

**The 30 objectives for the fight against drugs
and drug addiction on the horizon of 2004**

Resolution of the Council of Ministers no. 30/2001, of 22 February

Today Portugal is ready to face new challenges in the fight against drugs and drug addiction. There is greater investment in prevention, a treatment system has been set up which is being prepared to cover all needs, the foundations for a consistent policy for harm reduction have been established and the way in which rehabilitation opportunities are offered to drug addicts who are open to receiving treatment has been defined. Apart from this, never before have the forces of law and order been so efficient in fighting drug trafficking.

Nevertheless, we cannot deny that the problem of drugs and drug addiction continues to be the social question that most concerns the Portuguese people, provoking the most acute feelings of anxiety and insecurity in them. We should also not ignore the fact that our citizens want the Government to take action and mobilise all society to achieve clear and far-reaching goals that everyone can and should be involved in achieving. This is the aim of this resolution that establishes the 30 main objectives for the next 4 years, in other words until 2004.

The Government shall increase the budget for the various ministerial departments and subsidised private organisations in order to attain these 30 main objectives of the policies for the fight against drugs and drug addiction. As guaranteed in the Government Programme, the State Budget shall allocate at least 32 billion Portuguese escudos, spread across various areas, for this purpose in 2004.

Therefore:

According to the terms of paragraph g) of article 199 of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers determines:

1. To establish the thirty main objectives for the policy against drugs and drug addiction by the end of 2004, stated in the appendix to this resolution as an integrant part of it.
2. To determine that the extent to which the 30 objectives are being fulfilled is assessed regularly.

Presidency of the Council of Ministers on 22nd February 2001. - The Prime Minister, António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres.

Appendix

<p style="text-align: center;">The 30 objectives for the fight against drugs and drug addiction on the horizon of 2004</p>

Primary Prevention

1. To increase the amounts available for primary prevention in 150%.
2. To reduce the number of new consumers of substances under the age of 18.
3. To define and implement plans for primary prevention in 100% of the districts in the country- if possible on a municipal level.
4. To double civil society's capacity for intervention by increasing the involvement of the IPPS's (Private Welfare Institutions) and NGO's as well as youth, student and sports associations in specific prevention activities.
5. To promote monthly prevention campaigns on a national level every year; these shall be targeted at the population in general and also at specific segments and groups and shall deal with the use and abuse of legal and illegal substances, and to create action teams in recreational and leisure areas with a view to providing information about the effects of consuming legal and illegal substances and the risks associated with their consumption.
6. To ensure that by 2002 the prevention of legal and illegal substance consumption is included in the educational projects of the 1,300 schools belonging to the Rede Nacional de Escolas Promotoras de Saúde (National Network of Schools Promoting Health) (22% of the school population) and in 100% of all schools by 2004.
7. Between 2001 and 2004, to produce and disseminate support materials for diagnosing risk situations in 100% of the schools and to 100% of educational partners as well as increasing the production of existing support materials for the prevention of drug addiction from the 1st cycle of basic education through to secondary education, using the new information technologies.

8. To include educational objectives, suggestions of activities and support materials related to this topic in the curricular guidelines that are being developed for the different areas and subjects.
9. To qualify and empower the forces of law and order who are responsible for the practice of close policing in order to develop prevention programmes in the area of drug addiction.

Prevention and harm reduction; problematic drug consumption, public health and the health of consumers in particular

10. To create a primary national network for harm reduction composed of street teams, contact and information points, syringe exchange programmes and low threshold methadone substitution programmes in 100% of the districts, and a secondary national harm reduction network which covers all districts in critical areas of high consumption with the most appropriate configuration.
11. To promote the creation of metropolitan networks of shelters, reception centres and day centres which are solely occupational, tending to cover 100% of drug addicts without a socio-familiar context.
12. To make harm reduction programmes available to 100% of reclusive drug addicts.
13. To sustain and reverse the trend of drug addicts' contamination with HIV, hepatitis B and C and tuberculosis, thus converging with the average for the European Union.
14. To reduce the number of deaths related to drug consumption by 50%.
15. To reduce the practises of problematic consumption, namely syringe sharing (by at least 50%) and intravenous consumption
16. To create a national network of combined therapy centres for drug addicts and those suffering from tuberculosis and HIV and to create a national network of early, anonymous and voluntary HIV detection centres with free monitoring accessible to the drug addicted population.
17. To reduce the consumption of heroin by 1/3.

Treatment

18. To complete the national CAT (Treatment Centres for Drug Addicts) network by the end of 2002, to increase the number of drug addicts under treatment by 50% and substantially augment the number of drug addicts whose treatment is successful.
19. **To increase, until 2002, in 50% the existing capacity of the detoxing services, so that the existent resources meet the demands.**
20. To increase the public capacity for substitution treatment with a high threshold of demand by 100%.
21. To expand the number of health centres which already collaborate with the SPTT (Drug Addiction Treatment and Prevention Service) in providing substitution therapies by close to 100% and to increase the number of health centres and hospital services which have agreements to take part in the monitoring and treatment of drug addicts by 300%.

Social reintegration

22. To reinforce the Programa Vida Empleo (Life Work Programme) as the main programme for social reintegration for drug addicts and reclusive drug addicts in order to increase its capacity by 50% and to include new values which specifically work towards preventing the exclusion of working drug addicts or ex-addicts.
23. To expand the network of reintegration apartments destined for drug addicts in rehabilitation, increasing the current capacity by 100%.

The fight against the illegal trafficking of drugs and money laundering

24. To substantially reduce the availability of illegal drugs, increasing by approximately 50% the quantity of illegal substances seized by means of a concerted effort by the security forces and services, which should involve the articulation of the production of information with police action and criminal investigation in accordance with the law.
25. To reduce criminality associated to drugs **in**25% by reinforcing community policies of close policing, increasing the visibility of the police and rationalising these instruments.

26. To reinforce the fight against **money laundering** from drug trafficking by making access to bank information more flexible and through closer co-operation with international agencies and foreign police.

Research, and statistical and epidemiological information

27. To increase scientific research and disseminate the information resulting from it, increasing the **amounts** for this area by 200% and attracting the most prestigious universities and scientific research institutions to the issues of drugs and drug addiction.
28. To create a data processing support network for the Sistema Nacional de Informação (National Information System) by 2002, which should optimise information gathering and institutionalise the practise of national three yearly (2001, 2004, 2007, etc.) surveys of the population in order to define how the prevalence of drug consumption and problematic drug consumption have evolved.

Policy and programme assessment

29. To implement internal and external assessment mechanisms for 100% of the programmes with a view to correcting the initiatives undertaken and, in consequence, the national policy.

International Co-operation

30. To establish and implement a joint programme with Spain to control the cross-border flow of traffickers and consumers.