Pompidou Group
Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs

Strasbourg, 23 October 2003


POMPIDOU GROUP MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
Dublin, 16-17 October 2003

Technical file

Information Document on International Organisations Involved in Activities against Drug Misuse and Drug Trafficking

Prepared by the Secretariat
Foreword

This information document is not intended to give a comprehensive overview on activities of all governmental and non-governmental organisations active in the field of drug misuse and trafficking. Consequently the document does not constitute a legally or academically exhaustive list. On the contrary: the overview on organisations and their activities has been deliberately selective to serve the specific purpose of the Ministerial Conference.

The institutions and organisations included have been selected on the basis of their relevance for the present and possible future activities of the Pompidou Group. This focused presentation is aimed at presenting information that will assist in identifying potential partners for future co-operation, and avoiding overlaps or double work. In addition the listed information can hopefully be of support in more concretely identifying the future mission and activities of the Pompidou Group and help to outline a clear and unique profile.

Introduction

In the following document information on each organisation is broken down into five principal sections:

- **Mission Statement:** a reproduction of the organisation or activity’s formal Mission Statement—when unavailable for certain organisations or activities, a statement compiled of excerpts from overviews and other available resources is used.
- **Level of Participation/Type of Functioning:** an outline of the basic structure of the organisation or activity, containing budgetary information when available.
- **Work Plan:** a description of the major interests of the organisation or activity.
- **Highlights from Major Programmes:** a list of the organisation or activity’s recent primary activities.
- **Major Programmes with Connections to the Pompidou Group:** a list of recent primary activities, when appropriate, that share common characteristics with Pompidou Group programmes or interests.

The order in which these organisations and activities are presented is strictly for the sake of reading convenience and reflects no particular bias about the significance or work of any one organisation or activity.
# Table of Contents

- Foreword ....................................................................................................................... 2
- Introduction ................................................................................................................... 2
- The Pompidou Group ................................................................................................. 4
- The European Union (EU) ............................................................................................ 6
  - Horizontal Working Group on Drugs (or the Horizontal Drug Group—HDG) ............ 7
  - The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) ......... 8
  - European Law Enforcement Co-operation (Europol) .............................................. 10
  - The European Commission Directorate General of Health and Consumer Protection .. 13
  - The European Commission Phare Multi-beneficiary Drugs Programme .................. 14
  - The Dublin Group\(^1\) .............................................................................................. 16
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) .............................................. 18
- International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) .......................................................... 20
- World Health Organisation (WHO) ............................................................................ 21
  - Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence and the WHO Regional Office for Europe ................................................................. 21
  - International Labour Organisation (ILO) ................................................................. 23
  - Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment ............................ 23
  - International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) ............................................. 24
  - The Criminal Organisations and Drug Sub-Directorate ......................................... 24
  - World Customs Organisation (WCO) .................................................................... 25
  - Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) .................................... 26
  - Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD) ........................................... 27
  - Task Force on Organised Crime in the Baltic Sea Region ....................................... 28
  - The SECI - Regional Centre for Combating Trans-border Crime ............................ 29
  - TADOC(Turkish International Academy Against Drugs And Organized Crime) ...... 30

---

\(^1\) The Dublin Group is not an EU body, its membership being wider, however its secretariat is provided by the Secretariat of the Council of the European Union.
The Pompidou Group

Mission Statement
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 34 States.

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 experience between policy-makers, professional groups 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.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The Pompidou Group is based on an intergovernmental platform that is operating on 4 levels:

Ministerial level – the Group meets at ministerial level every three years for political discussions and to agree on priorities and a work programme;
Permanent Correspondents – these senior civil servants, normally from the ministry or government body responsible for co-ordinating drug policy, meet every six months to manage and approve the work carried out and liaise with member governments;
Experts – administrators, specialised professionals, researchers, etc. participate in working groups, seminars and meetings to examine technical questions.
Secretariat – a team of Council of Europe officials supervises the implementation of the work programme, prepares meetings at all levels and carries out other administrative duties.

Work Plan
The work programme as a whole takes account of the need to maintain a certain balance between action on supply reduction and demand reduction. The choice of activities also seeks to meet the needs both of older member States and the new arrivals. A number of types of action or aspects of the work are transversal and cover all the fields: in particular training, economic questions, service networking and sub-regional co-operation.

The work programme gives special importance to innovatory activities, to the implementation of practical solutions, to proactive policies and to the scientific contribution to activities, as well as to the creation of links with the countries of central and eastern Europe. The accumulated experience forms the basis for training activities and, where appropriate, elaboration of standards.

Underlying all the activities of the programme is a concern for the ethical aspects of action against illicit drugs in accordance with the fundamental ideals and principles of the Council of Europe.

Highlights from major programmes

Research
Training for setting up local drugs monitoring systems, development of standard instruments and building of inter-agency networks
3rd Multi-city study on drug use trends in European cities in the 1990s
Testing of Medspad (Mediterranean School Survey Project) methodology in Morocco in 2003
Publication « Calculating the social cost of illicit drugs » 2001 and application of the method in Poland in 2002
Prevention, Education and Training
Targeted youth prevention – Conference bringing together young people and experts
Life skills programmes - Life-skills training manual
Police working in prevention - Comparative European study
Prevention: Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco - European Handbook
Outreach Work – Manual on principles and practice

Treatment and Rehabilitation
Seminar on substitution programmes
Seminar on risk reduction
Training seminars aimed at professionals

Justice and Legal Cooperation
Airports co-operation network & control operations,
Prisons and Drugs: Consensus Statement
Drug Courts: Conference & consultant’s report
Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: UN resolution 44/13 proposed by the PG
Road traffic and use/abuse of drugs and other psychoactive substances

Connections with other international organisations
Close collaboration with the other organisations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental, active in its field is a constant concern for the Group with a view to avoiding overlapping and to gaining maximum benefits from the strengths of each organisation. This has been demonstrated by recent joint activities with UNDCP and INCB, WHO and EMCDDA.
The European Union (EU)*

Mission statement
As a large inter-governmental organisation, the European Union (EU) has a vested interest in developing a global strategy to combat drug misuse and drug trafficking.

New powers conferred by the Amsterdam Treaty have increased co-operation between the EU Member States in the fight against drugs. The EU Action Plan to Combat Drugs explicitly calls on the European Commission (Commission) to prevent drug dependency, combat illegal drug trafficking, propose measures aimed at developing minimum rules about drug trafficking offences and penalties, and to internationally co-operate among all such efforts. The Commission commits itself to employing its expertise in health and consumer protection, education and culture, employment and social affairs, development, enlargement, justice and home affairs, the internal market, research, energy and transport, taxation and customs and statistics in order to create a comprehensive multi-disciplinary approach.

Level of participation/Type of functioning
The European Union has a variety of partners as well as internal organisations, committees, and working groups to assist in the fight against drugs. The principle institutions implicated by the EU’s drug strategy are the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the Horizontal Working Group on Drugs, the Directorate-General for Justice and Home Affairs, the Directorate-General for Health and Consumer Protection, the Europaid Co-operation Office, The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), European Law Enforcement Co-operation (Europol), the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), The Dublin Group, Thee Pompidou Group, the World Health Organisation (WHO), Interpol, the World Customs Organisation (WCO), the Financial Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) and the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (IDAC).

