk, especially amongst young people.

Initiatives that bring together the various agents involved – family, schools and the general public – are an essential tool in any sort of preventive strategy adopted in Europe. I therefore consider it necessary for the Prevention Platform to continue working along these lines and promoting new approaches by exchanging information. I would therefore like to tell you about some examples in Spain in which preventive policies have been based on these principles.

In 2004, after the elections, the Spanish government took the decision to include the Delegation for the National Plan on Drugs in the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs, transferring it from its previous situation within the Ministry of the Interior. The aim was to stress the importance of the National Plan on Drugs' programmes for prevention, care and social reinsertion in the field of health. The Plan is now twenty years old. It combines the efforts of the Administration, associations and scientific and professional organisations, dealing with the phenomenon in a holistic way. One of the initiatives for prevention taken as part of the Plan is the Itaca project. This is a set of three programmes addressing children up to the age of 18.

The first of these, called "The Secret to a Good Life", is designed for children aged 10 to 12, an ideal age for prevention. It is a competition based on an interactive game on a CD-ROM that has a modern, attractive design. The second is the "Guide to selective prevention in educational facilities: the Odyssey workshop". This addresses students aged between 16 and 18 as well as teachers at secondary level. It is being applied in young adult education centres and the aim is to prevent drug use at this level but also to validate a model for action amongst vulnerable populations which can then be adapted for use at other educational levels. The third component of the Itaca project is the "Argos Programme". This is a pilot programme for community action which aims above all to prevent drug use amongst children and adolescents by setting up channels for cooperation between health and educational facilities. Altogether, the actions covered by these three programmes in the Itaca Project, for which we have set aside a budget of 1,500,000 euros, should reach about 90,000 schoolchildren.

We have also just launched a campaign with the slogan: "Drugs. There are some trains it is better not to catch". The aim is to inform and warn the population about the problems associated with the consumption of cannabis and cocaine. The latter has increased greatly in recent years, especially amongst young people. With a total investment of 2,200,000 euros, the campaign emphasises the negative impact of these drugs for health and personal development, even if consumption is just

occasional. It also tries to spread the idea amongst young people that drug-taking generally ends up in failure; breaking down the myth that drug-taking is related to success. The messages are being transmitted via the Internet (4,300,000 hits), television (about 1,000 commercials), radio (over 170 commercials) and the press (35 ads) as well as via extensive outdoor advertising all over Spain. The message will now be presented on the screen.

Thank you very much.

Austria

Comment on the results of the working programme Signals from Prevention Platform Mr Raphaël Bayer Permanent correspondent

Mr. Chair, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The results of the work of this particular platform illustrate the success of the reform process of the PG in an exemplary manner and they are a good example of the functioning of the new working methods based on the concept of "Platforms" as well.

I think the Platform can be proud of its work result and the delivered product.

With the signals in hand we do have valuable outcomes which are helpful in identifying new approaches and technologies and achieving more effective and widespread impact with prevention efforts.

The Platforms' role - to offer insights from the perspective of practice to develop policies and academic research - has been fulfilled in a satisfying way if we keep in mind the relative short history of the platform concept.

One of the key features of the new working methods, the bottom-up approach to introduce experience from practice into policy development, turns out to be a promising basis for future activities in prevention matters. The PG and its Prevention Platform continued successfully to explore an appropriate feedback system by offering meeting facilities where experts from both public and civil organisations can exchange experiences and problems in policy implementation aiming at new approaches and technologies. New approaches and technologies often mean more innovation.

Innovation avails from independency. It requires "think tanks" of independent experts of acknowledged authority with access to monitoring, research, early warning and feedback information and with adequate budget and capacities to explore alternative and innovative approaches. As emphasized in the "Summary report on the results of the 2004 - 2006 Work Programme" it is important that the insights from the perspective of practice to help develop policies do not necessarily reflect the positions of national governments. Platform "signals" are rather suggestions and information on the state of the arts and recent trends directed to governments, not recommendations of governments. The outcome of the Prevention Platform shows that this particular "think tank" is on the right track to meet these expectations - however to fulfil its tasks will continue to be a challenge. There is still a great deal to do but we are indeed confident.

Thank you for your attention.

Treatment Platform

Mr Piotr Jablonski

Poland

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Expert group of Treatment Platform was responsible for studying recommendations addressed to scientists and researchers, politicians, decision makers and practitioners, means people working in the field.

During five meetings held under the Work Programme 2004 – 2006 Group devoted the debate to three main issues:

- Adapting treatment to evolving patterns of drug consumption
- Goals of treatment
- Treatment of young drugs users

The main subjects chosen by the Group was dedicated to forms of more effective treatment of young people under the age of 25 with drug problems.

Public attention is generally aimed at target group who constitute the most visible problem to society and create high level of costs and public nuisance. Young people who are at the beginning of the process leading to the problematic drug use are often not the subject of care and support services. Existing system is not able to reach and provide service to those young people who are still integrated in the society but the way of their drug consumption already posing problems.

Experts agreed that in Europe there is lack of relevant knowledge and methodologies in this subject. Platform members consider lack of understanding of importance of evidence based form of treatment and modern forms of information distribution in regards to improve the service for youth.

Due to above mentioned observation Platform decided to create a working group responsible for the preparation of a publication on the care of young people using drugs. Publication is focused on aspects of diagnosis of the situation, best practices, tools and care modalities and recommendations for policy makers and practitioners (professionals).

The publication includes following chapters: definitions aspects, epidemiological basis, risk and protective factors, how to establish contact with young people who use drugs, screening and assessment, treatment and treatment planning, co-morbidity, treatment consideration for pregnant drug users and finally conclusions and recommendations.

The first public presentation of the book is being made during this Ministerial Conference we are participating in.

Authors intended to invest in the field in which approaches and solutions in solving such problems are still limited because it constitutes a common problem for European countries at large.

As a Platform Coordinator I would like to warmly thank the governments of Italy, Turkey and Poland and Council of Europe for hosting the Platform meetings.

Special words of gratefulness I would like to address to author of the publication who devoted a lot of hard work to prepare such an interesting and needed book.

Norway

Mr Wegard Harsvik Deputy Minister

Mr. Chairman,

In my view, and in the view of the Norwegian Government, the work of the Pompidou Group is still important. This because the Pompidou Group gives us, as policy makers, an opportunity to get input from openness and frankness of the discussions of experts from throughout Europe on specific topics – discussions that take place bearing in mind the need to link practice, science and policy. The fact that such discussions are facilitated is part of what makes the Pompidou Group unique and interesting.

In my opinion, all the platforms of the Pompidou Group have done interesting work over the past three years. I chose to take the floor on the agenda point concerning the treatment platform, because Norway has expressed an interest in contributing to the work of the Pompidou Group by coordinating this platform during the time period of the next work programme. I would like to commend the contributors for the work that has been carried out over the last three years in the treatment platform. Hopefully, we will be able to continue the work in a successful manner.

The results of the 2004–2006 Work Programme show that, the treatment platform, as well as the other platforms, has discussed a wide range of important topics and I find the summary report quite interesting.

I would like to point to the following aspects of the output of the Treatment Platform: It is emphasized that, and I quote, “coordination efforts in treatment remain fragmented and where in place are often ineffective and rarely develop their full potential”. The platform also points out that “it is important that to ensure that ... drug treatment should be considered as an integral part of public health policy”. Furthermore, and I quote again, it is pointed out that “it is important to unlock the full potential of general practitioners who are often the first ones to come in contact with a young person in need of help”.

These statements are quite relevant for the Norwegian situation and the work of the platform show that also other countries are faced with these challenges as well. Hopefully, the continued work of the Pompidou Group can contribute to the elaboration of some of the common challenges and even to proposing possible ways forward – of course bearing in mind that differences between countries might indicate the need for differentiated measures.

I assure that I, along with representatives from the Norwegians ministries and directorates, will do my best, and our best, to contribute to continued fruitful discussions and fruitful output from the platforms, and for the continued development of the structure and way of functioning of the platforms.

These platforms are now finishing their first term of functioning. In my opinion, the platforms have a large potential for giving significant contributions to our national and local policies. Some of this potential has been released already during this first term, and to release the full potential it is important that – and I ask my colleagues here today to contribute to this – that persons with relevant expertise are identified as platform members and that continuity in platform membership is assured.

Thank you for your attention.

Italy

Continuing Education, training and clinical supervision as “maintenance” of treatment system

Mr Maurizio Coletti
Permanent Correspondent

The system of treatment for problematic drug use is being put under pressure and challenged on various levels.

The constant change in substance use patterns in terms of user profiles and scientific knowledge regarding use and therapeutic response requires that experts dedicated to working in this field up-date their knowledge on the same continual basis.

The same treatment system, in almost all countries where it exists, changes relatively frequently in terms of organisation, implementation, professional roles and profiles, and experience in the field.

When the phenomenon of substance abuse spread in Europe in the mid 1970s, opiates and cannabis prevailed. Users were different from those of today, and there were relatively few solutions available.

Nowadays, in my country for example, treatment services are struggling to keep up with use and users who are no longer the heroin addicts of twenty years ago.

The range of treatment has of course changed significantly too: choices can be increasingly based on evidence and, above all, the characteristics of the phenomenon, as epidemiological data now appear able of assessing and interpreting such characteristics consistently and accurately.

Furthermore, it would seem to be absolutely necessary to vary treatment according to individuals, and there is a strikingly evident need to increase knowledge in terms of matching client characteristics to treatment characteristics.

So what is the right strategy to promote the necessary changes amongst professionals and staff?

It is essential to make an effort in terms of organisation as well as regarding the structural change of treatment services.

We should give greater importance to the integration of the different elements of treatment which is more complex than the integration of treatment centres.

But it then becomes necessary to consider how it might be possible to facilitate the indispensable change in treatment practices.

It is at this point that treatment professionals become relevant and we must ask ourselves how we can give them a greater chance of rising to new challenges.

We know that there is not yet a shared and consistent approach to basic education in the field of addiction.

Yet it is the continuing education, training and clinical supervision that enable all those who work in this field to respond to the requirements of change already mentioned.

Specific strategies, both national and European, and the evaluation of their outcome should be implemented in action plans.

The facilitation, assistance and encouragement of the implementation, up-dating and accessibility of high quality, continuing education and training for professionals working in substance misuse, and for staff in general services who are frequently confronted with the problems of substance misuse (especially the social, medical, educational and judicial services) should become an important objective that would lead to an increase in the quality of services and treatment in general.

If it is increasing the consensus on the importance of the therapeutic relationship in treatment for addiction, and that it has long been noted that one of the most important and crucial aspects of these treatment is represented by professionals as people, by staff using multiple and integrated skills, and by the service seen as a “therapeutic machine”, then continuing education seems to be indispensable for carrying “out maintenance” on this delicate machine.

Séminaire sur la circulation routière

M. Claude Gillard

Belgique

Le Groupe Pompidou a de longue date joué un rôle précurseur et novateur dans la lutte contre la conduite sous influence.

Dès 1999, il fut la première organisation internationale à organiser un séminaire multidisciplinaire relatif à la conduite sous influence de drogues et médicaments.

L'étude a porté tant sur l'étude législative dans tous les Etats membres que sur les fondements de ces législations et leur mise en œuvre réelle.

L'aspect multidisciplinaire a été mis en évidence en examinant tant le volet juridique et répressif que de la prévention et le traitement. L'accent a été mis dès 1999 sur la subsidiarité et la complémentarité avec les autres organisations internationales.

Ce séminaire a eu un prolongement en 2003 afin d'examiner les importants progrès réalisés en ce domaine notamment quant à l'évolution des législations et des jurisprudences naissantes de leur application que des progrès scientifiques significatifs pour les méthodes de détection tels que les tests sur la salive.

Au cours de ce programme de travail, un troisième séminaire a eu lieu ici même à Strasbourg les 10 et 11 juillet 2006. Les actes de ce colloque seront publiés prochainement.

L'accent a tout particulièrement été mis sur la complémentarité et la multidisciplinarité.

Complémentarité tout d'abord par rapport à l'Union européenne dont l'Observatoire européen des drogues et la Commission ont entrepris des travaux importants en ce domaine.

Il convient dès lors d'assurer une plus-value du Groupe Pompidou dans sa composante plus large du Conseil de l'Europe.

Multidisciplinarité car le Groupe Pompidou est la seule enceinte internationale qui met en contact et confronte les points de vue des différents praticiens intervenants dans la lutte contre la conduite sous influence.

Le séminaire a permis de mettre en commun les contraintes, les nécessités et les attentes de toutes les parties telles que :

- les juristes requis de rédiger des textes clairs pouvant être mis en œuvre sans ambiguïté ;
- les scientifiques qui doivent concevoir des tests fiables et pratiques sur le terrain ;
- les policiers devant mettre ces tests et ces législations en pratique ;
- les thérapeutes devant assurer la réinsertion des conducteurs incriminés ;
- les épidémiologistes qui doivent concevoir des outils performants d'évaluation de l'impact du phénomène et des mesures prises.

Cet aspect multidisciplinaire constitue indéniablement la grande originalité et la valeur ajoutée du Groupe Pompidou dans ce domaine.

J'ajouterai que le séminaire a également été l'occasion de synthétiser les recherches scientifiques importantes menées dans certains Etats membres, comme la France, ou sur un plan régional, tel que dans les pays nordiques.

Slovenia

Mr Dušan Nolimal **Permanent Correspondent**

Mr Chairman, Ministers and Heads of delegations, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Anything that influence the man's ability of effective thinking and relevant motor reaction, including car phones, also results directly in a decline of traffic safety and increases possibility of causing a traffic accident. Alcohol, other drugs, psychoactive medicaments and other psychoactive substances are, with no doubt, included among such factors. These drugs are involved in a large proportion of driving accidents, injuries and deaths in our countries.

Expansion of such problems on the European territory, and also in our country, is in any case likewise reflected in the field of traffic. During the last decade, increased problems concerning drug use and traffic safety have been recorded in most European countries. The number of accidents caused by the drivers under the influence of psychoactive substances has been growing intensively. In this context, poly-drug use -defined as the use of more than one psychoactive drug either simultaneously or sequentially, has become important as never before. Increasing number of drivers with alcohol in their blood have other psychoactive drugs present in their blood too. Existing research repeatedly demonstrate that people who use illicit drugs are also very likely to drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes. Almost every drug addict entering treatment is using or has recently used alcohol and tobacco and different illicit drugs. Many individuals with mental problems are prescribed more than one psychoactive medicine and in addition many of them smoke and drink. Also methadone is used together with other psychoactive substances by increasing number of substitution patients.

Driving accidents in most European countries have not been declining. Young people are often over-represented in driving accidents involving alcohol. Young people tend to have a false sense of invincibility and immortality. Most of them are relatively inexperienced drivers. Relatively inexperienced consumers of alcohol and they are more likely to use illegal drugs.

A comprehensive literature review of the effects of drug use (legal and illegal) on driving has been compiled by EMCDDA. Although the negative effect of alcohol on driving is well established, there is far less evidence of the effect of other drugs. Benzodiazepines (legal tranquillizers) may have the strongest effect on driving after alcohol and may be highly prevalent in drivers. Methadone substitution seems to have only slight effects and prevalence is relatively low; but we do not know for sure. Cannabis use among young drivers is quite prevalent, but its effect on driving is still unclear.

Permanent Correspondents were already invited few times to present as far as possible the epidemiological pictures concerning drug use and traffic safety, including opinions of researchers, practitioner and policy makers in our countries. These results were the basis for European discussions on the prevention and harm-reduction barriers and opportunities. Looking at the period of time between these investigations and the first PG traffic and drugs seminar and today, there has been a considerable progress in this field. But much remains to be done.

Ladies and Gentlemen. Problems related to drug use and traffic safety are recognized as extremely complex and must be addressed through interdisciplinary action. Neither police nor the health prevention services are capable of resolving them by themselves. Strategic planning and commitment of all stakeholders is essential for effective response to the problems of poly-drug use on European roads. The issue of licit and illicit poly-drug use in general throws a diverse and sometimes overlapping and contradictory questions not only for research but also in terms of legislation, and national in international organization structures. Some of these issues have been already the focus of discussion in the other platforms of PG work program. An obvious precedent has been for a long time provided by WHO which has combined alcohol and illegal drugs together in one conceptual framework. This seems very relevant in the drug abuse and road safety field.

We all agree that more political support and commitment at highest level is crucial for successful work of Drug abuse and road safety activity of the PG. Too many young people are still needlessly killed or injured as a result of consuming alcohol and other drugs and driving.

We all agree that more political support and commitment at highest level is crucial for successful work of Drug abuse and road safety activity of the PG. Too many young people are still needlessly killed or injured as a result of consuming alcohol and other drugs and driving. Quicker progress also could be made if more funding is provided for this increasingly important multi disciplinary field. We have to invest more in knowledge be it in research, innovation or education. And PG have the tools at your disposal. Now is the time to act.

Plateforme Justice Pénale

M. Claude Gillard

Belgique

Au cours de ce programme de travail, la plate-forme « justice pénale » a abordé un thème novateur et multidisciplinaire. Les sessions de cette plate-forme se sont en effet concentrées sur l'approche partenariale pour résoudre les problèmes découlant des zones de toxicomanie de rue.

La synthèse que je vais vous présenter de ces travaux est basée sur les conclusions de Johnny CONNOLLY d'Irlande lors de la conférence de Turku dont la Présidence finlandaise de l'Union européenne vous parlera après mon bref exposé.

Entre 2004 et 2006, la plate-forme s'est réunie 5 fois. Les présentations ont porté sur l'expérience acquise dans plus de 30 villes appartenant à onze pays.

L'échelle et la nature des problèmes associés aux zones de toxicomanie de rue varient selon les lieux. Cependant, un consensus se dégage pour considérer que la complexité du problème exige des réponses multidimensionnelles mises en œuvre dans le cadre d'un partenariat entre toutes les parties concernées.

Le phénomène de zones de toxicomanie de rue peut être défini comme des endroits où les toxicomanes se regroupent et se rencontrent, achètent et consomment parfois de la drogue en public. Des problèmes y sont naturellement associés comme la violence, la prostitution de rue, la consommation de drogues en public et l'abandon de déchets sur les lieux de consommation tels que des seringues usagées. Ces problèmes génèrent donc de la criminalité, des troubles de l'ordre public et des aspects de santé.

Un débat a été mené sur la manière la plus appropriée d'intervenir et de répondre à ces phénomènes.

Un juste équilibre doit être trouvé entre le bien-être en général, la sécurité de la communauté au sens le plus large et la santé des toxicomanes.

Ces interventions nécessitent une réflexion stratégique, une analyse approfondie des problèmes, une planification à long terme et un partenariat qui s'appuie sur une collaboration entre les services sanitaires, sociaux, policiers et judiciaires.

D'une manière plus précise, les réunions ont porté sur les thèmes suivants :

- Comment les « zones de toxicomanie de rue » et les nuisances qu'elles produisent sont-elles définies et ressenties dans différents pays ?
- Aperçu comparatif des différentes réponses.
- Quelles mesures pratiques pourraient être adoptées pour mettre en place un partenariat efficace entre les différentes parties prenantes en vue d'apporter des réponses aux problèmes posés par la toxicomanie ?
- Comment surmonter les obstacles que rencontrent de tels partenariats ?
- Identification des pratiques recommandées, concernant notamment la formation des parties prenantes à une approche partenariale.

Les réponses spécifiques varient entre les pays selon leur approche nationale tant juridique que culturelle. Cependant, malgré ces différences, un certain nombre de pratiques et de principes communs peuvent être dégagés.

La plate-forme a tenté d'identifier les pratiques qui permettent une approche partenariale efficace qui associe la répression et une certaine forme de tolérance.

En effet, les réponses reposant exclusivement sur l'application de la loi et la répression sont limitées. Il est indispensable d'y associer l'offre de prestations sociales et de soins.

Parmi les acteurs concernés, on peut citer :

- la police et les autorités judiciaires dont les services de probation ;
- les communautés locales ;
- les services de santé ;
- les services sociaux ;
- les services publics (ex : transports publics) ;
- les pharmacies ;
- service de la jeunesse.

Les partenariats peuvent être structurés et inscrits dans la loi. Ils peuvent également être établis de manière informelle. En tout état de cause, ils doivent permettre un échange efficace d'informations en dépit d'un devoir de confidentialité des différents partenaires.

Cela permet de renforcer la compréhension mutuelle et les relations entre les organismes.

L'adoption d'un plan d'action reposant sur des objectifs spécifiques et des systèmes de coordination efficaces est également importante.

La communication entre les organismes et les résidents locaux ne doit pas non plus être négligée. Par exemple la création de centres de traitement et de prise en charge de toxicomanes près des lieux d'habitations constitue une question délicate. Les médias ont naturellement un rôle à jouer dans la stratégie de communication.

Les actions nécessitent de disposer de données précises et actualisées sur la nature des problèmes et des besoins.

Les mesures prises peuvent être multiples et variées :

- réduction des risques ;
- mesures administratives telles que les amendes pour incivilité ;
- ordonnances des tribunaux interdisant de fréquenter certains quartiers ou obligeant de suivre un traitement ;
- expulsion de logements sociaux de résidents ayant un comportement antisocial ;
- collecte des aiguilles et information du public des risques encourus.

Dans tous les cas, les réponses doivent être complémentaires afin d'avoir un effet durable.

Pour garantir cet effet durable, les travaux ont dégagé un certain nombre de lignes directrices de pratiques recommandées dans les domaines suivants :

- analyse des problèmes et planification ;
- structures et coordination ;
- communication ;
- confiance entre partenaires et résolution des conflits ;
- statut du partenariat ;
- formation et éducation.

Le travail de partenariat doit tenir compte des particularités locales. Il est un apprentissage continu et selon les villes concernées est à un stade différent de développement.

En conclusion, Monsieur le Président, Mesdames, Messieurs, la plate-forme justice pénale a eu un examen exhaustif très complet des pratiques portant sur ce problème et les réponses qui peuvent y être apportées.

Je vous remercie.

Finnish European Union Presidency

Dr Tapani Sarvanti

Ministerial Adviser

Ministry of Social Affairs and Health

Chairman of the Horizontal Drugs Group, EU

Thank You Mr Chairman, thank you Bob for giving me the floor!

During our Presidency of the European Union, Finland has stressed the importance of the cooperation with European Institutions. The Pompidou Group has supported substantially Finland when we have prepared our Presidency in the Horizontal Drugs Group. Especially the role of the Criminal Justice Platform has been important. We highly appreciate the expertise of the Pompidou Group Secretariat and the Presidency. In our first Horizontal Drugs Group meeting in Brussels the Pompidou Group was invited to inform of its activities during its working period. The Pompidou Group was also invited to give input to Horizontal Drugs Groups discussion last week on drug related research in Europe. Mr. Chairman, I am personally convinced, that the cooperation between the European Union and the Council of Europe creates significant value for both parties and for Europe as a whole.

Thank You Mr Chairman!

Plateforme Ethique

M. Patrick Sansoy

France

Le Groupe Pompidou ayant pour mission de lutter contre l'abus et le trafic illicite des stupéfiants, c'est dans ce contexte que notre plateforme a examiné les pratiques de dépistage de drogues en milieu scolaire et en milieu du travail à l'aune des valeurs éthiques prônées par la Déclaration Universelle des Droits de l'homme.

Il ne peut à l'évidence y avoir abus de consommation de drogues (illicites, mais ceci vaut également pour l'alcool) en l'absence de toute consommation. On pourrait en déduire que, pour prévenir l'abus, sont acceptables des pratiques visant à réduire au maximum la tentation de consommer. Si on adopte une conception de l'Etat, considérée par certains comme paternaliste, selon laquelle celui-ci doit décider en lieu et place des citoyens ce qui est « bon » pour eux, il faut lui reconnaître le droit moral d'interdire la production, la commercialisation et la consommation de certaines drogues. Dans ce contexte les pratiques de dépistage pourraient se défendre, tant en milieu scolaire, qu'en milieu du travail, pour autant que ces pratiques amèneraient jeunes et adultes à ne consommer aucun stupéfiant, a fortiori à ne risquer aucun abus. Cependant, aucun travail scientifique valable ne permet de démontrer que les pratiques de dépistages empêchent la consommation, éventuellement abusive, de produits illicites.

