The International Drug Policy Consortium (IDPC) is a global network of 25 national and international NGOs that specialise in issues related to illegal drug use. The Consortium aims to promote objective and open debate on the effectiveness, direction and content of drug policies at national and international level, and supports evidence-based policies that are effective in reducing drug-related harm. It disseminates the reports of its member organisations about particular drug-related matters, and offers expert consultancy services to policymakers and officials around the world.

The following reports have been published in September, and can be downloaded from either the Beckley website (www.internationaldrugpolicy.net) or the Consortium website (www.idpc.info)

**BECKLEY REPORT 10 - TREATMENT FOR DEPENDENT DRUG USE.**

This report aims to give policymakers an accessible summary of the current evidence available on the effectiveness of treatment, and suggestions on how treatment services can be expanded and integrated into a co-ordinated system. The authors explain why treatment for dependent drug use is a good investment in any country with significant numbers of dependent drug users, in that it has been shown to achieve significant reductions in the health and social harms that are associated with drug problems. The major treatment modalities are described, and a summary given of the global research evidence into their effectiveness. The current major debates in the treatment field are also briefly summarised.

**INTERNATIONAL DRUG POLICY CONSORTIUM BRIEFING PAPER 2 - THE 2006 WORLD DRUG REPORT.**

This briefing paper, the second in a series from the IDPC, looks at the issues raised by the publication in June of the latest World Drug Report by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. The briefing paper analyses the developing data collection methodologies used by the UNODC and, while recognising their limitations, summarises the findings of the 2006 report on trends in the demand and supply of the main types of internationally prohibited drugs. The briefing paper confirms that the data assembled gives the most comprehensive picture yet available on the global drug market, but expresses concern that the UNODC policy statements in the report, and associated with its launch, do not always seem to be based directly on the evidence available.

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