The Horizontal Working Group on Drugs co-ordinates EU drug activities across these institutions, with the Directorate-General of Justice and Home Affairs working alongside Europol to oversee direct co-operation between police and customs.

The EU Action Plan to Combat Drugs (2000-2004) requires the Member States and the Commission to work together with the applicant countries on a plan of action for incorporating the established body of EU law on drugs.

The Commission also funds research examining the drugs issue—ranging from education, prevention, and treatment approaches, to methods for detecting drugs and sophisticated drug information systems. Under the current framework programme for research, drugs are examined within the scope of programmes such as: the quality of life and management of living resources programme and the competitive and sustainable growth programme.

In 1998, over € 65 million was spent on EU drug prevention efforts, of which € 35 million was spent in non-member countries.

Under this EU structure of major drug committees and agencies a number of impressive programmes, policies, and activities exist. Not to be looked over, the additional organisation summaries of this document will contain briefings of these actions.

Horizontal Working Group on Drugs (or the Horizontal Drug Group—HDG)*

Mission Statement
Set up in 1997, the Horizontal Working Group on Drugs is a European Council working group that oversees multidisciplinary cross-pillar European Council activities related to drug abuse control. In 1999 its responsibilities were enlarged to include the co-ordination of co-operation with third countries as regards drug-related activities, thus informal co-ordination groups have been set up for the Caribbean, Latin America and Central Asia to discuss drug problems and European Union (EU) co-operation.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The Horizontal Working Group on Drugs sets up informal co-ordination groups between Member States concerned about similar drug-related issues. It exists to improve co-ordination between European Community funded and Member States drugs control activities.

Its mandate is to monitor and co-ordinate all EU cross-pillar activities in the field of drugs and to report back to COREPER, the Permanent Representatives Committee that handles preliminary negotiations of EU agenda items. The area of its activities includes international cross-pillar drug control initiatives in specifically targeted geographic areas. The Horizontal Working Group on Drugs assists the Directorate-General of Justice and Home Affairs in its co-ordination with Europol to address police and customs reform, as well as its connections to the Directorate-General of Health and Consumer Protection for its efforts at demand and harm reduction.

Work Plan
The Horizontal Working Group on Drugs draws on the experience of other Working Groups of the Council to contribute to its agenda and methodology:
- The Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) Council Working Group on Drugs (CODRO) that is engaged in co-ordinating and taking foreign-policy initiatives related to drug control co-operation with third countries.
- The Health Group that examines issues linked in particular to the Community Action Programme on the Prevention of Drug Dependence.
- The Economic Question Group that examines the control of chemical precursors.
- The General System of Preferences Group responsible for implementing the GSP system.

Highlights from Major Programmes
In recent recommendations made to COREPER and the European Council, the Horizontal Working Group on Drugs has called upon EU member states to:
- Continue to ensure that keeping illegal drugs out of all prison institutions is given the highest priority.
- Enable former drug abusers who have served their sentences to be released under controlled conditions.
- Introduce the possibility of sentencing drug abusers to serve sentences in ordinary treatment institutions.
- Lead to European Council decisions on substance control measures in EU Member States.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
In recent recommendations made to COREPER and the European Council, the Horizontal Working Group on Drugs has called upon EU member states to:
- Set up treatment services in close co-operation with the health authorities or others with particular experience in the treatment of drug abusers.
- Improve co-operation between social services and prison institutions in connection with the release of drug abusers after they have served their sentences.
- Initiate special education programmes for prison personnel and general programmes improving the ability of personnel in other units to work effectively with drug abusers.
- Exchange information on experience and best practice, by using the European Crime Prevention Network, the EMCDDA and any other relevant programmes in this domain.

* Resources:
The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

Mission Statement
The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) was set up to provide the European Community and its Member States with objective, reliable and comparable information concerning drugs, drug addiction, and their consequences at the European level.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The EMCDDA concentrates on improving the quality of collective and national drug problem analysis. The EMCDDA monitors drug measures that have been adopted, how they are being implemented, and what the results have been. EMCDDA data collection and analysis has specific themes and uses a variety of methods and tools.

One of the EMCDDA’s is responsible for establishing, co-ordinating and maintaining the REITOX network, where information can be exchanged rapidly between Member State governments, the Commission, non-governmental organisations and the Centre itself.

The EMCDDA’s 2003 budget is € 10,220,750.

Work Plan
The EMCDDA’s five thematic areas of study are:
- Monitoring of the Situation (33% of resources in 2001):
  - Study the prevalence and patterns of problem drug use, the emerging trends in drug use, drug-related infectious diseases, drug-related deaths and mortality among drug users, drug treatment demand, drug-related crime and social exclusion.
- Monitoring of the Responses (28% of resources in 2001):
  - Examine drug-related crime prevention, drug prevention responses (in schools, local communities, and through outreach work), needle exchanges, early health responses, social rehabilitation programs, and the availability of treatment facilities.
- Joint Action on New Synthetic Drugs (8% of resources in 2001):
  - Collect, process, and monitor data on risk assessment and strengthen national network capacities for early warning.
- National and Community strategies and their impact (15% of resources in 2001):
  - Identify information needs for national and Community strategies; develop mechanisms for data collection; set up the EMCDDA capacity for policy analysis and the constitution of a network of selected Member State institutions on policy analysis.
- Transversal activities (16% of resources in 2001):
  - Co-ordinate the REITOX network of national focal points; support candidate countries in the enlargement process, information technology, and distribution.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Identify a first set of information through access to existing supply reduction databases.
- Research the geopolitics of supply, especially in the control of the trade in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and their precursors, with concentration on the implications of the drugs phenomenon for producer, consumer and transit countries.
- Develop the Early Health Response (EHR) project to monitor acute intoxication by psychoactive substance consumption.
- Draw up an inventory of anti-money laundering responses and responses to the diversion of chemical precursors, with the intention of identifying tools with which to evaluate the reduction of the availability of illicit drugs.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Fund vocational training programmes to combat social exclusion for youth (Leonardo da Vinci).
- Assess school prevention programmes in EU schools to ensure quality control.
- Monitor social reintegration activities.

Resources: http://www.emcdda.org/about/mission.shtml
http://www.emcdda.org/about/work_programme/01.shtml,
http://www.emcdda.org/about/budget.shtml
- Enhance evaluations of measures involved in researching drug-related crime and its connection to "hard" dependent drug use.
- Examine prison's general failure at rehabilitation.
European Law Enforcement Co-operation (Europol)

Mission Statement
The European Law Enforcement Co-operation (Europol) is the European Union’s (EU) law enforcement organisation that handles criminal intelligence. Its aim is to improve the effectiveness and co-operation between the competent authorities of the EU Member States in preventing and combating international organised crime. Europol aims to make a significant contribution to the EU’s law enforcement action against organised crime, with an emphasis on targeting criminal organisations.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The organisation facilitates the exchange of information between Europol Liaison Officers, representatives of each EU Member State’s national law enforcement agency. Europol provides operational analysis in support of EU Member States’ operations, generates strategic reports (e.g. threat assessments) and crime analyses on the basis of information and intelligence supplied by EU Member States or gathered from other sources.

