



ALCOHOL IN ALL POLICIES

IOGT International 68th World Congress Thailand

26th of October - 31st of October 2014, Cha Am

Documents for the 68th World Congress

Warm welcome

We would like to welcome you, dear members and guests from all over the world to our 68th IOGT International World Congress. It is for the first time ever in our more than 160-years long history that we are in Asia.

A truly historic event that we, together with the hosts IOGT Thailand and Stop Drink Network are really looking forward to.

We are many who were touched and inspired by Thai delegates inviting the IOGT family to their home country and the next World Congress at our latest World Congress in 2010, in Fredrikstad, Norway. Back then it felt very far away. Now, we all gather in Cha Am, Thailand for the year's most exciting week to discuss, exchange ideas and learn from each other.

During the last decades we have become more and more aware of Asia, its long and rich history and also the possibilities for development in the continent.

Thailand, especially the northern part, has long been associated with opium and other narcotic substances. Our IOGT work had been launched in the early 1980s with alternative approaches to the traditional opium production.

Today, we appreciate Thailand's global leadership in Global Health advocacy, especially in alcohol and tobacco policy. Thailand has put in place one of the best alcohol policies in the world. But all these developments are being challenged by the growing aggressive global alcohol industry in Asia that has identified countries like Thailand as emerging markets. That just shows very good timing to hold our 68th World Congress in Thailand with focus on the topic: "Alcohol in All Policies".

We will enjoy a combination of congressional sessions with seminars and workshops, as well as other kinds of stimulating and inspiring meetings to give every participants a good sense of the width and the depth of our worldwide, heart-driven work towards life set free.

And of course we will immerse ourselves in the Thai culture and traditions.

Thanks to a close and trusting cooperation with our member organisations, networks of researchers as well as national and global agencies we can promise every participant a week filled with know-how, laughter, overwhelming experiences, inspiring meetings, the joys of democracy in action, community and memories for life.


We are looking forward to meeting you all!

IOGT International board

Congress Agenda

- a. Opening
- b. Attendance
- c. Approval of the convening of the Congress
- d. Approval of the agenda
- e. Election of sessional officers
- f. Admission of new member organisations
- g. Election of congressional committees
- h. Reports from the International Board
- i. Financial reports and auditors' report
- j. Reports from Regional Committees
- k. IOGT International's Alcohol Policy
- l. IOGT International's Narcotics Policy
- m. Motions
- n. Plan of Action
- o. Membership fees
- p. Officers allowances
- q. Budgets
- r. Statements from the Congress
- s. Election of officers and auditors
- t. Time and venue for the next Congress
- u. Closing

Program overview

	26 ^{Oct} ₁₄	27 ^{Oct} ₁₄	28 ^{Oct} ₁₄	29 ^{Oct} ₁₄	30 ^{Oct} ₁₄	31 ^{Oct} ₁₄
Arrival	Registration 09.00 - 12.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 09.00 - 12.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 09.00 - 12.00	AiAP CONFERENCE TALKS 09.00 - 10.30	Junior platform Rehabilitation WORKSHOPS 09.00 - 11.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 09.00 - 12.00
	Get to know each other COOKING SCHOOL 12.00 - 17.00	Narcotic drugs CONFERENCE TALKS 13.30 - 15.30	Narcotic drugs CONFERENCE TALKS 13.30 - 15.30	AiAP CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS 10.30 - 12.00	Excursion 11.00 - 17.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 13.30 - 17.00
	Barbecue & <i>magic drinks</i>	Narcotic drugs CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS 15.30 - 16.30	Narcotic drugs CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS 15.30 - 16.30	AiAP CONFERENCE WORKSHOPS 15.30 - 17.00		World Congress PLENARY SESSION 13.30 - 17.00
	IF Talks 17.30 - 19.00	Junior platform Rehabilitation WORKSHOPS 17.00 - 18.00	Junior platform Rehabilitation WORKSHOPS 17.00 - 18.00	AiAP CONFERENCE TALKS 13.30 - 15.30	Excursion 11.00 - 17.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 13.30 - 17.00
	18.00 - 20.00	Opening ceremony DINNER 18.20	Opening ceremony DINNER 18.20	exhibition FRONTIER PRACTICES IOGT 17.30 - 19.00	Excursion 11.00 - 17.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 13.30 - 17.00
				Cultural show DINNER 19.20	Excursion 11.00 - 17.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 13.30 - 17.00
					IF Talks 17.30 - 19.00	World Congress PLENARY SESSION 13.30 - 17.00
						Closing ceremony DINNER 18.20

