

”Prevention that works”



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STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF DRUG CONTROL POLICY IN LITHUANIA

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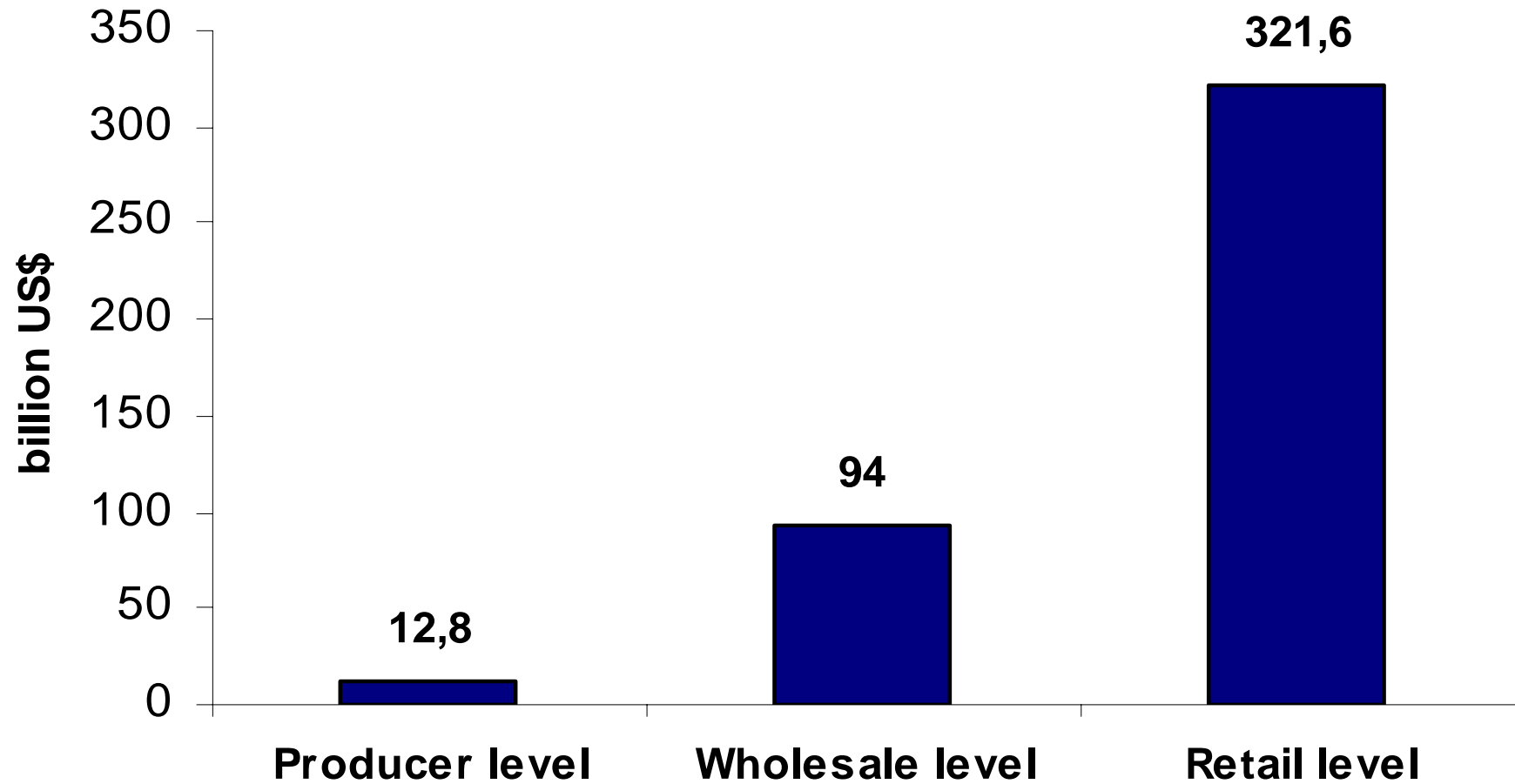
EXTENT OF DRUG USE, 2005 WORLD DRUG REPORT, UNODC

- 200 mln. people consumed drugs (5% of global population age 15-64 at least once in the last 12 month)
- 161 mln. people worldwide consumed cannabis
- 34 mln. - amphetamine type stimulants
- 16 mln. - opiates
- 14 mln. – cocaine
- *****

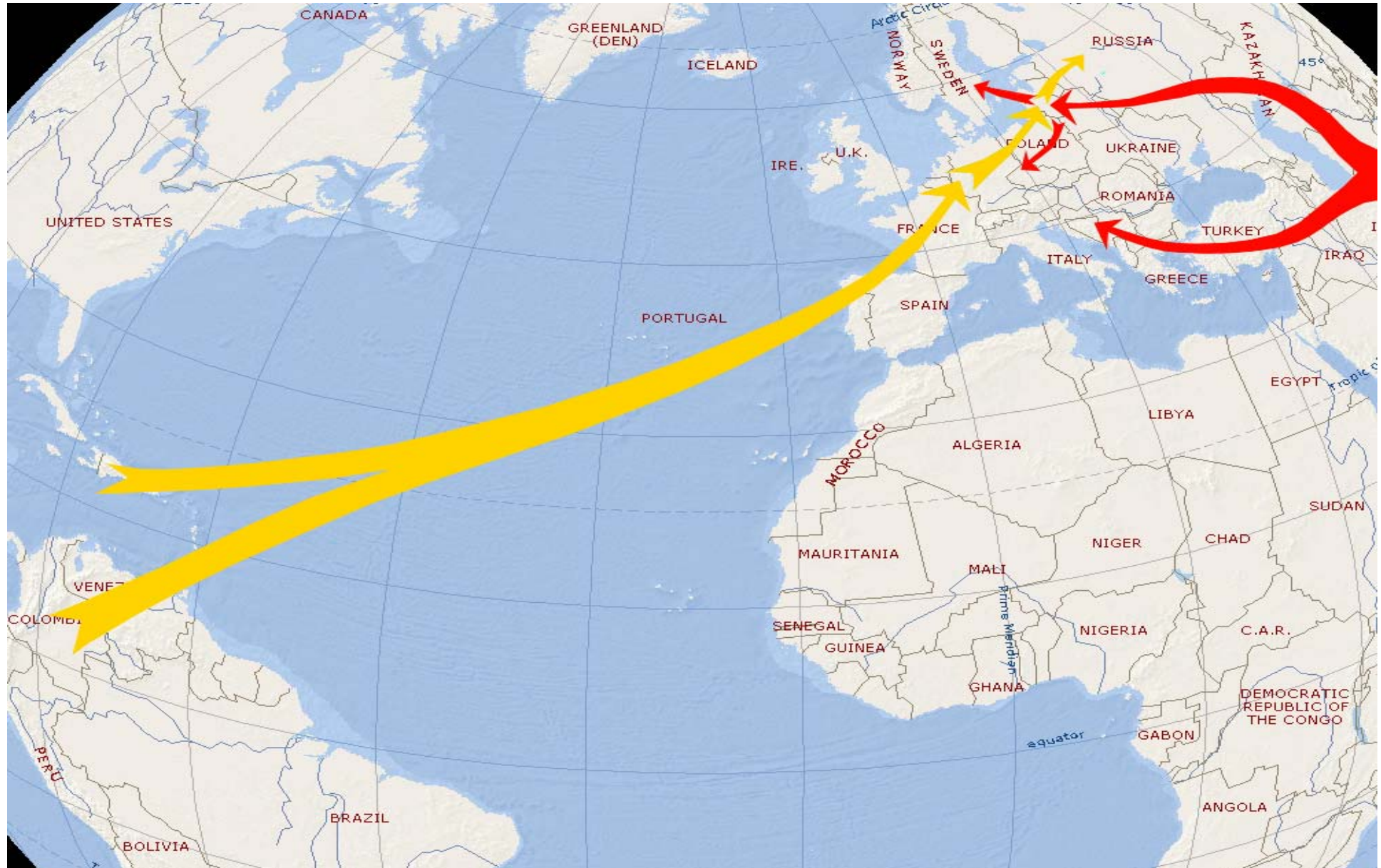
- 30% of the general adult population use tobacco
- 50% of the general adult population use alcohol

SIZE OF THE GLOBAL ILLICIT DRUG MARKET

2005 WORLD DRUG REPORT, UNODC



Illicit drug trafficking





Lithuania



Territory: 65 303 km²

Population: ~3,48 mln.

Capital: Vilnius

Joined EU: in 2004

Neighbour countries:
Byelorussia, Latvia,
Poland, Russia

The Current National Drug Control Policy Acts

Lithuania drug policy acts

- **The National Strategy on Drug Prevention and Control for 2004-2008 was adopted by the Governmental Resolution in 2003**
- **The National Programme on drug control and prevention 2004-2008**
- **The National Action Plan 2004-2008**

EU drug policy acts

- **EU drugs strategy (2005-2012)**
- **EU action plan on drugs (2005-2008)**
- **EU action on new drugs**

National legislation

- **The National Strategy on Drug Prevention and Control for 2004-2008** (2003)
- **The National Programme on Drug Control and Prevention 2004-2008** (2004)
- **The National Action Plan 2004-2008** (2004, 2005)

- **Law on the Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances** (1998)
- **Law on the Control of Precursors of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances** (1999)
- **Law on Alcohol Control** (1995, 2004)
- **Law on Tobacco Control**(1996, 2004)
- **Law on Money Laundering** (1998)
- **Law on Narcology Care** (1997)
- **Law on Mental Health Care** (1996)
- **Law on the Health System,** (1998)

National Programme on Drug Control and Prevention 2004-2008

The strategic aim

- to stop and reduce the spread of drug addiction, to establish and implement the main guidelines and activity directions of the state policy in the field of drug addiction prevention and drug control, and to increase the efficiency of drug use prevention in Lithuania