Under the supervision of the EU Member States concerned, Europol provides expertise and technical support for investigations and operations carried out within the EU.

Europol has no executive powers, it is merely a support service for the law enforcement agencies of the EU Member States. This means that Europol officials are not entitled to investigate those Member States or to arrest suspects. However, in providing support, Europol contributes to the measures carried out by the relevant national authorities.

Europol is funded by Member State contributions. The 2003 budget was € 55.5 million.

Work Plan
Europol’s principle concern in relation to drugs is the trafficking of illicit drugs within the EU. According to Europol’s most recent Organised Crime Report, the level of drug trafficking in the EU is increasing, which impacts the work of Europol when providing operational support in this area. Europol is still unsatisfied with the level of co-operation and feedback from some of its Member States with drug-related projects, thus co-operation must be strengthened at all levels.

When planning Europol drug control activities for 2002, the intention was to increase efforts to combat heroin, cocaine and in particular synthetic drugs e.g. to locate synthetic drugs laboratories and to identify and dismantle criminal groups in to these laboratories.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Operate as the United Nations European hub for a new act to track tabletting machines.
- Provide expertise in the detection and dismantling of illicit production sites.
- Update the Ecstasy Logo System (ELS) to identify links between investigations and/or to initiate new investigations.
- Produce and distribute 10,000 copies of the 2002 Ecstasy Catalogue and CD-rom.
- Develop the Illicit Laboratory Comparison System (EILCS) to target producers and facilitators in order to facilitate multi-lateral investigations.
- Provide co-ordination and/or supporting activities of law enforcement agencies that identify and target drug trafficking, primarily of heroin.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Support co-operation against cocaine, heroin and cannabis production.
- Collect law enforcement information on seizures of amphetamines for a pilot project between certain EU Member States and Europol.
- Improve the co-operation between Member States in cross-border drug investigations.
- Co-ordinate activities by law enforcement agencies with projects against cocaine trafficking.

European Action Plan to Combat Drugs (2000-2004)*

Mission statement
The European Union (EU) Action Plan to Combat Drugs (2000-2004) proposed by the European Commission requires a global, multidisciplinary and integrated strategy to fight drugs if it is to be effective. The social and health implications of the drugs problem need to be addressed, as do the links between drug taking, crime and delinquency. A balanced approach to reducing demand and supply is therefore needed.

Level of participation/Type of functioning
The Action Plan created no new instruments, thus existing activities and agreements in these fields are encouraged to continue while new projects are called to begin.

The three methods that the EU will use to achieve the goals of the EU Action Plan are:
- Direct co-operation between police forces and customs authorities of the Member States or co-operation through European Law Enforcement Co-operation (Europol).
- Judicial co-operation.
- Approximation, where necessary, of rules on criminal matters in the EU Member States.

Work Plan
- Ensure that drug misuse and production are kept as major priorities for EU internal and external action.
- Continue a balanced approach to the fight against drugs.
- Improve data collection methods.
- Collect, analyse, and distribute data on the drugs phenomenon with help from the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) and Europol.
- Promote international co-operation and the integration of drug control into EU development projects.
- Support the drugs control efforts of the UN and of the UNDCP in particular.
- Counter the use and production of cannabis, amphetamines and ecstasy.
- Introduce integrated projects to combat urban delinquency, especially among youths.
- Take action in the field of health (hepatitis), social exclusion and criminal justice.
- Prepare for enlargement with the participation of applicant countries in EMCDDA and EU drug addiction projects and measures under the Phare Programme.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Reduce illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by monitoring targeted products.
- Extend the scope of the 1991 Directive to a range of international measures that are being carried out as part of the Phare and TACIS programmes.
- Increase safety on the internet (with special attention paid to synthetic drugs) through legislation and practical co-operation both within Europe and at an international level.
- Integrate drugs control into mainstream development and respect for human rights, guided by existing plans—mainly concerned are the applicant countries, Latin America, the Caribbean and Central Asia, the Mediterranean countries, Africa and Asia.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Improve public health and education understandings of consumption factors and associated health and social consequences.
- Train teachers in the early recognition of young peoples’ problems as well as the instruments with which to combat social exclusion.
- Assess the scale and nature of drug use on a regular basis (through the EMCDDA's REITOX network, co-operation between the EMCDDA and Eurostat) as well as the knowledge obtained from research and assessments of earlier programmes.
- Involve all the EU institutions and bodies on the question of drug addiction.
- Educate young people and their families about the nature and dangers of drug misuse.
- Involve young people themselves in prevention programmes.
- Develop effective research projects to prevent and control drug-related health problems.

* Resources: http://europa.eu.int/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l33092.htm,
- Analyse the implication of illicit drugs in road accidents and review the development of testing methods and rehabilitation for such cases.
The European Commission Directorate General of Health and Consumer Protection

Mission Statement
The Directorate-General (DG) of Health and Consumer Protection is responsible for issues that are relevant to the daily lives of each of Europe’s citizens. The overall goal of the DG is to promote a better quality of life by ensuring a high level of protection of consumers’ health, safety and economic interests as well as of public health.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The DG of Health and Consumer Protection deals with the public health aspects of illegal drugs, especially prevention, education and awareness raising. It co-operates with DG Justice and Home Affairs and other services of the Commission that deal with other aspects of the drugs’ problem, such as smuggling and law enforcement. It also co-operates with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the Pompidou Group.

Work Plan
Adhering to the European Union (EU) Action Plan to Combat Drugs, over the next five years, the DG of Health and Consumer Protection’s goal is to considerably reduce the prevalence of drug use and the recruitment of new users, especially among youth.

Under the DG Health and Consumer Protection, the Public Health Community Action programme for the prevention of drug dependence sees the following as the key issues of concern in their fight against drug misuse:
- The rise in demand for drugs among young people.
- The increase in illicit and synthetic drugs use, especially smoking heroin.
- The growing problem of amphetamine use.
- The frequent underrating of relevant health risks.
- The high prevalence of hepatitis C and HIV/AIDS among intravenous users.
- The high number of drug-related deaths in many Member States.

The DG of Health and Consumer Protection 2003 budget is € 50,912 million.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Develop an internet evidence-based database on drugs and drug misuse, while continuing assistance to the Prevnet Network to improve EU prevention websites.
- Collect and analyse data from websites related to illicit psychopharmacological substances in order to develop early reaction systems to public health concerns.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of prevention and treatment for alcohol and drug misuse under the guidance of the International Cochrane Collaboration Drugs and Alcohol Review Group Coordinating Centre.
- Produce evidence concerning the effectiveness of drug prevention programmes.
- Decrease the prevalence of both legal and illegal drug use among youth.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Analyse and enlarge existing research about similarities and differences in prevention programmes between EU Member States in order to facilitate professional exchanges.
- Identify and evaluate the degree of difference in conditions for drug-addicted women and drug-addicted women with children.
- Study the difficulties in implementing drug prevention programmes in the family.
- Encourage substitution treatment for opiate addicts.
- Strengthen existing control strategies at harm and demand reduction.
- Continue work with the European Network of Drug Services in Prison, for the distribution of expert knowledge about preventing drug dependence among prisoners in Central European countries.