Les membres de la plateforme constatent toutefois que cette vision de l'Etat va à l'encontre des valeurs défendues dans la Déclaration Universelle des droits de l'homme et dans la Convention de sauvegarde des Droits de l'Homme et des Libertés fondamentales, qui inspirent les règles morales et juridiques de nos démocraties Européennes pluralistes. Celles-ci mettent en avant le respect de la vie privée, de la liberté individuelle et de la dignité de la personne humaine. Pour que chaque citoyen puisse exercer son autonomie à bon escient, il doit être capable d'opérer des choix en toute connaissance de cause. S'il est postulé implicitement pour l'éthique du « droit à l'autonomie » que chaque adulte est capable de faire les bons choix pour lui, il n'en va pas de même pour les enfants. Il est donc indispensable que l'éducation qui leur est donnée vise leur plein épanouissement et leur permette de décider le plus rapidement possible, avec discernement, d'opter pour tel ou tel comportement.

Dans cette optique, le rôle de l'Etat se limiterait à assurer cette éducation pour tous, à informer jeunes et adultes sur les risques qu'ils prennent pour eux, en adoptant tel comportement plutôt que tel autre, ainsi qu'à mettre en place l'aide qui convient en cas de dérapage de certains. Les interdits juridiques ne devraient concerner que les nuisances que des tiers pourraient subir.

En pratique, la plateforme constate que dans les différents pays Européens, et ce pour des raisons diverses, les politiques en matière de drogues ne sont pas univoques. Si tous les pays Européens ont signé les Conventions internationales et répriment le trafic de stupéfiants, certains tolèrent la consommation privée de produits illicites et préconisent des politiques de réduction des dommages alors que d'autres répriment toute consommation, soit pour des raisons purement morales, soit pour des raisons politiques ou économiques. Certains pays Européens craignent effectivement qu'une politique de tolérance à l'égard des consommateurs provoque une explosion de la demande d'aide par un nombre croissant d'usagers problématiques et considèrent qu'ils ne disposent pas des moyens pour y faire face.

La plateforme constate nonobstant que quels que soient les efforts réalisés par certains gouvernements Européens pour lutter contre le trafic de drogues illégales, quelles que soient les législations et les pratiques en la matière, les drogues sont disponibles sur les marchés clandestins dans tous les pays d'Europe.

Plusieurs études épidémiologiques démontrent par ailleurs que la consommation de drogues licites et illicites est relativement répandue parmi les jeunes en Europe et ce, quelles que soient les politiques à cet égard menées par les gouvernements. Ces consommations restent heureusement le plus fréquemment récréatives.

1. Dépistage scolaire

Si les consommations récréatives de drogues n'inquiètent pas nécessairement tous les parents, certains étant également consommateurs récréatifs ou l'ayant été, elles font paniquer d'autres. Plusieurs écoles désirent donc se profiler comme étant « des écoles sans drogues » voulant ainsi rassurer les parents des élèves qui leur sont confiés de l'absence de risques de « contamination » de leur enfant par d'éventuels consommateurs de drogues. Elles ont tendance à pratiquer le dépistage de drogues afin, soit d'exclure les consommateurs de l'école et d'éviter ainsi la « contamination » d'autres élèves, soit d'inciter les élèves à arrêter ces consommations, le cas échéant en les motivant à chercher de l'aide professionnelle.

Par ailleurs, plusieurs pays Européens sont confrontés à des problèmes dans l'enseignement. Si certains troubles du comportement des élèves et dans certains cas le décrochage scolaire s'accompagnent de consommations, parfois abusives, de drogues licites ou illicites, il n'est pas démontré pour autant que c'est la consommation de ces produits qui a provoqué l'inaptitude scolaire ou si au contraire c'est l'inadéquation du jeune au système scolaire qui a entraîné une consommation abusive de drogues. Il n'empêche qu'au sein de certains établissements scolaires, il existe une tendance à attribuer l'inaptitude des élèves à « la drogue » plutôt qu'à la crise de la pédagogie ou à des problèmes de société. Il s'en suit que ces établissements ont tendance à faire la chasse aux consommateurs de drogues, éventuellement par des pratiques de dépistage.

Les membres de la plateforme éthique considèrent qu'il est réducteur d'attribuer l'ensemble des problèmes qui peuvent se manifester chez des jeunes scolarisés à leurs consommations de drogues et rappellent qu'il n'existe aucune preuve scientifique de l'efficacité des tests de dépistage comme méthode de prévention de l'usage et de l'abus de drogue (Joseph Rowntree Foundation, « Random drug-testing of schoolchildren, febr. 2005). Ils pensent qu'il y a avant tout lieu de s'interroger sur l'adéquation de l'enseignement, voire l'adéquation de la société à l'égard des jeunes. Leurs droits de l'enfant sont-ils assurés, nos sociétés leur apportent-elles des perspectives qui les incitent à s'instruire et à se construire ?

S'il semble plus que souhaitable aux membres de la plateforme que les enseignants se soucient de l'état de santé, voire de l'état de bien-être de leurs élèves, il leur paraît évident que c'est en privilégiant le dialogue avec eux, et non pas par le dépistage qu'ils pourront aider des élèves qui sont en difficulté. Bien souvent, il y a un rapport entre consommation de drogues, voire consommation abusive de drogues et élève en difficultés. Comme nous le disions ci-dessus, ce rapport n'est pourtant pas univoque et constater la présence d'un métabolite urinaire de stupéfiant chez un élève ne permet pas pour autant de comprendre ses problèmes.

Lorsqu'un élève est en détresse mais refuse toute aide, il y a lieu de contacter ses parents ou tuteurs et de voir avec eux comment l'aider. Si l'établissement scolaire considère que l'état de l'élève met ses condisciples en danger, il y a lieu de demander directement l'intervention d'un professionnel de la santé. Celui-ci est bien évidemment tenu à respecter la confidentialité de ce qui lui sera communiqué ou de ce qu'il découvrira à l'égard de tous tiers, y compris à l'égard des parents ou des tuteurs de l'élève, le cas échéant.

2. Dépistage en milieu professionnel

S'il est louable que des employeurs ou des collègues s'inquiètent du mal-être d'un employé, il semble également souhaitable que cette inquiétude se traduise d'abord par une recherche de dialogue avec lui, l'amenant à chercher de l'aide professionnelle, de sa propre initiative, si nécessaire.

Lorsqu'un employé, dont l'état pourrait représenter un danger pour lui-même, pour ses collègues ou pour des tiers refuse de chercher une aide professionnelle, il est indispensable de faire appel à la médecine du travail.

Il appartient au médecin du travail qui est soumis à sa déontologie professionnelle, de décider de l'inaptitude éventuelle de cet employé et de s'assurer du suivi, sans qu'il soit pour autant autorisé à communiquer son diagnostic à quelque tiers que ce soit.

S'il existe des conventions concernant le dépistage de drogues en fonction du type d'emploi, les membres de la plateforme considèrent qu'il est réducteur en matière du travail de se limiter au dépistage de drogues pour déterminer l'aptitude au travail pour des emplois à haute responsabilité, d'autres facteurs physiques et/ou psychologiques – le plus fréquemment un état de fatigue, parfois des problèmes de tensions artérielles, un processus infectieux, un état dépressif - pouvant intervenir et expliquer une diminution de l'aptitude. Ils préconisent que tous les employés qui occupent des postes à haute responsabilité soient soumis très régulièrement à des examens médicaux complets et dans certains cas, notamment pour les pilotes et les conducteurs de train, proposent de prévoir la présence d'un deuxième pilote ou conducteur.

3. Dépistage à l'embauche

B. Shahandah rappelle que « *environ 80% des mesures de dépistage de la toxicomanie sur le lieu de travail mises en œuvre sur le plan mondial interviennent dans le cadre de procédures de recrutement* ». La plateforme éthique considère que le dépistage de certaines drogues à l'embauche, et notamment du cannabis dont les métabolites restent présents durant plusieurs jours, voire plusieurs semaines, est inacceptable parce qu'il constitue une atteinte directe au respect de la vie privée et familiale, garanti par la Convention de sauvegarde et qu'il va à l'encontre de la charte sociale européenne, adoptée le 18 octobre 1961, qui précise que « *toute personne doit avoir la possibilité de gagner sa vie par un travail librement entrepris* ». Refuser d'embaucher une personne parce qu'elle aurait fumé un joint trois jours avant de se présenter à un travail est discriminatoire.

4. En conclusion

La plateforme éthique rappelle que le dépistage de drogues est intrusif et ne peut se réaliser que dans un but et contexte précis.

Elle tient par ailleurs à souligner que si la mise sur le marché de kits de dépistage s'accompagne d'intérêts commerciaux non négligeables, la fiabilité des résultats n'en est pas pour autant garantie et que l'interprétation des résultats exige une compétence particulière.

Plateforme Aéroports

M. Claude Gillard

Belgique

Le Groupe de coopération sur le contrôle antidrogue dans les aéroports est un forum établi de longue date qui poursuit un double objectif : d'une part identifier les problèmes rencontrés par les services répressifs en charge du contrôle dans les aéroports et d'autre part de développer des pratiques opérationnelles pouvant aider ces mêmes services de contrôle dans leur lutte contre le trafic international des drogues.

Outre le fait qu'il reste un des rares groupes internationaux organisé de manière structurelle, le groupe de coopération sur le contrôle antidrogue dans les aéroports a cette particularité d'être un groupe multidisciplinaire (police, douane), ce qui en fait une plate-forme quasi unique.

Ces dernières années, le groupe a multiplié les projets spécifiques et concrets visant à renforcer le degré de coopération entre les services de contrôle antidrogue. Permettez-moi de citer quelques unes des réalisations les plus récentes.

- Face à la menace classique que représente le trafic de drogues au moyen de passeurs humains ou dans les biens transportés, il est une menace plus discrète : celle que représente la complicité des employés ayant certaines facilités d'accès aux terrains d'aviation. Il ne s'agit pas uniquement du personnel ayant en charge la manutention des bagages mais aussi de personnel en charge d'approvisionner les avions en carburant, en nourriture ou d'en assurer le nettoyage voire le pilotage. Cette menace plus insidieuse est baptisée AIRPORTCRIME.

Avec l'appui du programme AGIS de l'union européenne, le groupe a conduit un projet visant à :

- sensibiliser les services répressifs à cette criminalité,
- établir un système d'information et de communication,
- évaluer les niveaux de criminalité,
- informer des modus operandi.

Ce projet a concrètement abouti à l'établissement d'un schéma directeur de l'évaluation de la menace (airportcrime risk register), schéma utilisable et utilisé dans différents pays.

- Le Groupe a également organisé des réunions ad hoc consacrées aux nouvelles technologies utilisées dans les aéroports européens pour la détection de la drogue et pour l'échange d'informations.
- Je terminerai cette liste non exhaustive des réalisations en évoquant le besoin d'un profilage systématique des passagers et du fret aérien. Ce profilage repose à la fois sur la sélection judicieuse de vols à risques et sur la sélection des passeurs potentiels au sein des passagers, que ce soit par l'accès aux données dont disposent les compagnies aériennes ou bien encore par l'observation du comportement des passagers.

Pour être efficaces, ces actions doivent reposer sur les données les plus récentes. Dans l'attente d'un système plus performant encore d'échange rapide des informations, le groupe a développé des supports de transmission de l'information grâce auxquels les saisies faites dans un aéroport sont, dans les délais les plus brefs, communiquées aux autres partenaires.

Outre la mise au point de réponse à des problèmes nouvellement mis en évidence, le groupe a tenu à assurer la mise à jour des outils développés par le passé.

Le groupe a ainsi mis à jour :

- le « Manuel de contrôle des passagers »,
- celui sur « les mesures de contrôle dans l'aviation générale »,

- « l'Annuaire des responsables des services de contrôle des stupéfiants dans les aéroports européens
- celui des « Officiers de contact en matière d'Aviation générale ».

Malgré les résultats obtenus durant ces trois dernières années il reste quelques éléments clé à réaliser pour accroître encore l'efficacité de la lutte contre le trafic de drogues dans les aéroports. Le caractère multidisciplinaire du groupe doit ainsi être conservé et (re)dynamisé. Il nous faut garantir une plus grande implication des unités en charge du contrôle aux frontières, de même que celle des organisations internationales tel Europol ou Interpol.

La participation effective des responsables travaillant dans les aéroports aux réunions du groupe est indispensable pour assurer le caractère opérationnel des travaux.

Il faudra immanquablement assurer une plus grande cohésion entre les concepts de sécurité aérienne et de lutte contre la criminalité. Les drogues ne sont, aujourd'hui, pas reprises sur la liste des produits prohibés dans le cadre de la sécurité aérienne. Les enquêtes de sécurité pour l'octroi des autorisations d'accès aux pistes ne tiennent qu'insuffisamment compte du passé criminel des demandeurs.

Permettez-moi de terminer ce rapide bilan des travaux du groupe de coopération sur le contrôle antidroque dans les aéroports sur une note positive. Conscient que son efficacité passera par une meilleure coordination et une plus grande synergie avec les autres institutions internationales, le groupe a plaidé auprès des correspondants permanents pour la mise en place d'un comité de coordination. Ce comité de coordination a pour mission de veiller au suivi des recommandations formulées par les participants lors des réunions annuelles, participant ainsi à une plus grande efficacité des travaux du groupe. Ce comité a d'autre part pour objectif de mieux coordonner les travaux du groupe avec ceux des autres institutions, contribuant ainsi à une plus grande visibilité des travaux du Groupe Pompidou mais aussi à davantage d'efficacité.

Research Platform

Mr Richard Muscat

Malta

Mr President, Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am here representing my colleagues of the Research Platform and I thus first and foremost would like to thank them all for their valid contributions that have resulted in the significant output of the platform in the form of the eight publications. I would also like to thank Mr. Ruud Bless who has acted as technical adviser to the platform as well as Ms Florence Mabileau who has organised all our meetings and proceedings of the platform and last but not least Sara Whomsley who is responsible for all the colorful artistic cover designs of our publications.

Following your deliberations at the last Ministerial Conference in Dublin, it was decided that the platform shifts its focus from data collection to how to better use the research output in policy and practice. In light of this, our first meeting resulted in a publication that actually looked at what we have been doing 'the lessons learned and the challenges ahead' and provided us with our mission statement of what we needed to address in this past three year work programme. Moreover, the Research Platform's prime role now is to support better the use of research evidence in policy and practice thus facilitating the development of evidence-based policy. This now needs to be further strengthened in our work programme, 2007-2010.

The first project and publication that relates directly to the new focus, is that on the use of treatment demand data in policy and practice. Since treatment demand data provides information on the number of people coming forward for treatment and this particular indicator had been developed by the Pompidou Group and dates back to 1990. This in itself appeared to be the ideal starting point to test whether such information had been used in policy and practice per se. The main point that emerges from this project and is made explicit in the publication is that treatment data has been used to a limited extent in both policy and practice in a number of countries.

A second project and resulting publication looks at the way the evidence which emanates from collecting information from school surveys has been applied in policy.

In the first instant we examined whether it is possible to make better use of the information collected to provide a more in depth look at possible risk factors for substance use as well as how such information may be used in policy. We use as an example the French cannabis campaign in which this evidence was used to produce a media campaign in an attempt to reduce the use of cannabis in youth.

On a more research oriented level we also asked the question of what the different sectors of research, that is biomedical, psychological and social are actually doing. The reason for posing such a question was that the answers should provide for policy makers and practitioners the latest developments in each of three fields that directly relate to the phenomenon of drug use. Three publications have resulted from these efforts.

The first publication compiled in association with ESSD, looks at what is topical in drug research in the social drug field and it appears that funding for such projects has been reduced and yet it is still pertinent to ask the question why people use drugs in the first place.

The second one asks what is the key issue in the psychological field and main finding relates to an important determinant factor for drug use, namely that of expectancies. In effect, it is what you expect to gain from using a particular drug that may have important implications for trying drugs in the first place.

The final publication in this mini series, covered biomedical research in the drug field and it shows that there is a better understanding of the influence of genetics on drug use and what may be the predisposing factors that may lead to drug use.

The next project is that related to the ESPAD, in which the Pompidou Group was instrumental in launching back in the early 90's. Our activities within this project now relate to support for individuals to join the research network as well as attend the seminars that facilitate the collection and collation of information in the different countries. In addition, we also play a role in editing of the international report that is released following the conduct of the study which is based on a four year cycle. To date three international reports have been released which provide comparisons and trends between and within countries participating in the 1995, 1999 and 2003 studies. Consequently, the next survey is due in 2007 so a number of people will now attend the preparatory meetings to help them actually conduct the survey.

Finally, one of the things that arose during this work programme was to find a way through which one has information on who is doing what in drug research. In line with this request we propose to launch a pilot project, an on-line drug register, this coming January 2007. This implies that anyone who is doing any research in the drug field will be able to log-in on-line, put in his/her project, provide information on the institution at where the research is conducted, the funds available for the project provided by whom. It will be accessible to all. It thus will provide information on the current research projects going on in different countries and who is funding what. It is also envisaged that it will provide the necessary avenue through which researchers are able to select required partners for example with EU framework projects and the like. This hopefully, will come on-line in the first month of 2007 and then will be evaluated in the second quarter of 2007 and then depending on the outcome it will be altered accordingly.

The bridging role that the Pompidou Group has developed so well over the past years can now be seen to be in operation in the Mediterranean Region. It is not only just a transfer of knowledge to other countries within the group but further a-field and the added bonus is that it also vice-versa as well. We have been pretty active in the Mediterranean Region and I am pleased that our colleagues from Morocco and Algeria are here with us today which is a first for the Pompidou Group. Moreover, the MedNET initiative as it is come to be known, first took it's roots following a conference in Malta in 1999 and since then a number of activities have taken place in the region such as school survey's in Morocco, Algeria and Libya which has shown that it is feasible to conduct such activities in these particular countries and exchange information.

From the above, it would appear that we have actually as a platform moved away from what we normally did before, that is collection and collation of information, to inquire on the better use of research in policy and practice without forgetting the other thing that the Pompidou Group does well, the bridging role.

Publications:

1. Connecting research, policy and practice – Lessons learned, challenges ahead – Proceedings, Strategic conference, Strasbourg, 6 – 7 April 2004 [ISBN 92-871-5535-6].
2. Drugs and drug dependence: linking research, policy and practice – Lessons learned, challenges ahead – Background paper by Richard HARTNOLL, Strategic conference, Strasbourg, 6-7 April 2004 [ISBN 92-871-5490-2].
3. Drug treatment demand data – Influence on policy and practice, by Hamish SINCLAIR [ISBN 10:92-871-6086-4/ISBN 13:978-92-871-6086-7], October 2006.
4. Research on drugs and drug policy from a European perspective, - Selected readings from the 15th International Conference of the European Society for Social Drug research (ESDD), [ISBN 3-89967-270-4 5 (Europe) / ISBN 1-59326-078-4 (USA)], 2005 (to order from: Pabst Science Publishers, <http://www.pabst.publishers.de>)
5. Psychological drug research: current themes and future developments, by Jorge NEGREIROS [ISBN-10:92-871-6032-5/ISBN-13:978-6032-4], September 2006
6. Biomedical research in the drugs field, by Richard MUSCAT [ISBN-10 :92-871-6017-1/ISBN-13 :978-92-871-6017-1], July 2006.
7. The ESPAD Report 2003: Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Students in 35 European Countries, November 2004 – Joint publication Pompidou Group / CAN [ISBN 91-7278-103-3], to order from CAN - The Swedish Council for Information on Alcohol and other Drugs, fax : +46 8 10 46 41 or e-mail : barbro.andersson@can.se
8. Validity and reliability of school surveys based on the European ESPAD methodology in Algeria, Libya and Morocco (MedSPAD pilot School survey project), by Ruud BLESS and Richard MUSCAT, [P-PG/Res-Med(2004)2].

Malta

Honorable Mrs Dolores Cristina Minister for the Family and Social Solidarity

Mr Chairman, Ministers, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I was present at the Ministerial Conference of the Pompidou Group in Dublin in October 2003. The remit we provided the Group then was one in which the work programme was altered radically from previous years. The main objective was that the Pompidou Group should better facilitate the exchange of experience, in particular to the triangulation of policy, science and practice. In order to do this it was suggested that platforms be organised in the fields of Prevention, Treatment, Criminal justice, Ethics, Research, and Airports and Aviation that would provide valid and up to date material for the Permanent Correspondents to discuss in their twice yearly meetings. In addition, the outcomes of such discussions should then be made available to all in the form of publications of the said group.

With hindsight, this was ambitious, to say the least, in that we asked you to reform your working practices in the space of three years. Moreover, we asked you to audit and monitor the Group's activities to see whether such a request was working as anticipated and, if not, to alter it.

This afternoon has an answer - that is to say, to a major extent the introduction of the new working practices has been a success. The output of all the Platforms from which we have heard today is testimony to this.

I would like to dwell on the functions and output or activities of the Research Platform. The Research Platform, which functioned previously as the Epidemiology Group, has been responsible for the development of indicators to assess the drug problem throughout the member states of the Group. If one can measure success, then this previous platform/group has truly been successful in that it has given rise in part to what is now known as the EMCDDA – European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction. The yearly report, as you are all aware, was released in Brussels only last week. Thus, of all the platforms, it was the research platform that had to re-orientate itself to the new mission, knowing that the previous Group had such success.

As a start, the output from the platform would seem to suggest that they are on the right lines as I feel it is imperative for both policy and practice that scientific information is made available in a format that aids the politician in assembling policies that have a scientific base; and this applies too for the practitioner and the good of his patient.

The triangulation between policy, science and practice is no mean feat but, if we are to achieve a better understanding between all the proponents, then there has to be some forum in which such issues are taken on board. The Pompidou Group seems to me to be the ideal forum in which such discussions may take place but it is imperative that the outcomes of these should be made available to us politicians at least but also to the practitioners. I would hope that, in the next work programme, this suggestion is taken up and I look forward to seeing some communication on the outcome of the discussions of the Permanent Correspondents on at least a yearly basis.

The last time I talked at the Ministerial Conference in Dublin, I congratulated the Group on the way it provides the means through which know-how is exchanged between the member countries and, most notably, those further a field in particular the ones that border mainland Europe. Malta together with the Pompidou Group has provided the means through which activities in the Mediterranean may be fostered amongst countries bordering the southern basin of the Mediterranean. In 1999 Malta hosted the first Mediterranean Conference on drug issues to ascertain whether it was possible to work together, and this has resulted in further meetings which have taken place on a yearly basis on average. A school survey based on the one developed by the Pompidou Group, known as the ESPAD, has now been transformed with members from Algeria, and Morocco to the context under

which it was conducted and named MedSPAD. The delegations from Algeria and Morocco are here with us today to give further support to the Med Network which now has the added impetus of the French/Dutch input for the activities next year.

I would like to suggest that Malta can further provide the location through which all counterparts may come to discuss and engage in useful exchanges if these were more formalised. This may take the form of a Regional Office of the Pompidou Group, Council of Europe, where we may provide the facilities and the Pompidou Group the operating expenses to sustain the activities of the Med Network organised by the Regional Office. This would be a further step in our commitment to our undertakings within the Pompidou Group and our involvement in the Mediterranean region.

Presentation of the Mediterranean Network

Mr Christopher Luckett

Executive Secretary of the Pompidou Group

Whilst the MedSPAD school survey experiment just presented has proved a very successful and focused project, it was at origin only one of a number of potentially worthwhile cooperation areas identified by the Pompidou Group's Mediterranean regional conference for drug service professionals initiated and hosted by the Maltese government in 1999. Developments since then in the drug abuse and trafficking situation and in the complex flows of persons in and between North Africa and Europe have only served to heighten the interest in drug policy cooperation across the Mediterranean basin.

Building on this observation, the Franco-Dutch High-level Cooperation Group on drug issues proposed in May 2005 to carry out a feasibility study for a cooperation mechanism to share information and experience in the drug abuse field between field-workers, policy-makers and researchers; the ultimate aim being to improve policy implementation both in North Africa and in Europe with special emphasis on better awareness of the impact of cultural factors on effective intervention strategies.

Exploratory missions to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia were carried out by Dutch and French experts early in 2006 with support from the Dutch Foreign Affairs and Health ministries and the French Interministerial Mission for the Fight against Drugs and Addictions making use in particular of existing Pompidou Group professional contacts. The results were assessed at a conference for all parties in Amsterdam in May 2006.

This conference demonstrated the common interest for and the feasibility of such a network. The priority areas identified included:

- Epidemiological observation and research
- General and specific prevention
- Alternatives to custodial sanctions and measures for drug users in prison
- The use of risk reduction instruments
- Drug-related issues in general public health and mental health
- Social and cultural issues concerning migrants in Europe and the problems attaching to migrants returning regularly to their countries of origin, and
- Professional training.