Balanced approach to reducing supply of and demand for drugs

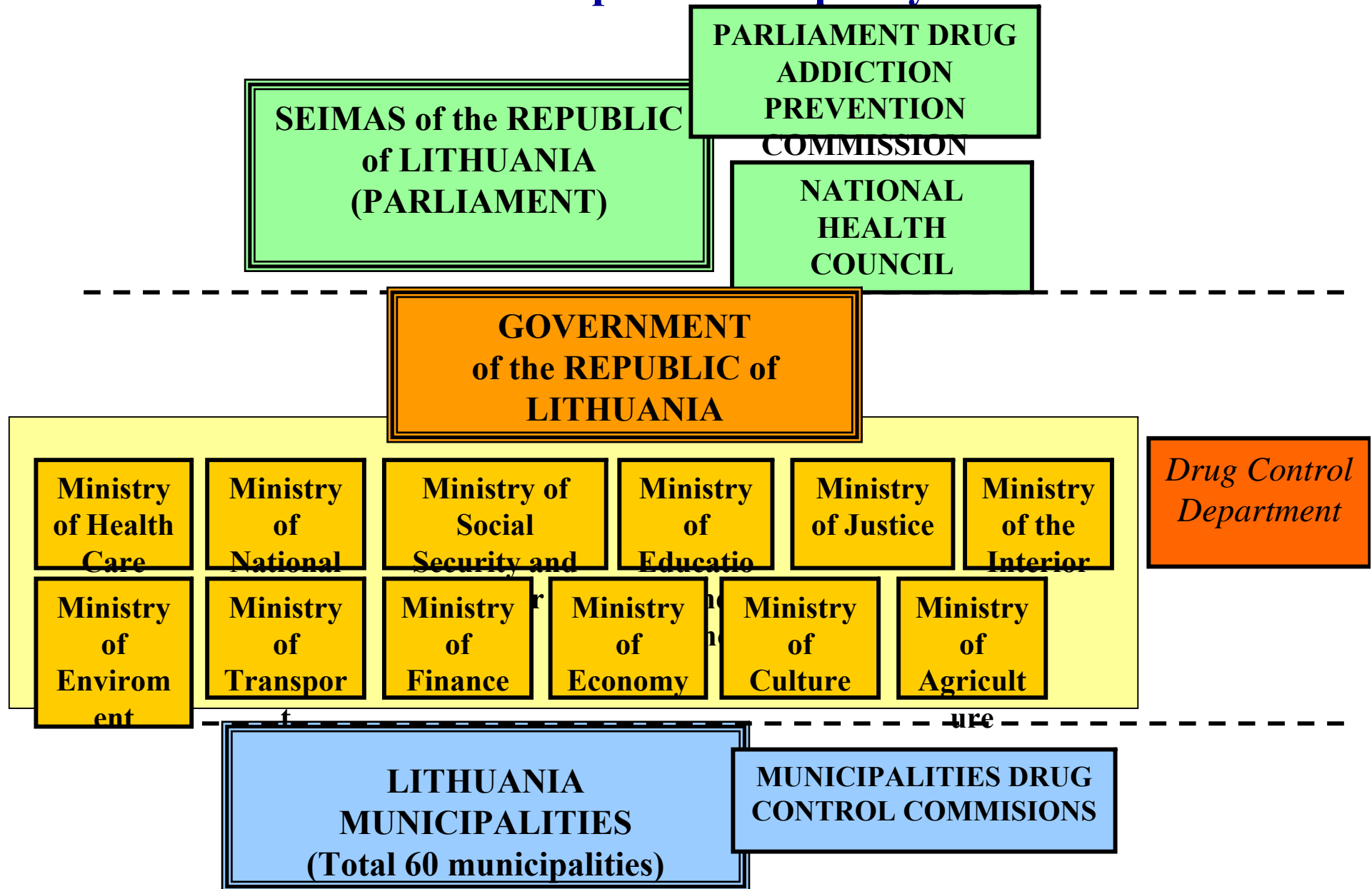
Actions :

- Clear added value**
- Realistic and measurable**
- Cost-effective**
- Evidence - based**

Priorities of the National Programme on Drug Control and Prevention 2004-2008

- **Primary drug addiction prevention among children and young people**
- **Reduction of supply of narcotic and psychotropic substances**
- **Health care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons using narcotic and psychotropic substances**
- **Development of information systems and scientific research**

Forming and implementation of National drug control and prevention policy



Information collection system components

1. Human resources (specialists, experts and etc.)

2. Financial resources

3. Legal framework (legal acts, rules, regulations, agreements and etc.)

4. Data collection tools (recommendations, guidelines, data forms, standard tables, structured questionnaires and etc.)

5. Information technologies (databases, software, networks)

6. Responsible institutions for data & information collection, store and analysis + Network coordination

7. Outputs/Results (reports, articles, recommendations and etc.)

8. Evaluation mechanism

Five key epidemiological indicators

1. Prevalence and patterns of drug use among the general population

(population surveys)

2. Prevalence and patterns of problem drug use

(statistical prevalence/incidence estimates and surveys among drug users)

3. Drug-related infectious diseases

(prevalence and incidence rates of HIV, hepatitis B and C in injecting drug users)

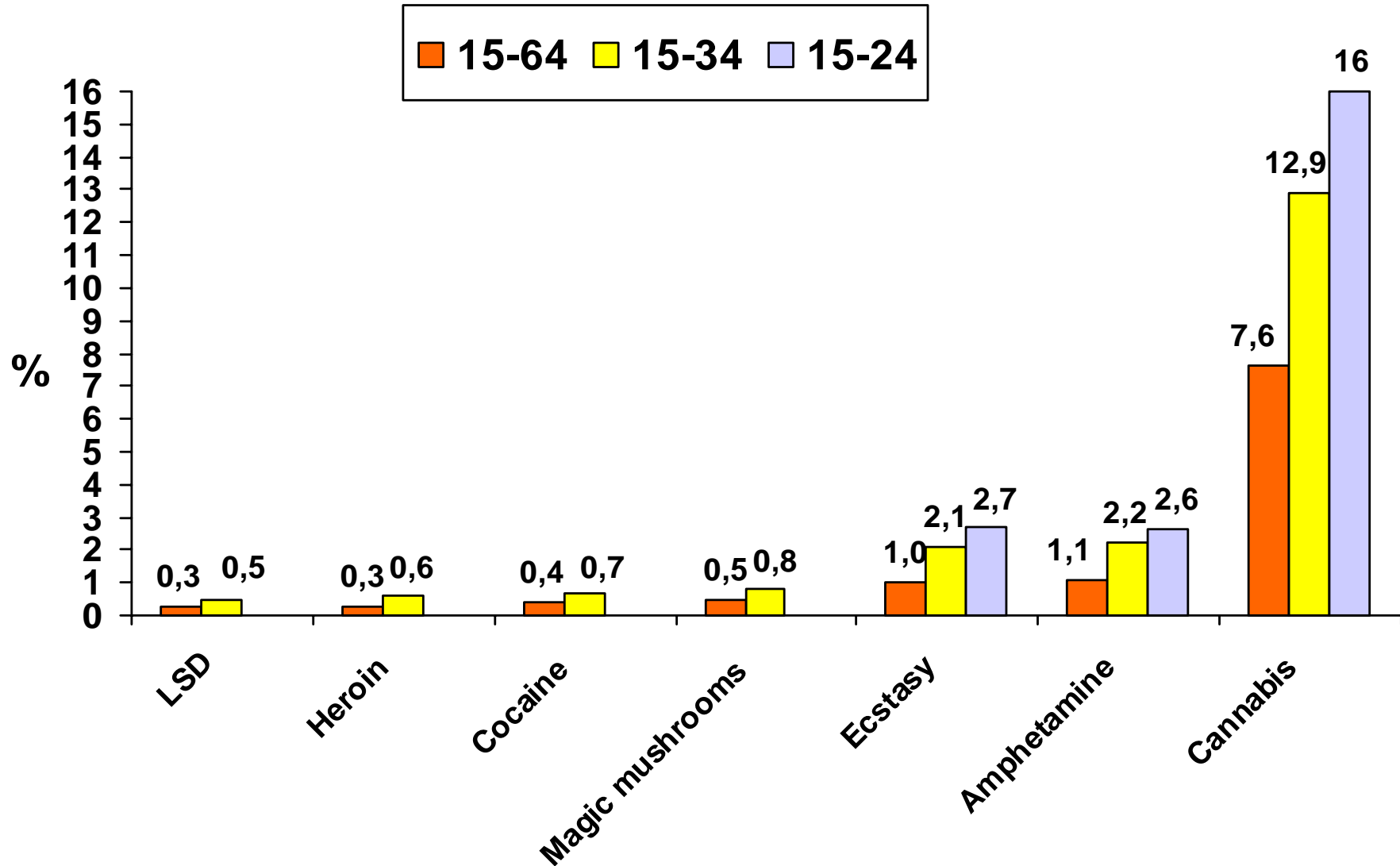
4. Drug-related deaths and mortality of drug users

(general population mortality special registers statistics, and mortality cohort studies among drug users)