* Resources: http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/index_en.html,
http://europa.eu.int/comm/health/ph_determinants/life_style/drug_en.htm,
The European Commission Phare Multi-beneficiary Drugs Programme

Mission statement
The Phare programme is one of the three pre-accession instruments financed by the European Union (EU). The Phare programme encompasses the 10 candidate countries of central and Eastern Europe, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia and Romania. It’s multi-beneficiary drugs programme intends to develop effective drug policies and measures consistent with the EU Action Plan to Combat Drugs, to counter the supply and illicit trafficking in drugs, and to reduce the demand for drugs.

Level of participation/Type of functioning
The programme focuses primarily on implementing EU Acquis in the field of drugs. The priorities are on approximation of legislation and establishment of the necessary institutional structures, as well as strengthening the administrative and operational capacities of the competent authorities in the partner countries in central and Eastern Europe. Phare’s management was integrated into applicant country government structures through the creation of the National Fund and a limited number of implementing agencies.

The Phare project on Drug Information Systems (DIS) develops and strengthens information systems for collecting data on drugs and drug addiction in Central and Eastern European Countries (CEECs). This data is collected for the purpose of writing a national report on the drug situation in each of the partner countries.

Work Plan
The Multi-Beneficiary Drugs Programme is the main Phare support to develop the institutional capacity of the ten candidate countries of central and Eastern Europe. The goal is to develop multi-disciplinary and co-ordinated drug strategies, in line with the EU Action Plan to Combat Drugs. Supply and demand reduction are seen as mutually reinforcing elements of the strategy.

The activities of the programme are based on a multi-disciplinary approach, providing assistance in the fields of policy development, demand reduction and supply reduction. Due to the cross-border nature of the drug problem, the promotion of co-operation both at an intra-regional level and with the EU and its Member States is a priority of the programme.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Develop information systems for the collection, analysis and distribution of objective, comparable and reliable data on drugs.
- Prepare the integration of the candidate countries from central and Eastern Europe into the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).
- Establish/improve effective administrative procedures and training in the field of licit drug control.
- Develop a legal and institutional framework to combat synthetic drugs.
- Strengthen drug law enforcement capacities in south Eastern Europe with a view to curbing drug trafficking along the Balkan Route.
- Develop anti-money laundering measures.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Facilitate the development of integrated and co-ordinated strategies in the field of drugs based on a balanced approach between supply and demand reduction.
- Reinforce drug demand reduction networks in all Phare partner countries, linking them with EU networks, and strengthening experts’ capacities in this field.
- Enhance the basis of the civil society, particularly the NGOs, in prevention activities.
- Develop measures in the field of precursor control.
- Strengthen co-operation and the development of common approaches among law enforcement personnel of CEECs and EU Member States.

European Union (EU) Common Strategy for the Russian Federation

Mission Statement
The European Union (EU) works at federal, regional and local levels, to support a successful political and economic transformation in Russia. A stable, democratic and prosperous Russia, firmly anchored in a united Europe free of new dividing lines, is essential to lasting peace on the continent.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The European Council adopted this Common Strategy to strengthen the strategic partnership between the EU and Russia. The core of the relationship between the EU and Russia remains the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA), which aims to promote the integration of Russia into wider European co-operation, as well as through creating the necessary conditions for the future establishment of a free trade area between the European Community and Russia. The Common Strategy is that programme which addresses drugs issues.

Through the Common Strategy the EU aims to develop co-ordination, coherence and complementarity of all aspects of its policy towards Russia through the Common Strategy and its co-ordinating programmes like TACIS. In 2003, TACIS allocated € 2.6 billion to Russia through technical assistance and restructuring efforts in the fields of justice and home affairs, the environment, and nuclear safety. The Commission is working on co-ordinating previously established TACIS programmes (especially in twinning efforts) with the Common Strategy programmes.

All relevant Member State positions are obliged to conform to this Common Strategy.

Work Plan
To enhance democracy, institution building and the rule of law in Russia, the EU undertakes efforts to strengthen public institutions and civic society, to reinforce the importance of political dialogue and to support reforms to the environment and health systems.

To these ends, the EU is working additionally to set up a plan focused on common action with Russia to fight organised crime, including actions to fight corruption, money laundering and trafficking in drugs.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Develop the co-operation of the European Law Enforcement Co-operation (Europol) with the competent Russian authorities as provided for under the Europol Convention.
- Develop co-operation mechanisms in combating transnational drug crime, and the involvement of Russia in the Dublin Group.
- Enhance co-operation and technical assistance in the areas of border management and customs.
- Support the reform of public health care systems in Russia.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Encourage wider adherence to core ILO labour standards.
- Promote greater cultural and educational exchanges between Russia and the EU.
- Support independent NGOs in Russia.
- Increase the co-operation and exchange of experts between Member States and Russia in the context of combating organised crime, in the field of the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts, as well as in the field of drug prevention in co-operation with the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA).
- Train members of the judiciary and law enforcement authorities with regard to investigations and intervention techniques.

The Dublin Group

Mission Statement
Although no formal mission statement exists, the Dublin Group works to uphold all United Nations Conventions concerning drug control and money laundering. It is an informal international consultative group of industrialized democracies that has become an instrument to co-ordinate activities, exchange information and evaluate the circumstances of drug problems in areas from South America, Central America and the Caribbean, to Eastern Europe.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
Although not a European Union (EU) institution, the Secretariat of the Council of the EU takes care of the Dublin Group’s administrative work. In addition to this: the Dublin Group has much wider participation than would any EU body.

The Dublin Group can be divided into three sectors:
- The Plenary Group is made up of EU Member States, Australia, Canada, Japan, Norway and the United States; it meets twice a year.
- The 11 regional chairs that organize the ‘Mini-Dublin Groups’ in the third country capitals of each of the 11 regions.
- The ‘Mini-Dublin Groups’ themselves, which arrange for co-ordination meetings in the embassies, consulates or local offices of the regional chair’s home country. The frequency of meetings for these working groups varies. Mini-Dublin Groups are primarily set up for nations in which co-ordination between the EU and other major donors is necessary or in which the UNODC is not currently dealing with the country’s drugs situation.

The Dublin Group cannot make legally binding agreements, but it can exert political pressure on states that have difficulties complying with Mini-Dublin Group co-ordination efforts. There have been instances in which the Dublin Group has co-operated with regional organisations like the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Pompidou Group.

Work Plan
The Dublin Group divides the world into eleven regions, with one Regional Chair directing talks on and the co-ordination of working groups for each respective region. The Dublin Plenary Group meets twice a year to discuss the progress of each regional chair’s respective Mini-Dublin Groups. The current regional assignments are as follows:
- France directs the Caribbean and all regions of Africa, excluding Northern Africa.
- Germany directs Eastern Europe, including most ex-soviet nations.
- Greece directs the Balkan states and the near East.
- The Netherlands directs Central Europe (until December when those nations will become EU member states).
- Italy directs Central Asia.
- Japan and Australia alternatively direct South-eastern Asia and China.
- Norway directs the Baltic States (until December when those nations will become EU member states).
- Spain directs South America and Northern Africa.
- The United Kingdom directs Southwest Asia.
- The United States directs Central America and Mexico.
- Belgium currently directs no region, as it chairs the Dublin Group

The minutes of these plenary meetings are neither released into the public domain, nor are they strictly confidential. However, all major Dublin Group efforts and recommendations are distributed to donors and find responses in their home governments, the UNODC and the foreign ministries of the participating third countries.