Approval of the conveying of the Congress

The 68th World Congress of IOGT International will be held in Cha Am, Thailand, between 28th of October and 31st of October 2014.



d) Approval of the Agenda

28^{Oct}
14

Tuesday

09.00 -12.00

PLENARY SESSION

Opening of the congress
Keynote speech
Election of congressional committees
Report from the credentials committee
Attendance and roll call
Approval of the conveying of the Congress
Approval of the agenda
Election of preceding officers
Election of two persons counting votes
Admission of new member organisations
Reports from the International Board
Financial reports and auditors' report
Reports from Regional Committees

13.30 -16.30

CONFERENCE
Narcotic drugs

The society & narcotic drugs
Harmful substances and child rights
The road map to a 2016

16.30 -18.00

WORKSHOPS
DINNER

Junior platform
Rehabilitation

18.30

Opening ceremony
Welcome dinner hosted by the Thai Government

d) Approval of the Agenda e) Election of sessional officers

31 ^{Oct}
14 **Friday**

09.00 -12.00

PLENARY SESSION

Attendance and roll call
IOGT International Alcohol Policy
IOGT International Narcotics Policy
Motions
Plan of Action 2015-2018

13.30 -17.00

PLENARY SESSION

Attendance and roll call
Membership fees
Budget 2015-2018
Officers allowances
Budgets
Statements from the Congress
Election of officers and auditors
Time and venue for the next Congress
Closing

18.00
DINNER

Closing Ceremony

CHAIRPERSONS:

Anna Carlstedt, Sweden
Chavalit Yodmani, Thailand
Sauda Abdallah Kirenga, Tanzania
David Kalema Uganda
Yong Kim Eng, Cambodia

SECRETARIAT:

Maik Dünnbier, Germany
Per-Åke Andersson, Sweden
David Ong, Malaysia

f) Admission of new member organisations

The board of IOGT International has granted pro-tempore membership to the following organisations:

FULL MEMBERSHIP:

15 December 2010	Trzvennost Optimalist Belarus United People for Development and Collaboration, Bulgaria Active UK
20 March 2011	IOGT Poland
4 September 2011	YPSA Bangladesh
20 December 2012	Stop Drink Network - SDN, Thailand
23 March 2013	Foundation for Democratic Initiatives and Development - - FDID, Sierra Leone Khmer Youth Association - KYA, Cambodja Students Campaign Against Drugs - SCAD, Kenya
17 September 2013	Centros Integration Juvenile - CIJ Mexico Cradle of Hope, Tanzania Iringa Development of Youth Disabled and Children Care - - IDYDC, Tanzania Uganda Youth Development Link - UYDEL Sober group Women and Child Vision - WOCHIVI Tanzania Youth Solidarity Albania - YSA
14 May 2014	Hope and Beyond, Uganda

ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP:

4 September 2011	Teenager, Ukraine
31 May 2012	JTS, National Youth and Social welfare council of Bangladesh

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP:

15 December 2010	Rev Praise Thaiparambil, from Cochin, Kerala
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The board of IOGT International has terminated membership of the following organisations:

IOGT Czech Republic (4th of September 2011)
Ukrainian Society for Temperance & Health (4th of September 2011)

In 2012 the Congress of Active - sobriety, friendship and peace has terminated membership of the following organisations:

Atmosphere F - Belarus
Active Youth Bulgaria
Free Youth Bulgaria
Committee of Citizen Diplomacy Moldova
GGPF Italy
Juvente Klub Mladih Croatia
Sinuli ry Finland
World Window Moldova

g) Election of congressional committees

ELECTION OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE

Esbjörn Hörnberg, ED
Malin Thorson, Sweden
Theera Watcharapranee, Thailand
Ginny Wortman, USA

ELECTION OF FINANCIAL COMMITTEE

Andrine Winther, Sweden
Dietmar Klahn, Germany
Cecilie Widnes, Norway
Sampath de Seram, Sri Lanka

h) Reports from the International Board

On the following pages you can find the Board report from the Congress period
2010 - 2014