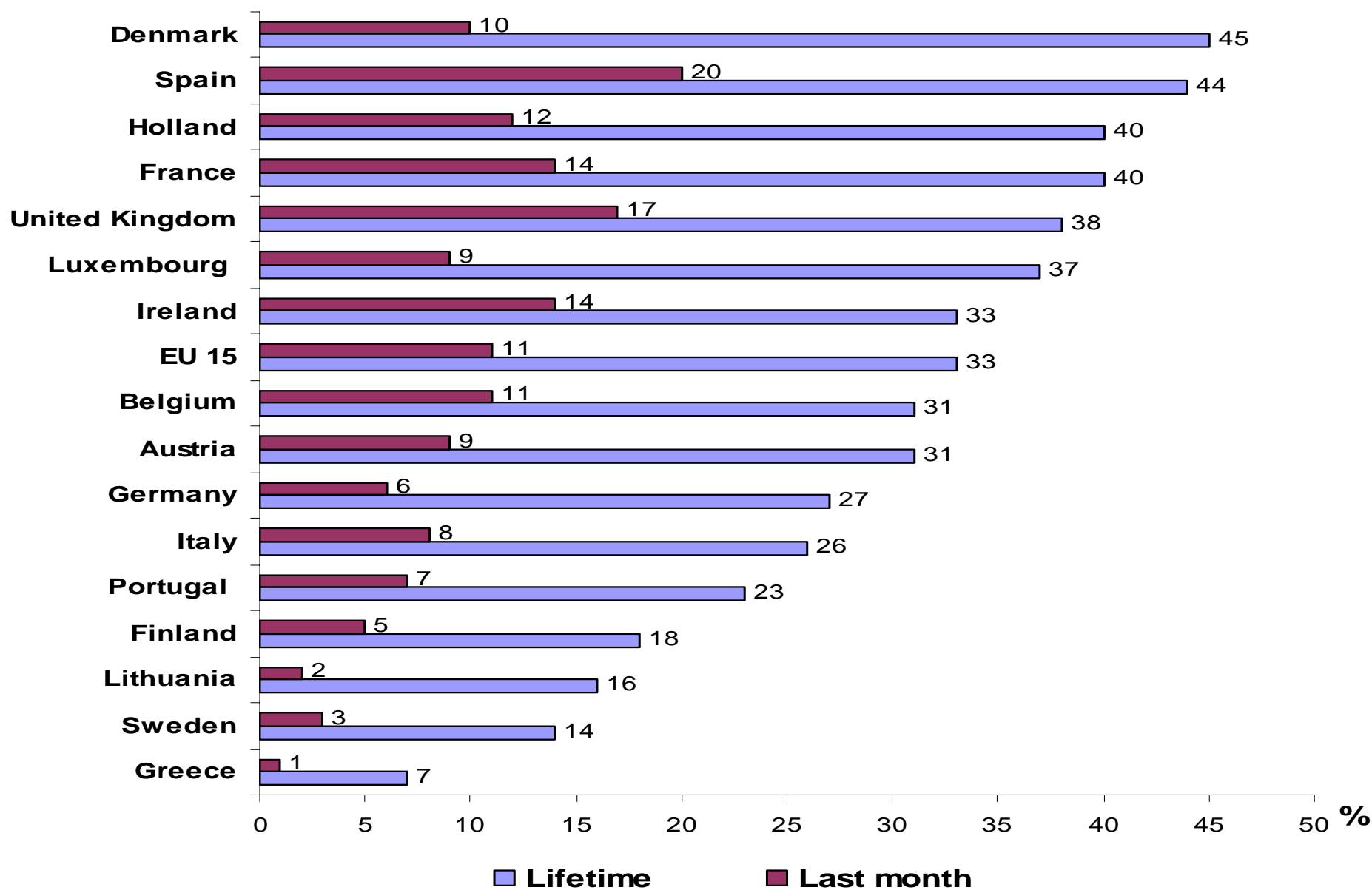
5. Demand for drug treatment

(statistics from drug treatment centers on clients starting treatment)

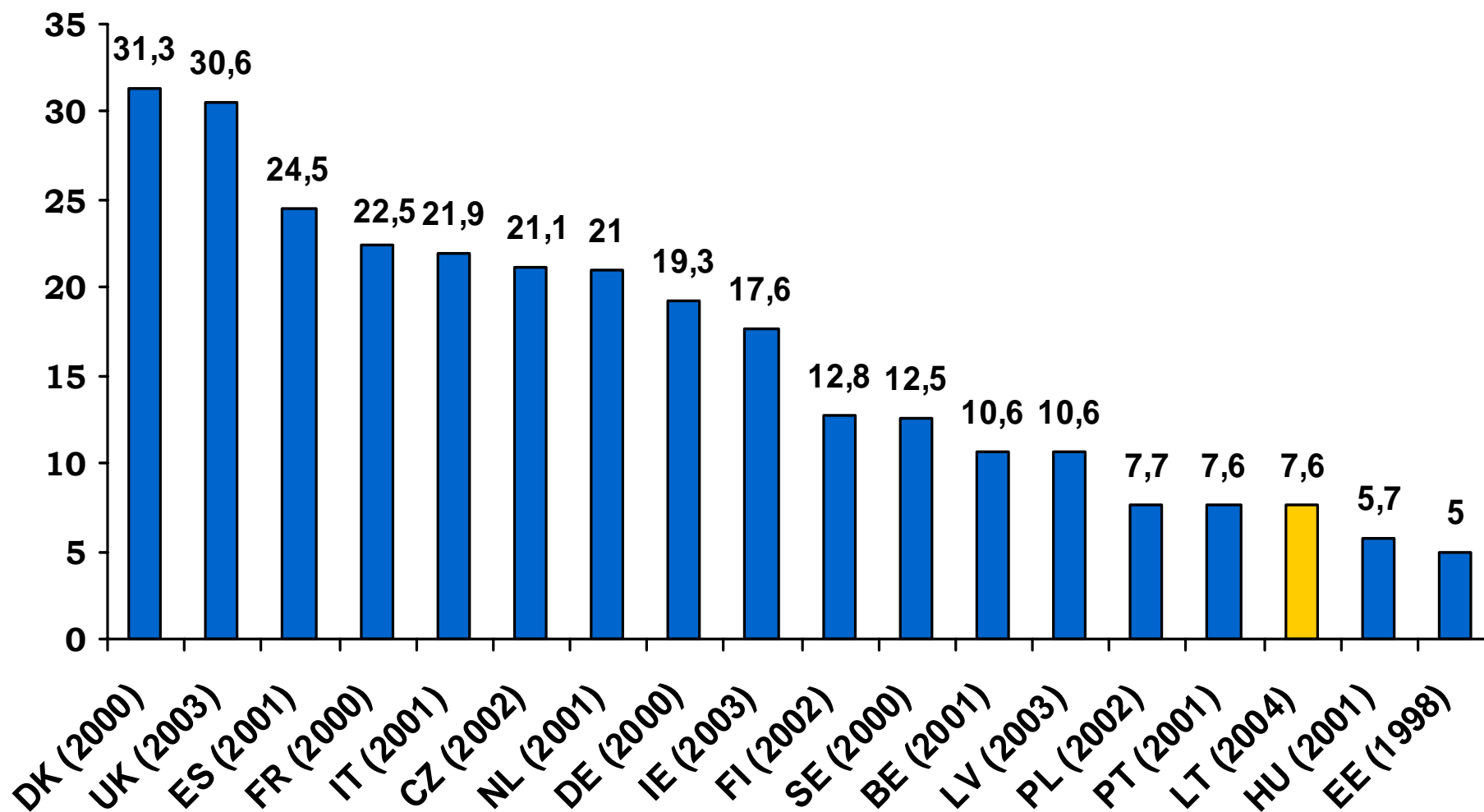
Lifetime prevalence of different drugs among different age groups in Lithuania (2004)



Lifetime and last month prevalence of **cannabis** use among young people (15-24 age) in EU (Eurobarometer , 2004)

