



PERSPECTIVES ON DRUGS

The new EU drugs strategy (2013–20)

EU drugs strategies and action plans direct collective action in the field of drugs both within the European Union and at international level. They do not impose legal obligations on EU Member States but promote a shared model with defined priorities, objectives, actions and metrics for measuring performance. Member States, and also some candidate and pre-accession countries, use this framework to develop their own national policy documents, which are increasingly synchronised with the EU strategy. They remain free to emphasise different national priorities within the overall framework of an integrated, balanced and evidence-based approach to the drugs problem.

Internationally, the EU drug strategies aim to add value to Member States' policies by offering a platform for coordination in relation to international issues and promoting the EU approach to tackling the drugs problem. The strategies also play an important role in the definition of tasks for EU institutions, bodies and agencies, and are taken into consideration by the European Commission when setting funding priorities in the drugs field.

A recent final external evaluation of the EU drug strategy (2005–12) found that it provided a forum for consensus building and decision-making and a platform for information sharing and mutual learning. It also enhanced the 'voice' of the EU in international fora and promoted a culture of harmonised data collection and best practices identification. The review recommended, among others, to further promote the development and use of evidence for drug policy, as there remain instances of insufficient evidence about the effectiveness of specific measures.

A new strategy...

A new EU drugs strategy (2013–20) ⁽¹⁾ was endorsed by the Justice and Home Affairs Council of the European Union on 7th December 2012. It constitutes the ninth strategic document on illicit drugs endorsed by EU Member States since 1990 and presents their current drug policy position and aspirations, identifying common objectives to reduce drug demand, dependence and supply. Two consecutive four-year action plans will translate the strategic priorities into specific actions with a timetable, responsible parties, indicators and

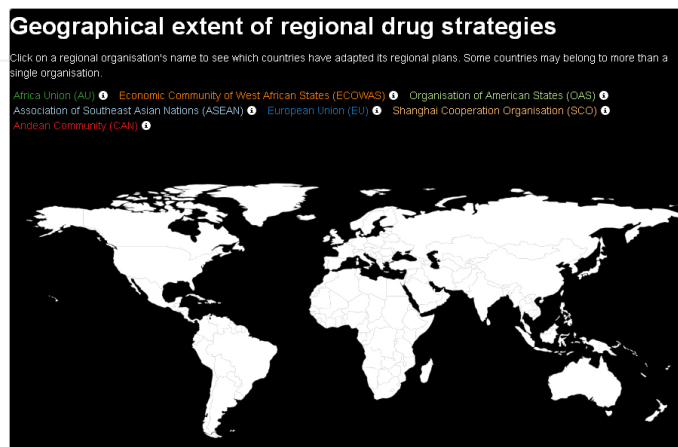
Full edition of this article with interactive features available online at

[emcdda.europa.eu/topics/
pods/eu-drugs-strategy-2013-20](http://emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/eu-drugs-strategy-2013-20)



⁽¹⁾ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/12/st17/st17547.en12.pdf>.

Interactive element: map



Interactive: world regional strategies available on the EMCDDA website: emcdda.europa.eu/topics/pods/eu-drugs-strategy-2013-20

assessment tools. These are drafted by corresponding EU Presidencies in 2013 and 2017. The first of these action plans for 2013–16 was adopted under the Irish Presidency of the EU on 6 June 2013. It is structured around two policy areas: drug demand reduction and drug supply reduction; and three cross-cutting themes: coordination; international cooperation; and information, research, monitoring and evaluation. The European Commission will assess the implementation of this action plan every two years and it will undergo a final external evaluation in 2016.

...responding to new challenges in the drugs market

There are a number of significant changes in the EU drugs market which the 2013–20 strategy aims to address. In particular the rapid increase in number of new psychoactive substances becoming available on the drug market as well as diversification in drug trafficking routes and methods of transport are among the challenges that Member States now face. In response, the new strategy sets objectives geared towards the disruption of illicit drug trafficking through intelligence-led law enforcement and a more effective use of the criminal justice system. It also proposes that special attention be paid to communication technologies, which play a significant role in the spread of drugs, particularly new psychoactive substances. It calls for the development of alternatives to traditional law enforcement approaches, which it recognises are increasingly challenged by issues such as the combined use of illicit drugs and alcohol, the misuse of prescription medicines, as well as the so-called 'legal highs' phenomenon.

Facts and figures

European Union:

Member States: 27

Population: 503.6 million

Surface: 4 million km²

EU drugs strategies:

First European plan to combat drugs: 1990

Horizontal working party on drugs: 1997

First EU drugs strategy: 2000

First evaluation of a EU drugs strategy: 2004

First external evaluation of a EU drugs strategy: 2012

...addressing health and social issues

For the first time, the 2013–20 strategy incorporates the 'reduction of the health and social risks and harms caused by drugs' as a policy objective, alongside the two traditional drug policy aims of reducing supply and demand. The role of civil society in the drug policy-making process is also enhanced, with explicit support given to the involvement of young people, drug users and clients of drug-related services in policy development. The social reintegration and recovery of all drug users is expected to receive increased attention over the eight-year period as the ultimate goal of drug treatment services. Drug use in prison has also been given increased emphasis, to ensure that the care received by drug users in penal institutions is equivalent to that provided by health services in the community.

... and supporting evidence-based decision making

The new strategy stresses the need for an empirical and evidence-based approach to drugs policy. It expands the main principles on which international drugs policies are based by adding the principle of evidence-based decision-making to the integrated and balanced approach enshrined in the 2009 UN political declaration on drugs ⁽²⁾. The strategy outlines a model for EU drugs policy that is: integrated, combining all aspects of drugs activities; balanced, concentrating equally on demand and supply reduction measures; and evidence based, drawing on scientific findings. It aims for an improved understanding of the impact of drug policy measures, the adoption of quality standards and best practice in drug demand reduction alongside the implementation of key

⁽²⁾ http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/frontpage/2009/June/political-declaration_-states-renew-commitment-to-eliminate-drug-abuse.html

indicators to measure success in the area of drug supply reduction. The strategy provides Member States with a forum for open debate about the effectiveness of demand reduction

measures and, increasingly, supply reduction measures, and explicitly supports drug monitoring and collection of data on best practices.

Timeline: other regional drugs strategies

Alongside the European Union, other international organisations have developed regional drug strategies and action plans in recent years. These now cover 147 countries in four continents (see online interactive map).

In the Americas, the Organization of American States (OAS) adopted the Hemispheric Drug Strategy in 2010 and, a year later, a Plan of Action (2011–15) to implement the strategy's objectives. In parallel, the Andean Community adopted its own drug strategy 2012–19 and action plan 2012–16.

In Africa, the African Union (AU) adopted the Plan of Action on drug control (2013–17), while the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) adopted the Regional Action Plan to Address the Growing Problem of Illicit Drug Trafficking, Organised Crime and Drug Abuse 2008–11.

In Asia, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) adopted the Work Plan on Combating Illicit Drug Production, Trafficking, and Use 2009–15, with the aim

of achieving a drug-free region. In addition, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) aims to drastically reduce the scale of trafficking in and consumption of drugs and precursors through the Counternarcotic Strategy of the SCO Member States 2011–16.

The objectives and content of these strategies reflect differences in drug situations and available resources between the regions where they are to be implemented. There is however also a certain degree of similarity in key policy areas and a common use of a comprehensive approach to reduce both drugs supply and demand. The increasing number of regional strategies also reflects a growing understanding that drugs are an issue that cannot be tackled only at the national level and that coordinated regional approaches to common problems can be developed.