BOARD REPORT 2010 - 2014

New Face - Same Soul

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Board 2010 - 2014



Sven-Olov Carlsson
INTERNATIONAL
PRESIDENT



Kristina Sperkova
INTERNATIONAL
VICE-PRESIDENT



Rolf Hüllinghorst
BOARD MEMBER



Liv-Karin Slättebrekk Stenberg
BOARD MEMBER



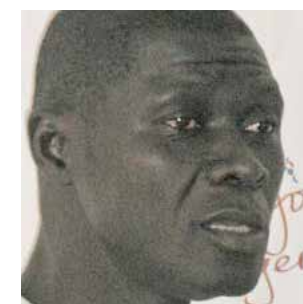
Pubudu Sumansekara
BOARD MEMBER



Velandi Thangavel
BOARD MEMBER



Tatyana Salyuk
BOARD MEMBER



Lamin Jameh
BOARD MEMBER



Wibke Wittmann
BOARD MEMBER

Introduction

If we had to find a headline for this report, and for the 2010 – 2014 Congress period, it would surely be “New face – same soul”. From the 67th World Congress in Fredrikstad, Norway, we set out to finalize our re-branding and to fill our new visual identity with life. We have created a new and modern narrative for IOGT International – for who we are and what we do – and in doing so we have relied heavily on the strengths and inspiration of our members and Member Organizations.

This report presents many achievements and illustrates what we accomplished in the recent four-year period. We could not have done it without you.

Along with the re-branding and our new face came a stronger focus on political activity – on advocacy, policy development and public relations work. It is through this work that we live up to our values, and actualize the IOGT philosophy. Also, this work would not have been possible without our members and Member Organizations, without your experiences and stories, without your expertise and know-how and without the heart-driven work you do in your communities.

Therefore, we strengthened the bottom-up processes and sought to bring our members closer to our actual work.

We have one big adversary: the corporate consumption complex, and in particular the alcohol industry. They seek profit and pursue profit regardless of human rights, of independent scientific evidence, or the best interest of our children. The alcohol industry is powerful.

We stand for a different world, a better world, a world of democracy and freedom, compassion and justice. It is in this spirit that we have conducted our work the last four years. In this report we present the most important and most crucial events, developments and results to you.

Concerning the structure of the report, we have designed it in a way that you can always see what part of the Identity and Action Plan 2010 – 2014 we are reporting on.

It's not a chronological narrative because some issues were pursued consistently over time, others fell dormant but blossomed up and so we took them up again – it's the nature of the field we are in; and so a chronological order wouldn't serve this report.

It is not an enumeration of everything we've done, as some minor steps have led to big ones; some short meetings have resulted in big events. It is not a novel either, as we try to keep it concise and up-to-the point. It means that this report is first and foremost two things:

- An invitation to questions, discussions, feedback and sharing opinions concerning the Congress period 2010 – 2014, and it's
- A summary of what IOGT International has been able to accomplish in the last four years.

We look forward to your questions, feedback, opinions, comments and discussions. And we hope that while reading it, you feel as proud as we did when we compiled the report.

*yours,
the International Board*

THE IDENTITY OF IOGT INTERNATIONAL

Identity and Action Plan 2010 - 2014

In the end of the Congress period IOGT International will be seen as

- A.1 An independent heart driven Organization working from evidence based facts.
- A.2 An Organization with a superior worldwide network of highly respected experts.
- A.3 An Organization with a deep from-bottom-up multicultural understanding
- A.4 An Organization with a membership policy founded on a lifestyle free from alcohol and other drugs
- A.5 An Organization concerned with the welfare of those affected by drink and drug problems, and with effective policies for their recovery

The screenshot displays the IOGT International website. At the top, the IOGT logo is on the left, and the slogan 'LIFE SET FREE' is prominently featured in large, bold letters. Below the slogan, a navigation menu includes 'START', 'LIFE SET FREE', 'GOING ON', 'WORLD WIDE', 'ABOUT US', and 'CONTACT'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- World Congress 68 – Alcohol in All Policies:** A section for the World Congress 68 held in Cha Am, Thailand, from October 26-31, 2014. It features the 'AiAP' logo and a call to action to find relevant information and sign up for the program.
- myIOGT – Life Set Free:** A section promoting the campaign with the tagline 'Together, our campaign for members and Member Organisations.'
- Articles and Blogs:** A grid of eight featured articles, each with a small portrait of the author and a brief title and snippet:
 - Importing Alcohol Harm Via Diplomats And Big Alcohol:** By Suneel Malsayyan (SUNEEL'S BLOG), published 2014-08-17. Discusses Indian government officials and alcohol importation.
 - Pertis Of Legalising Changaa:** By Brenda Mweesha (BRENDA'S BLOG), published 2014-08-17. Discusses the dangers of legalizing changaa.
 - ICAP's Metamorphosis: From Analysis, Balance, And Partnership To Industry Lobby Group?:** By Thomas Sabor (TOM'S EXPERT CORNER), published 2014-08-09. Discusses industry control.
 - myIOGT – IOGT Is What Our Members Make Of It:** By Kristina Sporkova (KRISTINA'S BLOG), published 2014-07-28. Discusses the role of members.
 - Uganda Leads Neighbours For Alcohol Intake:** Reasons for Uganda's high alcohol consumption, its consequences and ways to solve...
 - In Asia Cooperation Beyond Borders For Alcohol Control:** From 22 to 24 July 2014 Parliamentarians and civil society representatives get...
 - 3 Facts Summarising The World Cup:** Football at its best is alcohol free. Alcohol does not belong into football; Fits...
 - Deepest Condolences To Families, Friends Of MH17 Victims:** As we in IOGT International are part of the global community to control and prevent...