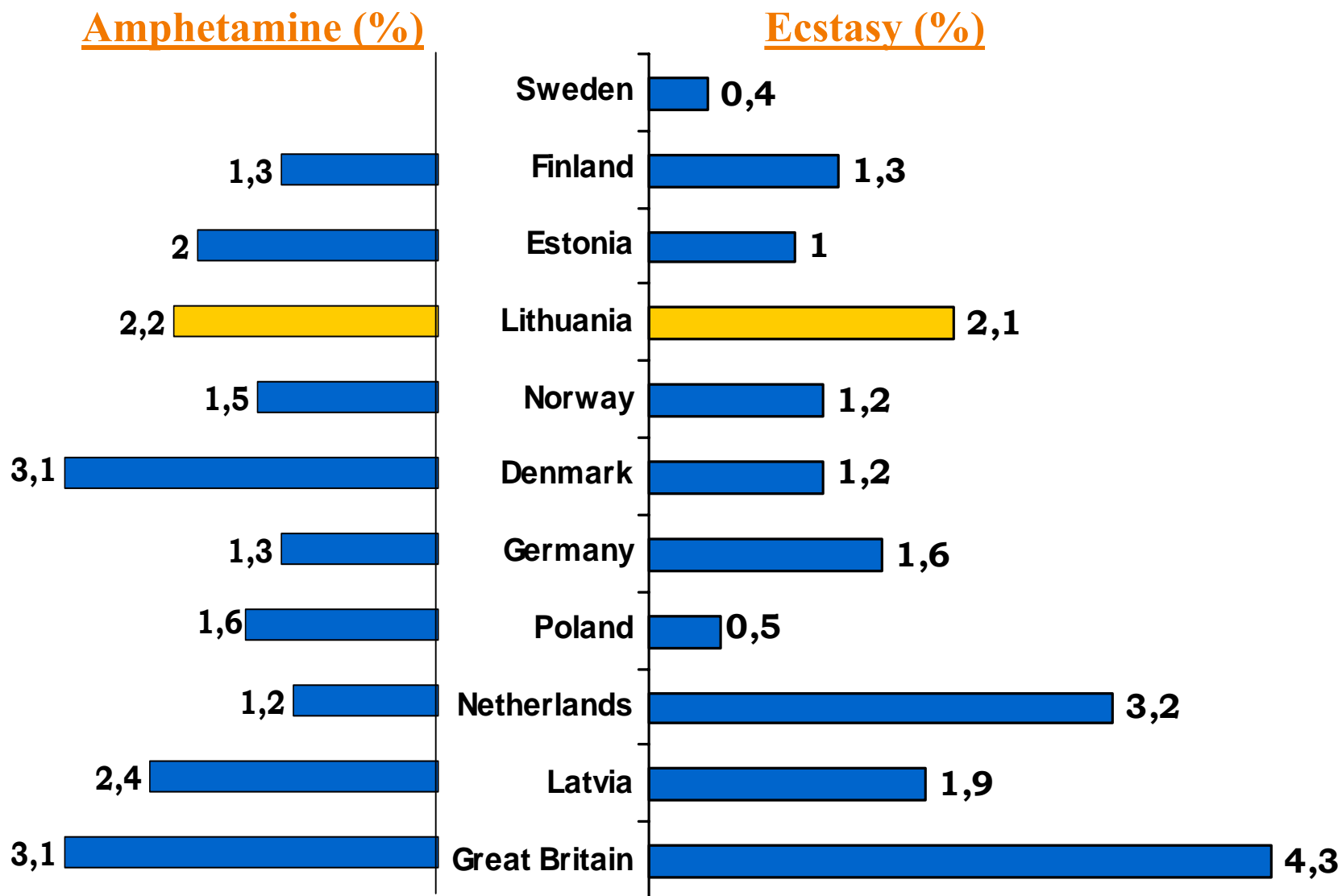


Life time prevalence of cannabis among general population age 15-64



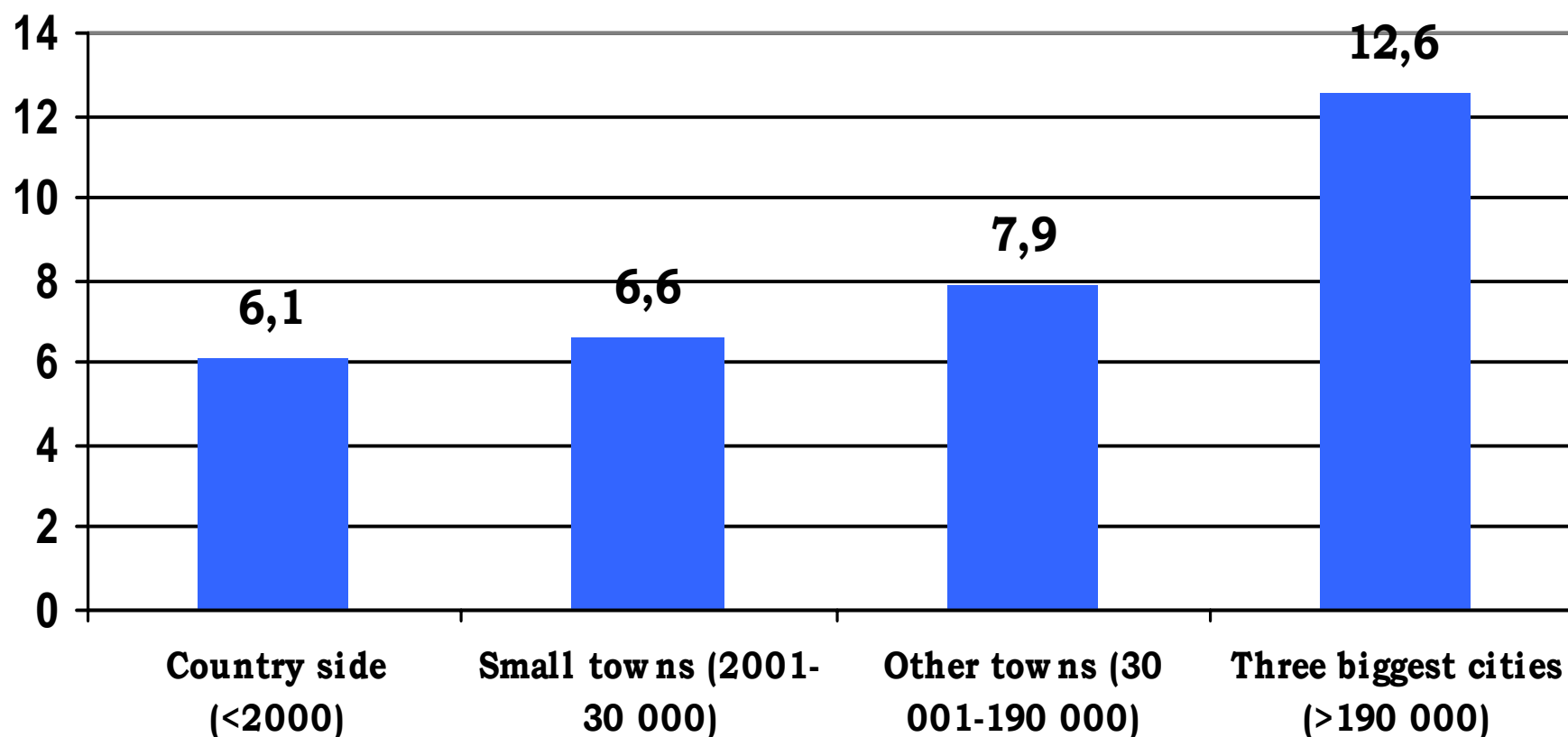
Life time prevalence of ATS among young adults age 15–34 in Lithuania

(data from EMCDDA statistical bulletin 2004).

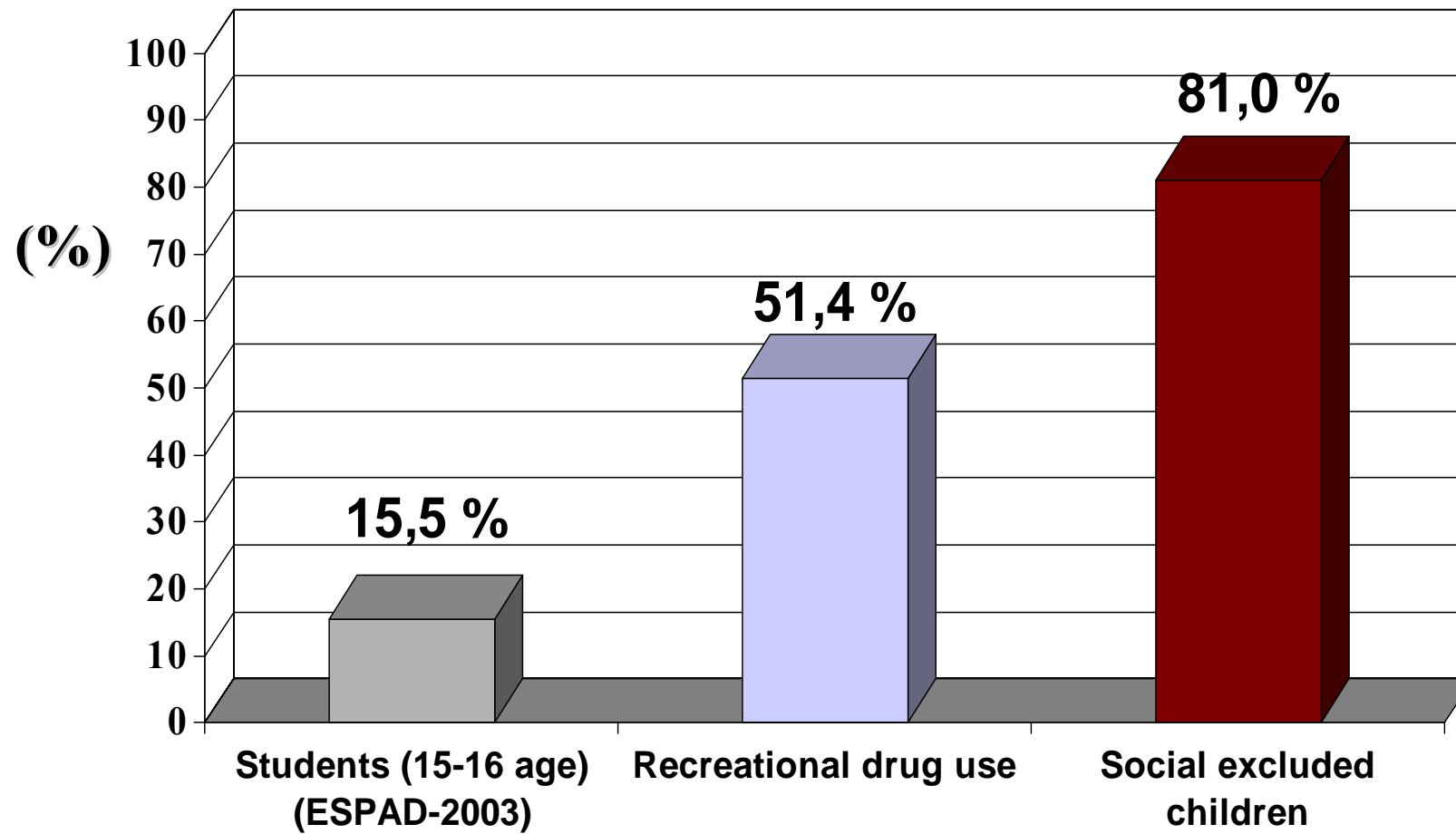


Life time prevalence of any drug use by the urbanization (%)

13,1% of males and 3,8% of females (total 8,2%) among Lithuanian population age 15-64 least once in their lifetime