The issues that each Mini-Dublin Group reports on at plenary meetings vary depending on the situation of the area under discussion. For obvious reasons, over the last year a major focus of the

* Resources: http://www.forward-thinking-on-drugs.org/review1.html,
Plenary has been border control, law enforcement and demand reduction in the third countries that are about to become members of the EU.
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Mission Statement
The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) works to implement its operational priorities through an integrated approach to counter drugs, crime and terrorism.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
Established in 1997, UNODC consists of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP), the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) and the Crime Programme. The CND is the central policy-making body within the UN system dealing with drug-related matters. It analyses the world drug situation and develops proposals to strengthen the international drug control system to combat the world drug problem.

UNODC's prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programmes are designed to involve grass-root organisations and businesses as well as governments. Alternative development assistance provides new economic opportunities to regions that are transitioning from opium poppy, coca and cannabis cultivation. UNODC assists law enforcement worldwide by providing expert training in interdiction and investigation techniques as well as through the provision of operational equipment.

The UNODC actively co-ordinates with the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the UN Goodwill Ambassador, the World Health Organisation (WHO), the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Interpol and the World Customs Organisation (WCO).

UNODC relies on voluntary contributions, mainly from governments, for 90% of its budget.

Work Plan
- The Global Programme against Money Laundering assists governments to stop international drug money laundering.
- The Global Assessment Programme (GAP) supplies accurate and current statistics on illicit drug consumption worldwide.
- The UNDCP’s Scientific Support Section sets standards required for drug testing, monitors the application of standards and their impact on national drug control efforts and assists national laboratories and law enforcement services in countries with limited resources.
- The Legal Advisory Programme works with States to implement drug control treaties.
- The Partners in Prevention section works with grass-roots groups, private businesses and other community partners to support projects addressing the needs of specific populations, such as street children and those trying to cope with neglect, violence and sexual abuse.
- The Access to Treatment and Rehabilitation section facilitates access to the latest information on treatment of specific population groups.
- The Global Youth Network is a network of participatory youth organisations that work for drug abuse prevention.
- The HIV/AIDS Prevention section mainstreams HIV/AIDS prevention into UNAIDS demand reduction activities globally.
- The Alternative Development section promotes integrated development projects, which seek to prevent, reduce and eliminate the production of illicit drug crops.
- The Law Enforcement Section promotes uniformity of approaches and the application of best practices in all UNODC projects containing a law enforcement component.
- The UNODC Illicit Crop Monitoring Programme (ICMP) assists Member States in producing internationally comparable data on the illicit cultivation of drug crops.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Provide training in financial investigation to business, law enforcement and judicial professionals while co-ordinating with Interpol and the WCO.
- Provide direct support to governments in planning treatment systems and in developing community-based services for drug abusers within the criminal justice system.
- Plan special events for 26 June, International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

- Condemn the illicit cultivation of drug crops through the Action Plan on International Co-operation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and Alternative Development.

**Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group**

- Provide on-line resources for youth targeted drug abuse prevention programmes.
- Promote programmes involving skills development and helping young people live healthy lives, also encouraging prevention activities that limit the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- Provide guidance and assistance to Member States for the evaluation of drug abuse treatment services and programmes in collaboration with the WHO and the EMCDDA.
- Administer assistance through the Regional Office for Russia and Belarus (RORB) to Russian efforts at supply and demand reduction, as well as reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS among drug users.
International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)

Mission Statement
It is the International Narcotic Control Board's (INCB) responsibility to promote government compliance with the provisions of the drug control treaties and to assist them in this effort.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The INCB is the independent and quasi-judicial control organ for the implementation of the United Nations drug conventions, established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961. It had predecessors under the former drug conventions since the time of the League of Nations.

The INCB is funded by the regular budget of the United Nations. No separate breakdown is available for the INCB, but the figure for 2002-2003 for all UN drug control activities, including those of INCB, is about US$ 15 million.

Work Plan
The INCB deals with two broad aspects of drug control:
- With regard to licit manufacture, commerce and sale of drugs, the INCB endeavours to ensure that adequate supplies are available for medical and scientific uses, and that illicit trafficking does not occur. To this end, it administers an estimates system for narcotic drugs and a voluntary assessment system for psychotropic substances. The INCB monitors international trade in drugs and government control over chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. When possible the INCB assists in preventing of such chemicals from diverting into illicit traffic.
- With respect to illicit manufacture and trafficking of drugs, the INCB identifies weaknesses in the national and international control systems and tries to help correct them. Also, the INCB is responsible for assessing chemicals used to illicitly manufacture drugs for possible international control.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Monitor the amounts of legally produced narcotic drugs, to ensure that no nation exceeds the amounts of the estimates confirmed or established by the INCB.
- Assist Governments in verifying the legitimacy of individual transactions involving chemicals to prevent their diversion into illicit traffic.
- Establish a database to enable the INCB to make full use of the information furnished by Governments and obtained from other sources to assess substances for possible international control.
- Publish an annual comprehensive survey report of the drug control situation in various parts of the world as well as government implementation of drug production regulations.
- Publish reports on the supply of and demand for opiates for medical and scientific needs.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Recommend actions and adjustments to both international and national control regimes.
- Maintain ongoing discussions with Governments concerning psychotropic substances, or the improvement and co-ordination of national drug control efforts.
- Analyse the production of opiate raw materials and the consumption of opiates.
- Conduct training programmes for drug control administrators, particularly from developing countries, to assist in implementing treaty obligations.
- Improve co-operation from participating countries and among countries within the regions.
- Organise seminars in close cooperation with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) and other competent international organisations, in particular the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol).

* http://www-incb.org/e/index.htm?
World Health Organisation (WHO)
Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence and the WHO Regional Office for Europe

Mission Statement
The World Health Organisation (WHO) Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence aims to promote mental health of the population worldwide and to reduce the burden associated with mental and neurological disorders, including substance use disorders. Work towards these goals involves emphasizing a gender perspective and promoting and protecting human rights and equity throughout the life span.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
Various groups in the WHO deal with substance use issues, such as the Tobacco Free Initiative (all issues related to tobacco use), the Task Force on Alcohol Policy (on a global alcohol policy), Mental Health Determinants and Populations (issues related to primary prevention of substance use), the Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy, and the WHO regional offices.

However, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence is the principle WHO mechanism for providing leadership on drug abuse issues. Specifically, the Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence seeks an integrated approach to all substance use problems within health care systems, in particular primary care. The WHO works to develop international policy for alcohol control, with a focus on the need for action to curb the increasing alcohol consumption by young people.

The WHO Regional Office for Europe, located in Copenhagen, co-ordinates European-specific programmes aimed to support countries in the pursuit of similar goals. WHO Europe works closely with WHO national alcohol counterparts in each of its Member States.

Primarily based on Member States’ contributions, the WHO budget for 2002 was approximately US$ 400 million.