The need to keep the network flexible was stressed and the Pompidou Group was asked to take over the main administrative and organisational tasks. In the development phase to end 2007, a conference addressing one or other of these issues is foreseen in each of the Maghreb countries and the necessary contacts are already in place in Algeria and Morocco.

Taking advantage of the state of progress in the Algerian MedSPAD project, the first conference will now be held in Algiers on 4-5 December 2006 with the theme of "the role of research in the elaboration of policy in the drugs field". The Pompidou Group wishes to thank the Algerian Office National de Lutte Contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie for its very active support in this initiative. In addition to over 100 Algerian participants and the European experts delegates are expected from Morocco and Tunisia, but also from Lebanon and Jordan and, thanks to cooperation with the UNODC regional office, lead investigators from school survey projects in Burkina-Faso, Senegal and Togo who are interested in adopting MedSPAD methodologies.

The MedNet project is thus showing great promise and I very much hope that other European countries will consider possible involvement.

Algérie

M. Abdelmalek Sayah

**Directeur général de l'Office National de Lutte
contre la Drogue et la Toxicomanie**

Monsieur le Président du Groupe Pompidou, Messieurs les Ministres, Distingués délégués,
Mesdames et Messieurs,

Il m'est particulièrement agréable de saluer votre auguste Assemblée et d'exprimer les vifs remerciements de l'Algérie au Groupe Pompidou qui a bien voulu inviter mon gouvernement à prendre part aux travaux de la Conférence ministérielle 2006 du Groupe Pompidou.

Personnellement, je ressens un honneur et un réel plaisir d'assister à cette rencontre de haut niveau devant traiter d'un sujet oh combien sensible et préoccupant pour nos pays qui partagent non seulement l'histoire et l'espace géographique mais aussi les mêmes préoccupations et les mêmes aspirations pour un avenir meilleur au profit de nos peuples.

L'Algérie est consciente du fait que le fléau de la drogue ne peut en aucun cas être éradiqué sans une coopération étroite et une concertation permanente entre nos Etats, dans un esprit de partenariat et de partage des problèmes, des inquiétudes et des ambitions.

Il n'y a pas de doute que la mondialisation en dépit de ses aspects positifs évidents, a des effets négatifs aussi bien pour les pays du Sud que pour ceux du Nord. Il est clair que l'accroissement du flux d'échanges multiformes au sein de l'espace Euro-Méditerranéen peut être un facteur favorisant le trafic de drogue et les autres formes de criminalité transfrontalières liées à la drogue. Ceci nous interpelle et nous impose une démarche commune fondée sur la coopération, l'échange d'informations et d'expériences et l'entraide.

C'est l'occasion pour mon pays de réaffirmer sa satisfaction quant à la création du réseau Euro-Méditerranéen de lutte contre la drogue. Il me plait ici de réitérer l'engagement de l'Algérie de ne ménager aucun effort dans sa contribution pour faire de ce réseau un instrument efficace en mesure de concrétiser nos ambitions communes.

A ce propos, la deuxième réunion du réseau qui se tiendra à Alger en marge des travaux de la conférence sur le rôle de la recherche pour l'élaboration des politiques de drogue constituera incontestablement une étape importante pour la concrétisation des actions communes qui seront inscrites au programme du réseau pour l'année 2007.

Je ne saurais terminer mon propos sans renouveler notre gratitude au Groupe Pompidou et à l'initiative Franco-Néerlandaise, pour la création de ce réseau auquel nous souhaitons plein succès, tout en émettant le vœu de le voir s'élargir aux autres pays Euro-Méditerranéens.

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

Maroc

M. Omar Chiban Directeur de Cabinet Ministère de la Santé

Monsieur le Président,
Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,
Madame la Secrétaire Générale Adjointe du Conseil de l'Europe,
Mesdames et Messieurs les Chefs de Délégations et Délégués,

Je voudrais tout d'abord vous transmettre les Salutations de Monsieur le Ministre de la Santé du Royaume du Maroc, Dr. Mohamed Cheikh Biadillah qui aurait voulu être parmi vous s'il n'avait pas été empêché par des exigences liées à son activité domestique.

La Délégation du Maroc vous remercie pour nous avoir invité à participer à cette importante réunion axée sur l'évaluation du Programme d'Action 2002-2006 et sur l'adoption du Programme d'Action pour les années à venir.

Les documents que vous nous avez remis sont d'une qualité exceptionnelle et permettent à chacun de se familiariser avec les méthodes et les outils d'élaboration des programmes de lutte contre l'usage des drogues.

Dans ce cadre, mon collègue Pr. Jalal Toufik et moi-même félicitons le Président et les membres du Secrétariat qui ont veillé à la mise à disposition de ces documents facilitant ainsi la conduite des débats sur les questions inscrites à l'Ordre du Jour.

Nous saisissons également l'occasion pour féliciter les chefs de la délégation de Pologne et celui de l'Espagne pour leur élection respectivement aux postes de Président et Vice Président du Groupe Pompidou.

Nous sommes convaincus que sous leur mandat le Groupe Pompidou continuera de focaliser et de promouvoir les stratégies de lutte contre l'usage des drogues dans l'espace Europe –Méditerranéen.

Au Royaume du Maroc, nous sommes pleinement engagés dans un Programme National de Lutte Contre les Drogues en agissant notamment sur l'offre tout autant que sur les divers aspects qui déterminent la demande.

Nous sommes également très impliqués dans le domaine de « **la réduction des risques** » et menons des actions qui intègrent la spécificité des populations cibles, la complexité de la problématique et les aspects en relation avec l'éthique et les droits des personnes.

Comme vous le savez nos relations de coopération avec le Groupe Pompidou remontent à plusieurs années notamment à travers la réalisation de l'Enquête MedSPAD et sommes déterminés à les renforcer et à les consolider dans un cadre plus approprié et formalisé.

Les enseignements tirés de vos expériences nationales, les succès et les échecs qui ont été enregistrés sont pour nous d'un grand apport pour mieux conduire nos actions dans le cadre de notre Stratégie Nationale en la matière.

A cet égard, nous pensons essentiellement à l'édification de Réseaux Nord-Sud et Sud-Sud à travers lesquels l'expertise peut être échangée, les stages de formation pour les professionnels peuvent être

organisés et les meilleures méthodes d'approche et de mises en œuvre pour appréhender globalement toutes les dimensions de ce fléau sont initiées.

Les axes de coopération dans l'espace méditerranéen peuvent être envisagés dans les directions qui englobent :

- 1) La promotion et la formalisation des relations entre les experts et les professionnels des deux rives et entre ceux de pays de la rive Sud.
- 2) La mise en place de programmes de prévention, de traitement et de recherche en partenariat Nord Sud.
- 3) La mise à profit, en Europe, de l'expertise des professionnels du Sud en ce qui concerne la prise en charge des communautés d'origine maghrébine vivant en Europe.

M. le Président,

Mon collègue et moi réitérons plein succès à vos travaux et restons attentifs quant aux recommandations pratiques qui découleront de la mise en œuvre de la Déclaration de Politique que vous allez adopter.

Merci de votre attention.

**General discussion
of the results and signals**

**Discussion générale
sur les résultats et les signaux**

Belgique

M. Bernard Vandenbosch Inspecteur Chef de Service Correspondant Permanent

Monsieur le Président,
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Puisque la parole m'est donnée au nom du Gouvernement belge, j'aimerais saisir cette occasion pour remercier la présidence néerlandaise pour avoir pu mener à bien la présidence du Groupe Pompidou et pour avoir voulu insuffler une dynamique nouvelle dans son fonctionnement. Cependant dynamiser ne signifie pas toujours brûler les étapes.

Ainsi la Belgique a demandé à plusieurs reprises de soumettre tant les projets de programmes de travail que les projets de signaux recueillis au sein des plates-formes à discussion et analyse au sein de la réunion des Correspondants Permanents mais malheureusement cette démarche n'a pas pu être réalisée pleinement ce que mon pays déplore.

De même les procédures proposées et prévues dans les différents documents pour l'insertion par exemple de nouvelles activités ne semblent pas toujours des plus claires.

Ces points peuvent certainement faire l'objet d'améliorations dans le futur afin de restaurer pratiquement la réunion des Correspondants Permanents dans son rôle initial soit de discuter, prendre connaissance et analyser la production et les activités du Groupe.

Par ailleurs il me revient que même au niveau de certaines plates-formes les experts n'ont pas pu prendre connaissance des dernières versions destinées à la publication et que la publication promise n'a pas été imprimée dans les délais convenus.

Quelle valeur devons-nous accorder à ces publications si elles ne respectent ni les délais, ni l'avis des experts qu'elles sont censées défendre?

Une plus grande précision entourant les méthodes de travail, l'acceptation des documents destinés à publication par les experts et le respect du calendrier doivent être considérés comme priorité à l'avenir pour l'ensemble des plates-formes.

Au niveau du programme des activités, mon pays souhaite réitérer son souci d'éviter les duplications d'activités au sein des enceintes internationales et plaide pour une collaboration et une complémentarité et engage donc le Secrétariat à assurer tous les contacts nécessaires avec les instances compétentes notamment celles de l'Union Européenne et des Nations unies.

Une extension des activités liées à la poly-toxicomanie et à l'alcool serait également applaudie par les représentants belges dans le nouveau programme de travail proposé.

Pour terminer, la Belgique voudrait féliciter la Pologne pour avoir accepté la Présidence et lui souhaite les meilleurs vœux de succès

Denmark

Mr Mogens Jorgensen Head of Division Ministry of Interior and Health Permanent Correspondent

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Both the introductions by the Permanent Correspondents who have served as Platform Coordinators and the *Summary Report on the Results of the 2004-2006 Work Programme* have to be commended for not only focusing on the goals achieved. The introductions and the report are also pointing the way ahead. We have been provided with interesting results and important observations.

Mr Chairman, in the light of the observations made in the *Summary Report*, the Danish delegation would like to make a few remarks about being realistic when setting goals and about being experimental when developing measures to achieve these goals.

When we are setting goals, it is evident that elimination of drug abuse is a desirable goal. But from a realistic point of view, it is also an unattainable goal. Unlike elimination, reduction of the drug problem is an attainable goal. And being realistic, even the ability to maintain the drug problem at a low or moderate level has to be regarded positively considering the complex challenges that we face. And in addition, it has to be born in mind that at no time unlimited resources have been available for the efforts to meet these challenges in any country.

Secondly, Mr Chairman, when we are developing measures to achieve the goals that we have set, we have to be willing to take an experimental approach in order to find new solutions that are – as it has been so well put in the *Summary Report* – in accordance with the international drug control system as enshrined in the UN Conventions. The principles of these conventions have – as stated in the *Draft Political Declaration* – to be taken into account when developing new measures whether the development takes place nationally or internationally – for instance as a part of the many activities of the Pompidou Group. In particular, the basic obligation to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes all production, manufacture, distribution of, trade in, use and possession of drugs still seems to be of the utmost relevance and importance.

The Danish delegation would like to conclude by thanking the outgoing Dutch Presidency – Minister Hans Hoogervorst as well as the Chairman of the Permanent Correspondents, Mr Bob Keizer – for all the Presidency's efforts during the last three years and for your true engagement in the evaluation and the redefinition of the organization and work of the Pompidou Group.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Session 3

**Political declaration and
work programme**

**Déclaration politique et
programme de travail**

Germany

Mrs Sabine Bätzing **Member of the Bundestag** **National Drug Coordinator**

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I want to take up the last point of the Political Declaration which says:

"we reaffirm the necessity for the Pompidou Group to work with other international organizations in order to enhance the effectiveness and quality of drug policies..."

There is no doubt that co-operation between the Pompidou Group and other international organisations is crucial in order

- to avoid duplication,
- to create complementarities,
- and to mobilise synergies.

It is obvious that there is a growing awareness of the need for more co-operation. Actually, a lot of co-operation is already taking place. But it still happens more or less by chance, depending on individual persons or on specific situations, not on a regular and systematic basis.

This is particularly true for the relationship between the Pompidou Group and the European Union. Both institutions are fundamentally different:

- They have different membership, geographical extent and legal status,
- They have different goals and political objectives,
- They have different competences,
- And they have very different working methods.

Bearing in mind all these differences, both organisations can very well complement each other, provided that each of them contributes what she knows better.

It is true that an increasing number of contacts between the Pompidou Group and the EU have taken place in recent years. The Dutch Chair of the Pompidou Group made great efforts in this direction and we are grateful for that. Now there are even common projects in the new Work Programme 2007-2010 of the Pompidou Group – as for example the establishment of an *"European network on partnerships between stakeholders at frontline level"*.

However, I would like to suggest that we consider formalising the relationship between the Pompidou Group and the EU by a bilateral agreement which should determine the modalities of their co-operation and establish a mechanism for it.

There exist examples of such agreements between the Council of Europe and the EU in other fields of activities.

Such an agreement should serve as a basis for a regular, systematic and structured co-operation between the two organisations. It would benefit to both of them and to the European drugs policy as a whole.

Thank you

Croatia

Mrs Bernardica Juretic

Head of Office for Combating Narcotic Drugs Abuse

Mr. President,
Distinguished Colleagues,

The problem of illegal drugs is one of the most serious challenges that the international community has to face today. Problems associated with narcotic drugs are alarming not only because of their terrible consequences for the health of individuals, but also because of the connection between the drugs and organized crime. This has a direct influence on the socioeconomic circumstances of countries, as well as on the safety and well being of all people, especially children and the youth. The global dimension of the drug problem can be effectively addressed only by the joint international venture. Activities focused on fight against global drug phenomena manifest themselves in common and shared responsibilities, in integrated and well-balanced approach.

In order to ensure development of effective policies to tackle drug-related problems in Europe, it is necessary to ensure partnership of key players. More specifically, to encourage Governments to implement evidence based policy as a result of collaboration between policy, science and practice at the grass-roots level. Furthermore, it is especially important to recognize diversity of national drug policies in the European ground and to provide exchange of the best practices. Therefore, the Pompidou Group should stay a firm bound, between EU and other European states giving the possibilities for their collaboration and equal participation in various initiatives. To achieve efficiency at the global level, it is necessary to harmonize activities through cooperation and coordination with other organisations.

From perspective of the Croatian Government, it is essential to here the voice of the different fields of drug policies, practitioners' experiences and the state of the art in science and research in order to generate practical solutions. Introducing practitioners' knowledge and experience into the policy making process seems the only right path that lead to success. The innovative aspect of the Pompidou Groups' work gives possibility to create different forms of responses tailored to the needs and perspective of the target groups. To summarise, the clear vision of the PG Work Programme 2007-2010 we see as the guaranty for success in the forthcoming period and will provide the full support in it's implementation.

Thank you.

Poland

Professor Zbigniew Religa Minister of Health

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The document, which was submitted to the Conference presents and confirms, in a concise and persuasive manner, the core objectives and challenges that are ahead of the Pompidou Group in the nearest future. It is particularly important to underline the value of and the need for continuing the bridging mission of the Group as a body allowing the states to participate in the discussion on the problems of drugs and drug abuse. The Declaration reaffirms the role of the Group as an institution which is open and ready to undertake discussion and to prepare the activities on the grounds of the evidence-based practice that includes both the scientific aspect and the information ensuing from the best practice.

The open nature of discussion is guaranteed by the focus placed on respect for various factors, limitations and needs of the individual countries.

The Group, acting as a forum for exchange of information between the world of politics, science and practice, constitutes a unique platform in Europe, which is open to any forms of action contributing to the development of health and safety areas which are under threat from drugs and drug abuse.

The role of the Group is not limited to facilitating the cooperation between the Member States of the Group, but extends to the cooperation between regions and organizations interested in international cooperation, sharing of knowledge and information.

The support for the evolution of the ethically-oriented attitude towards the problem of drugs, strengthening the significance of development and increasing the quality of adopted activities are crucial tasks of the Group.

The proposed Political Declaration, taking into account the outcome of the Audit Committee's report in its priorities, also points to key areas of interest by means of the adoption of the Work Programme for 2007 – 2010. These are: prevention, treatment, legal issues, research, ethics, air safety, cross-sectorial cooperation and coordination of cooperation between European institutions dealing with drug problem. The Declaration also supports the effective achievement of the objective, coordinated use of the potential, as well as human and financial resources of international organizations working in the field of drugs and drug abuse.

The key to achieving the priorities and to realize the mission of the Group is an active participation of the Member States in the Group's activities and openness to innovative approach by means of, for example, inclusion of the issues of legal and illegal substances in the Work Programme, which leads to a new quality of discussion on addictions.

The fact that the Pompidou Group undertakes the actions based on scientific and best practice standards, resulting from cross-sectorial cooperation, and that the Group is concentrated on the quality of activities, as well as provision of opportunities for training and transfer of knowledge and becoming involved in the European network of cooperation, makes the Pompidou Group a modern, open to new challenges and effective organization, which may effectively influence the European anti-drug policy and become a leading institution in promoting modern approach to the problems of drugs and drug abuse.

The key mechanism in attaining the goals of the Group will be the involvement of the Member States in the realization of the priorities of the Political Declaration and Work Programme. Poland fully supports the priorities of the Declaration and will actively participate in the execution of the Work Programme of the Pompidou Group.

United Kingdom

Stephen Howart

Ambassador

**Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
to the Council of Europe**

Mr Chairman, I would like to make a statement on behalf of the United Kingdom Government about my Government's stance towards the Pompidou Group and its future work programme.

I am glad to say that my Government maintains its commitment to the Group for the immediate future for a number of reasons.

First, we have a big domestic drugs problem in the UK. We think we are making progress against it. But we still need all the help we can get, and co-operation with our partners through the Pompidou Group is a clear potential source for such help. We also owe it to our partners to share with them the knowledge and learning that our problems give us.

Second, we think that, over the past three years, the Group has made progress in identifying a unique role for itself that can add value. I pay tribute to the skilful, constructive and determined work undertaken by the Netherlands presidency, and by Mr Bob Keizer, the chair of the permanent correspondents, in particular, to achieve this.

We see the Group's role as being to bring together people from right across Europe who are dealing with drugs issues at working level, so that they can share knowledge, expertise and best practice, and learn from one another; and so that they can help to devise policies that are based on proven best practice. That is a unique and useful role, and one that speaks directly to core functions of the Council – adding value to member countries' social and legal practices, and promoting European shared values. We think that the relatively informal working methods that the Pompidou Group has adopted give it an additional strength.

Third, we recognise the value of the Pompidou Group's wide membership, stretching well beyond the European Union. Of course, we do not forget that the EU is a major international player, and co-operates with all those Council of Europe members that are not members of the Union. But the strength of the Pompidou Group is that it takes that co-operation right down to working level.

But there are some conditions to the United Kingdom's continued support for the Group.

First, a co-operation group such as the Pompidou Group can only be as effective as its participants allow it to be. If the platform approach is to work, it is essential that Member States send to them persons who understand their fields of expertise, and who come prepared to contribute constructively to the platform's outcomes.

Second, it is important that the platforms keep a clear focus on producing outputs that are practical and useable. The platforms are intended to produce recommendations and suggestions; whether Governments take them up is a matter for them. But those recommendations and suggestions must be of potential benefit to the platform members themselves in their own countries; or of potential benefit to Member State Governments in formulating policy and practice. They must be clear and realistic.

Third, it is important that the Group remains flexible. The role of the permanent correspondents is crucial here. They must ensure that they understand the work that the platforms are doing; they must make realistic assessments of its value; they must be prepared to re-focus – or discontinue – it if it is not being fruitful. They must be active directors of the Group's work.

To summarise, we think the Pompidou Group continues to have potential to make useful contributions to combating the European drugs problem, and that it is showing signs of being able to meet that potential. But commitment is needed by the Member States. My Government will continue its support for the Group during the coming three years so long as it is functioning effectively and producing outcomes that are relevant and useful. The commitment that I give on behalf of my Government cannot be open-ended and conditionless.

Thank you, Mr Chairman.

Session 4

**Statements by national delegations
Interventions des délégations nationales**

Slovak Republic

**Address of Dušan Čaplovič
Deputy Prime Minister of the Government
of the Slovak Republic for knowledge-based
society, European affairs, human rights,
and minorities
and
Chairman of the Board of Ministers for Drug
Dependencies and Drug Control of the Slovak
Republic**

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

With delight and particular attention, I have responded to an invitation to the Ministerial conference of Pompidou Group by the Council of Europe, which is about to commence its new working period. The dossier, as outlined by Pompidou Group in its mission statement, is still current and important, despite its over 30 years of existence. Drugs, drug abuse and their illegal production and trafficking are among the gravest problems of modern society, which affect all aspects of social life. Through the National Programme for the Fight Against Drugs, the Slovak Republic, recognising the gravity of these issues, has adopted systemic measures conducive to a fall in drug demand and supply. The national drug strategy fully observes the adopted EU drugs strategy (2005 – 2012) and the principles of the international drug control system as set out in UN Conventions.

As has already been said, the drug issue goes beyond the borders of states and brings the countries of the European continent to co-operation in prevention, harm reduction, therapy, reintegration of drug addicts, and law enforcement in drug supply. The Pompidou Group co-ordination body plays a vital role in an all-European implementation of the above measures, which is evidenced by today's adoption of the Political declaration and a new Work Programme.

Ladies and gentlemen,

I should like to pinpoint that the Slovak Republic and its representatives – experts on drug addiction – are ready to continue their active involvement in the implementation of the activities of all the working groups of Pompidou Group. The Government of the Slovak Republic deems it important that verified results of science and research as well as of practical experience serve as a starting point to the development of a national drug strategy and that by its content, the national drug strategy will ensure protection of citizens, notably of children and young people, from the potential risk of drug addiction and drug abuse. The national drug policy will continue to be fully open to international co-operation in this area and the Slovak Republic appreciates all previous Pompidou Group activities combating drug addiction, as well as the forthcoming activities of Pompidou Group.

In conclusion, may I wish the new Presidency of Pompidou Group in its new term of office a lot of success in combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs.

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you.

Iceland

Address by Mr Björn Bjarnason Minister of Justice

Mr Chairman,
Honourable Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

First, I should like to thank you for the opportunity to attend this meeting and discuss New Signals for drug policies across Europe.

International organized crime has been very much on the increase in the past few years, and there have been many indications that it is starting to take root in Iceland. Probably the clearest indications of this are the instances of drug smuggling and drug dealing, which are the main types of organized crime in Iceland. There has been a big increase in the smuggling, sale and production of amphetamines, and there are various signs that foreign criminal organizations are gaining a foothold in Iceland. We must respond to this situation with new emphasis in policing and customs control, and we must set ourselves realistic targets regarding the adoption of new methods to deal with the drug problem.

At the beginning of next year, changes in the structure of policing in Iceland will be taking effect, with a reduction of the number of police administrative regions (and regional forces), from 26 to 15. When this change goes through, it is planned to put greater effort into anti-drug measures and put the police in an even better position to deal with the foreseeable increase in drug smuggling and drug peddling. Special emphasis will be placed on making policing more visible, on neighbourhood watch schemes and district policing, on preventive programmes in collaboration with local authorities and other organizations and on more efficient investigation of criminal offences. Suggestions have also been made regarding a special task force to handle drug cases in Iceland's largest policing region.

Also at the beginning of next year, a special Analytical Unit is to be set up in the Office of the National Commissioner of Police. One of its responsibilities will be to identify threats from organized crime, including the smuggling of drugs. The Analytical Unit will be responsible for establishing formal collaboration with foreign security services and using the Schengen Information System and the databases operated by Europol, Interpol and NATO.

Since 2003, the National Commissioner of Police has headed an initiative involving all the regional commissioners in a campaign against the distribution and sale of drugs and for the investigation of offences of this type. This has resulted in a 35% increase in the number of recorded drug offences, and a rise of 50% in the number of cases in which drugs were seized between 2003 and 2005.

The Government of Iceland regards preventive measures against drug abuse among young people as an important priority. In July this year, it commissioned the Minister of Social Affairs to head a collaborative effort by all those involved in preventive measures to draw up a comprehensive policy on drug prevention in Iceland, based on harmonized measures and a better utilisation of the financial resources available for this purpose. A multi-disciplinary pilot group has been working on this and will be submitting its proposals in just a few days (on 1 December) regarding a comprehensive drug prevention policy for Iceland, under the title "This is what we want to see." I fully expect that this will lead to the launching of further co-ordinated measures on drug prevention.