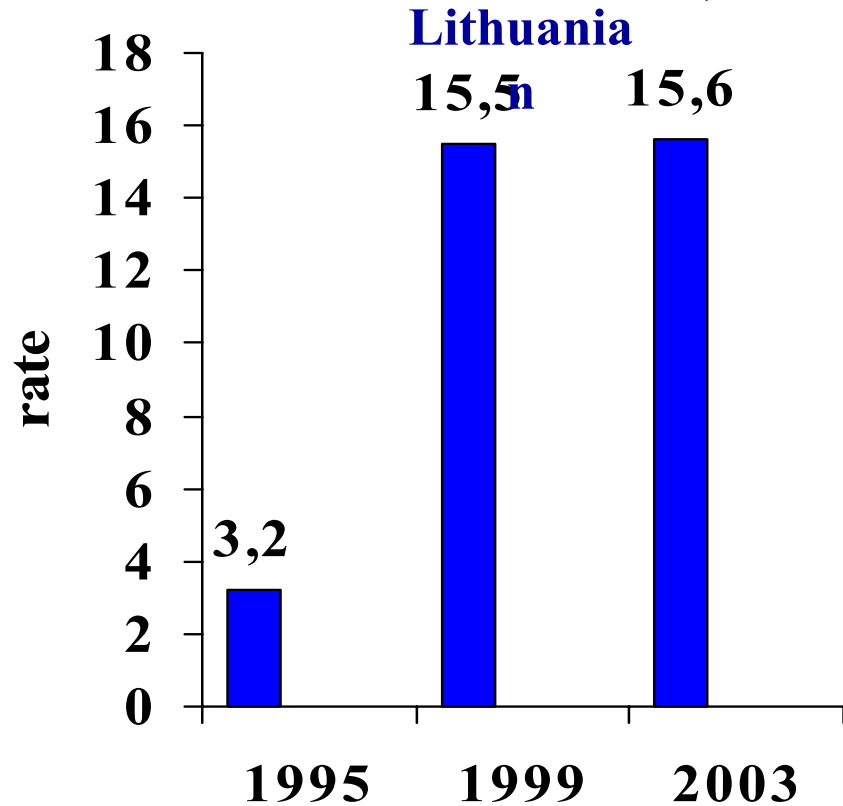


Prevalence of drug use among Lithuania students and risk groups

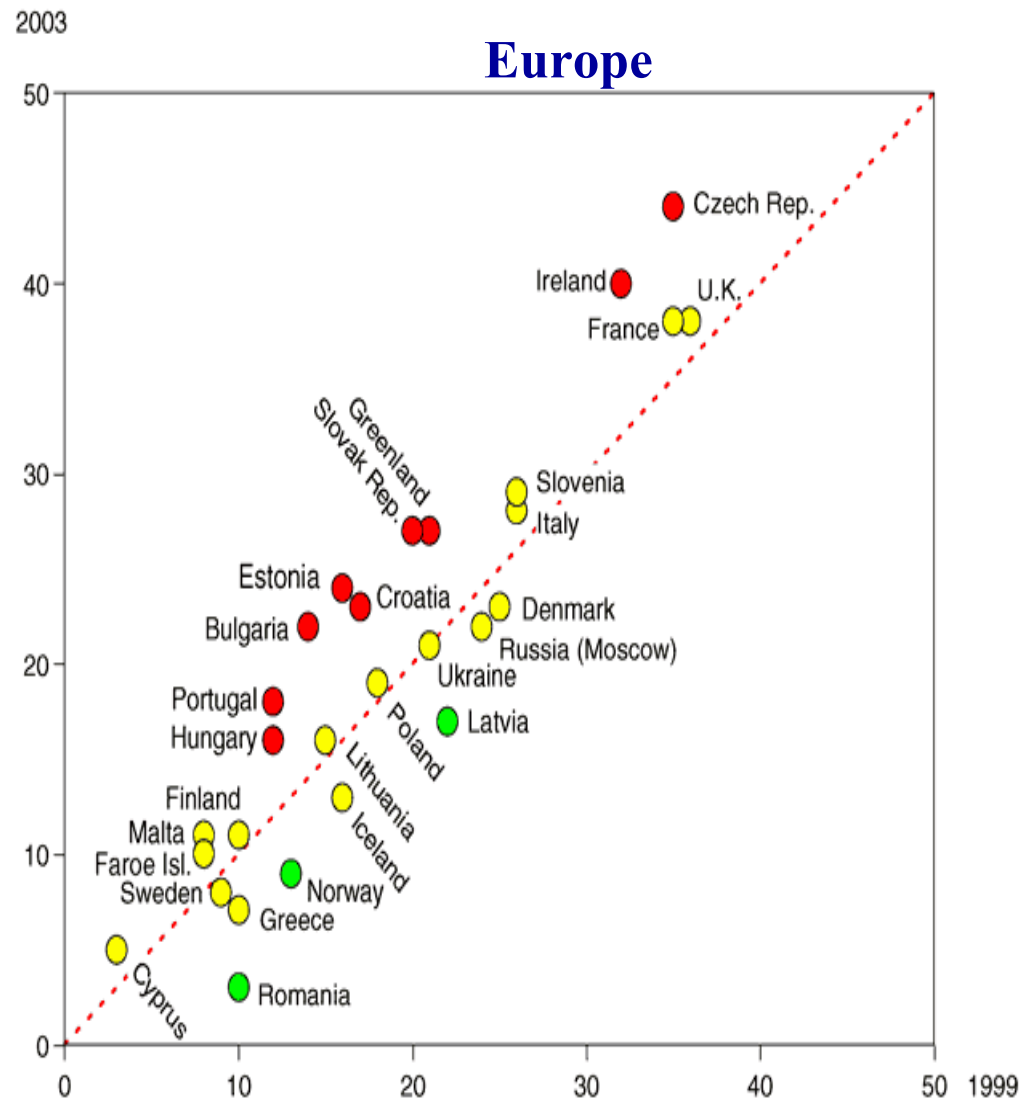


Prevalence of lifetime experience of any illicit drug among Lithuania and Europe students (aged 15–16)

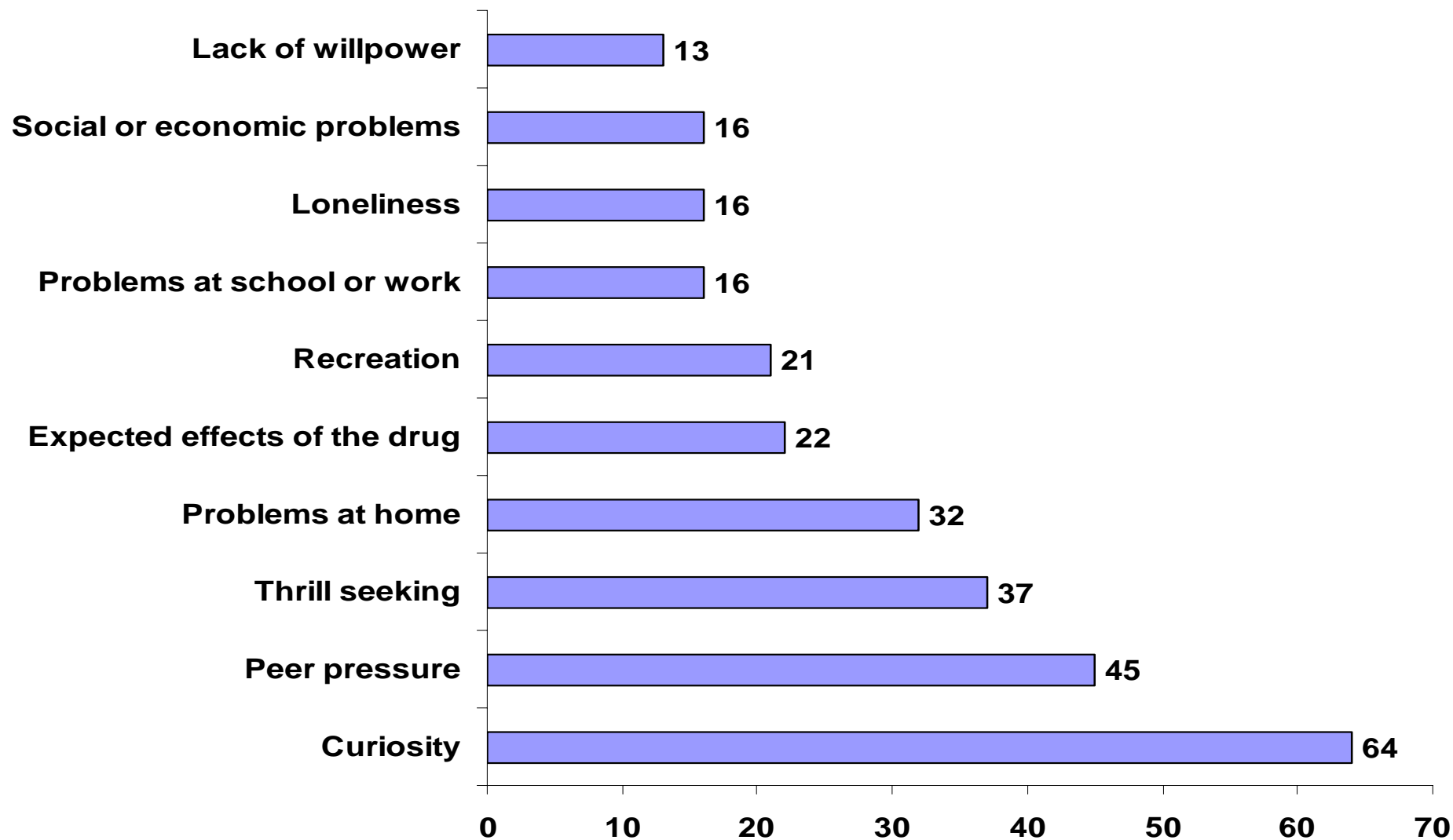
(ESPAD, 1995, 1999, 2003)



Usage of drugs among Lithuanian students since 1995 to 1999 increased from 3,2 % to 15,5%, but in 2003 became stable - 15,6 %



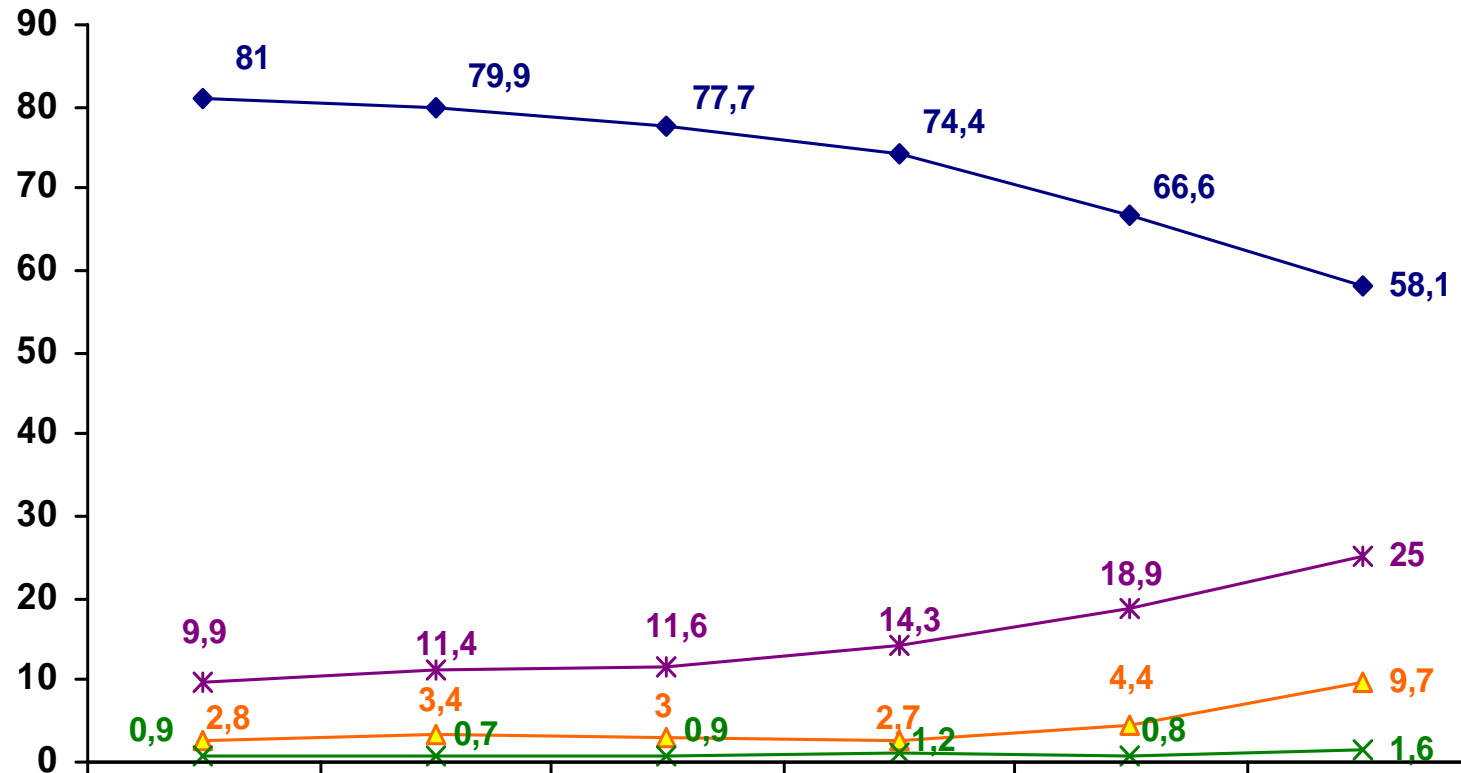
Young people (15-24 age) opinion, what are the main reasons why people experiment with drugs ?(Eurobarometer, 2004)