The 67th World Congress of IOGT International adopted a new visual identity and a new narrative for IOGT International in the 21st century. On October 17, 2011 we launched the IOGT International visual identity: new logo, new and modern website, setting up of systematic advocacy work, setting up of a platform to give voice to our members from around the world and a comprehensive Public Relations and social media strategy to effectively communicate our lifestyle narrative, together with the IOGT International policy positions.

We have recruited a new employee to support the Executive Director and International Board with a more professional advocacy and public relations work.

We have developed a new graphic profile that permeates all external and internal communication. We have established a recognizable visual identity and exposed it to real-life tests both among members and among partners and in advocacy realms.

We have produced an IOGT International Brand Book.

A.1

The cornerstone is the new website that provides independent and state of the art evidence – in different forms, to make it accessible to a range of recipients.

The new key function of our revamped website is: Global Voices Blog Portal to illustrate the diversity, expertise, world wide network of heart-driven commitment by IOGT International members.

This Global Voices Blog Portal has produced more than 300 blog entries, in three years. These blog entries cover the full range of IOGT International values and provide us with an effective tool to comment and react to events in the world, to be visible both in the social media as well as in real-time conferences – this way we combined external branding with effective advocacy.

The website is a one-stop for our own content: booklets, fact sheets, and videos as well as for important publications from partners.

A highlight has been the translation of the book “Alcohol No Ordinary Commodity” into Mandarin, which makes one of the most comprehensive books on alcohol policy available to the largest language community in the world.

A.2

IOGT International has issued 24 press releases, open letters or statements since spring 2011.

We have promoted the expertise of different members of the board and we have managed to cooperate on numerous occasions with highly respected NGOs. We have developed a conscious strategy to portray IOGT International itself as a coherent network with state-of-the-art understanding of harm caused by alcohol and other drugs. At the same time we have highlighted outstanding individuals from among the International Board as well as from among our Member Organizations. To do so, we have used different tools, aside from the Global Voices Blog Portal and have opened the opportunity to represent IOGT International in different forums.

Our newsletter reaches media outlets in all regions of the world and we have a list of more than 500 subscribers (not counting our members).

To name one example: a big achievement was our Open-Editorial in the European media EurActiv about the ties of the alcohol industry with the European Commission – the article garnered wide attention for EurActiv and helped illustrate our expertise to decision-makers and opinion leaders in Europe.

Highlights have been the Global Alcohol Policy Conferences in Bangkok, Thailand and in Seoul, South Korea, where a number of our members, from different parts of the world held highly appreciated presentations.

A.3 A.4

IOGT International and our member organizations stand for a life set free from harm caused by alcohol and other drugs, a life set free to be happy, healthy, creative and active participants in communities and societies. As a global movement we combine expertise in preventing harm from alcohol and other drugs with an attractive and modern way of life.

We have worked to systematically highlight our members and examples of their expertise in advocacy and networking.



THE IDENTITY OF IOGT INTERNATIONAL

Identity and Action Plan 2010 - 2014

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We are using the social media to illustrate the attractiveness of a lifestyle free from alcohol and other drugs and show different aspects of it.

In three years, since October 2011, we have managed to build up the following presence in social media:

- More than 3,500 Facebook likes (and growing)
- A weekly reach of more than 100.000 people on Facebook
- More than 1.000 Followers on Twitter (and growing)
- More than 300 Followers on Instagram

A highlight is the creation of the brand Magic Drink that allows us to promote alcohol free drinks in an appealing and attractive way, thus promoting a lifestyle free from alcohol and other drugs.