Mr Chairman,

The work done under the Pompidou Group is of great significance for Iceland. It is here that our experts have the chance to meet and share their knowledge with their counterparts from all over Europe in the fight against drugs. Drug abuse is not a local problem, and a collective response by the international community is necessary to deal with it. Close co-operation and the quick and efficient flow of information are the basis for success in this area.

I said at the beginning of my speech that there have been indications that organized international crime was starting to take root in Iceland. It is important that we send a clear signal that we intend, jointly, to intensify our efforts against this activity, so increasing the safety of the citizens of our countries.

Ireland

Mr Seán Power T.D. Minister of State at the Department of Health and Children

I would like to start by congratulating the Polish Presidency and wishing you every success in your task.

I would also like to thank the Dutch Presidency and acknowledge the very valuable work you have done in the last three years particularly in ensuring the continued relevance of the Pompidou Group in a changing arena.

In our experience the Group has contributed much to tackling the issue of illegal drugs. It gives valuable practical support to policy makers, practitioners in the field and others, through

- seminars
- the Permanent Correspondents' meetings and
- in recent times, through the platforms.

In the complex and often controversial area of meeting the societal challenge of illicit drugs, the Pompidou Group has offered a very welcome forum for open debate on new and innovative approaches. It has facilitated exchange of experience and best practice.

It has also provided practical tools by way of guidelines and reports on various issues and through its on-line support network for parents. The Group's outputs have contributed to ongoing policy development in Ireland particularly in relation to young people.

In Ireland as in other countries illicit drugs continue to present us with new challenges. These include changing patterns of drug use and of emerging problems in particular sub-groups in society.

In January 2006 the law in Ireland relating to mushrooms containing the psychoactive drug psilocin or an ester of psilocin - so called magic mushrooms – was clarified to confirm that mushrooms in their raw state are banned under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1977, and that their possession or sale is a criminal offence.

Following the banning of magic mushrooms, other substances such as BZP, amanita mushrooms and pep pills are being sold in head shops which previously stocked magic mushrooms. These substances are not scheduled substances under Misuse of Drugs legislation in Ireland but the list of scheduled substances is kept under review on an ongoing basis. Substances may be scheduled if there is evidence that they are being misused and are causing significant harm to public health. The Pompidou Group might find it useful to look at the issue of BZP and other substances to see what the experiences of EU countries are in this regard.

An obvious concern to all of us at the moment is the potential for increased health threats to heroin users from the bumper illicit opium crop this year in Afghanistan.

The Pompidou Group is a model to us all in terms of the flexibility it has shown in adapting its working methods and in taking account of the changing institutional environment in which it operates, particularly at EU level.

The organisation of the work around the Platforms has brought greater structural clarity and a sharper focus to the work.

I am pleased to note in the Work Programme for the next three years, that in addition to partnership with individual member states, there are partnership projects planned with the European Commission, the EMCDDA, WHO and CAN.

As a Minister, one of whose responsibilities is Health Promotion, I am particularly pleased to see a joint project with the European Commission on promoting internet-based support for prevention. As well as promoting synergies, such partnerships have the possibility of bringing to the work of the Pompidou Group the greater visibility and recognition that it merits.

I would also like to endorse the continued key role of the Pompidou Group in bridging work with countries outside the EU, in particular in Eastern Europe and Northern Africa.

I am pleased to re-affirm Ireland's commitment to the Pompidou Group.

Italy

Mr Paolo Ferrero Minister for Social Solidarity

Thank you Mr President,
Mr Secretary General, Ministers, Vice-Ministers and Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The struggle against addictions is still an issue, dramatically on the daily agenda in our Continent. The Pompidou Group with its evidence-based approach, is an essential tool to tackle the phenomenon of the use, abuse and addictions connected to legal and illegal drugs.

The intention of new Italian government is to encourage and promote the pragmatic, multi-disciplinary and innovative approach envisaged by the Pompidou Group work programme for 2007-2010.

As we feel the commitment of contributing to the Pompidou Group with our ideas, I would like to briefly give you an overview of the renewed Italian policy guidelines against drugs and addiction.

The first relevant aspect is that the Minister for Social Solidarity is representing Italy at this table. This is an evidence of our government's new bottom line: moving away from a mainly judicial and repressive approach towards a inclusive and socially-oriented one. The increase in the consumption of almost all illegal psychotropic drugs, as further highlighted by the recent report of the Lisbon observatory, testifies that stepping up repressive actions against consumers, to the detriment of prevention, help and treatment, has not yet yielded satisfactory results.

That is why the Italian strategy will develop within the so called four pillars.

With respect to the first pillar, **the struggle against drug-trafficking** is paramount. While confirming that Italy is determined to carry out an unceasing fight against the "drug lords", I also think that an evaluation of the effectiveness of the actions carried out by the International Community to combat and repress drug trafficking would be useful, also in view of the 2008 assessment of the UNGASS process: indeed, we have to admit that, notwithstanding the resources invested in the field, the turnover and power of criminal organisations are still increasing. Maybe this could be an appropriate issue to be explored during this meeting. I don't have the time to do it now, still I would like to highlight the following two issues : first, the repression activity will be more effective if it mainly focuses on the big criminal organizations running drug-traffic; secondly, we have to consider the issue of crop reconversion, being aware that projects of this kind will be successful only if they are associated to activities aiming at granting farmers decent conditions of life, that is to say, activities that can pave the way towards a culture based on legality.

As for **prevention** the second pillar of our action, the cooperation of adults, families in the first instance, as well as of educators, is a priority in the work with teenagers and children. Together we should work for the promotion of the value of health within a social context that, usually, leads young people to see themselves as consumers of legal and / or illegal products, often beyond the threshold of addiction. Moreover a culture of prevention should be implemented especially for 12-13 years-old who use or abuse alcohol and tobacco – the first step towards psychoactive substances. The second target are teenagers that use hashish and marijuana, but also amphetamines and ecstasy, in their leisure time or in group situations. This kind of widespread consumption should not be confused with addiction. At the same time we have to say that consumers must be helped to identify risky behaviours, signals of excessive use or addiction, and to make well thought out choices (obviously, starting with abstaining from consumption), by being provided with serious and reliable information. This preventive action should be implemented involving peer groups, capable of offering knowledge and support, and, in more commercial contexts, in actual co-operation with organisers of events and the managers of popular and fashionable clubs. Furthermore, the Government wants to spread information and promote prevention activities also concerning the use of doping substances and psychotropic medical drugs.

On the side of substances, prevention also means knowledge. Getting to know in real time what the synthetic substances contain is essential, but the present legislation in most of European countries does not allow for testing in the places where drugs are taken. Testing on the spot would prevent, in my point of view, several fatal consequences. The Decision of the European Union Council, no. 387 of 2005, on information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances represent an important common denominator and a starting point. However, in my opinion, this issue deserves a more in-depth debate, as we are talking about saving people's lives.

Our approach concerning **treatment and rehabilitation** aims at harmonising pharmacological and psycho-social treatment. Today, the latter is insufficient while the use of pharmacological treatment prevails. The therapeutic communities themselves have to face a change in their users, who are less open to residential treatment. Moreover, the medicines to counter these new drugs are not specific, hence the need to work on the relationship with the consumer and his/her psycho-social background. In other words, we feel that psycho-social care is essential for health care.

Finally, the fourth and most controversial pillar: the **reduction of the adverse consequence of drug use**. This activity is based upon a specific paradigm: zero tolerance against criminal organizations and maximum level of assistance for drug addicts.

The State that fights without hesitation against drug-traffickers, with the same determination has to be close to their first victims, in order to help them get out of drugs or, at least, not to die from them. Furthermore, governments must promote public health and reduce the adverse consequences caused by the spreading of diseases and micro-criminality connected to the drug addicts' need to find drugs.

By no means we are proposing the legislation of any drug, whether considered "light" or "heavy" but we believe that the use of drugs should be "decriminalized" in order to allow social workers as well as the appointed authorities an easier access to the victims to be helped, and also to better fight those who take advantage of them.

The harm reduction strategy is two-fold, the medical side (syringe distribution, street units and drop-in centres, supplying condoms, providing drug addicts with life-saving treatments, such as Narcan in case of overdose as well as reinforcing the "low threshold" services), and the social side, aimed at stopping the progressive slipping into irreversible dependence. Particularly in the case of heroin addicts, this means helping a person, who does not want or just does not manage to come out of drug addiction, to "remain" within limits compatible with social life, with personal care, with an organisation of life that does not exclusively depend on the substance and the consequent life-style: in a nut-shell, this means helping the person recover hope and dignity. If this action succeeds, the person too can manage to become something other than just a drug addict.

We realize that this issue is complex and that it should be faced gradually and with caution. The European Council Recommendation 488/2003 and the Plan of Action 2005-2008 represent the shared platform within the European Union. We hope that, starting from the common European platform, the Pompidou Group will discuss this issue during the next three years, thus helping "policy makers" to find their way on this arduous terrain.

Finally, I would like to summarize the "holistic" approach that I just tried to describe: there are people, with individual needs and fragilities. There are drugs, yesterday's drugs (like heroin), today's drugs (synthetic drugs, cocaine) and "evergreen" drugs (alcohol and tobacco). There are policies, consisting of drug-trafficking repression, of consumption prevention, of caring for individuals, of reducing the risks connected with drug use for the benefit of individuals and of the whole community. There are various ways of interpreting this phenomenon that keeps dividing policy-makers and stirring up the discussion. The addiction universe is diverse and complex: to tackle it we need a visionary approach that rejects any simplification.

Thank you, Mr President.

Finland

Mrs Terttu Savolainen Secretary of State

Dear colleagues,

Council of Europe's Pompidou Group is the group that started the cooperation against drugs in Europe. It is still a major innovator in the field of drugs. It is notable that the Pompidou Group has also engaged with other countries than Member States of the Council of Europe. Finland sees it important, that Pompidou Group further fosters its cooperation in Eastern Europe and Mediterranean area.

During the Dutch Presidency, the Group has successfully strengthened its working methods after the good preparatory work done during the Irish Presidency. The secretariat of the Group has played a key role in this development.

Last year, Finland's Minister of Health and Social Services asked personally her Dutch counterpart as a President of the Pompidou Group to consider the possibilities of contributing to the Finland's European Union Presidency conference "Moving Forward Together", which was held last September in Turku, Finland. The answer was positive, and the success that we achieved in Turku was greatly due to the fact that we had Pompidou Group's experts working with us. This is something for which I am personally very grateful.

In the conference held in Turku, the focus of the work was on the cooperation between different authorities in prevention of drug related risks and harms, such as HIV and other infectious diseases.

Finland hopes that the proposals drawn up as a result of the Turku conference might be adopted in this ministerial meeting, and the cooperation to be extended eastwards.

Finland is also pleased that the Pompidou Group's "Targeted Drug Prevention" conference, held in Helsinki in 2002, has lead to another meeting for young people in Vilnius this year. The related Prevention Prize is also a useful innovation.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The international context in which the Pompidou Group operates has changed. However, the Group has managed, with skills and wisdom, to organise its cooperation with European and International actors in a way that produces remarkable added-value for all parties. Coordination and cooperation between different actors has been, and will be, of major importance. The cooperation between European Union and Pompidou Group is something that we have especially tried to advance.

Pompidou Group's approach – emphasising research, evidence-based and new innovations – is widely shared across Europe. During our Presidency of the European Union, we have tried to emphasise the importance of science and research at the core of a successful drug policy. These discussions on research cooperation that we have raised, have shown, that the Pompidou Group can bring significant input to the drug related research in Europe.

The emphasis on research and science sometimes raises political concerns among those who follow more dogmatic lines of thinking. This is why forums like the Pompidou Group are so vital. They are important because they offer the possibility to share the views, to listen to new ideas and to understand one another better.

Mr / Mrs Chairman,

On behalf of Finland I would like to warmly thank the Presidency and the Secretariat of the Pompidou Group for the excellent work and to wish the New Presidency all the best. I am convinced that Poland will continue developing the Group's working methods and cooperation networks, and also brings new perspectives to the important work of the Group. We are among the forerunners of the innovators in drug policy, and we will continue to be there also in the future.

Thank you very much.

Norway

Mr Wegard Harsvik

Deputy Minister of Health and Care Services

Thank you, Mr. Chairman,

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Hoogervorst for his work as Chairman of the Pompidou Group. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Mr. Bob Keizer, who has served as chair of the Permanent Correspondents during the last three years. I am impressed by the processes and the work that has been carried out in the Pompidou Group under the Dutch presidency. Furthermore, I would also like to thank Poland for taking on the Chairmanship of the Pompidou Group for the next four years.

The Norwegian government firmly believes that international cooperation is of the uttermost importance. This applies in particular to policy areas like the illicit drugs field, where it is so clear that one state cannot meet the challenges alone. The illicit drugs issue is in its nature an international one. Therefore, it is of great importance that we have international and regional arenas where policy can be discussed, and not least important, where we can learn from each others experiences. It is in this respect that the Pompidou Group is so important. The group's core mission says it all: "The Pompidou Group shall contribute to the development of effective and evidence-based drug policies in its member states by linking policy, practice and science."

In my humble opinion, the Pompidou Group has played, and is still playing, an important role as one of the relevant forums for international cooperation in the illicit drugs field.

However, I would like to emphasize that it is equally important that the role of the Pompidou Group and the role of other international and regional institutions, such as the EMCDDA, is clear in order to avoid duplication. The different organizations that exist today each have their role to play, but it is important that close cooperation takes place. This not only to avoid duplication, but also to assure that one international or regional body can benefit from the output of another.

Bearing this in mind, I am pleased to see that the work programme contains an "Objective 4: Political cooperation and joint initiatives" and that activities indicating partners such as the WHO and EMCDDA are identified, and that cooperation with other international organizations is also underlined in the draft political declaration.

I would also like to emphasize that the importance of visibility and dissemination of the output of the Pompidou Group. It is crucial that quality output reaches politicians, practitioners and researchers in our countries. Only if this is assured, the work of the Pompidou Group can truly meet its objectives. I am thus happy to see that a Communication Strategy has been developed and provided and that the Work Programme states that an improved communication strategy will facilitate wide and targeted dissemination of results and products. To make sure that this strategy is implemented, is a responsibility of all parties involved in the Pompidou Group. However, I turn in particular to the secretariat, the permanent correspondents and the bureau with a request to make sure that implementation of good communication and dissemination routines is given priority.

Again I thank the new presidency and vice presidency – Poland and Spain – for taking on the task of leading the important work of the Pompidou Group for the next four years. I refer to my statement yesterday and confirm Norway's commitment to the Pompidou Group. We will do our best to contribute to the continued fruitful work of the group.

Thank you for your attention.

Suisse

M. Thomas Zeltner **Secrétaire d'état** **Office Fédéral de Santé publique**

Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres, Mesdames et Messieurs les Chefs de délégations, Mesdames et Messieurs,

Le Groupe Pompidou revêt une grande importance aux yeux de la Suisse. Il est primordial de promouvoir le dialogue entre pays membre et pays non membres de l'UE et la Suisse apprécie particulièrement les échanges permis dans ce cadre. Le Groupe Pompidou nous donne la possibilité de connaître les problèmes des autres pays, d'échanger nos points de vue sur la meilleure façon d'y faire face et de trouver des solutions dans un contexte élargi. Nous continuons de nous identifier à l'objectif du Groupe Pompidou, celui de contribuer à la qualité des politiques de lutte contre les toxicomanies.

Les dépendances restent un thème de première importance pour notre société. Bien entendu, nous visons à diminuer les dépendances. Il serait utopique d'imaginer les supprimer totalement. Cette conclusion est à l'origine du passage de la Suisse d'une politique dite des trois piliers – prévention, thérapie et répression - à une politique des quatre piliers comptant une nouvelle branche, celle de la réduction des risques.

La politique des quatre piliers, qui, a été d'abord créée pour répondre au problème de l'héroïne, nous a toutefois permis de faire nos armes et de mettre sur pied une stratégie exhaustive et cohérente adaptée à toutes les dépendances.

Face au problème des dépendances actuelles, les réponses légales varient selon qu'il s'agit de substances légales ou illégales. Elles ne se basent pas sur une réflexion scientifique ou sur des résultats fondés mais reflètent la perception des dépendances au sein de la société.

Or la distinction légales/illégales a des conséquences majeures pour les personnes concernées :

- Dans notre société actuelle, il est quasiment impossible de ne pas boire d'alcool.
- Les héroïnomanes doivent quant à eux garder leur consommation secrète quoiqu'il arrive, sous peine d'être exclus par la société.

En clair, ces derniers souffrent d'un environnement répressif alors que les personnes alcooliques souffrent d'un environnement permissif.

Par ailleurs, si toutes les formes de dépendances sont comparables, elles n'ont pas toutes la même importance sociale, économique et politique.

Elles ont un dénominateur commun, *la perte de contrôle*, mais leur évolution est individuelle et liée aux trois facteurs que sont la personne, son environnement et le type d'addiction.

L'expérience des dernières années nous a permis de comprendre que la dépendance est généralement multiple. Que la plupart des fumeurs boivent aussi de l'alcool et que les fumeurs de cannabis sont aussi des fumeurs tout court.

Si nous voulons apporter des réponses concrètes et efficaces, nous ne devons pas seulement nous intéresser au type ou au comportement d'addiction mais aussi au contexte social.

Au cours des quinze dernières années, nous avons réussi à mettre au point des instruments qui ont fait leurs preuves. Il nous faut maintenant *adapter* le modèle des quatre piliers afin de nous adapter à l'évolution constante de la problématique des dépendances.

Nous sommes particulièrement satisfaits que le nouveau programme de travail mette l'accent, entre autres, sur les façons d'aborder les substances licites et illicites. Nous sommes heureux de pouvoir instaurer un dialogue avec nos partenaires européens à ce sujet dans le cadre du Groupe Pompidou, dont la réputation en matière d'ouverture et de capacité de dialogue n'est plus à faire.

Mesdames et Messieurs, merci de votre attention.

Austria

Mr Franz Pietsch

National Drug coordinator of Austria

Mr. Chair, Ministers, distinguished delegates,

Let me begin by expressing my sincere gratitude to the Dutch Government as well as the conference organizers of the Pompidou Group Secretariat for the successful frame of this conference here in Strasbourg which offers us the opportunity to discuss the strategic direction of and priorities for the Group's work for the coming working period.

The theme for debate for this Ministerial Conference - "The Pompidou Group: New signals for drug policies across Europe" - underlines the Pompidou Group's mission to contribute to the quality of European drug policies, practices and research in a very characteristic way: it addresses the key expectation on what the Pompidou Group should deliver as a product.

This product is to favour the development of effective and evidence-based drug policies in its member states in an innovative way.

New signals on the basis of new working methods and new structures are the result of the past working period. These three years, the highest priority has been given to improve the dialogue between politicians, researchers and practitioners at grass-roots level.

The results of this interaction illustrate that the new approach seems to meet the set objectives.

Collecting signals about needs, problems and experiences from practice, reasonably promoting the evidence or knowledge base of policy practice as well as bridging and fill gaps in linking between policy, practice and research – just to mention some of the objectives – had been achieved in a quite successful manner. The newly introduced "Platforms" have enabled the various disciplines to discuss a wide variety of issues in an open and creative way. Based on the principle of open dialogue the Platforms reached to contribute positively to the development and promotion of effective and timely responses to the use of drugs in the fields of prevention, treatment, criminal justice cooperation and regulations, airports and aviation, research and ethics. Taking into account this variety of subject areas and its unique construction the Pompidou Group has been further established as a very useful tool for networking among member states for policy planners, administrators and professionals. One of its strength is the vast possibilities it offers for highly competent experts to exchange information in an open atmosphere. This role is vital for all who are concerned with the development of quality drugs policy making at European level. Another strong point is to be seen in its bridging role to the greater Europe beyond the European Union but also the freedom of its constraints of legally binding instruments and political commitments which underlines the unique role of this institution.

However it will remain a further challenge to strengthen and consolidate the process of re-structuring the role and function of the Pompidou Group which is not completed. There is still need of continued hard work on several levels: Permanent Correspondents must continue working intensively on this in the coming working period, member States must ensure clear commitment and support and it will be crucial for future success to send highly qualified, dynamic and motivated people to the platforms and meetings of the Pompidou Group. Many things were already done but there remain still lots of homework to do.

However we have every confidence that the Pompidou Group at the Council of Europe continues to provide a suitable forum for achieving international co-operation and exchange of know-how within its members and partners.

In Conclusion I want to thank the Dutch Government – especially Mr. Hans Hoogervorst and Mr. Bob Keizer - for the excellent work accomplished in chairing the Pompidou Group during the last three years. At the same time I want to congratulate the Polish Government for its election as chair as well as the Spanish Government as vice chair for the next working period and wish you luck and success.

I thank you for your attention.

Bulgaria

Dr Emil Grashnov **Permanent Correspondent**

Mr President, dear colleagues, ladies and gentlemen,

I am honoured to be here and speak before you. On behalf of Minister of Health of Republic of Bulgaria I apologize for he is not being here, but it is due to important domestic issues, and he sends his best wishes to you.

Speaking on myself, me and my colleagues from Bulgaria will participate more actively in the activities of the Pompidou Group and especially for development of interdisciplinary approach, connections between policy makers, researchers and practitioners. And also we will work to find stronger political support, which is crucial for implementation of the ideas and decisions that are and will be taken within Pompidou Group.

Thank you, for your attention.

Croatia

Mrs Bernardica Juretic

Head of Office for Combating Narcotic Drug Abuse

Mr. President, Distinguished Colleagues,

Hyper production of drugs in the world, permanent tourist and nautical orientation of Croatia as well as the geographical position in the area of so called "Balkan route" considerably contribute to illicit drug trafficking. Social and economic circumstances as the result of the fatherland war that took place in the period 1990-1996, led to phenomenon of drug addiction in our country. Realizing the necessity of political response to the drug problem, the revised National Drug Strategy has been enacted in Croatia in 2005. The Republic of Croatia is fully committed to seriously tackle the problem of narcotic drug abuse that can be seen from the fact that drugs take high place on the political agenda. Deputy Prime Minister for social issues and human rights is heading the Commission for Combating the Narcotic Drug Abuse, which consists of representatives from eleven affiliated ministries and is responsible for coordination of the activities at the national level. Due to the complex dimension of drug phenomena, main goal of our policy is to reach interactivity of various programs and real partnership between stakeholders on the horizontal and vertical level.

Structural incompatibilities, legal barriers, a lack of capacities or even knowledge are the main obstacles for cooperation in South East Europe. Therefore, for a last few years Croatia is strongly committed to harmonization process in our Region in order to improve the cooperation but also to meet the common goals of the European as well as the international community. Drugs do not recognize borders. Since the Republic of Croatia as the Candidate Country for the European Union is still not in the position to actively participate in all drug related initiatives at its level, the Pompidou Group is the only institution that gives us possibility to express our problems, concerns and to share best practice in an open dialogue with professionals across the Europe. Within its vast structure, multidisciplinary expert groups have opportunity to exchange the information and find appropriate recommendations to target common problems that touch all countries in specific problem areas. As the national drug policies can only create framework of actions and strategies, without strong engagement of the local community it is not possible to tackle drugs problem efficiently, achieving long-term results. Therefore, platforms of highly competent experts are vital for the development of quality drugs policy making at European level. Improvement of the dialogue between politicians, researchers and practitioners should stay core task of the Pompidou Group.

As Ms. Jadranka Kosor, the Vice-Prime Minister of the Croatian Government, has stated in her support letter to the work of the Pompidou Group last year, Croatia strongly supports the important role of the Pompidou Group in creating European drug policies through development of knowledge, practice and policies in the PG member states and it's further steps in order to promote policy of communication on new initiatives and trends in drug-related issues. Long tradition of one of the oldest working groups in Europe, that has produced splendid results in many areas with the modern future perspective, definitely should serve as a firm ground for developing stronger communication and bounds between all European states in the forthcoming years.

Thank you.

France

M. Didier Jayle

Président

Mission Interministérielle de lutte contre la drogue et la toxicomanie

Monsieur le Président,
Mesdames et Messieurs les Ministres,
Monsieur le Secrétaire général,
Mesdames, Messieurs,

Merci de me donner la parole au nom du Ministre français de la santé qui malheureusement, compte tenu de l'actualité française notamment sur la question du tabac, n'a pu trouver la possibilité de se trouver aujourd'hui parmi nous. Je souhaiterais, au nom de mon pays, adresser mes vives félicitations à la Pologne et à l'Espagne pour leur élection à la Présidence et à la Vice-présidence du Groupe Pompidou. Nous sommes convaincus que sous cette double autorité qui illustre si bien la dimension et la diversité de notre continent, le Groupe continuera de remplir pleinement et efficacement la mission pour laquelle il a été créé.