Work Plan
The Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence is concerned with the management of problems related to the use of all psychoactive substances, regardless their legal status. It is concerned with the epidemiology of alcohol and drug use, neuroscience related to alcohol, tobacco and other psychoactive substances, brief interventions for alcohol and drug problems, drug use and HIV/AIDS (including injecting drug use), responses to the problems related to amphetamine-type stimulants, evaluation of treatment and other interventions for drug/alcohol users and capacity building in the area of research and treatment.

More specifically addressing European concerns, the WHO Regional Office for Europe works closely with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CCEE) and the newly independent states (NIS) to develop a strategic direction for action on alcohol and drugs. The goal is to reduce alcohol consumption and alcohol-related harm and give advice on implementing alcohol and drug policies. The programme on drugs focuses on developing policies and strategies to reduce the demand for drugs.

The European alcohol information system (EAIS) collects data from WHO national counterparts for the European Alcohol Action Plan, compiling, tracking and assessing the alcohol policies and situations within and across Europe. The information is targeted to policy/decision-makers, prevention and control programme staff, researchers and global partners and others working with alcohol prevention. In addition, data from the health for all (HFA) database and some other national and international data sources on consumption and harm are presented.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Implement scientifically sound studies of global approaches to prevention and treatment.
- Strengthen country and regional capacities to apply scientific knowledge and best practices, through the development of a global database of this information.
- Provide technical support to those working on drug policy creation and/or reform.
- Maintain the world drug situation database and report.
- Reduce the demand for non-medical use of psychoactive substances.
- Recommend to WHO Member States which psychoactive substances should be regulated.
- Reduce HIV/AIDS associated risks and consequences of substance abuse.
- Hold annual training courses on drug policy issues for developing countries.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Strengthen country capacities to reduce alcohol abuse.
- Research the effects of urbanization and drug abuse among young people.
- Improve the access of national regulatory and pharmaceutical control authorities to reliable information management systems and to mechanisms for exchange of information.
- Guide health system development to ensure a comprehensive approach to the treatment and prevention of psychoactive substance-related health and social problems.
- Encourage harm reduction components to prevent transmission of HIV and other infections related to non-sterile injections.
- WHO/Europe develops a programmes for drug treatment and rehabilitation.
- WHO/Europe develops programmes to minimize risk for drug-related deaths.
- WHO/Europe helps Eastern countries make national policies and action plans to reduce the demand for drugs through interdisciplinary and multisectoral action.
International Labour Organisation (ILO)  
Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment

Mission Statement
The International Labour Organisation is the UN specialized agency which seeks the promotion of social justice and internationally recognized human and labour rights.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The ILO formulates international labour standards in the form of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum standards of basic labour rights: freedom of association, the right to organize, collective bargaining, abolition of forced labour, equality of opportunity and treatment, and other standards regulating conditions across the entire spectrum of work related issues.

The ILO promotes the development of independent employers’ and workers’ organisations and provides training and advisory services to those organisations. The ILO has a tripartite structure with workers and employers participating as equal partners with governments.

For some years now, the ILO has been working to raise awareness that drug and alcohol abuse is an important workplace problem and that the workplace is an excellent channel for the development of broad partnerships for preventive action.

Work Plan
In regard to Drug and Alcohol Abuse in the workplace, the ILO aims to:
- Address drug and alcohol abuse as an important workplace issue.
- Address drug and alcohol abuse with consideration given to implicated gender problems.
- Encourage a consensual approach to workplace substance abuse.
- Encourage adherence to the ILO Code of practice on management of alcohol- and drug-related issues in the workplace.
- Maintain an on-line database on substance abuse and tobacco in the workplace.
- Increase international awareness of drug problems in the workplace.
- Hold private sector conferences on drugs in the workplace and the community.
- Provide a variety of model prevention programmes for the workplace.
- Address the maritime sector’s linkages with drug and alcohol abuse.
- Address the ethical issues involved in workplace drug testing in Europe.
- Address psychosocial problems at work.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Address the specific effects of drug and alcohol abuse on women.
- Maintain a Substance Abuse and Tobacco in the Workplace database.
- Conduct a series of International Private Sector Conferences on Drugs in the Workplace and the Community, organized jointly by the UNDCP.
- Set up associations of resource managers against drug abuse (ARMADAs).
- Prepare a manual on drug and alcohol abuse prevention programmes in the maritime industry with UNDCP funding, focusing on prevention programmes.
- Assist in the development of policy to address psychosocial issues at the workplace, through the SOLVE program.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Encourage the development of networks at regional and local levels to kick-start prevention programmes in the workplace and the community.
- Insist on the establishment of the ethical principles in the workplace.
- Participate in Pompidou Group-arranged seminars about workplace drug testing.
- Call for joint assessment by employers and workers of the effects of alcohol and drug use on the workplace and their co-operation in developing a written policies.
- Recommend that workplace drug and alcohol policies cover all aspects of the prevention, reduction and management of alcohol- and drug-related problems.
- Encourage the integration of prevention elements into human resources development and occupational safety and health programmes.

International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol)
The Criminal Organisations and Drug Sub-Directorate

Mission Statement
The Criminal Organisations and Drug Sub-Directorate of the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol) enhances co-operation among its Member States and stimulates the exchange of information between all national and international enforcement bodies concerned with countering the illicit production, traffic and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The Criminal Organisations and Drug Sub-Directorate is the central repository of professional and technical expertise in drug control within the Interpol framework. It collects, analyses and distributes drug-related information. It also monitors the global drug situation, co-ordinates international investigations, and maintains liaison with the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international and regional organisations involved in drug control activities. In addition to this, the Criminal organisations and Drug Sub-Directorate serves as a main source of professional and technical advice on narcotic matters to Interpol bodies such as the General Assembly, Executive Committee and National Central Bureaus.

Interpol is financed by its member states’ annual contributions; it has an annual budget of € 30 million.

Work Plan
The sub-directorate attempts to make links between drug cases being conducted by separate national administrations, which would otherwise seem unrelated. When it is clearly established that there is good potential for developing a substantial case, it is given an operational name. As the case is developed, a working meeting of the concerned countries can be organized. Such meetings often bring together all of the case officers concerned to discuss all aspects of the case and to devise future strategy. The case officers bring with them information such as fingerprints, photographs, identity documents, telephone numbers, addresses, criminal histories and any other information related to the case in which they are involved. As such these meetings offer comprehensive information exchanges.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Collect and analyse data obtained from Member States for strategic and tactical intelligence reports, then distributing these reports to concerned Member States.
- Respond to international drug investigation enquiries.
- Identify international drug trafficking organisations.
- Hold working meetings involving two or more states where the Criminal Organisations and Drug Sub-Directorate has identified common links in cases being investigated in those member countries in order to exchange information and establish future strategies.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Collect information on the illicit production, traffic and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
- Organize either regional or worldwide meetings on specific drug topics to assess the extent of the particular drug problem, the exchange of information on the latest methods of investigative techniques and to further strengthen co-operation within the law enforcement communities.