Drug Availability

- **18,5% of respondents told that drugs for them have been offered either to buy or free of charge**
- **The most resent place where drugs were offered is private party and disco/club**
- **14,3% of respondents report, that it would be easy (very easy or fairly easy) to get cannabis within 24 hours if they wanted some**

Drugs among drug users in prisons of Lithuania, %



	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
◆ Opiates	81	79,9	77,7	74,4	66,6	58,1
* Polydrug	9,9	11,4	11,6	14,3	18,9	25
▲ Stimulants	2,8	3,4	3	2,7	4,4	9,7
× Cannabis	0,9	0,7	0,9	1,2	0,8	1,6

Treatment demand

- **Europa, Asia**

abuse of opiates 62%, cannabis - 14 %, ATS – 14%

- *Lithuania: abuse of opiates 80%,*

- **N. America**

abuse of cocaine 40 %, cannabis - 45%, ATS - 12 %, opiates - 6 %

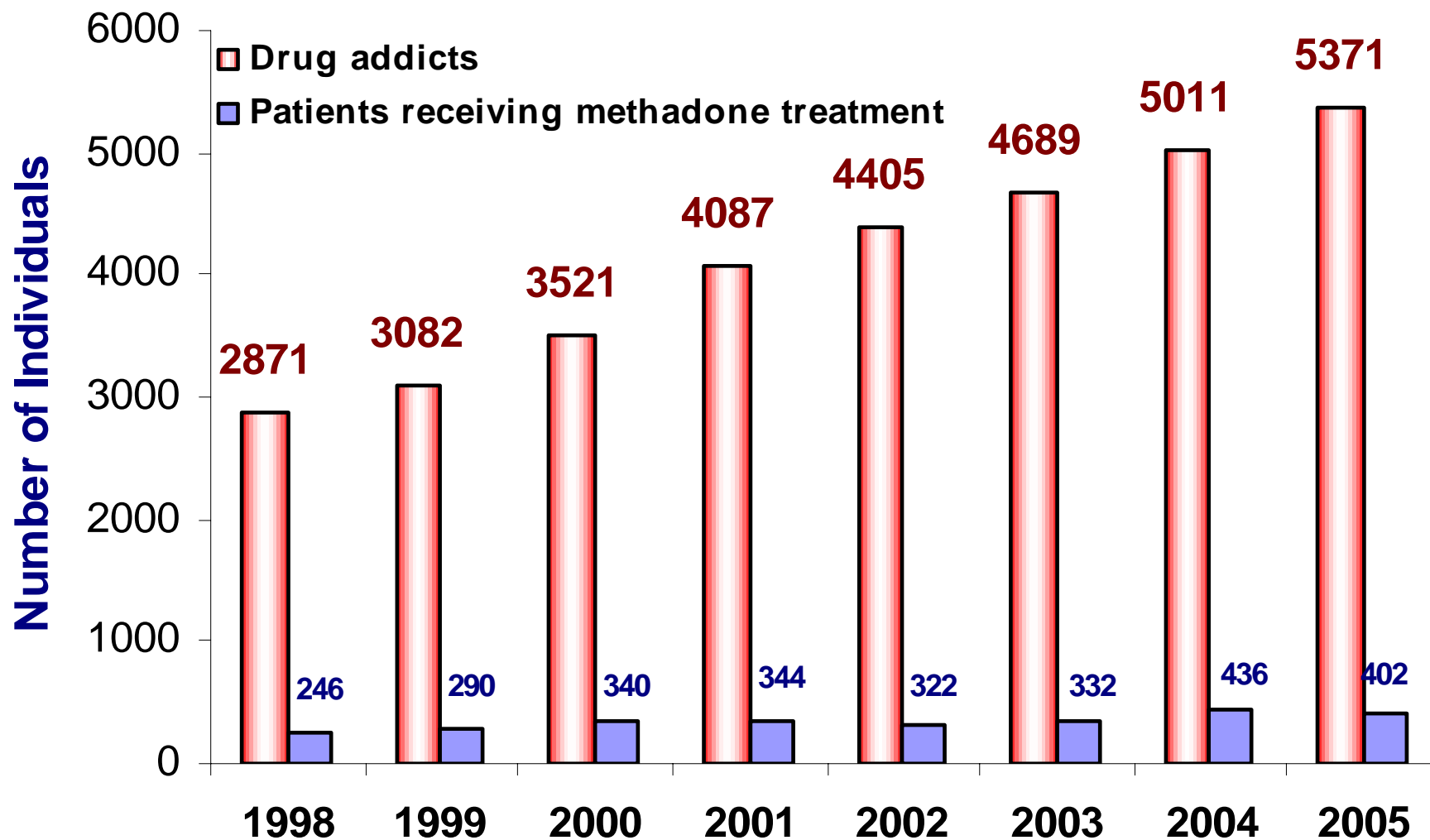
- **S. America**

abuse of cocaine 59%, cannabis - 24 %, ATS - 12 %

- **Africa**

abuse of cannabis 64 %

Number of registered drug addicts and patients receiving methadone in Lithuania 1998-2005

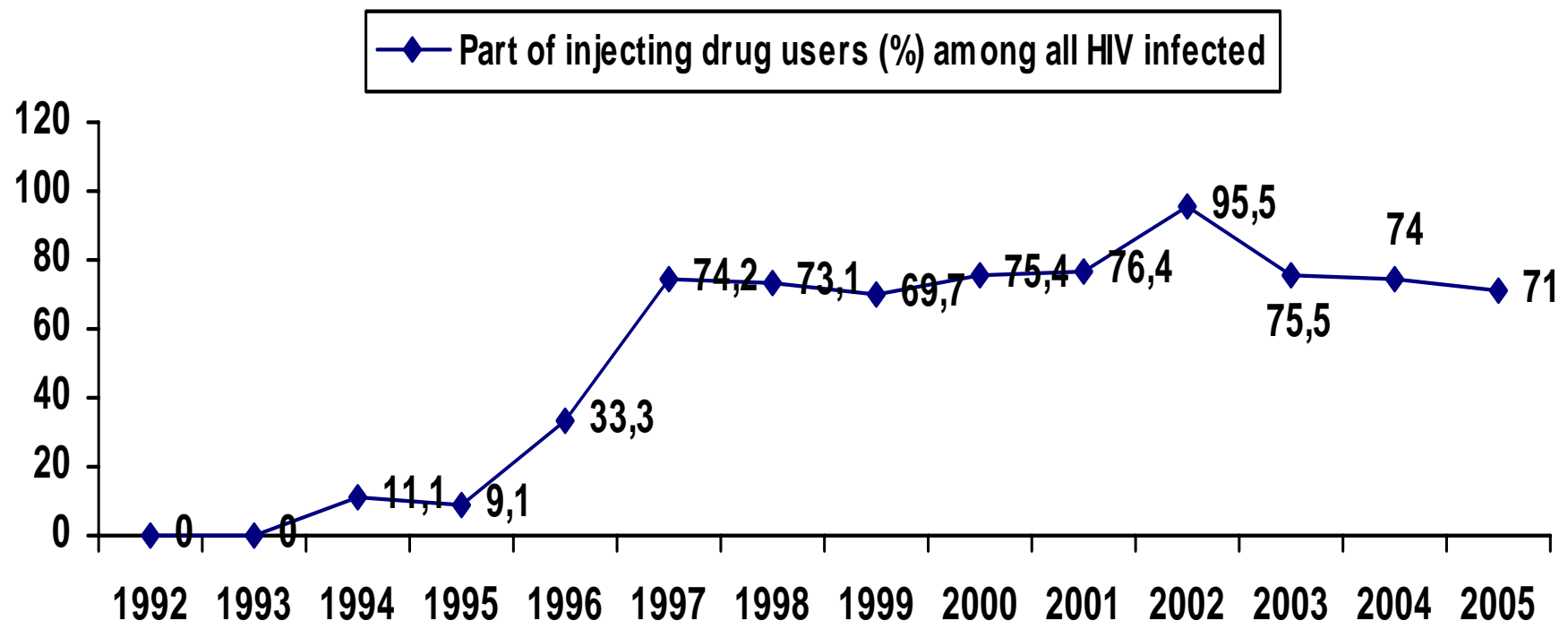


Drug-related infectious diseases in Lithuania (registered HIV/AIDS cases)

In 2005 - 120 new cases of HIV infection, in 2004 - 135 new cases of HIV infection, in 2003 – 110 cases, in 2002 – 397 cases (most of them in Alytus Prison - 299 new HIV cases)