Je voudrais saisir cette occasion pour rendre un hommage particulier à la Présidence néerlandaise sortante qui au cours de ces trois années aura contribué fortement non seulement à maintenir à niveau l'action du Groupe Pompidou dans un contexte très mouvant, marqué notamment par l'élargissement de l'Union Européenne, mais aussi à renforcer sa légitimité et sa nécessité, après une période de réflexion, d'interrogations peut-être, qui, me semble-t-il, aura permis de déboucher sur des perspectives nouvelles et encourageantes pour l'avenir de notre Groupe.

Notre délégation voudrait aussi saluer et remercier chaleureusement le secrétariat du Conseil de l'Europe sans lequel évidemment aucune des tâches que nous nous sommes assignées n'aurait pu être mise en œuvre et dont l'engagement et l'enthousiasme sont des conditions essentielles pour la bonne marche de nos programmes.

Monsieur le Président, le Groupe Pompidou, dans le contexte européen d'aujourd'hui et à côté des mécanismes en place à Bruxelles, est-il utile ? La réponse de la France est clairement : oui. Et plus encore, nous pensons que l'existence de ce Groupe, créé à une époque où il n'existait en Europe aucune enceinte de concertation sur les questions de drogue et de toxicomanie, est aujourd'hui plus nécessaire que jamais.

Nous fondons cette conviction sur une série de constats extrêmement simples :

- Le Groupe Pompidou, comme le Conseil de l'Europe, est un espace de concertation ouvert à l'échelle de notre continent qui nous permet d'élargir notre dialogue sur les drogues à de grands et indispensables partenaires, que ce soit au Nord, à l'Est, au Centre ou au Sud de l'Union européenne.
- Le travail qui est conduit ici repose sur une approche humaniste et éthique qui est une dimension cruciale dans un domaine aussi controversé, passionné, problématique que celui des drogues et de la toxicomanie.
- Ce travail est un travail de fond où l'investissement intellectuel des membres, notamment au sein des différentes plates-formes, est exigeant, rigoureux, discret, conduit sans précipitation : il y a dans les résultats de ce travail une « sagesse » qui fait toute la valeur ajoutée, toute la richesse de ce Groupe.

Le Groupe Pompidou apparaît donc parfaitement complémentaire avec les autres institutions européennes sur les drogues, tel qu'elles fonctionnent à Bruxelles et à Lisbonne. Il y aurait selon nous un grand intérêt à trouver une articulation avec ses institutions qui permettrait au travail effectué ici de déboucher plus facilement sur des résultats opérationnels et concrets.

La complémentarité innovatrice du Groupe Pompidou peut être illustrée par maints exemples : ainsi en matière de recherche, le Groupe a pu produire ce qui avait été demandé de longue date au Groupe drogues de Bruxelles et impossible à obtenir à ce jour : un état des lieux des activités de recherche sur les drogues et l'addiction conduites dans les pays membres ; au sein des plates-formes, l'association systématique des décideurs, des professionnels et des acteurs de terrain garantit la richesse et la profondeur des débats ; l'enquête ESPAD en milieu scolaire, élargie maintenant avec succès au sud de la Méditerranée sous l'appellation de MedSPAD, s'est avérée un instrument efficace et précurseur pour la connaissance épidémiologique ; dans le cadre du projet de réseau Mednet financé par la France et les Pays Bas, un réseau concret et actif de coopération est en train d'être tissé entre les pays du Maghreb et les pays du Nord de la Méditerranée dans le domaine des drogues et de la toxicomanie ; depuis la Conférence de Sintra, la question du tabac et de l'alcool fait maintenant partie intégrante du champ d'intérêt du Groupe Pompidou, ce qui renforce encore l'intérêt spécifique de ce Groupe face au Groupe drogue de l'UE qui lui, de manière peu réaliste, n'a qu'une compétence restreinte aux drogues illicites.

Ce ne sont là que quelques exemples de la dynamique positive du Groupe Pompidou. Le seul regret qu'on pourrait formuler concerne peut-être une trop grande discrétion dans l'image extérieure du Groupe. Nous devrions, je pense, assumer avec plus d'éclat et d'autorité la qualité incontestable de nos travaux, de nos publications, de nos réflexions. C'est l'un des éléments qu'il nous aurait paru utile de renforcer dans le projet de programme de travail qui nous est soumis pour la période 2007-2010. Les centres d'intérêt du Groupe sont larges et divers mais une question centrale demeure : comment mieux faire connaître, de manière simple et opérationnelle, aux décideurs des pays membres, aux responsables des autres enceintes internationales, les résultats des travaux conduits par le Groupe Pompidou qui sont méconnus, voire ignorés ? C'est une piste de réflexion que nous suggérons à la nouvelle présidence et au secrétariat.

D'autres sujets méritent certainement pour cette nouvelle phase qui s'ouvre aujourd'hui de faire l'objet d'une inflexion particulière : en matière de formation, des efforts, qui sont évidemment de nature financière et relèvent des Etats membres, seraient à développer pour permettre au Groupe de gérer une forme d'assistance technique avec certains pays. L'ouverture qui s'ébauche concrètement vers les pays du pourtour de la Méditerranée est à consolider et à approfondir. La question du lien entre les substances licites et les substances illicites mériterait aussi d'être mieux prise en compte, en raison de l'évolution des consommations qui se fait dans le sens de polyconsommations.

L'évolution des connaissances dans notre domaine est si rapide qu'il serait peut-être souhaitable que lors des réunions plénières des Correspondants Permanents vous puissiez consacrer une partie de votre temps à la présentation des dernières avancées scientifiques qui ont été produites par chacun des Etats membres. Certes les séminaires que vous organisez, comme le dernier en date consacré à la sécurité routière, permettent ce genre de mise à jour ; néanmoins, c'est la transmission entre les scientifiques et les décideurs, que vous êtes, qui mérite d'être plus efficiente.

La multidisciplinarité d'approche de la question des drogues qui est fondatrice du Groupe Pompidou doit être amplifiée. L'abord par plateformes permet d'approfondir un certain nombre de questions mais ne permet pas aux différents membres de celles-ci de communiquer entre eux, les exemples des plateformes éthique et recherche sont démonstratifs. En effet, les questions de recherche et les questions d'éthique existent bien naturellement au sein des autres plateformes. Des passerelles entre les différentes plateformes sont à construire.

Si je peux me permettre une suggestion peut-être serait-il souhaitable de disposer d'une plate-forme ayant pour fonction d'étudier la pertinence des campagnes de prévention qui restent toujours des objets difficiles à construire et dont l'évaluation de leur efficacité ne dispose pas de méthodologie bien assise.

La France ne manquera pas d'être présente dans vos diverses activités et ne relâchera pas sa contribution à vos efforts

Portugal

Mr João Goulão

National Coordinator for fight against drugs and drug addiction

First of all, allow me, Mr President, to apologise for the impossibility of the Minister of Health being present at this important Conference, due to urgent meetings in the EU.

I wish to congratulate the Dutch government for his warm reception and for the organization of this Ministerial Conference of the Pompidou Group, as well as the Council of Europe for hosting this Conference in Strasbourg.

Allow me, also, to greet my colleagues, whose participation reveals the importance of the work of this Group, and means for us, also a further impulse, as we are entrusted for the responsibility of the Group activities.

I wish also to congratulate the Polish Presidency and the Spanish Vice-Presidency for their election.

The theme of the conference, Mr. President, is a clear message that innovative approaches may and should be developed in dealing with drug policies across Europe, and that the Pompidou Group has a unique role to contribute to bring together policy makers, professionals and researchers into tackling the consumption and drug trafficking and related issues, which are still a motive of great concern and a challenge to our capacity to achieve success, in an efficient way.

It is under these circumstances, Mr President, that we see the presence of our country in this Group and it is also in this context that We intend to make good use of our participation as member of the group. Portugal has actively participated in the platforms work and we will continue in that approach. As a contribution to the exchange of experiences pointing to innovative solutions, allow me, Mr President, to share with you the strategic documents recently approved in my country.

In 2005, following the evaluation of the National Strategy and the adoption of the new EU Strategy and Action Plan, as the National Coordinator, I launched the design phase of the National Plan on Drugs for the period 2005-2012. The Institute for Drugs and Drug Addiction lead a process which involved seventeen other agencies, with a mandate in this area.

Eight working groups were set up, covering 6 mission areas - Prevention, Treatment, Harm Reduction, Rehabilitation, Dissuasion and Supply Reduction – and 2 cross-cutting areas: Information, Research, Training and Evaluation and on International Relations. These groups drafted the National Strategic Plan 2005-2012, that focus in 4 main ideas: geographical proximity, integrated approaches and responses, focus on the citizen, improved quality and accreditation mechanisms.

The same 8 working groups continued in 2006 their work to draft the Action Plan against Drugs and Drug Addiction - Horizon 2008, that was published, along with the National Strategic Plan, as a Resolution of the Council of Ministers on the 18th of September.

Within the framework of this National Plan, and also due to the restructuring of the Ministry of Health, the Institute for Drugs and Drug Addiction will receive, as from January 2007 a specific mandate on licit drugs, and on alcohol in particular.

The Pompidou Group and its work of several decades, is, in our opinion, an asset that belongs to all. We should strive to build on this asset and implement its richness and intricate pattern of highly competent experts, without losing its identity, in full cooperation with other organizations working in the same field, in particular with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.

This network is being reinforced by the setting of new methods and new structures and we believe, Mr President, that the Pompidou Group must strive to make use of technological platforms allowing the sharing of information and on-line sharing of knowledge in order to become a useful resource and reference for the community of professionals and researchers.

The Pompidou Group is not only a privileged forum to debate important and global issues, but it is also a forum to discuss the exchange of know-how, best practices, points of view and experiences.

Above all, it must be assured that the work carried on is useful for the political and technical intervention at national level and that its visibility is accomplished.

This is a major concern that we must have when choosing and performing the different activities.

In this context, Mr President, my country will continue to actively participate on the activities of the Group.

Thank you very much Mr President. We wish you all the best for your Presidency.

Romania

Mr Pavel Abraham Permanent Correspondent President of the Anti-Drug National Agency Ministry of Administration and Interior

Mr / Mrs Chairman,
Dear colleagues,
Distinguished guests

I would like to use this opportunity to express my gladness to participate together with you at this ministerial conference of the Pompidou Group. With this occasion I would like to congratulate the previous presidency for its activity and results, emphasizing that Romania became a member state of the Pompidou Group during this presidency.

Also, we salute the new presidency, wish it good luck in fulfilling the mandate and assure it of Romania's active participation and support in achieving the implementation of the work programme for the next 3 years.

I should mention that we will be able to achieve this, also due to the fact that starting with January 1st 2007 Romania will be a member state of the European Union and, at the same time, taking into consideration the progress made by our country during the latest period, regarding the fight against drugs. Both aspects I just mentioned are the guerdon of a good cooperation between the Romanian public and private institutions with attributions in this field.

Last but not least, we consider that fighting against drugs in the states situated on drug trafficking routes should focus especially on the elaboration and development of specific drug use prevention programmes, including the diversification of the medical, social, psychological and legal assistance methods for the drug addicted users.

Thank you for your attention let us assure you of our entire availability in offering you any additional information that you consider useful for your activity.

Slovenia

Ms Marjetica Bole

Ambassador

**Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Slovenia to the Council of Europe**

The delegation of the Republic of Slovenia thanks the Secretariat of the Pompidou Group and the Dutch Presidency for the invitation to this important meeting and, at the same time, expresses its great recognition for the work done in the last three turbulent years, during which the work performed has been evaluated and the role and activities of the Pompidou Group restructured. Slovenia appreciates the work that has been done in the area of drugs in the last twenty five years within the Council of Europe. The development that led to the creation of four basic working platforms (prevention, treatment, criminal justice and airports) and two subsequent platforms (ethics and human rights and research) is sensible and in our opinion perspective.

The Pompidou Group is a partial agreement of the Council of Europe for cooperation in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs. The group is an important international actor in shaping and monitoring various activities in the field of prohibited drugs. The Ministerial Conference is an opportunity to adopt a political statement by which we bind member states to further effective and coordinated cooperation in the international sphere.

As in other European countries, we are also confronted in Slovenia with the problem of drug abuse. The Pompidou Group, in the context of the Political Declaration calls for the cooperation of experts from various sectors, since interdisciplinary cooperation is required to ensure comprehensive and balanced measures in the field of drugs.

We would like to stress the great importance of the wider social environment in preventing drug abuse. We find that timely measures in local communities are essential for adequately solving the problem of drug abuse. For this purpose, in recent years Slovenia has developed an integral system of local action groups on the level of local communities. This comprehensive, balanced and multi-disciplinary model involves all relevant institutions from the spheres of health, education, police, judiciary and social security. In planning and implementing activities, local institutions of civil society also play an equal part. We believe that major international institutions should contribute to the more equal involvement of non-governmental organisations in shaping, monitoring and implementing strategic and programme activities. In this sense, we understand and welcome the inclusion of the proposal of the Finnish Presidency of the EU that the Pompidou Group create a European network on partnership between stakeholders at frontline level responding to drug problems.

In the coming two years, Slovenia intends among other things to devote marked attention to the field of penal law and cooperation of all sectors and other actors in solving problems linked to drugs, punishment, serving prison sentences and treatment of prisoners, both within and outside prisons. In this sense, we support the comprehensive work programme of the Pompidou Group for the period 2007-2010 and we expect constructive cooperation among all key EU bodies in the field of drugs, the Council of Europe and the Programme of the United Nations in the field of drugs and crime. In view of the effectiveness, visibility and value of the work of the Pompidou Group, cooperation on all levels and among all actors and activities is therefore crucial.

The delegation of the Republic of Slovenia supports the draft Political Declaration and guarantees its cooperation in realising the working programme of the Pompidou Group. At the same time, we support continued and increased cooperation and efforts in addressing all aspects of the drugs problem in Europe within the framework of a comprehensive, balanced and multi-disciplinary policy which is supported by scientifically verifiable data.

Turkey

Mr Mustafa Pinarçi **Head of EMCDDA Turkish Focal Point** **Turkish National Police**

Turkey is located in close proximity to the heroin consumption areas in the west and heroin source countries in the east; with respect to the synthetic drugs and the precursor chemicals, there is an intensive flow from the European countries to the alternative consumption areas at the east.

Turkey is subject to the drug transshipments over the Balkan, Northern Black Sea (silk road) and Eastern Mediterranean routes.

Regional drug trafficking trends are not stable. The routes and modus operandi of the organizations vary depending on wars, domestic clashes and political developments arising from the countries.

The reason of the high amount of seizure in Turkey is its geographical location. However, it should not be undermined that the same drugs that come from Afghanistan passes through a number of other countries located on the same geography.

I would like to draw your attention in to the heroin routes. We see some meetings and some reports, mentioning Balkan route is the main route most of heroin is being trafficking over the Balkan route etc, but as everybody can understand that the most important indicator to say Balkan route is the main route is amount of seizures. When we have a look at the countries located on the same route, we have seen one single country's, which is Turkey, seizures is equal to total seizures of 25 EU member states in 2004. Turkey seized almost the same amount of heroin (8195 kg) in 2005.

One thing I want to stress that, success of the Turkey, does not mean other routes except from Balkan routes such as Black Sea, Mediterranean routes are not as active as Balkan route. I mean a low drug seizure is not indicator that those routes less active. For example, in 2005 with the help of Turkish authorities, two joint operations conducted with the Germany, Romania and Austria and nearly 500 kg heroin was seized. In those cases heroin was transferred to Romania through Ukraine.

Terrorist organisations are involving in drug offences in different level starting from production to dealing at the street level. Turkey has very good experience how they get benefit from drugs. We have discovered total 333 cases, linked to terrorist organisations. PKK is one of the most important terrorist groups active on the Balkan Route and its members are acting as street dealer in some European Countries.

Turkey takes all necessary precautions to stop drug trafficking. Starting the time when controlled delivery law came into force in 1997, Turkey conducted 105 controlled deliveries. More than 60 of it international controlled deliveries, started with the Turkey's initiative.

The establishment of **GUMSIS** (Customs Modernization Project) which aims to interdict and minimize the illicit drug trafficking through the Balkan Route and to monitor and search the vehicles, persons and goods by means of technological devices in an effective way has been completed in five border gates which are strategically important through the drug trafficking route.

Border control is the key element to cut drug at the borders. European Union Pre-accession Financial Assist Project which aims to enhance the crime fighting capacity of Turkish Customs Administration and has a budget of **14.5 million €** in 2004 has been approved by EU Commission in order to establish four vehicle X-RAY inspection systems to provide technical equipments for anti-smuggling facilities and to found risk analysis units. The project is under the contracting process.

Turkish National Police, Department of Anti Smuggling and Organised Crime has its own sniffing dog training centre, provides training not only for Turkish Law Enforcement but also for the countries in the region.

Our success comes from our dedicated personnel, which are specially selected, well trained, operational capacity and working with extreme willingness, as well as our policy that gives priority to fight against drugs smuggling and allocates large budget and resources for it.

Distinguished Ministers, participants, we believe that we are successful. But I would like to give just two examples within the many others to see what other say about Turkey on this issue;

-Turkey's success is also noticed by UNODC and was praised in the Word Drug Report 2005, saying;

"Preliminary data for 2004 suggest that seizures along the Balkan route, through which the bulk of opiates destined for Western Europe continue to be smuggled, increased again. This was primarily the result of successes by the Turkish authorities. In 2003, Turkey's over-10 all opiate seizures amounted to 5.7 mt, representing 5% of global seizures or 30% of all European opiate seizures. In 2004, opiate seizures in Turkey increased by almost 160% to 14.7 mt. Since 1987, Turkey has accounted for Europe's largest opiate seizures."

-2005 EU Progress Report is also praising Turkey's capacity on combating drug, saying;

"Turkish National Police and General Command of Gendarmerie have made some successful operations in fight against drug smuggling. A record amount of seizures were made in Turkey. A number of controlled deliveries were concluded in cooperation with member state law enforcement agencies, which resulted large quantities of drug seizures. Turkish law enforcement agencies started to use special investigation techniques in order to destroy smuggling networks instead of arresting only individuals."

We believe in the necessity of International Cooperation against drugs. Having Security and Cooperation Acts with 65 countries Turkey continues as leader country in the region.

Beside this, Turkey established computer based international urgent intervention system with the many countries in the region to exchange of fingerprints, photograph, passport, documents in an encoded way.

Information sharing is another tool Turkey use effectively with its foreign partners.

Monthly meeting which is not seen in many other countries is held to share all relevant information, intelligence and seizures-arrest with the participation of all foreign liaison officers based in Turkey.

I think the amount of the budget for counter narcotics activities in 2005 is enough to explain the Government's priority. Nearly 80 million dollars was spent by Police only for Counter Narcotics Units in the year 2005.

Although the number of drug addicts is quite high worldwide, drug abuse remains relatively low in Turkey, particularly when compared with other countries affected by drug trafficking.

Turkey has balanced approach to the drug problem. On one hand combating against trafficking, on the other hand combat domestic dealers on the street.

Trafficking, possession, and consuming are crime requiring different type of punishment in Turkey.

In 2005, new Turkish Penal Code was adopted regulating new drug offences.

With the new law, trafficking has become heavier crime than in the past, consuming with the new regulations remained crime.

Since June 2005, judges have right to issue warrant to send addicts to the treatment centres. It is the government responsibilities to provide an expert up to 3 years to the addict who was sent to centre by judges after his/her treatment. Expert has to write periodic reports on addict's behaviour whether

he/she remain clean or relapse again. If addicts remain clean gets no punishment, if relapse judge has to exercise his/her punishment.

It is known that some of European Countries are implementing new policies on drug consumption.

Using drugs has become not criminal offence and needle exchange and consuming room programmes implementing in some countries in the Europe because of some reasons.

But as long as addicts are free from any punishment, nobody can repress the situation from getting worse. It is quite clear that the more addicts necessitate the more drugs.

So, only combating drug trafficking and disregarding consuming offences is not sufficient to stop drug flow from any place of World.

Turkish Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (TUBIM) has been established as a national focal point to the EMCDDA in line with the EMCDDA in 2004. From now on, Turkey sent standard tables to the EMCDDA.

Turkey's comprehensive new national drug strategy has been put into force in November 2006, and comprehensive national report has been prepared and translation process is ongoing.

Turkey has established the first addiction library in the premises of TUBIM to promote scientific study and researches.

10-11 October 2006, the agreement of Turkey's Participation to EMCDDA was adopted by EU Commission.

Saint-Siège

Monseigneur Vito Rallo

Envoyé spécial du Saint-Siège

1 . La Délégation d'Observation du Saint-Siège se réjouit du progrès accompli dans le projet de Déclaration politique de la Conférence ministérielle, en vue d'améliorer l'efficacité des politiques européennes contre les drogues et elle souscrit aux objectifs et aux activités que le Conseil de l'Europe entend mettre en œuvre, en ce domaine, dans son Plan d'Action 2007-2010.

2 . Le Saint-Siège note avec satisfaction que le projet de Déclaration politique met l'accent sur la coopération entre les pays de l'Union européenne et les pays hors Union européenne et au-delà; cet axe stratégique de collaboration interétatique majeure et de meilleure coordination des actions à mener, est d'une importance fondamentale pour parvenir à des résultats ambitieux inscrits dans le Plan d'Action.

3 . Notre Délégation apprécie également le souci d'intégrer dans un même cadre stratégique les différentes mesures relatives à la prévention, au traitement, à la coopération en matière de justice pénale, à la réglementation, aux aéroports, à la recherche, à l'éthique et à la coopération intersectorielle, dont le cadre est donné par le projet de Déclaration, de "besoin vital" pour les politiques des drogues; cette vision du problème entend réaffirmer qu'aucune discipline du savoir ou des connaissances, qu'elles soient de nature sociale, politique, pédagogique, éthique, médicale, juridique ou policière, n'est en mesure, à elle seule, de donner une réponse au fléau des drogues, avec ses conséquences néfastes pour la société.

4 . Par conséquent, notre Délégation, soucieuse du bien authentique de la personne humaine, suggère que les mesures préventives prévues dans le Plan d'Action soient accompagnées d'un projet éducatif capable d'aider surtout les jeunes à découvrir le sens de la vie, à user de manière responsable de leur liberté, à apprendre à se respecter et à respecter les autres, à apprécier la vie morale aussi bien dans le domaine privé que public.

5 . Dans le même ordre d'idées, la Délégation du Saint-Siège suggère aux Etats de soutenir l'école et la famille, deux institutions dont le rôle est irremplaçable sur le plan éducatif. L'école ne peut pas se limiter à dispenser un savoir théorique privé de toute référence idéale et axiologique. A l'instruction, l'école devrait ajouter un projet éducatif centré sur l'apprentissage des valeurs authentiques de la personne humaine, car SCIENTIA SPLENDET ET CONSCIENTIA.

La famille, sous prétexte qu'elle n'est pas l'unique modèle existant de vie commune, se trouve quelquefois en marge des préoccupations politiques de plusieurs pays de l'Union Européenne. Et pourtant nous savons tous qu'elle continue à jouer, outre son rôle naturel d'accueil et d'accompagnement de la vie de ses membres, un rôle de suppléance à la communauté politique dans des domaines variés comme par exemple l'assistance sociale, médicale et économique. Un soutien à la famille, grâce à une véritable politique en faveur de la famille, est le meilleur investissement pour l'éducation des citoyens de demain et la garantie d'une prévention efficace contre les drogues.

Closing speech

Professor Zbigniew Religa

Poland

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends,

Let me begin by extending my deepest thanks to you for granting Poland an honour to take over the Presidency of the Pompidou Group. We consider the fact that you have entrusted us with the responsibility to implement the decisions of the Political Declaration and the Work Programme of the Pompidou Group as a proof of trust and recognition of the Polish efforts in international cooperation aimed at reducing the negative effects of drug abuse on health and security of the people of Europe. Poland has been a beneficiary of cooperation and international help for many years. What Poland has gained with respect to the control of drug abuse is particularly connected with the Pompidou Group because this organization has set forth the priorities and standards which are now commonly applied by majority of international organizations and countries. The Pompidou Group has devoted three recent years of its activity to, inter-alia, the analysis of Group's objectives and tasks. The previous leading country of the group, Holland, in cooperation with other Member States and the Secretariat of the Group has given a new momentum to the Group's actions and built a new structure of activities. The most important aspect of the said structure is the cooperation of politicians, specialists and researchers, which focuses on the quality, ethics and efficiency of implemented actions.