Resources: http://www.interpol.int/Public/Drugs/default.asp
World Customs Organisation (WCO) *

Mission Statement
Established in 1952 as the Customs Co-operation council, the World Customs Organisation (WCO) is an independent intergovernmental body whose mission is to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of Customs administrations. Combating the illicit traffic in drugs is a priority for the WCO.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The WCO is composed of 159 Member States. It is a forum where delegates representing a wide variety of members can tackle Customs issues. Each WCO Member State has one representative and one vote.

Approximately 60 expert technical staff, who are either appointed to the WCO or who are technical attaches on secondment from WCO Member State administrations, provide technical expertise to the various programmes and projects of the WCO.

As concerns the illicit traffic in drugs, the WCO Secretariat analyses seizures through its maintenance of the Customs Enforcement Network (CEN), a website and database of relevant seizure details supported by the WCO’s Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RiLOs) that have collected the seizure data received from national contact points (NCPs). CEN usage is intended for all Customs administrations to assist inter-regional target-oriented projects against trans-border smuggling threats.

In 1994 the WCO Budget was US$ 16.5 million. It is financed by its Member States’ annual contributions.

Work Plan
- NCPs collect seizure data, distribute national alerts and intelligence reports and ensure participation in the regional projects organized by the RiLOs

- RiLOs distribute regional information, organize activities to identify trans-border smuggling threats and trends, study and evaluate the effectiveness of international seizures, apply validation checks to verify the CEN data provided by NCPs, distribute details of the successful conclusions of significant seizures, publish regular periodic or ad hoc analytical bulletins and provide technical and other assistance to NCPs as required.

- The WCO secretariat maintains the Customs Enforcement Network (CEN), distributes a summary of its information analysis in the annual Customs & Drugs report, establishes international instruments for the uniform application of effective Customs systems and procedures and acknowledges the strategies and programmes being implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Promote and maintain existing national co-operation with other law enforcement agencies and organisations concerned with illicit drug trafficking.

- Provide technical assistance to Members still at the risk of Customs inefficiency and corruption.

- Develop a Customs Reform and Modernization Programme (CRM) for new WCO Member States.

- Increase co-operation with the UNODC and the International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol).

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Establish a new RiLO in Moscow to assist the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries in seizure data collection.

- Stress the importance of co-operation between States and especially their justice, police and Customs services.

- Take the joint approach to risk management and risk assessment systems, based on electronic exchange of information about trafficking at the earliest possible stage.

* Resources: http://www.wcoomd.org/ie/En/AboutUs/aboutus.html
Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)

Mission Statement
The Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF) was established by the 1989 G-7 Summit. The FATF focuses on spreading the anti-money laundering message to all continents and regions of the globe, monitoring the implementation of the FATF Forty Recommendations in its members and reviewing global money laundering trends and countermeasures.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The FATF is an inter-governmental body whose purpose is the development and promotion of policies, both at national and international levels, to combat money laundering. The Task Force is therefore a “policy-making body” which works to generate the necessary political will to bring about national legislative and regulatory reforms to combat money laundering.

In performing these activities, the FATF collaborates with other international bodies involved in combating money laundering.

The FATF does not have a tightly defined constitution or an unlimited life span. The FATF conducts regular reviews of its mission every five years. The FATF has been in existence since 1989, and it has been agreed that it should continue its work until 2004. It will only continue to exist and to perform its function after this date provided the member governments agree that this is necessary.

Work Plan
- Foster the establishment of a worldwide anti-money laundering network based on appropriate expansion of the FATF membership, the development of regional anti-money laundering bodies in the various parts of the world, and close co-operation with relevant international organisations.
- Monitor all FATF Member States as to their implementation of the Forty Recommendations through annual self-assessment and a mutual evaluation procedure.
- Assist the FATF members in gathering information on money laundering trends so as to ensure that the Forty Recommendations remain up to date and effective.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- Increase effective multilateral co-operation and mutual legal assistance in money laundering investigations and enforcement programmes.
- Encourage each FATF Member State to make the offence of drug money laundering a serious offence.
- Encourage the implementation of feasible measures to detect or monitor the physical cross-border transportation of cash.
- Increase efforts to improve a spontaneous or "upon request" international information exchange relating to suspicious transactions between competent authorities.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Require FATF Member States to ratify and to implement fully the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.
- Encourage the ratification and implementation of relevant international conventions on money laundering such as the 1990 Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime.

* Resources: http://www1.oecd.org/fatf/AboutFATF_en.htm#What is
Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD)*

Mission Statement
Operating under the auspices of the Nordic Council of Ministers, a forum for Nordic governmental co-operation, the Nordic Council for Alcohol and Drug Research (NAD) promotes interdisciplinary co-operation in alcohol and drug research as well as in research concerned with other addictive substances with a special focus on research within the social sciences, including social medicine and social psychiatry.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
NAD organizes meetings and seminars. Some of them are for establishing new contacts and exchanging information, others are regular researcher or project meetings. Every other year NAD hosts a social scientific seminar that is open to all researchers. NAD has also organized post-graduate training courses for Nordic researchers.

NAD conducts research and publishes documents through NAD Publications—in close co-operation with the journal Nordic Studies on Alcohol and Drugs (NAS).

NAD serves as a network for Nordic citizens interested in alcohol and drug research. The Council's services are available to researchers and administrators, social and welfare workers, students, doctoral candidates, and others interested in drug research.

Work Plan
- Increase knowledge and understanding about substance abuse, prevention, policy issues, substance-related harm, and the treatment of substance abusers.
- Promote and encourage a joint Nordic research effort on issues of alcohol and drug abuse.
- Launch and co-ordinate joint Nordic research projects.
- Exchange of information on the latest research results is another important area of work.

Highlights from Major Programmes
- The study of effects of changing Nordic alcohol policies.
- The comparative study of Alcoholics Anonymous programmes in eight different nations.
- The comparative study of pharmaceutical control in the EU and the Nordic countries.
- The investigation of family involvement in alcohol treatment in the Nordic countries.
- The study of the occurrence of homelessness and its linkages to drug use in the Nordic Countries.
- The investigation of the relationships between gender, intoxication and control.
- Conference on Addiction in the life course perspective—entry and exit process.
- The study of involuntary treatment for alcohol and drug abuse.
- The tracking of trends in drug misuse in the Nordic countries, with aid from the Study of Nordic Alcohol Policy Systems (SNAPS), which was started by NAD to contribute to a sociological and historical understanding of the current status of Nordic alcohol policy systems.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- The study of community action prevention projects from an international perspective.
- The collection and analysis of statistics on alcohol, drugs and crime in the Baltic Sea region, recognizing that recorded consumption is not the same thing as true consumption.
- The study of linkages between youth culture, drugs and prevention in Europe.
- Conference on Tensions in drug policy in Western Europe.