Total number in Lithuania for today - 1122 cases. 78% - injecting drugs users

80% of new HIV cases are coming from 20% of HIV positive people

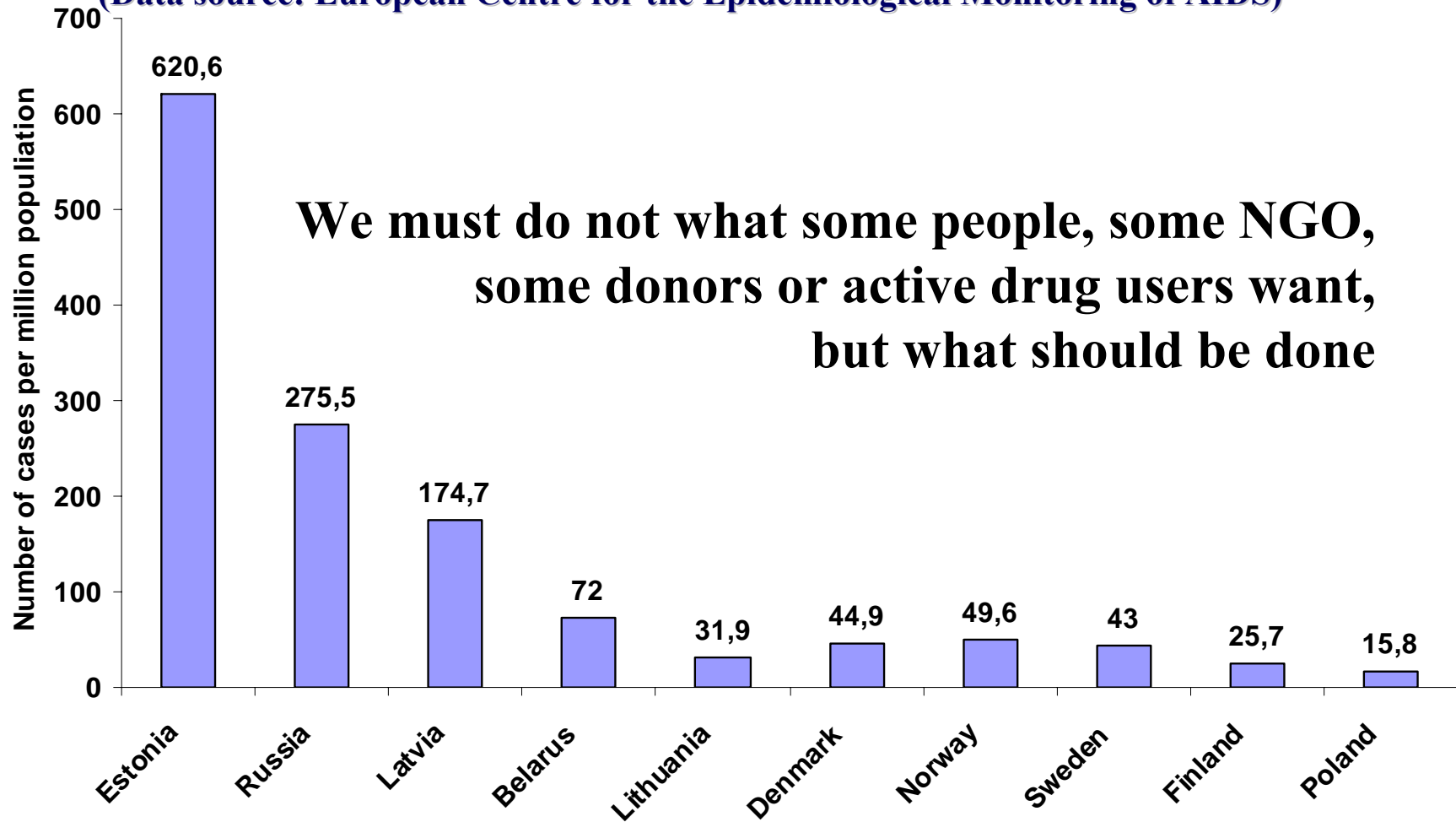


Estimated size of core population groups at high risk of HIV by country

Country	Injecting drug users (Prevalence in %)	Men having sex with men	Sex workers (male and female)	Prisoners (rate per 1000,000)
Belarus	41.000-51.000 (0,4-0,5)	45.000-77.000	10.000-25.000	55.000(554)
Estonia	10.000-15.000 (0,72-1,1)	5.000-12.000	3.000-5.000	5.000(361)
Latvia	9.000-12.000 (0,4-0,5)	6.000-19.000	4.000-15.000	8.100(352)
Lithuania	7.000-11.000 (0,2-0,3)	17.000-44.000	5.000-8.000	11.400(327)
Poland	77.000-116.000 (0,2-0,3)	105.000-310.000	42.000-83.000	83.000(215)
Russian Federation	1.500.000-3.500.000 (1,01-2,4)	400.000-2.00.000	150.000-300.000	875.000(611)
Ukraine	400.000-600.000 (0,78-1,17)	200.00	45.000-55.000	200.000(413)

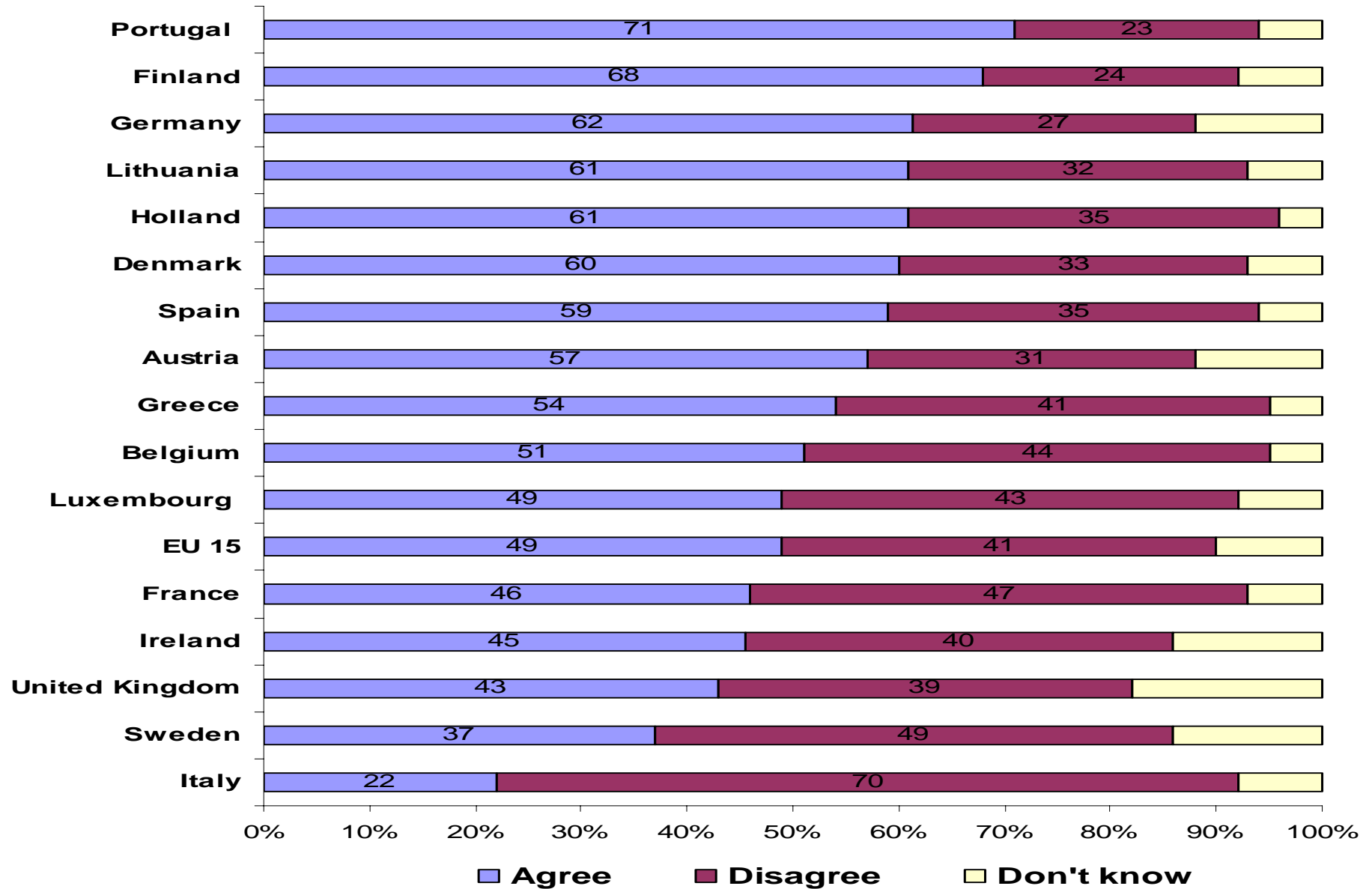
Number of registered HIV/AIDS cases per million population in Baltic region countries

(Data source: European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of AIDS)



**We must do not what some people, some NGO,
some donors or active drug users want,
but what should be done**

Young people (15-24 age) opinion answering to question „Drug users should be able to get clean needles and syringes at low cost” (Eurobarometer, 2004)



Drug supply reduction

- **Implementing the control requirements for licit and illicit circulation of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances set by the EU and the UN**
- **Improving the mutual interaction between subjects of operational activities strengthening the state border protection**
- **Preparing and implementing the measures for combating the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in custody and penal institutions**
- **Strengthening the fight with drug traffickers giving priority organized crimes**
- **Ensuring the proper implementation of measures aimed at prevention of laundering of money earned from illicit circulation of narcotic drugs**
- **Encouraging police institutions to conclude international treaties on co-operation in combating organized crime, corruption, money laundering and other activities related to drug addiction prevention**