I would like to thank Holland for this effort and work and congratulate on the effects this country has achieved. Our task will be somewhat easier as we shall be applying well tested achievements and an efficient mechanism.

For obvious reasons Poland is unable to manage all the duties resulting from the objectives of the Group, which is why I would also like to offer my thanks to Spain for accepting its share of responsibility for the upcoming actions of the Group and accepting the function of a Vice Chairman. Moreover, I would like to thank France, Malta, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Croatia, Austria and Norway for accepting the duties of Thematic Platform coordinators, with whom we shall be building the Office of the Group. I would also like to stress the merits of the Secretariat of the Group, in particular of Mr Chris Lockett, in preparing an improved formula of the Group's functioning and in motivating us to accept the role of the Chairman of the Group.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It would be banal to state that no country, no single structure would be able to deal with the problems caused by drugs and drug abuse alone. These problems cross each and every border. Poland has received so much from the Pompidou Group and the Council of Europe. Now we shall have an opportunity to pay some of that debt back. The Group, acting as a bridge between different opinions, countries and organizations, offers us a chance for effective cooperation and real influence on the drug abuse problem in the new countries. Furthermore, it will allow us to achieve additional value that will extend formal and informal boundaries. If we, the countries constituting the Group, want to fulfill the foregoing objectives, then our stride to achieve the same values, to share the responsibility and to jointly apply political mission of the Group and its Work Plan is more important than who the formal leader is. Based on our previous experience, Poland is fully aware of the vital role that the Permanent Correspondents play in the Group. It is our belief that cooperation with them is the key element in taking effective actions.

I would like to thank one more time for the honour we were granted and to express my belief that together we shall be able to achieve our goals for the benefit of all our countries.

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Programme of the Conference

Monday, 27 November 2006

08:30 Registration starts

13:00 Lunch for heads of delegations hosted by the Netherlands' Presidency, Restaurant Bleu, Council of Europe

15:00 Session 1 Chair: Netherlands' Presidency

1. Opening speech by Mr Hans Hoogervorst, Netherlands' Minister of Health, Welfare and Sport, President of the Pompidou Group
2. Speech by Mrs Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe
3. Address by Mr Fabio Berardi, Minister of Health, Social Security, Welfare and Equality Chance of the San Marino Republic, on behalf of the Presidency of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers
4. Address by Mr Viktor Cherkosov, Director of the Federal Drugs Control Service of the Russian Federation on behalf of the recent Russian Presidency of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers
5. Adoption of the programme and agenda
6. Election of Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Pompidou Group

15:45 Break

16:00 Session 2 Chair: Netherlands' Presidency

Introduction by coordinators to the results of the Pompidou Group's 2004-2006 Work Programme:

Prevention Platform: Mr Gabriel Denvir, United Kingdom
Followed by comments of Ministers/heads of delegations

Treatment Platform: Mr Piotr Jablonski, Poland
Followed by comments of Ministers/heads of delegations

Drugs and road traffic seminars;
Criminal Justice Platform: Mr Claude Gillard, Belgium
Statement by the Finnish EU Presidency
Followed by comments of Ministers/heads of delegations

Ethics Platform: Mr Patrick Sansoy, France
Followed by comments of Ministers/heads of delegations

Airports Platform: Mr Claude Gillard, Belgium
Followed by comments of Ministers/heads of delegations

Research Platform: Mr Richard Muscat, Malta
Launching of the on-line Research Registry

Presentation of the Mediterranean Network:
Mr Christopher Lockett, Executive Secretary of the Pompidou Group
Followed by comments of Ministers/heads of delegations

Followed by a general discussion of the results and signals.

Endorsement of the Summary Report by acclamation

18:00 End of session

20:00 Dinner for heads of delegations hosted by the Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe at the Palais de Rohan, Strasbourg city center.

Dinner for other participants offered by the Netherlands' Delegation at the Palais de Rohan

Tuesday, 28 November 2006

9:30 Session 3 Chair: New Pompidou Group Presidency

1. Introduction to the draft political declaration and the draft 2007-2010 Work Programme
2. Nomination of the Coordinators (Members of the Bureau) by the new Presidency
3. Confirmation of Coordinators

10:30 Coffee break

11:00 Session 4 Chair: New Pompidou Group Presidency

1. Statements by national delegations
2. Adoption of the Political declaration
3. Adoption of the 2007-2010 work programme
4. Closing speech by the Minister holding new PG Presidency

12:30 End of Conference

Programme de la Conférence

Lundi, 27 novembre 2006

08h30 Début de l'enregistrement des participants

13h00 Déjeuner pour les chefs de délégation organisé par la présidence néerlandaise (Restaurant Bleu – Conseil de l'Europe)

15h00 Session 1 Présidence : Ministre néerlandais

1. Discours d'ouverture de M. Hans Hoogervorst, ministre néerlandais de la Santé, des affaires sociales et du Sport, Président du Groupe Pompidou
2. Discours de Mme Maud de Boer-Buquicchio, Secrétaire Générale Adjointe du Conseil de l'Europe
3. Discours de M. Fabio Berardi, Ministre de la Santé, de la Sécurité Sociale, de la Prévoyance et l'Egalité des Chances, de la République de Saint-Marin, actuelle Présidence du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe
4. Discours de M. Viktor Cherkosov, Directeur de l'Office Fédéral des Service de Contrôle de la Toxicomanie de la Fédération de Russie, précédente Présidence du Comité des Ministres du Conseil de l'Europe
5. Adoption du programme et de l'ordre du jour
6. Election de la Présidence et Vice-présidence du Groupe Pompidou

15h45 Pause

16h00 Session 2 Présidence : Ministre néerlandais

Introduction par les coordinateurs des résultats du programme de travail du Groupe Pompidou pour la période 2004-2006 :

Plateforme Prévention : M. Gabriel Denvir, Royaume-Uni.
Suivie par les commentaires des ministres/chefs de délégation

Plateforme Traitement : M. Piotr Jablonski, Pologne
Suivie par les commentaires des ministres/chefs de délégation

Séminaire sur la circulation routière et les drogues,
Plateforme Justice Pénale : M. Claude Gillard, Belgique
Déclaration de la Présidence finlandaise de l'Union européenne
Suivi par les commentaires des ministres/chefs de délégation

Plateforme Ethique : M. Patrick Sansoy, France
Suivie par les commentaires des ministres/chefs de délégation

Plateforme Aéroports : M. Claude Gillard, Belgique
Suivie par les commentaires des ministres/chefs de délégation

Plateforme Recherche : M. Richard Muscat, Malte
Lancement du registre en ligne des projets de recherche

Présentation du Réseau Méditerranéen
M. Christopher Lockett, Secrétaire Exécutif du Groupe Pompidou
Suivie par les commentaires des ministres/chefs de délégation

Suivie par une discussion générale sur les résultats et les signaux

Approbation du rapport abrégé par acclamation

18h00 Fin de la session

20h00 Dîner pour les Chefs des délégations offert par le Secrétaire Général Adjoint
du Conseil de l'Europe, au Palais des Rohan, Strasbourg

Dîner pour les autres participants offert par la Présidence néerlandaise au
Palais des Rohan, Strasbourg

Mardi, 28 novembre 2006

9h30 Session 3 Présidence : Nouvelle présidence du Groupe Pompidou

1. Introduction du projet de déclaration politique et du projet de programme de travail 2007-2010
2. Nomination des coordinateurs (membres du Bureau) par la nouvelle présidence du Groupe Pompidou
3. Confirmation des coordinateurs

10h30 Pause café

11h00 Session 4 Présidence : Nouvelle présidence du Groupe Pompidou

5. Interventions des délégations nationales
6. Adoption de la déclaration politique
7. Adoption du programme de travail 2007-2010
8. Discours de clôture par le ministre de la nouvelle présidence

12h30 Clôture de la conférence

Work Programme 2007 – 2010

Aim of the Work Programme

1. The Pompidou Group contributes to the development of effective policies to tackle the problems of drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs in Europe.
2. The aim of the Work Programme of the Pompidou Group is to generate useful products that can meet the needs of policy makers for more effective responses to drugs related issues. In doing so the Pompidou Group acknowledges the diversity of national drugs policies in Member States. To ensure an effective use of resources and unique products the work will on the one hand avoid overlap and duplication of work, while on the other seeking synergies through cooperation and coordination with other organisations.
3. The Work Programme pays special attention to innovative aspects, implementing practical solutions, pro-active policies and the scientific contribution to activities. It is based on the proposals submitted by the Permanent Correspondents of Member States and topics identified by the expert Platforms as a result of the 2004-2006 Work Programme, whose basic structure and working methods it retains. Greater emphasis will however be put in the new programme on in-depth preparation of fewer platform meetings and on transversal coordination and coherence through joint examination of common themes.

Mission and Objectives of the Pompidou Group

4. The Work Programme is consequently built around the Pompidou Group's mission to contribute to the quality of European drug policies, practices and research by :

- collecting of signals about needs, problems and experiences from practice
- addressing ethics and human rights aspects
- promoting the evidence/knowledge base of policy and practice whilst acknowledging and exploring the limitations and possibilities of this approach;
- bridging and fill gaps in linking between policy, practice and research,
- facilitating communication between professionals of various disciplines,
- facilitating cooperation with EU and non-EU countries;
- facilitating coordination of activities between different international organisations;
- facilitating mediation of different approaches to legal and illegal substances

5. In implementing this mission, the Work Programme concentrates on the following main objectives:

- Contributing to the development of effective demand reduction programmes
- Contributing to the development of effective supply side programmes
- Addressing transversal issues
- Political cooperation and joint activities

Expected Results

6. The expected results from the activities under the Work programme are:

- Signals on trends, what works and barriers in practice
- Standards for good practice
- Identified priorities and needs for action

7. The format in which these results will be presented will take different forms tailored to the needs and perspective of the target groups: policy makers, practitioners and researchers. The work of the Pompidou Group puts a specific focus on education and training in facilitating know-how transfer.

Products and services will include:

- Recommendations and guidelines for standards
- Policy papers
- Inventories of examples on what works and what does not
- Comparative studies and expert reports
- Cooperation networks
- Bi- and multi-lateral technical cooperation activities
- On-line resources and trainings

8. An improved communication strategy will facilitate wide and targeted dissemination of results and products.

Themes/topic

9. The themes /topics and activities to meet the objectives and achieve the expected results are developed on the basis of the needs for action identified from the results, signals and recommendations generated under the 2004-2006 Work Programme.

10. The Pompidou Group has set itself the task to focus on quality instead of quantity. Consequently the number of themes and activities has to be limited to assure quality and retain the high-level of overall cost-effectiveness.

Working methods

11. The Ministerial Conference (MinConf) is the political authority of the Pompidou Group. In principle it is held every four years.

12. The Permanent Correspondents are the officials from each Member State of the Pompidou Group who represent their Ministers. They meet twice a year. The meetings of Permanent Correspondents are the forum of open debate where policy advisors come together as experts on developing effective responses to drugs problems based on the signals and results generated by the activities.

13. To generate the relevant signals from the different fields of drug policies, practitioners experiences and the state of the art in science and research, the Pompidou Group's work is structured around 6 platforms (Prevention, Treatment, Criminal Justice, Airports, Ethics and Human Rights, Research). The main functions of the Platforms are to introduce practitioners' knowledge and experience into the policy making process and to identify and promote examples of good practice in the successful implementation of policies.

14. The Platforms are responsible for designing activities for achieving the expected results set out for the selected themes and topics in their respective field. In addition, a limited number of specific activities or meetings may be undertaken alongside the platforms in order to promote transversal examination of issues or where specialised expertise is required of participants.

15. The four "vertical platforms" (Prevention, Treatment, Criminal Justice and Airports) will in principle meet once a year and these major conferences will be prepared by smaller working parties whose role is also to ensure continuity and coherence in the platform work. The Research Platform may meet twice-a-year in order to progress specific projects. The Ethics Group will function as an advisory body, meeting twice a year and then confronting its opinions with the practice, research and policy levels at ad hoc conferences, normally every other year.

16. Multisectoral activities that will facilitate effective transversal cooperation between Platforms are planned and organised by a small expert group with experts from each contributing Platform. The Bureau will supervise these multisectoral activities to ensure that all Platforms involved can contribute effectively.

17. The work programme allows for the flexibility to include additional activities proposed by Platforms emerging during the on-going work Programme after approval by the Bureau of Permanent Correspondents.

18. The Pompidou Group will continue to be a forerunner in efforts to avoid overlaps and duplication of work, in particular among the various international organizations in the field. By consolidating existing and developing new forms of collaboration with other international bodies the Work Programme will further contribute to creating synergy effects and a more effective use of resources. An example for effective cooperation is the proposal by the Finnish EU Presidency submitted to the Pompidou Group to set up a European Network on partnerships between stakeholders at frontline level responding to drug problems (see objective 3, activity 5.1.).

Resources

19. The Pompidou Group activities are primarily resourced under the ordinary budget. The budget consists of 4 main budget lines: (i) political cooperation and management, (ii) supply reduction (Criminal Justice, Airports Platforms), (iii) demand reduction (Prevention, Treatment Platforms) and (iv) transversal activities (Research and Ethics & Human Rights Platforms, and Intersectoral activities).

20. Participation of national experts however is funded by the Member States. A limited budget line is available to support the participation of experts from non-EU, below average GDP countries. Each platform (except the Airports Platform) also has an annual provision of €10,000 for external consultants and key speakers.

21. In addition to the statutory contributions the Pompidou Group regularly receives voluntary contributions for specific activities that are of particular interest to individual Member States. Since the resource base for the activities of Pompidou Group therefore depends to a certain degree on these voluntary contributions, the work programme allows for including new activities during the planning cycle if requested, provided the pledged resource become actually available. Decisions to this extent are taken by the Bureau of the Permanent Correspondents.

22. The Pompidou Group will continue its course of vigorous budgetary discipline to meet the budgetary constraints of member states and ensure a high level of cost-benefit ratio.

Quality Control

23. The Pompidou Group will use state-of-the-art methodology that allows for on-going process evaluation and will seek regularly feed back to evaluate its work and activities. In addition different models of impact assessment have been employed on the basis of smaller scale pilot projects. The promising results will lead to a consolidation of the use of impact assessment schemes where feasible.

Objectives ⇌ topics ⇌ activities

OB= Ordinary Budget
VC = Voluntary Contributions

Objective 1: Contributing to the development of effective demand reduction programmes			
Sub-objective Prevention	Activities/topics	Expected output & Products	Implementation & Resources
1. Consideration of the issues relating to the prevention of drug misuse among young people, focussing on appropriate interventions for various levels of risk.	One major and well-prepared event per year to consider thematically appropriate methodologies to address various degrees of risk and the practical, and any ethical, issues surrounding them.	Specific, low-cost, easily monitored and evaluated solutions to prevention needs at the various levels of risk.	Responsible: Prevention Platform Projected budget: OB: Demand Reduction
2. Promoting young people's participation in prevention	2.1 European prevention prize 2.2 Forum for young people	Award of 3 prizes every other year to projects exemplifying participatory approaches Input from young people to the prevention platform on selected programme issues	Responsible : Selection committee VC sought Responsible: Forum in conjunction with a platform conference every other year VC sought
3. Promoting internet-based support for prevention	3.1 Joint programme on virtual training and resource centre (VTRC)	Interactive support tool for practitioners working with parents in prevention	Responsible: Project Group VC and partnership with European Commission sought

Sub-Objective Treatment	Activities/topics	Expected output & Products	Implementation & Resources
4. Collecting signals about needs, problems and experiences from treatment practices	4.1 Treatment modalities for: - specific substances - medical and psychiatric co-morbidities - specific groups - harm reduction strategies	Signals on trends, what works and barriers in practice Standards for good practice Identified priorities and needs for action	Responsible: Treatment Platform Projected budget: OB: Demand Reduction
	4.2 Management systems for differing types of therapy	Description and analysis of different models of practice Analytical summary	Responsible: Treatment Platform Projected budget: OB: Demand Reduction
	4.3 Adaptation of US guidelines for treatment and assessment to the European context	Adapted guidelines	Responsible: Treatment Platform Projected budget: OB: Demand Reduction
	4.4 Improving knowledge on treatment systems	Information on treatment available in Europe (with EMCDDA) Indications on evaluation methods	Responsible: Treatment Platf. Projected budget: OB: Demand Reduction

Objective 2: Contributing to the development of effective supply side programmes			
Sub-objective Criminal Justice	Activities/topics	Expected output & Products	Implementation & Resources
1. Collecting signals about needs, problems and experiences from practice in the criminal justice field	1.1 Drug courts, specialised chambers, and specialised magistrates	Signals on practical implementation, establishment procedures and evaluation/expectation issues	Responsible: Crim Just Platform Projected budget: OB: Supply Reduction
	1.2 Judicial cooperation and joint investigations	Signals on trends, what works and barriers in practice Standards for good practice Identified priorities and needs for action	Responsible: Crim Just Platform Projected budget: OB: Supply Reduction

2. Promoting improved regulatory responses	2.1 Control issues related to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances	Signals on trends, what works and barriers in practice Standards for good practice Identified priorities and needs for action	Responsible: ad hoc group of experts Projected budget: VC sought
3. Promoting improved law enforcement in European airports and in controlling general aviation	Sub-objective Airports	Expected output & Products	Implementation & Resources
	3.1 Annual exchange of experience between customs and law enforcement offices	Signals on trends, what works and barriers in practice Standards for good practice Identified priorities and needs for action Manuels	Responsible: Airports Platform Projected budget: BO: Supply Reduction
	3.2 Access to data bases for frontline officers	Identification of data needs Proposals on improved access to existing data bases	Responsible: Project group Projected budget: VC sought

Objective 3: Addressing transversal issues			
1. Exploring the ethical and human rights basis for drug policies and programmes	Sub-objective Ethics and Human Rights	Activities/topics	Expected output & Products
	1.1 Drug screening in the workplace		Signals on developments about ethics in practice and research Promotion and development of standards on ethics for practice and research
	1.2 Implications of emerging research findings in neurosciences and genetics		Signals on developments about ethics in practice and research Promotion and development of standards
	1.3 Implications of emerging intervention models, methodologies and technologies		Signals on developments about ethics in practice and research Promotion and development of standards
		Implementation & Resources	Responsible: Ethics Platform Projected budget: BO: Transversal activities
		Implementation & Resources	Responsible: Ethics Platform Projected budget: BO: Transversal activities
		Implementation & Resources	Responsible: Ethics Platform Projected budget: BO: Transversal activities

Sub-Objective Research	Activities/Topics	Expected output & Products	Implementation & Resources
2. Collecting signals about needs, problems and experiences from practice	2.1 Highlighting major issues arising in different research fields	Identifying emerging evidence	Responsible: Research Platform Projected budget: BO: Transversal activities
	2.2 Bridging research disciplines	Signals on developments in the use of data and research in policy and practice	Responsible: Research Platform Projected budgets: BO: Transversal activities
	2.3 Investigating the influence of research on drug use and drug users	Identifying priorities and needs and to develop strategies for research	
	2.4 How to explain and communicate about research findings		
3. Registering research activities	3.1 Establishment of a web-based registry in collaboration with EMCDDA	Inventory/registry	Responsible : Expert group BO: Transversal activities VC sought

Sub-objective Transversal Platform cooperation	Multisectoral activities	Expected outputs & Products	Implementation & Resources
4. Collecting signals about needs, problems and experiences from practice	4.1 Know-how transfer across sectors and disciplines	Proposals and methods for improved interaction, seminars	Responsible: Expert group Input: all platforms BO (of each platform)
	4.2. Ethics implications of new prevention and treatment methods	Signals on new methods and ethics implications and proposals on how to practically address these	Responsible: Expert group Input: Ethics, Prevention and Treatment Platforms BO (of each platform)
	4.3. Improving quality of criminal justice data	Signals on methods and practices, guidelines	Responsible: Expert group Input: Research and Criminal Justice Platforms BO (of each platform)

5. Promoting inter-service cooperation at implementation level	4.4. Alternative sanctions and reintegration policies	Signals on trends, what works and barriers in practice Standards for good practice Identified priorities and needs for action	Responsible: Crim Just, Treatment, Prevention Platforms Projected budget: OB: Supply Reduction
	4.5. Handling addicts from different cultures in the criminal justice system	Signals on trends, what works and barriers in practice Standards for good practice Identified priorities and needs for action	Responsible: Crim Just, Ethics, Treatment Platform Projected budget: OB: Supply Reduction
	5.1. European Network on partnerships between stakeholders at frontline level responding to drug problems	Exchange of best practice Training Identifying strategies to address public nuisance	Responsible: Expert group Input: all Platforms BO: Transversal Activities + VC sought
	5.2. Targeting specific client groups with drugs policies	Signals on trends and barriers; standards for good practice, priorities and needs for action	Responsible: Expert group Input: all platforms BO (of each platform)
6. Informing media and training journalists about drugs and drug prevention	6.1. European training project for journalists (activity proposed by the 2 nd Prevention Forum) on: - unbiased and accurate information and facts about drugs - trends in drug consumption among different social groups - prevention strategies and treatment methods	- 3 major training courses across Europe - National follow-up activities - Examples of new reporting formats	Responsible: expert group Input: all Platforms Projected budget: VC sought under the DAPHNE programme

Objective 4: Political cooperation and joint initiatives			
Activity	Partner	Expected output & Products	Implementation & Resources
1. Mediterranean Network	Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, France, Netherlands	Dialogue between Mediterranean countries	Responsible: Project Group Projected budget: VC sought
2. Inter-agency working group	EMCDDA	Coordination of work, overlaps avoided, synergies created	Responsible: PG Presidency Projected budget: p.m.
3. Health in prisons programme	WHO	Contribution to the programme	Responsible: secretariat Projected budget: BO supply reduction
4. European school surveys (ESPAD) (support for non-EU countries for project coordination)	CAN, EMCDDA	Assistance rendered in implementing school surveys	Responsible: CAN Projected budget: BO transversal activities
5. Technical cooperation school-based prevention Programmes	Romanian National Anti Drug Agency	Assistance rendered in implementing school programmes	Responsible: Expert group Projected budget: BO Political cooperation
6. Technical cooperation on drugs and road safety	Romanian National Anti Drug Agency	Assistance rendered in implementing a national strategy	Responsible: Expert group Projected budget: BO Political cooperation
7. Technical cooperation school-based prevention Programmes	Government of Chechnya	Assistance rendered in implementing school programmes	Responsible: Expert group Projected budget: VC: Special account Assistance Activity
8. Training young researchers on communicating research findings into the policy making process	ESSD	More scientific input in policy development, better use of evidence base in policy making	Responsible: Expert group Projected budget: VC: special account Assistance Activity
9. Implementation of National Action Plans for Azerbaijan and Georgia	National authorities	Assistance rendered in implementing National Action Plan	Responsible: expert group Projected budget: VC sought
10. Support Network for Parents and professionals (SN Project)	Norway, Finland, Russian Federation, Switzerland	On-line resources created	Responsible: SN Project Group Projected budget: VC sought

Programme de travail 2007 - 2010

Objectif du programme de travail

1. La mission du Groupe Pompidou est de contribuer à l'élaboration de politiques efficaces pour lutter contre les problèmes liés à l'abus et au trafic illicite de stupéfiants en Europe.
2. L'objectif du programme de travail du groupe Pompidou est d'élaborer des produits utiles qui répondent aux besoins des responsables politiques leur permettant de faire face de manière plus efficace aux problèmes liés à la toxicomanie. Dans sa mission, le Groupe Pompidou prend en compte la diversité des politiques nationales en matière de drogues appliquées dans les Etats membres. En vue de garantir une utilisation efficace des ressources et de préserver le caractère unique des produits, le programme veillera à éviter tout double emploi et chevauchement des activités tout en cherchant à créer des synergies, en favorisant la coopération et la coordination avec d'autres organisations.
3. Le programme de travail attache une importance particulière aux aspects innovants, à la mise en oeuvre de solutions pratiques, aux politiques proactives et au fondement scientifique des activités. Il se fonde sur les propositions des Correspondants Permanents des Etats membres et sur les sujets identifiés par les plateformes d'experts qui représentent un résultat du programme de travail 2004-2006 dont il garde la structure de base et les méthodes de travail. Dans le nouveau programme, une attention plus grande sera toutefois accordée à une préparation plus approfondie d'un nombre plus restreint de réunions de plateformes et sur la coordination transversale et la cohérence à travers un examen conjoint de thèmes communs.