* Resources: http://www.kaapeli.fi/nad/
Mission statement
Organised crime is not a new phenomenon in the Baltic Sea Region. However, since the
democratisation of Eastern Europe in the early 1990s, the Baltic Sea Region has been confronted with
international organised crime involving countries on both sides of what used to be the “Iron Curtain.”
Co-operation was at first established at the Baltic Sea Conference on Combating International Crime
in 1993, which set the pace for the establishment of the Task Force on Organised Crime in the Baltic
Sea Region at the first Baltic Sea States Summit in 1996.
The Task Force includes all the countries around the Baltic, which are represented by Personal
Representatives of the Heads of Government. The European Commission, EUROPOL, INTERPOL
and The World Customs Organisation have observers status.
Right from its beginning the Task Force was given an operative mandate. From 1996 until 1998 the
Task Force met regularly to discuss the outcome of operative actions, which had been staged
nationally, bilaterally, or multilaterally, as well as set the objectives for future operations.
Sweden held the chairmanship from 1996 to 2000, Denmark took over the chairmanship as of 1

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
In order to assist the Personal Representatives of the heads of government, it was decided at the
Baltic Sea States Summit in 1998 to establish an operative committee (OPC) and expert groups on
topics given priority by the Task Force and the OPC.
The OPC meets more frequently than the Task Force, and is made up of competent and authorised
law enforcement officers. Its task is to propose joint measures, supervise the implementation of
ongoing measures, as well as to serve as a multidisciplinary expert committee on operative issues.
Expert groups were established under the auspices of the OPC. They consist of specialists and deal
with specific topics such as narcotics, illegal migration, money laundering, stolen vehicles, highly taxed
goods, trafficking in women, as well as foreign gangs and environmental crime, which are new topics.
The expert groups have been set up as fora for contacts between experts, and to set up and plan
international operations. The expert groups report to the OPC, which can in turn give specific tasks to
the expert groups.

Highlights from Major Programmes
The Expert Group on Narcotics consists of experts on narcotics from police authorities and customs in
the member states as well as Interpol, EUROPOL and the World Customs Organisation. The experts
gather two to three times a year to discuss the implementation of the agreements and decisions made
in the Task Force and the Operative Committee (OPC). The main subject being dealt with in the expert
group on narcotics is heroin, but also other narcotics
The primary function of the Expert Group on Narcotics is to make general surveys of matters related to
drugs criminality. Furthermore, the expert group co-ordinates and presents national and international
operations. The work of expert group is primarily aimed at operational activities. Such activities
include:
- “The Eastern-Baltic Sea Amphetamine Programme” through which samples of amphetamine
  are exchanged for chemical profiling.
- “The Baltic Sea Manual on Controlled Deliveries” through which co-operation on controlled
deliveries, i.e. surveillance of international deliveries of narcotics, takes place.
- “The Exchange Programme of Police Officers,” which enables the exchange of police officers
  from different countries to enhance co-operation.
- “Operation Small Aircraft,” which is a project aimed at the detection of small aircrafts being used
  for smuggling via small airports.
Under the present Chairmanship the Task Force intents to further elaborate the use of the expert
group as a tool for the development, co-ordination and implementation of operative initiatives. The
expert group is intended to discuss the need for further education of police officers and exchange of
police officers. More specifically, the Danish Chairmanship will work to further initiatives relating to
ecstasy as well as other new types of drugs.
The SECI - Regional Centre for Combating Trans-border Crime

Mission Statement
Located in Bucharest, Romania, the SECI Centre became operational in 2000. As an international law enforcement organisation, which brings together police and customs representatives, it has the task to improve regional cooperation in combating all forms of trans-border crimes in particular illicit drug trafficking.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The SECI incorporates 12 member states from the South Eastern Europe and a group of interested countries and international organisations that hold Permanent Observers status with the SECI Centre. ICPO-Interpol and the World Customs Organisation are the Permanent Advisors to the Centre. The Joint Cooperation Committee, composed of member states’ representatives, is the decision-making body. There are liaison officers from both customs and police organisations representing their countries at the SECI Centre. They facilitate the exchange of information and operational cooperation between the member states and the Centre.

Task Forces are further working method adopted by the Centre for specialized support in matters concerning specifically organized crime. The Drug Task Force is charged with issues relating to trafficking of illicit drugs. It consists of law enforcement officials from member states and is supported by the Operational Support Department of the SECI Centre. The Drug Task Force has plays a crucial role identifying the modus operandi of criminal groups involved in drug trafficking. The SECI Centre is financed by its Member States’ annual contributions.

Work Plan
- The liaison officers ensure that the information exchange is working properly.
- The national law enforcement authorities participate in operation conducted by the task forces of the SECI Centre.
- The SECI Centre provides technical and other assistance to the task forces and member states to enhance the law enforcement cooperation.
- The SECI Centre distributes a summary of its activities in an annual report.

Highlights from major programmes
- Providing information for realistic evaluation of the organized crime phenomenon in the South-east of Europe.
- Providing technical assistance to member states and coordinating joint operations.
- Rapid exchange of information process within the participating countries.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Fostering the coordinated efforts of the member states to combat the drug trafficking and cooperate with other relevant organisations and law enforcement units of observer countries.
- Developing an information system within the SECI Centre to facilitate the detection and investigation of criminal groups operating within the SECI region.
- Analysing the connections of criminal groups operating in different countries.
- Providing assistance to the member states in order to harmonize their law enforcement legislation in respect to the EU requirements.
TADOC
(Turkish International Academy Against Drugs And Organized Crime)

Mission Statement
TADOC was established in Ankara, Turkey in 2000 within the framework of Turkey-UNDCP cooperation under the leadership of the United Nations. The main tasks of TADOC is to provide training at both national and international level in the field of combating drugs and organized crime and to act as a source of scientific researches aiming to merge theoretical data and practical applications to develop new strategies.

Level of Participation/Type of Functioning
The Regional Advisory Board of TADOC guides and monitors the activities of TADOC and coordinates the involvement of countries in the TADOC's activities at the sub-regional and regional level. It also recommends methods to prepare training programmes for TADOC based on the needs of the participating countries.

The Committee is composed of the heads of agencies responsible for measures against drug trafficking and organized crime in participating countries; which are: Azerbaijan, Pakistan, Georgia, Romania, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Iran, Uzbekistan, Albania, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Bulgaria, and the Russian Federation.

Training is given to the law enforcement personnel of the countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization, Black Sea Economic Cooperation and the Balkan countries, as well as the countries that have bilateral cooperation agreements with Turkey.

TADOC, which is considered as a model for academies to be established in other regions of the world, has provided training on the following scale:
- 3001 personnel (national basic training program),
- 853 personnel (national advanced training program),
- 358 personnel from 37 different countries (international advanced training program)

Most of the training programs aim to strengthen the capacity and knowledge of drug law enforcement officials who combat criminal groups involved in illicit drug trafficking. The Drug Control and Demand Reduction Research Centre of TADOC is responsible for initiating relevant researches.

Work Plan
- The Administration of TADOC improves relationships between law enforcement agencies and drug control experts in the region.
- TADOC carries out training needs analysis at regional level.
- TADOC organises and implements training programmes
- TADOC training creates personal networks among trainees from benefiting states.

Highlights from major programmes
- Sustain and improve measure and strategies against organized criminal groups in the light of scientific data and latest techniques.
- Provide an appropriate atmosphere for the establishment, development and continuation of regional and international cooperation.
- Develop new methodology directing national and regional law enforcement agencies to tackle organized crimes.

Major Programmes with connections to the Pompidou Group
- Act as the National Focal Point for EMCDDA and implement an EU project to strengthen its capacity for that.
- Provide training to the drug law enforcement officials from a number of countries.
- Host international seminars and workshops in the field of controlling the drug related problems.