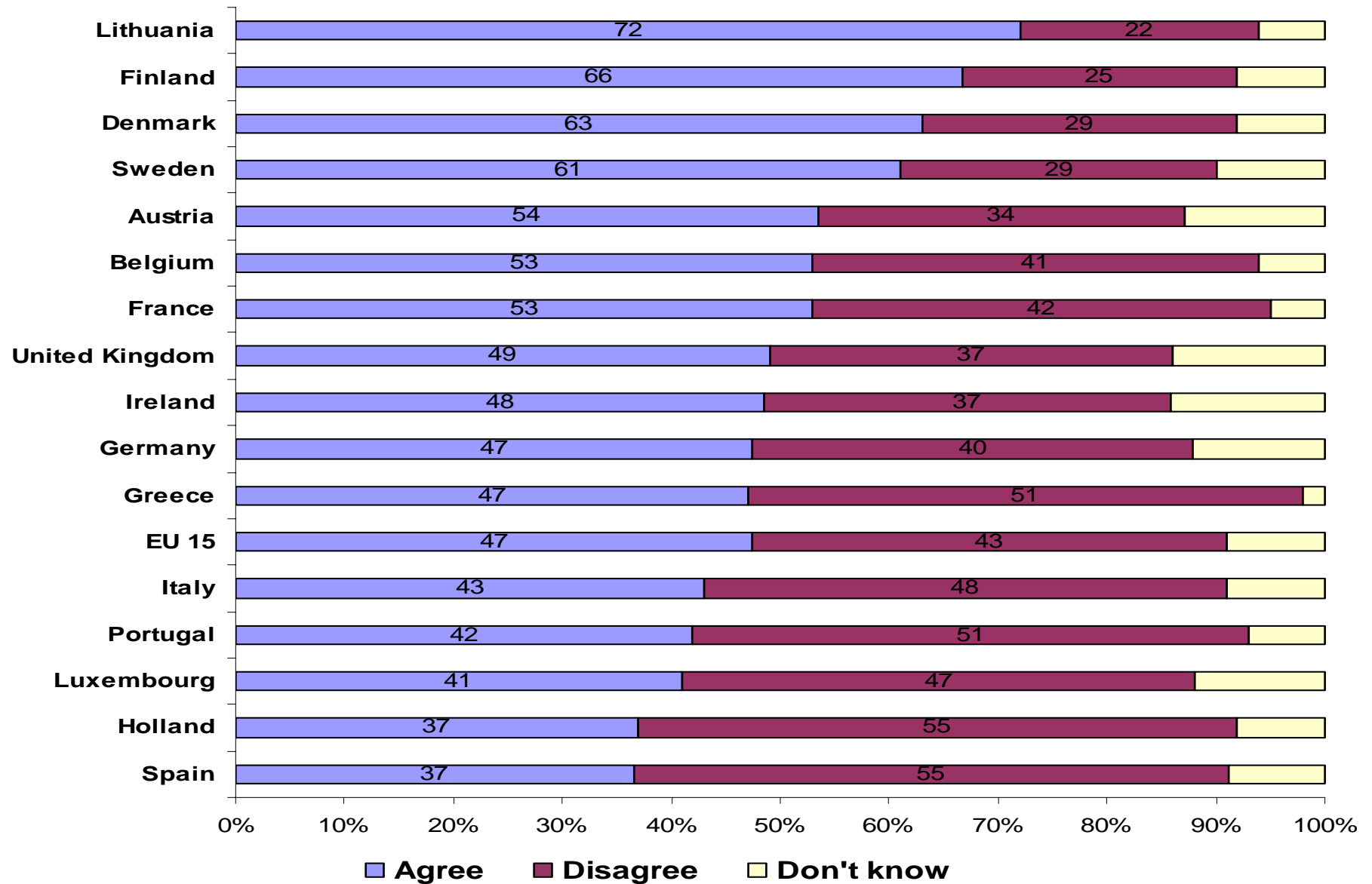
Joint action on new psychoactive substances

Joint action on new psychoactive substances:

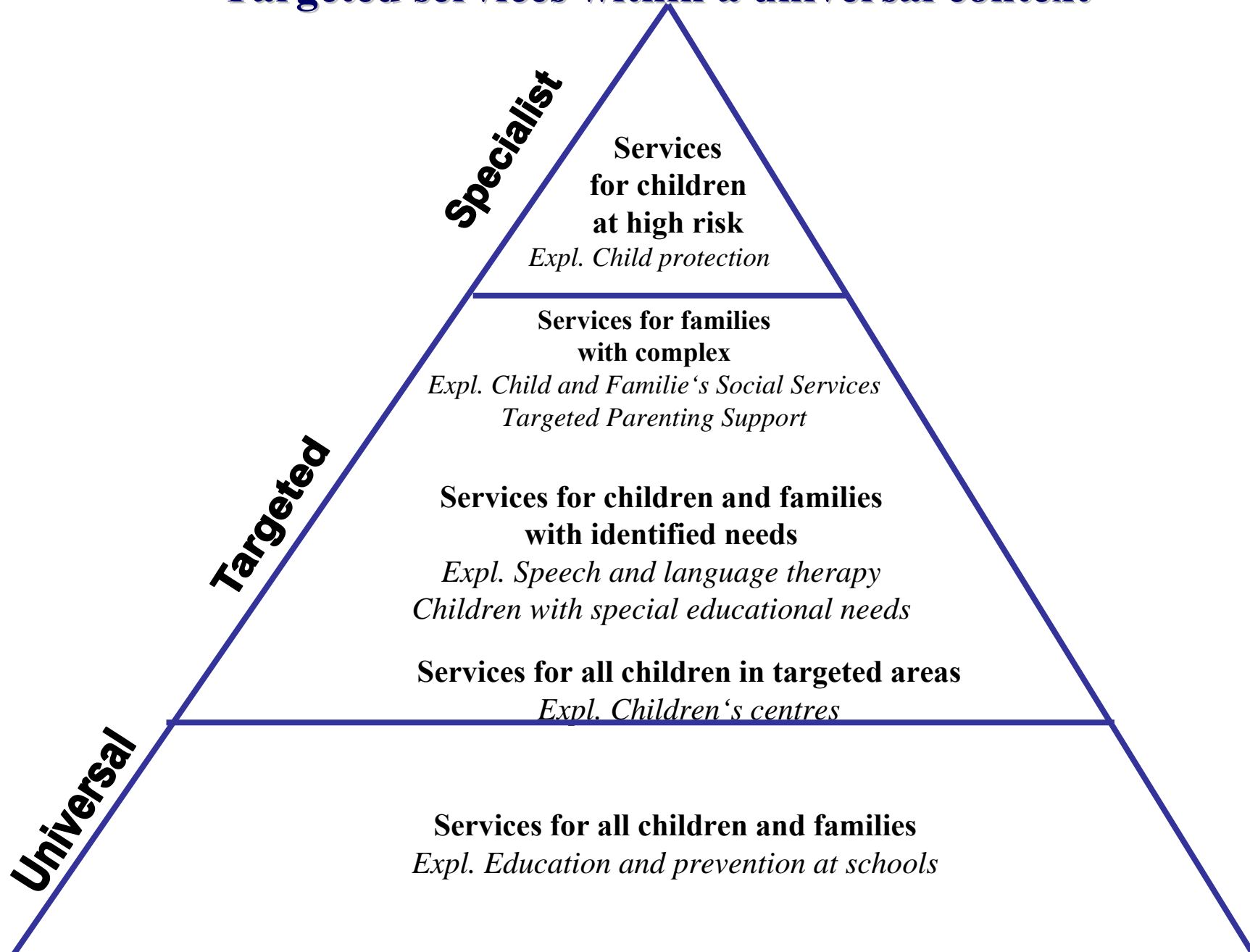
COUNCIL DECISION 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005 on the information exchange, risk-assessment and control of new psychoactive substances

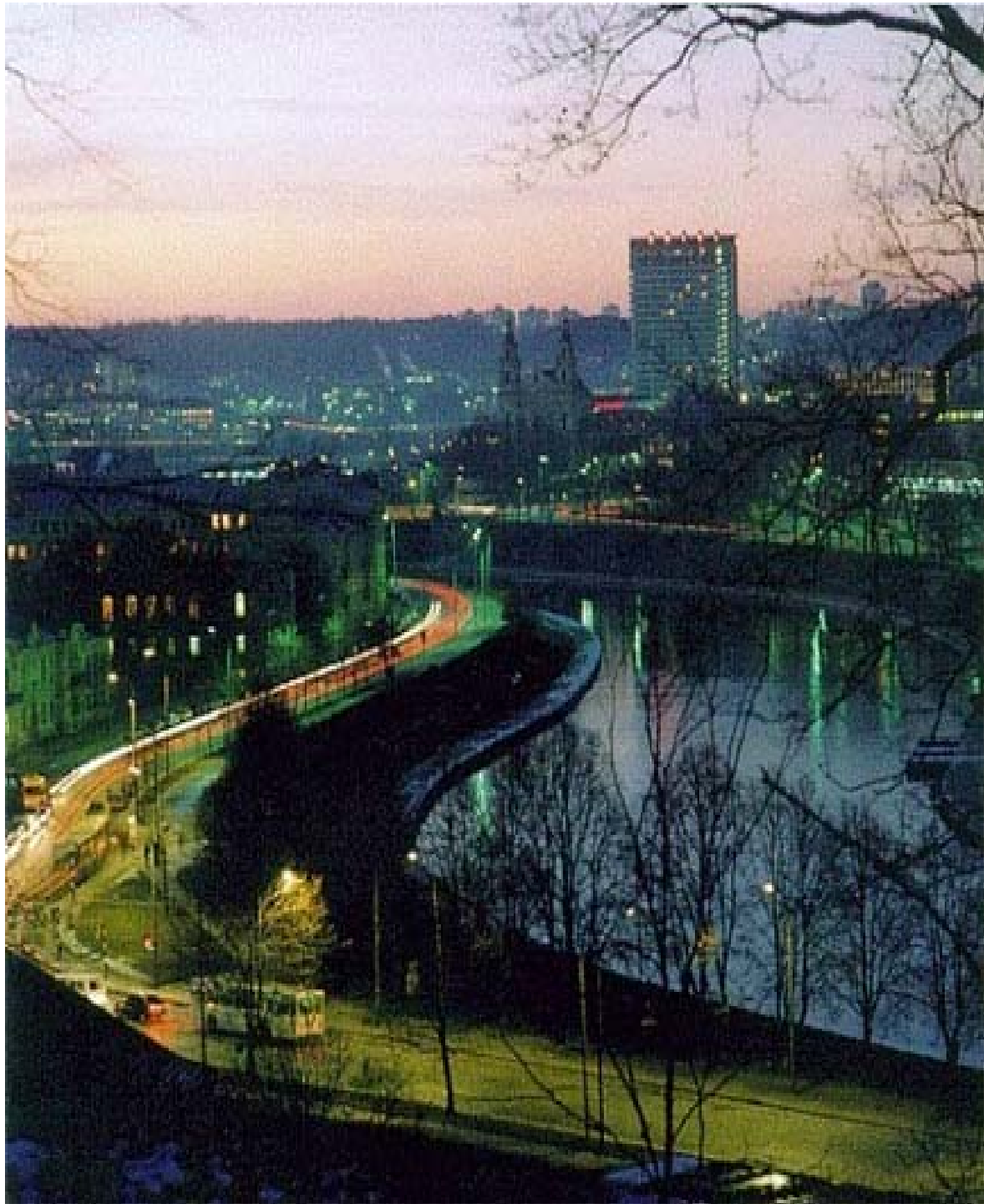
- **provides for the establishment of an 'early-warning system' to identify new synthetic drugs as they appear on the European market;**
- **incorporates a mechanism for assessing the risks of these drugs**
- **and comprises a decision-making process through which these products may be placed under control in the EU Member States.**

Young people (15-24 age) opinion answering to question „People should be punished for using drugs“ (Eurobarometer, 2004)



Targeted services within a universal context





**THANK YOU
FOR
ATTENTION**