Objectifs du Groupe Pompidou

4. Le programme de travail s'articule donc autour des objectifs principaux de la mission du Groupe Pompidou qui est de contribuer à la qualité des politiques, des pratiques et de la recherche européennes en matière de drogues en :
 - en rassemblant les signes indicateurs des besoins, des problèmes et des expériences sur le terrain
 - en réfléchissant aux aspects éthiques et liés aux droits de l'homme
 - en développant les connaissances validées nécessaires à l'élaboration des politiques et des pratiques
 - en comblant les lacunes observées dans la mise en relation des politiques, des pratiques et de la recherche ;
 - en facilitant la communication entre les professionnels de différentes disciplines ;
 - en facilitant la coopération entre les pays membres et non-membres de l'UE ;
 - en facilitant la coordination des activités entre différentes organisations internationales ;
 - en facilitant les façons d'aborder les substances licites et illicites
5. Pour la mise en œuvre de cette mission, le programme de travail se concentre sur les principaux objectifs suivants :
 - contribution au développement de programmes de prévention efficaces
 - contribution au développement de programmes de réduction de la demande efficaces
 - contribution aux questions transversales
 - coopération politique et activités conjointes

Résultats attendus

6. Les activités mises en oeuvre dans le cadre du programme de travail devraient produire les résultats

suivants :

- fournir des indicateurs sur les tendances observées, sur ce qui fonctionne et sur les obstacles rencontrés dans la pratique
- élaborer des normes de bonnes pratiques
- définir les priorités et les besoins

7. La présentation de ces résultats variera en fonction des besoins et des attentes des groupes cibles : responsables politiques, praticiens et chercheurs. Le travail du Groupe Pompidou s'est concentré sur l'éducation et la formation en facilitant le transfert du savoir faire. Les produits et les services comprendront :

- des recommandations et des lignes directrices en vue de l'élaboration de normes
- des documents d'orientation
- des listes d'exemples sur ce qui fonctionne/ne fonctionne pas
- des études comparatives et des rapports d'experts
- des réseaux de coopération
- des activités bilatérales et multilatérales de coopération technique
- des ressources et des formations en ligne

8. Une meilleure stratégie de communication permettra une diffusion plus large et plus ciblée des résultats et des produits.

Thèmes/sujets

9. Les thèmes/sujets et activités qui permettront d'atteindre les objectifs et les résultats attendus découlent des besoins identifiés d'après les résultats, indicateurs et recommandations issus du programme de travail 2004-2006..

10. Le Groupe Pompidou s'est fixé comme objectif de privilégier la qualité plutôt que la quantité. Ainsi a-t-il fallu limiter le nombre de thèmes et d'activités pour assurer la qualité et permettre au rapport coût/efficacité global de se maintenir à un niveau élevé.

Méthodes de travail

11. La Conférence ministérielle (MinConf) est l'autorité politique du GP. Elle est organisée en principe tous les quatre ans.

12. Les Correspondants permanents sont des fonctionnaires de chaque Etat membre du Groupe Pompidou qui représentent leurs ministres. Ils se réunissent deux fois par an. Les réunions des Correspondants Permanents sont des forum où se rencontrent des conseillers politiques et des experts pour élaborer des réponses au problème de drogues, basées sur les signaux et résultats générés par les activités.

13. Pour fournir des indicateurs pertinents dans les différents domaines des politiques de lutte contre la toxicomanie, l'expérience des spécialistes, la science et la recherche de pointe, les activités du Groupe Pompidou s'articulent autour de 7 plateformes (Prévention, Traitement, Justice pénale, Aéroports, Coordination intersectorielle, Ethique et Droits de l'Homme, Recherche). Les plateformes ont pour fonction principale d'introduire dans le processus d'élaboration des politiques le savoir-faire et l'expérience des hommes de terrain, ainsi que d'identifier et de promouvoir des exemples de bonne pratique pour une mise en œuvre réussie des politiques.

14. Les plateformes sont chargées de mettre sur pied les activités permettant d'atteindre les résultats attendus pour les thèmes/sujets correspondant à leur domaine respectif. En outre, un nombre très limité d'activités spécifiques ou de réunions pourront être menées en parallèle aux plateformes afin de promouvoir l'examen transversal des questions ou lorsqu'une expertise très spécialisée est demandée aux participants.

15. Les quatre « plateformes verticales » (Prévention, traitement, Justice Pénale et Aéroports) se réuniront en principe une fois par an et ces conférences importantes seront préparées par des petits groupes de travail dont le rôle est d'assurer la continuité et la cohérence des travaux de la plateforme. La plateforme Recherche pourra se réunir deux fois par an afin de faire avancer des projets spécifiques. Le groupe éthique fonctionnera comme un comité consultatif, se réunissant deux fois par an et confrontera ensuite ses opinions avec des représentants de la pratique, de la recherche et de la politique lors de conférences ad hoc, en principe, tous les deux ans.

16. Les activités multisectorielles qui faciliteront la coopération transversale efficace entre les plateformes seront planifiées et organisées par un petit groupe d'experts lesquels contribuent aux travaux des plateformes. Le Bureau supervisera ces activités multisectorielles afin de garantir une contribution efficace de toutes les plateformes concernées..

17. Le programme de travail autorise la souplesse d'inclure des activités supplémentaires sur proposition des Plateformes pendant le déroulement de Programme de travail après l'approbation par le Bureau des Correspondants permanents.

18. Le Groupe Pompidou continuera à être un précurseur dans ses efforts pour éviter les doubles emplois et le chevauchement des activités, notamment dans les diverses organisations internationales qui oeuvrent dans ce domaine. En renforçant les modes de collaboration existants et en élaborant de nouveaux avec d'autres organismes internationaux, le programme de travail contribuera en outre à créer des synergies et permettra une utilisation plus efficace des ressources. Un exemple de coopération efficace est la proposition soumise par la Présidence finlandaise de l'Union européenne au Groupe Pompidou concernant la mise en place d'un réseau européen en partenariat avec les principaux acteurs au niveau local responsables des problèmes de toxicomanie (voir objectif 3,activité 5.1.).

Ressources

19. Le budget ordinaire est la principale source de financement des activités du Groupe Pompidou. Le budget comporte quatre grandes lignes budgétaires : (i) coopération et gestion politiques, (ii) réduction de l'offre (Plateformes Justice pénale, Aéroports), (iii) réduction de la demande (Plateformes Prévention, Traitement) et (iv) activités transversales (Plateformes Recherche, Ethique et Droits de l'Homme et Coordination intersectorielle).

20. La participation d'experts nationaux est toutefois financée par les Etats membres. Une ligne budgétaire limitée est prévue pour financer la participation d'experts de pays non membres de l'UE, dont le PIB est inférieur à la moyenne. Chaque plateforme (à l'exception de la plateforme aéroports) dispose de 10 000 € pour des consultants externes et des orateurs clés.

21. Outre les contributions obligatoires, le Groupe Pompidou reçoit régulièrement des contributions volontaires pour des activités spécifiques qui présentent un intérêt particulier pour certains Etats membres. Dans la mesure où les ressources du GP dépendent en partie de ces contributions volontaires des Etats membres, le programme de travail permet, si besoin est, d'ajouter de nouvelles activités lors de la phase de planification, si tant est que les ressources annoncées soient effectivement mises à disposition. Les décisions en la matière sont prises par le Bureau des Correspondants permanents.

22. Le Groupe Pompidou continuera de se tenir à sa discipline budgétaire rigoureuse pour respecter les contraintes budgétaires des Etats membres et veiller à ce que le rapport coût efficacité se maintienne à un haut niveau.

Contrôle qualité

23. Le Groupe Pompidou applique en permanence des processus d'évaluation perfectionnés et, dans le souci d'évaluer ses travaux et activités, demande à ce que des informations lui soient régulièrement communiquées en retour. Par ailleurs, différents modèles d'analyse d'impact ont été utilisés dans le cadre de projets pilotes de petite envergure. Les résultats de ces expériences sont prometteurs et permettront, lorsque cela sera possible, de développer l'utilisation de mécanismes d'analyse d'impact.

Objectifs ⇨ thèmes ⇨ activités

BO = budget ordinaire
CV = contributions volontaires nécessaires

Objectif 1: Contribuer au développement de programmes de réduction de la demande efficaces			
Sous-objectif Prévention	Activités/sujet	Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources
1. Considération des questions relatives à l'abus de drogues chez les jeunes, en se concentrant sur les interventions adaptées aux différents niveaux de risque	Un événement majeur et bien préparé par an afin de considérer des méthodologies thématiques adaptées afin d'aborder les différents niveaux de risque, de pratiques et les questions éthiques qui s'y réfèrent	Spécifiques, à moindre coût, contrôle facile et solutions évaluées pour les besoins en prévention en fonctions des différents niveaux de risque	Responsable: la plateforme prévention Budget prévisionnel: BO: réduction de la demande
2. Promouvoir la participation des jeunes dans la prévention	2.1. Prix européen de la prévention	Remise de trois prix tous les deux ans à des projets exemplaires pour leur approche participative	Responsable : le comité de sélection CV nécessaires
	2.2 Forum des jeunes	Contribution des jeunes à la plateforme prévention sur des questions sélectionnées du programme	Responsable : le forum en liaison avec une conférence de la plateforme tous les deux ans CV nécessaires
3. Promouvoir un soutien pour la prévention basé sur internet	3.1. Programme conjoint sur le centre de formation et de documentation virtuelle	Outil de soutien interactif pour les professionnels du terrain travaillant avec les parents sur la prévention	Responsable : Groupe de projet CV nécessaires et partenariat avec la Commission Européenne

Sous-objectif Traitement	Activités/sujets	Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources
4. Recueillir les signes indicateurs des besoins, des problèmes et des expériences sur le terrain	4.1 Modes de prise en charge thérapeutique pour : - des substances spécifiques - des co-morbidités médicales et psychiatriques - des groupes spécifiques - des stratégies de réduction des dommages	Signes indicateurs des tendances, de ce qui fonctionne et des obstacles sur le terrain Normes de bonnes pratiques Identification de priorités et des besoins	Responsable: la plateforme traitement Budget prévisionnel: BO: réduction de la demande
	4.2 Systèmes de gestion pour différents types de thérapie	Description et analyse des différents modèle de pratique Résumé analytique	Responsable: la plateforme traitement Budget prévisionnel: BO: réduction de la demande
	4.3 Adaptation des lignes directrices américaines pour la prise en charge thérapeutique et l'évaluation au contexte européen	Lignes directrices adaptées	Responsable: la plateforme traitement Budget prévisionnel: BO: réduction de la demande
	4.4 Améliorer les connaissances sur les systèmes de prise en charge thérapeutiques	Information sur les prises en charge thérapeutiques existantes en Europe (avec l'OEDT) Indications sur les méthodes d'évaluation	Responsable: la plateforme traitement Budget prévisionnel: BO: réduction de la demande

Objectif 2: Contribuer au développement de programmes efficaces sur la réduction de l'offre				
Sous-objectif Justice pénale	Activités/sujets	Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources	
1. Recueillir les signes indicateurs des besoins, des problèmes et des expériences sur le terrain, dans le domaine de la justice pénale	1.1 Tribunaux de toxicomanie, chambres spécialisées et magistrats spécialisés	Signes indicateurs de la mise en œuvre pratique, établissement de procédures et questions d'évaluation/d'attente	Responsable: la plateforme justice pénale Budget prévisionnel : BO: réduction de l'offre	
	1.2 Coopération judiciaire et investigations conjointes	Signes indicateurs des tendances, de ce qui fonctionne et des obstacles sur le terrain Normes de bonnes pratiques Identification de priorités et des besoins	Responsable: la plateforme justice pénale Budget prévisionnel : BO: réduction de l'offre	
2. Promouvoir de meilleures réponses réglementaires	2.1. Aspects liés au contrôle concernant les stupéfiants et les substances psychotropes	Signes indicateurs des tendances, de ce qui fonctionne et des obstacles sur le terrain Normes de bonnes pratiques Identification de priorités et des besoins	Responsable: groupe d'experts ad hoc Budget prévisionnel : CV nécessaires	
Sous-objectif Aéroports	Activités	Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources	
3. Promouvoir une amélioration des mesures de répression dans les aéroports européens et dans le contrôle de l'aviation générale	3.1 Echange annuel d'expériences entre officiers	Signes indicateurs des tendances, de ce qui fonctionne et des obstacles sur le terrain Normes de bonnes pratiques Identification de priorités et des besoins Manuels	Responsable: Plateforme aéroports Budget prévisionnel : BO: réduction de l'offre	
	3.2 Accès aux bases de données pour les officiers	Identification des besoins en données Propositions pour améliorer l'accès aux bases de données existantes	Responsable: Groupe de projet Budget prévisionnel : CV nécessaires	

Objectif 3: Examiner les questions transversales				
Sous-objectifs Ethique et droits de l'homme		Activités/sujets	Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources
1. Explorer les fondements en matière d'éthique et de droits de l'homme pour les politiques et programmes en matière de drogues	1.1 Test de dépistage sur le lieu de travail	Signes indicateurs sur les évolutions concernant l'éthique dans la pratique et la recherche. Promotion et développement de normes sur l'éthique pour la pratique et la recherche	Responsable: Plateforme Ethique Budget prévisionnel: BO: activités transversales	
	1.2 Implications des nouvelles découvertes de la recherche en neurosciences et génétiques	Signes indicateurs sur les évolutions concernant l'éthique dans la pratique et la recherche. Promotion et développement de normes	Responsable: Plateforme Ethique Budget prévisionnel: BO: activités transversales	
	1.3 Implications de nouveaux modes d'intervention, de méthodologies et de technologies	Signes indicateurs sur les évolutions concernant l'éthique dans la pratique et la recherche. Promotion et développement de normes	Responsable: Plateforme Ethique Budget prévisionnel: BO: activités transversales	
Sous-objectif Recherche		Activités/sujets	Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources
2. Recueillir les signes indicateurs des besoins, des problèmes et des expériences sur le terrain	2.1 Faire ressortir les questions principales émanant de différents domaines de la recherche	Identifier les nouvelles connaissances validées	Responsable: Plateforme Recherche Budget prévisionnel: BO: activités transversales	
	2.2 Rapprocher les différentes disciplines de recherche	Signes indicateurs de l'évolution de l'utilisation des données et de la recherche dans les politiques et les pratiques	Responsable: Plateforme Recherche Budget prévisionnel: BO: activités transversales	
	2.3 Etudier l'influence de la recherche sur la consommation de drogues et les usagers de drogues	Identifier les priorités et les besoins et développer des stratégies de recherche	Responsable: Plateforme Recherche Budget prévisionnel: BO: activités transversales	

	2.4 Comment expliquer et communiquer les résultats de la recherche		
3. Inventaire sur les activités de recherche	3.1 Etablissement d'un inventaire disponible sur le web en collaboration avec l'OEDT	Inventaire	Responsable : groupe d'experts BO activités transversales CV si nécessaire
Sous-objectif Coopération intersectorielle des Plateformes		Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources
4. Recueillir les signes indicateurs des besoins, des problèmes et des expériences sur le terrain	4.1 Transmission du savoir-faire à travers les secteurs et les disciplines	Proposition et méthodes pour améliorer l'interaction, séminaires et proposition sur comment les appliquer	Responsable: Groupe d'experts Contribution : Plateformes Ethique, Prévention et Traitement BO (de chaque plateforme)
	4.2 L'implication de l'Ethique dans les nouvelles méthodes de prévention et traitement	Signaux sur les nouvelles méthodes, implications éthiques et proposition sur comment les appliquer	Responsable : Groupe d'experts Contribution : Plateformes Ethique, Prévention et Traitement BO (de chaque plateforme)
	4.3. Améliorer la qualité des données en matière de justice pénale	Signaux sur les méthodes et pratiques, lignes directrices	Responsable : groupe d'experts Contribution : plateformes Recherche et Justice Pénale BO (de chaque plateforme)
	4.4. Sanctions alternatives et politique de réintégration	Signaux sur les tendances, sur ce qui fonctionne et les barrières dans la pratique	Responsable : groupe d'experts Contribution : plateformes Recherche et Justice Pénale BO (de chaque plateforme)
	4.5. prise en charge des usagers de drogues de différentes cultures dans le système pénal	Signaux sur les tendances, sur ce qui fonctionne et les barrières dans la pratique Standards pour une bonne pratique Identification des priorités et des besoins pour action	Responsable : Plateformes Pénale, Ethique, Traitement Budget prévisionnel BO : Réduction de l'Offre

5. Promotion de la coopération inter-services au niveau local	5.1 Aspects réglementaires dans le réseau de coopération entre les services sociaux et de la santé	Echange des bonnes pratiques Formation Identification des stratégies pour aborder les problèmes de nuisances publiques	Responsable : Groupe d'experts Contribution : toutes les plateformes impliquées dans la coopération intersectorielle BO : activités transversales + CV nécessaires
	5.2. Groupes cibles spécifiques et politiques de drogues	Signaux sur les tendances et sur les freins, critères de bonne pratique, identification des priorités et des besoins pour construire l'action	Responsable : groupe d'experts Contribution : toutes les plateformes BO (de chaque plateforme)
6. Information aux médias et formation pour les journalistes sur les drogues et la prévention	6.1. projet européen de formation pour les journalistes (activité proposée par le 2 ^{ème} Forum pour prévention) sur : - les informations impartiales, précises ainsi que sur la réalité de la drogue - tendances de la consommation de drogues dans les différents groupes sociaux - stratégies de prévention et de prise en charge thérapeutique	- 3 formations principales en Europe - activités de suivi au niveau national - nouveaux modèles de rapport	Responsable : groupe d'experts Contribution : toutes les plateformes Budget prévisionnel CV nécessaires, coopération avec Programme DAPHNE attendu

Objectif 4: Coopération politique et activités de rapprochement

Activité	Partenaire	Résultats et réalisations attendus	Mise en oeuvre et ressources
11. Réseau méditerranéen	Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie, France, Pays-Bas	Dialogue entre les pays méditerranéens	Responsable : Groupe de projet Budget prévisionnel : CV nécessaires
12. Groupe de travail inter-organisation sur la coopération	OEDT	Coordination des travaux, éviter les double-emplois, création de synergies	Responsable: Présidence du GP Budget prévisionnel : pm
13. Programme « La santé en prison »	OMS	Contribution au programme	Responsable: secrétariat Budget prévisionnel : BO réduction de l'offre

14. Enquêtes européennes en milieu scolaire (ESPAD) (soutien à des pays non UE pour la coordination du projet)	CAN, OEDT	Assistance dans la mise en œuvre des enquêtes scolaires	Responsable : CAN Budget prévisionnel : BO activités transversales
15. Programme de coopération technique sur la prévention en milieu scolaire	Agence nationale de la Roumanie contre la drogue	Assistance dans la mise en œuvre des enquêtes scolaires	Responsable: groupe d'experts Budget prévisionnel: BO Coopération politique
16. Programme de coopération technique sur l'usage des drogues et la circulation routière	Agence nationale de la Roumanie contre la drogue	Assistance dans la mise en œuvre des stratégies nationales	Responsable: groupe d'experts Budget prévisionnel: BO Coopération politique
17. Programme de coopération technique sur la prévention en milieu scolaire	Gouvernement Tchétchène	Assistance dans la mise en œuvre des enquêtes scolaires	Responsable: groupe d'experts Budget prévisionnel: CV Compte spécial Activités d'Assistance
18. Formation pour les jeunes chercheurs sur la communication de leurs résultats dans le processus de décision politique	ESDD	Plus de résultats scientifiques dans le développement des politiques, meilleur usage des connaissances scientifiques validées dans les décisions politiques	Responsable: Groupe d'experts Budget prévisionnel: CV: Compte spécial Activités d'Assistance
19. Mise en œuvre d'un plan d'action national pour l'Azerbaïdjan et la Géorgie	Autorités nationales	Assistance dans la mise en œuvre du plan d'action	Responsable : groupe d'experts Budget prévisionnel CV nécessaires
20. Réseau de soutien pour les parents et les professionnels (Projet SN)	Norvège, Finlande, Fédération de Russie, Suisse	Création d'un système d'information en ligne	Responsable: Groupe du projet SN Budget prévisionnel: CV nécessaires

Political Declaration

Ministers and government representatives of the States and representatives of the European Commission participating in the Strasbourg Ministerial Conference of the Pompidou Group on 27 and 28 November 2006:

1. bearing in mind the mission and working methods as adopted during the last Ministerial Conference in Dublin in 2003;
2. taking note of the signals and results contained in the report of 2004-2006 Work Programme of the Pompidou Group;
3. taking into account the conclusions and recommendations of the report of the internal audit of the Pompidou Group;
4. recognising the importance of developing drug policies that take into account the principles of the international drug control system as enshrined in the UN Conventions;
5. Stressing the vital need for measures within the fields of prevention, treatment, criminal justice cooperation and regulations, airports, research, ethics and intersectoral cooperation;
6. reaffirm our commitment to the Pompidou Group and agree on the continuation of its work based on the new function offering professionals – officials in government administration, practitioners in the field and researchers - an informal and open forum for discussion, the exchange of views and information on best practice and the development of innovative approaches. This will be done in particular through:
 - the collection of signals about needs, problems and experiences from practice
 - addressing ethics and human rights aspects
 - promoting the evidence/knowledge base of policy and practice whilst acknowledging and exploring the limitations and possibilities of this approach;
 - bridging and filling gaps in linking between policy, practice and research,
 - facilitating communication between professionals of various disciplines,
 - facilitating cooperation with EU and non-EU countries;
 - facilitating coordination of activities between different international organisations;
 - facilitating mediation of different approaches to legal and illegal substances

7. We therefore:

- endorse the implemented changes on the basis of the Audit Committee report;
- adopt the 2007-2010 Work Programme, acknowledging that it is based on the principle of open dialogue, that it will contribute to the development and promotion of effective and timely responses to the use of drugs and related problems in the fields of prevention, treatment, criminal justice cooperation and regulations, airports and aviation, research, ethics and intersectoral cooperation.
- recognise the important role of the Pompidou Group in furthering the cooperation between EU and non-EU European countries and beyond, in particular across the Mediterranean, better to coordinate efforts with neighbouring regions.
- invite all interested States to participate in such efforts;
- reaffirm the necessity for the Pompidou Group to work with other international organisations in order to enhance the effectiveness and quality of drug policies by exploring possibilities for cooperation by holding regular meetings and sharing information that may in turn avoid overlaps in the programmes and activities of such organisations.

Déclaration Politique

Nous, ministres et représentants gouvernementaux des Etats ainsi que représentants de la Commission européenne participant à la Conférence Ministérielle du Groupe Pompidou à Strasbourg le 27 et 28 novembre 2006 :

1. considérant la mission et les méthodes de travail du Groupe Pompidou tels qu'elles ont été adoptées lors de la dernière Conférence Ministérielle de Dublin en 2003 ;
2. ayant pris connaissance des signaux et des résultats figurant dans le rapport sur le Programme de travail 2004-2006 du Groupe Pompidou;
3. prenant en compte les conclusions et les recommandations formulées dans le rapport d'audit interne du Groupe Pompidou ;
4. reconnaissant l'importance de concevoir des politiques drogues intégrant les principes du système international de contrôle des drogues garantis par les Conventions des Nations Unies ;
5. soulignons le besoin vital de mesures dans le domaine de la prévention, du traitement, de la coopération en matière de justice pénale, de la réglementation, des aéroports, de la recherche, de l'éthique et de la coopération intersectorielle;
6. réaffirmons notre engagement à l'égard du Groupe Pompidou et en faveur de la poursuite de ses activités, fondées sur sa nouvelle fonction consistant à offrir aux professionnels – fonctionnaires de l'administration, praticiens sur le terrain et chercheurs – un forum ouvert et informel favorisant le débat, les échanges de vues et d'informations sur les meilleures pratiques et le développement d'approches innovatrices. En :
 - identifiant les signaux concernant les besoins, problèmes et expériences liés à la pratique
 - traitant les aspects éthiques et droits de l'homme
 - encourageant des approches fondées sur des connaissances/bases pour l'élaboration des politiques et de la pratique tout en reconnaissant et explorant toutes les possibilités et les limites de cette approche ;
 - reliant politique, pratique et recherche
 - favorisant la communication entre les professionnels de diverses disciplines,
 - favorisant la coopération avec les pays de l'Union Européenne et hors Union Européenne
 - favorisant la coordination d'activités entre les différentes organisations internationales;
 - favorisant la médiation dans le cadre de divergence d'approches sur les substances licites et illicites.

7. Par conséquent, nous :

- approuvons les changements mis en oeuvre sur la base du rapport du Comité d'Audit ;
- adoptons le plan de travail 2007-2010, en présumant qu'il est fondé sur le principe de dialogue ouvert et qu'il contribuera au développement et à la diffusion de réponses efficaces et appropriées à l'usage de drogues et aux problèmes qui en découlent dans les domaines de la prévention, du traitement, de la coopération en matière de justice pénale et en matière de réglementation, aéroports et aviation, de la recherche, de l'éthique et de la coopération intersectorielle.
- reconnaissons le rôle majeur du Groupe Pompidou en vue de favoriser la coopération entre les pays de l'Union Européenne et les pays hors Union Européenne et au-delà, en particulier ceux du Bassin méditerranéen, afin de coordonner les efforts avec les régions voisines et inviter les Etats intéressés à collaborer.
- invitons tous les Etats intéressés à coopérer ;
- réaffirmons la nécessité pour le Groupe Pompidou de travailler avec les autres organisations internationales afin d'améliorer l'efficacité et la qualité des politiques drogues en examinant les possibilités de coopération et en évitant les activités redondantes grâce à des réunions régulières et au partage de l'information.

Tasks and Responsibilities in the Pompidou Group

I. The purpose of the Pompidou Group

1. The Pompidou Group's core mission is to contribute to the development of effective and evidence-based drug policies in its member states. It seeks to link policy, practice and science and it focuses particularly on the realities of the implementation of drug programmes.
2. The Group's governance is organized on four levels: the Ministerial Conference, the Permanent Correspondents, the Bureau of the Permanent Correspondents and the platforms and projects.

II. The Ministerial Conference

1. The Ministerial Conference (MinConf) is the political authority of the PG. In principle it is held every four years. Supplementary Conferences may be held at the discretion of the Member State that holds the Presidency of the Group. It is attended by Ministers having responsibility for drugs policies in their own countries. Ministers from non-Member States may also attend, subject to a specific decision being taken by the Group to that end. The non-binding nature of the Group's work means that the conference also provides Ministers with an opportunity for open and non-binding discussions between themselves.
2. As the political authority for the Group, the role of the Ministerial Conference is to formulate the strategic direction of, and priorities for, the Group's work. Ministers consider a report drawn up by the Permanent Correspondents on the activities of the past four years and the signals for policy and practice that it contains; and they approve the work programme for the coming period. The principal objectives of the work are to:
 - collect of signals about needs, problems and experiences from practice
 - address ethics and human rights aspects
 - promote the evidence/knowledge base of policy and practice whilst acknowledging and exploring the limitations and possibilities of this approach;
 - bridge and fill gaps in linking between policy, practice and research,
 - facilitate communication between professionals of various disciplines,
 - facilitate cooperation with EU and non-EU countries;
 - facilitate coordination of activities between different international organisations;
 - facilitate mediation of different approaches to legal and illegal substances.
3. The Ministerial Conference elects a Presidency and Vice-Presidency for the next period. The Presidency nominates the Chair for the Permanent Correspondents (see below), and also hosts the next Ministerial Conference. The Council of Europe headquarters are available to hold ministerial meetings should a Presidency not wish to hold the Ministerial Conference in its own country.

III. The Permanent Correspondents

1. The Permanent Correspondents are the officials from each Member State of the Pompidou Group who represent their Ministers. They meet twice a year.
2. The meetings of the Permanent Correspondents are essentially the forum of open debate where policy advisors come together to discuss effective responses to drugs problems based in particular on the signals and results generated by the activities. Bringing to bear their knowledge and expertise on the drugs policies, practices and situations in their home countries, their specific tasks are to:
 - (i) organise their regular meetings as a forum for open discussions and non-binding conclusions;
 - (ii) propose work programmes;
 - (iii) consider the results and products emerging from the activities;
 - (iv) prepare the Ministerial Conferences and approve the documentation that goes to them;
 - (v) select Permanent Correspondents as Coordinators for each Platform and the respective thematic field;
 - (vi) monitor the progress of the Group's activities (▣ Work Programme 2007 - 2010);
 - (vii) ensure that the outcomes of the Group's are adequately related back to their own authorities, so that they may be made use of in the formulation of policy and practice as individual Governments and practitioners in Member States may consider appropriate or useful.
3. The Chairperson of the Permanent Correspondents is nominated by the Member State holding the Presidency. That State may nominate an additional representative as Permanent Correspondent. If on any occasion a Member State holding the Presidency is unable to provide a Chairperson, the State holding the vice-presidency will do so.
4. The Chairperson is entitled to the reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses for certain additional duties performed in office, based on the rules of the Council of Europe, and within the limitations of the budget provision for this purpose.
5. The Permanent Correspondent from the Member State holding the Vice-Presidency is the Vice-Chairperson of the PCs whose responsibility is to deputise for the Chairperson when necessary.

IV. Bureau of the Permanent Correspondents

1. The Bureau of the Permanent Correspondents essentially manages the activities of the Group. Its membership is comprised of the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson of Permanent Correspondents and the Co-ordinators of the Platforms. In principle it meets four times per year.
2. The Bureau's tasks are to take the day-to-day decisions between meetings of Permanent Correspondents, specifically:
 - (i) ensuring the multisectoral coherence of the work;
 - (ii) supervising the implementation of activities;
 - (iii) deciding requests for ad hoc activities;
 - (iv) monitoring the expenditure for activities;
 - (v) reporting to Permanent Correspondents on the progress of work;
 - (vi) preparing the meetings of the Permanent Correspondents.

V. Platforms

1. The Pompidou Group's main work has been focused around specific "Platforms" of expertise. The main functions of the Platforms are to introduce practitioners' knowledge and experience into the policy making process and to identify and promote examples of good practice in the successful implementation of policies.
2. The draft 2007 – 2010 Work Programme proposes 7 Platforms. 4 Platforms address specific fields of drugs policies: the (i) prevention, (ii) treatment, (iii) criminal justice and regulatory issues, (iv) airports Platforms. 3 Platforms are of a multisectoral nature and address issues of interdisciplinary and transversal importance: (i) the Research Platform and (ii) the Ethics, Human Rights Platform and multisectoral Platform. The Platforms address the themes and implement the activities specifically set out for each Platform in the Work Programme). For further details on the work of these Platforms please refer to the section 'Working Methods' in the  Work Programme 2007 – 2010.
3. Platform participants are nominated by the Member States based on profiles for Platform members drawn up by the Coordinators. In drawing up participant profiles, the Coordinators have regard to the themes and activities set out in the Work Programme ( Work Programme 2007 - 2010). The duration of the mandate for participation is specified in the profiles.
4. Essentially, the Platforms are mandated to:
 - (i) Select the appropriate working methods for meetings, including the number of meetings and activities, within the budgetary framework provided and based on the rules governing the activities of the Council of Europe.
 - (ii) Provide, for consideration by the Permanent Correspondents and, ultimately, Ministers, information about, and indicators from, current experience, recent developments and trends; and about barriers and challenges in practice.
 - (iii) Prepare annual reports outlining the outcomes from Platform activities.
 - (iv) Propose themes for future work to the Permanent Correspondents.
 - (v) Assist in the review of terms of reference.
5. Each Platform has a Coordinator, who is selected by the Permanent Correspondents and is member of a national delegation. Coordinators are responsible for:
 - (i) guiding and supervising the Platform's work,
 - (ii) chairing Platform meetings,
 - (iii) participating in Platform related activities as representative of the Permanent Correspondents,
 - (iv) liaising with other Coordinators to ensure that transversal issues and questions of multi-disciplinary interest are addressed by relevant Platforms,
 - (v) ensuring adequate quality and appropriate format of the output of activities,
 - (vi) presenting the Platforms' work and outcomes in the meetings of the Permanent Correspondents.

VI. Projects

1. The work programme also includes a variety of specific activities, such as bilateral and multilateral cooperation projects, pilot studies, training activities. The number, form and frequency of these implementation activities vary according to the subject, and are set out in the Work Programme. Bilateral and multilateral projects implemented in Member States are aimed at exploring practical, innovative solutions with special emphasis on local issues, specific needs and identified target groups.

2. This area of Pompidou Group activity can be a useful source for evidence generated by practice that can be relayed to Ministers, PCs and experts.
3. Activity proposals for inclusion in the Work Programme made by governmental and non-governmental organisations and institutions in Member States shall be submitted through the PC of that country. If they are small scale activities, they can be approved by the Bureau; the Bureau may consider that such an application should be considered by the Permanent Correspondents.
4. International cooperation commitments (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs [ESPAD], Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol [MEDSPAD], [GAP], Health in Prison [HIPPI]) and inter-agency work (European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction [EMCDDA], World Health Organisation [WHO], United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Problems [UNODC], Horizontal Drugs Group [HDG] etc.) on specific issues, programmes or projects help to pursue topics of common interest while avoiding overlap and creating synergies and increasing the political relevance and impact.

VII. The Secretariat

1. Within the institutional framework of the Council of Europe, which is based in Strasbourg, France, the Secretariat assists in the preparation, implementation and facilitation of the Pompidou Group's activities and organises its various meetings. It reports to the Bureau and the PCs. The Secretariat, where necessary, engages external experts to supply specific expertise.
2. The Secretariat also monitors the synergy of other relevant activities within the Council of Europe. And it works in close contact with the Platform Coordinators to ensure practical and thematic links between Platforms.
3. Specifically, the Secretariat's functions are:
 - (i) To facilitate the implementation of activities;
 - (ii) To manage the Group's budget ;
 - (iii) To contribute to the quality of the Group's activities
 - (iv) Communication and information
 - (v) Process evaluation

VIII. Planning & Evaluation

1. In order to improve the transparency of planning and control the Group's work programme should only include activities that are based on adequate implementation plans with realistic targets and are covered by appropriate resources.
2. An effective use of funds requires on-going monitoring and evaluation to ensure that set objectives are reached and anticipated results are achieved. In order to facilitate an effective planning and evaluation process, a logical frame work (log-frame) has been developed that must be used in the planning and implementation of all activities. The log-frame is adapted from the standard log-frames in use by the Council of Europe for the management of its Programme of Activities.
3. The Secretariat is responsible for maintaining an up-to date log-frame that is available to the experts groups and/or Platforms that oversee an activity, as well as to the Permanent Correspondents and the Bureau. The log-frames are maintained under the restricted pages of the Pompidou Group Website according to the field of activity:

4. Pompidou Group's website : <http://www.coe.int/T/dg3/pompidou> contains relevant information and up-dates on the activities of the Pompidou Group.
5. Restricted areas of the Pompidou Group's website (for Permanent Correspondents or certain Platforms) can be accessed through the button RESTRICTED AREA on the Pompidou Group's website. User IDs and passwords are allocated by the Secretariat.
6. Some projects and activities of the Pompidou Group may have special websites containing activity log-frames. A sample log-frame is available as a model for the planning and implementation of activities under the 2007 -2010 Work Programme. The model log-frame can be adapted to the specificities of individual activities

Rôles et responsabilités au sein du Groupe Pompidou

I. L'objectif du Groupe Pompidou

1. Le Groupe Pompidou a pour mission principale de contribuer à l'élaboration de politiques en matière de drogue, efficaces et basées sur des connaissances validées, dans ses pays membres. Il vise à faire le lien entre la politique, la pratique et la recherche et s'intéresse particulièrement aux réalités de la mise en oeuvre de programmes liés aux drogues au niveau local.
2. Le Groupe comprend quatre éléments de structure : la Conférence ministérielle, les Correspondants permanents, le Bureau des Correspondants permanents ainsi que les Plateformes et différents projets.

II. La Conférence ministérielle

1. La Conférence ministérielle (MinConf) est l'autorité politique du GP. Elle est organisée en principe tous les quatre ans. Des conférences supplémentaires peuvent être organisées à la demande des Etats membres qui assurent la présidence du Groupe. Elle réunit les ministres responsables des politiques drogue dans leurs pays respectifs. Les ministres des Etats non membres ont également la possibilité d'y participer sous réserve d'une décision spécifique du Groupe. Par ailleurs, la nature même des travaux du Groupe contribue au fait que la conférence donne aux ministres l'occasion d'engager des discussions ouvertes et informelles.
2. En tant qu'autorité politique du Groupe, la Conférence ministérielle a pour but de définir les grandes lignes stratégiques de l'activité du Groupe et de formuler les priorités. Les ministres examinent le rapport des Correspondants permanents sur les travaux réalisés pendant les quatre années écoulées dans lequel figurent les signaux identifiés pour la politique et la pratique, et approuvent le programme de travail de la prochaine période. Les objectifs de travail principaux sont :
 - a. rassembler les signes indicateurs des besoins, des problèmes et des expériences sur le terrain ;
 - b. réfléchir aux aspects éthiques et liés aux droits de l'homme ;
 - c. développer les connaissances validées nécessaires à l'élaboration des politiques et des pratiques ;
 - d. combler les lacunes observées dans la mise en relation des politiques, des pratiques et de la recherche ;
 - e. faciliter la communication entre les professionnels de différentes disciplines
 - f. faciliter la coopération entre les pays membres et non-membres de l'UE ;
 - g. faciliter la coordination des activités entre différentes organisations internationales ;
 - h. faciliter les façons d'aborder les substances licites et illicites.
3. La Conférence ministérielle élit un Président et un Vice-président pour la période suivante. Le Président nomme le Président des Correspondants permanents (voir ci-dessous) et accueille la Conférence ministérielle suivante. Si un Président ne souhaite pas accueillir la Conférence ministérielle dans son pays, celle-ci peut se tenir au siège du Conseil de l'Europe.

III. Les Correspondants permanents

1. Les Correspondants permanents sont des fonctionnaires de chaque Etat membre du Groupe Pompidou qui représentent leurs ministres. Ils se réunissent deux fois par an.
2. Les réunions des Correspondants Permanents sont essentiellement des forum où se rencontrent des conseillers politiques et des experts pour élaborer des réponses aux problèmes de drogues, basées en particulier sur les signaux et résultats générés par les activités. Mettant à profit leurs connaissances et expertise pour l'élaboration de politiques drogue, dans les pratiques et contextes divers, les Correspondants permanents sont essentiellement chargés de :
 - (viii) Organiser leurs réunions régulières sous forme d'un forum avec des discussions ouvertes et des conclusions non contraignantes ;
 - (ix) proposer les programmes de travail ;
 - (x) examiner les résultats et les réalisations des activités
 - (xi) préparer les Conférences ministérielles et approuver les textes qui y sont présentés ;
 - (xii) choisir parmi les Correspondants permanents des Coordinateurs pour chaque plateforme et leurs domaines thématiques respectifs ;
 - (xiii) suivre l'avancement des activités du Groupe Pompidou (📄 Programme de travail 2007 - 2010) ;
 - (xiv) veiller à ce que les résultats des travaux du Groupe Pompidou soient suffisamment diffusés auprès de leurs autorités, afin qu'ils puissent servir à la formulation de politiques et de pratiques si les gouvernements et les praticiens des Etats membres le jugent utile.
3. Le Président des Correspondants permanents est nommé par l'Etat membre assurant la Présidence du Groupe, qui peut nommer un représentant supplémentaire comme Correspondant permanent. Si l'Etat membre qui assure la présidence est dans l'impossibilité de nommer un Président, l'Etat qui a la Vice-Présidence pourra nommer un Président.
4. Le président a droit au remboursement de ses frais de déplacement et de séjour encourus dans l'exercice de certaines de ses fonctions conformément au règlement du Conseil de l'Europe et dans les limites du budget prévu à cet effet.
5. Le Correspondant permanent de l'Etat membre qui assure la vice-présidence est le Vice-président des Correspondants permanents. Il assure, le cas échéant, l'intérim du Président.

IV. Le Bureau des Correspondants permanents

1. Le Bureau des Correspondants permanents est chargé essentiellement de la gestion des activités du Groupe. Il est composé du Président, du Vice-président des Correspondants permanents et des Coordinateurs de plateformes. En principe, il se réunit 4 fois par an.
2. Le Bureau est chargé de prendre les décisions ordinaires entre les réunions des Correspondants Permanents, en particulier :
 - (vii) veiller à la cohérence plurisectorielle des activités ;
 - (viii) superviser la mise en œuvre des activités ;
 - (ix) décider des demandes d'activités *ad hoc* ;
 - (x) contrôler les dépenses liées aux activités ;
 - (xi) faire rapport aux Correspondants permanents sur l'avancement des travaux ;
 - (xii) préparer les réunions des Correspondants permanents.

V. Les Plateformes

1. Le Groupe Pompidou articule ses activités autour de plateformes d'expertise spécifiques. Les plateformes ont pour fonction principale d'introduire dans le processus d'élaboration des politiques le savoir-faire et l'expérience des hommes de terrain, ainsi que d'identifier et de promouvoir des exemples de bonne pratique pour une mise en œuvre réussie des politiques.
2. Le projet de programme de travail 2007-2010 envisage 7 plateformes. Quatre plateformes qui traitent de domaines spécifiques liés aux politiques de drogues (i) prévention, (ii) traitement, (iii) justice pénale et aspects réglementaires, (iv) Aéroports. Trois plateformes de nature multisectorielle qui traitent de questions interdisciplinaires et transversales : la plateforme Recherche, la plateforme Ethique et Droits de l'homme et la plate-forme multisectorielle. Les plateformes abordent les thèmes et mettent en œuvre les activités spécifiquement définies pour chacune d'entre elles dans le programme de travail (¶ programme de travail 2007-2010). Pour plus de détails sur les travaux de ces plate-formes voir la section « Methodes de travail » dans le ¶ Programme de travail 2007 – 2010.
3. Les membres des plateformes sont désignés par les Etats membres sur la base d'un profil des membres des plateformes établi par les Coordinateurs. En dressant ces profils, les Coordinateurs ont tenu compte des thèmes et des activités énoncés dans le programme de travail (¶ programme de travail 2007 - 2010). Ce choix est ensuite approuvé par le Bureau. La durée du mandat de chaque membre est précisée dans les profils.
4. Les plateformes ont essentiellement pour mission de :
 - (i) choisir les méthodes de travail appropriées pour les réunions, y compris le nombre de réunions, et les activités du Groupe Pompidou à l'intérieur du cadre budgétaire prévu et conformément aux règles régissant les activités du Conseil de l'Europe ;
 - (ii) donner aux Correspondants permanents et par conséquent aux Ministres, des informations et des indicateurs issus des expériences et développements récents, des tendances actuelles, en évoquant les obstacles rencontrés dans la pratique et les défis ;
 - (iii) préparer des rapports annuels soulignant les résultats des activités des plateformes ;
 - (iv) proposer des thèmes d'activités futures aux Correspondants permanents ;
 - (v) aider à la révision des mandats.
5. Chaque plateforme dispose d'un Coordinateur choisi par et parmi les Correspondants permanents. Les Coordinateurs sont chargés de :
 - (i) guider et superviser le travail des plateformes ;
 - (ii) présider les réunions des plateformes ;
 - (iii) participer aux activités connexes des plateformes en qualité de représentants des Correspondants permanents ;
 - (iv) travailler en collaboration avec les autres Coordinateurs afin de faire en sorte que les questions transversales et les questions multidisciplinaires soient traitées par les plateformes compétentes ;
 - (v) assurer une qualité adéquate et le format approprié pour les résultats des activités ;
 - (vi) présenter les activités et les réalisations des plateformes aux réunions des Correspondants permanents ;

VI. Les Projets

1. Le programme de travail comprend également différentes activités spécifiques, telles que des projets de coopération bilatéraux et multilatéraux, des études pilotes et des activités de formation. Le nombre, la forme et la fréquence de ces activités, énoncés dans le programme de travail, varient en fonction du sujet. Les projets bilatéraux et multilatéraux mis en œuvre dans les Etats membres doivent tendre à rechercher des solutions pratiques et innovantes en mettant particulièrement l'accent sur les réalités locales, les besoins spécifiques et les groupes cibles identifiés.
2. Ce domaine d'activité du Groupe Pompidou peut se révéler une source intéressante de données découlant de la pratique qui peuvent être transmises aux Ministres, aux Correspondants permanents et aux experts.
3. Des organisations gouvernementales et non gouvernementales ainsi que des institutions des Etats membres peuvent proposer l'inclusion d'activités dans le programme de travail. Si celles-ci restent limitées, leur mise en œuvre peut être approuvée par le Bureau qui se réserve la possibilité de soumettre toute proposition aux Correspondants permanents.
4. Des engagements de coopération internationale (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and other Drugs [ESPAD], Mediterranean School Survey Project on Alcohol [MEDSPAD], [GAP], Health in Prison [HIPPI]), et dans des activités inter-institutions (Observatoire Européen des Drogues et des Toxicomanies [OEDT], Organisation Mondiale de la Santé [OMS], Office des Nations Unies contre la drogue et le crime [ONUDD], Groupe Horizontal Drogues [GHD] etc.) portant sur des questions, des programmes ou des projets spécifiques permettent d'étudier des thèmes d'intérêt commun tout en évitant les chevauchements, et à créer des synergies et à renforcer leur pertinence et leur impact politiques.

VII. Le Secrétariat = assistance et gestion des affaires courantes

1. Dans le cadre institutionnel du Conseil de l'Europe, qui siège à Strasbourg (France), le Secrétariat aide à préparer, exécuter et faciliter les activités du Groupe Pompidou dont il organise les diverses réunions. Il est placé sous l'autorité du Bureau et des Correspondants permanents. Le Secrétariat fait appel à des experts extérieurs lorsque des compétences particulières sont nécessaires.
2. Le Secrétariat veille également à la synergie des activités correspondantes au sein du Conseil de l'Europe et travaille en contact étroit avec les Coordinateurs afin de pouvoir faire le lien, d'un point de vue pratique et thématique, entre les plateformes.
3. Les fonctions du Secrétariat sont principalement les suivantes :
 - (i) Faciliter la mise en œuvre des activités ;
 - (ii) Gérer le budget du Groupe ;
 - (iii) Veiller à la qualité des activités du Groupe ;
 - (iv) Communiquer et informer ;
 - (v) Appliquer un processus d'évaluation

VIII. Planification et évaluation

1. Afin d'améliorer la transparence de la planification et du contrôle, le programme de travail ne devrait comprendre que des activités pour lesquelles existent des plans de mise en œuvre adéquats, des objectifs réalistes et des ressources suffisantes.
2. Une utilisation efficace des ressources nécessite un contrôle et une évaluation permanents pour faire en sorte que les objectifs fixés soient atteints et que soient obtenus les résultats attendus. Pour favoriser l'efficacité de la planification et du processus d'évaluation, un cadre logique (logframe) a été élaboré qui doit être utilisé pour la planification et la mise en œuvre de toutes les activités. Il s'inspire des cadres logiques standards utilisés par le Conseil de l'Europe pour la gestion de ses programmes d'activités.
3. Le Secrétariat est responsable de l'actualisation du cadre logique auquel ont accès les groupes d'experts et/ou les membres des plateformes qui supervisent les activités, ainsi que les Correspondants permanents et le Bureau. Les cadres logiques correspondant à chaque domaine d'activité sont disponibles sur les pages à accès restreint du site Internet du Groupe Pompidou :
4. Le site Internet du Groupe Pompidou : <http://www.coe.int/T/dg3/pompidou/> comporte des informations et des mises à jour sur les activités du Groupe Pompidou.
5. Les sections à accès restreint sont accessibles sur le site Internet du Groupe Pompidou via le bouton ACCES RESTREINT. L'accès est réservé aux experts et participants aux activités et/ou aux plateformes. Les identifiants et les mots de passe sont attribués par le Secrétariat.
6. Les projets et activités du Groupe Pompidou disposent de pages Internet spéciales contenant des cadres logiques d'activité. Un cadre logique type est disponible à titre de modèle pour la planification et la mise en œuvre des activités, dans le cadre du programme de travail 2007-2010. Le cadre logique type peut être adapté aux spécificités de chaque activité.

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