We have attempted to pursue the work towards “Universal fellowship” as motioned by IOGT Germany at the 67th World Congress. The mission had to be completed with no result.

A.5

In all our advocacy actions, be it consultation contributions, networking meetings or interventions at conferences and meetings, our key concern has been to emphasize the fact that alcohol and other drugs cause tremendous harm to innocent people, often children and young people – to highlight the Human Rights dimensions of the problems. We have addressed the situation and needs of vulnerable populations, like children and youth, especially children of alcoholics; women and girls victims of alcohol violence; indigenous people and other minority groups disproportionately burdened by harm from alcohol and other drugs.

We have highlighted the work by our member organizations to help and support children of addicts.

Our Rehab Core Group has done a great job in leading our work for rehabilitation to foster a dignified life for victims of addiction.



TARGET GROUP

Identity and Action Plan 2010 - 2014

Our key future target group is recognized opinion-makers on every level who are committed to co-operate and express our views on a lifestyle free from alcohol and other drugs in order to influence the political decision-makers the way we are aiming at.

During 2010 and 2011 we will create internal and external communication strategies to:

- B.1** Get broader and deeper insight about the prime target group
- B.2** Help local IOGT Organizations and its members to see and communicate the big picture
- B.3** Make sure that local IOGTs understand the resources and strength of the IOGT international organization
- B.4** Become more visible and change the perception of IOGT
- B.5** Convince the prime target group to work hand-in hand with IOGT
- B.6** Ensure active participation of Member Organizations around key issues and in the decision-making processes
- B.7** Increase exchange of experiences, method and information between by member Organizations of IOGT International.



IOGT International has made progress in the recent four years when it comes to building sustainable relations with the target group.

We have identified and specified different target groups in the different policy areas we're operating in: decision-makers on global and regional level, when it comes to policy making and regulating the alcohol industry; and opinion leaders in strategic media outlets with global and regional reach, as well as opinion leaders of civil society from strategic and influential civil society organizations that operate globally, regionally or nationally.

B.1 B.4 B.5

We have successfully gone through the necessary application and screening processes with the United Nations and acquired the ECOSOC consultative status. Since then, we've made strategic use of it by attending high-level UN meetings, such as the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna (where we've even arranged two well-received Side Events), and the Commission on the Status of Women in New York (where we've held two innovative Parallel Events).

This work has drawn attention to our expertise so that we had the privilege of being invited to the WHO Global Health Promotion Conference in 2013.

We've also established regular presence at the World Health Assembly in Geneva, where we've been actively advocating for important issues such as the adoption of the NCDs Global Action Plan, the WHO reform and the adoption of the WHO Mental Health Global Action Plan.

To multiply the impact of our advocacy work in the forums mentioned above, we've also chosen to strategically establish a presence at the World Health Summit as well as the World Family Summit, conducted by the World Family Organization.

So, our visibility has reached new heights and has given considerable results:

- Since 2011 we're represented in the Board of the Vienna NGO Committee on Drugs – first as Treasurer, then holding the position of Vice President and lately as Interim President.

- We've functioned as consultants for the Mongolian Public Health Professional's Association.
- We've played a key role in the EU-US civil society dialogue,
- We continue to serve on the board of the Global Alcohol Policy Alliance (GAPA) and have been contributing considerably to the successes of the last two Global Alcohol Policy Conferences.
- We serve in the board of the International Federation of NGOs (IFNGO) in the function of Vice President.
- We hold positions in the Eurocare board as Treasurer and Advisor to the board.
- We are a partner in an alcohol policy project between the Indian and Swedish Public Health Institutes – where we were able to share our expertise on both alcohol control and on how to engage young people, thanks to involving our Member Organizations from Sri Lanka and Sweden.
- We've been investing considerable resources to create and support momentum towards better alcohol control policy in India, for example through establishing and supporting the Indian Alcohol Policy Alliance as well as the Indian Center for Alcohol Studies. Not all of these efforts have come to fruition.
- On several occasions we've been educating and empowering civil society leaders on issues of alcohol and gender, especially gender-based violence fueled by alcohol in the regions of South-East Asia, East Africa and Europe.
- To enhance our ability to curb the alcohol industry, we have chosen to join the European Campaign for Lobbying Transparency ALTER-EU.
- We have conducted study and advocacy trips to the USA, East Africa and South-East Asia, where we have met with key opinion leaders to explore future collaboration and where we held capacity-building workshops to empower civil society leaders in alcohol policy advocacy.
- We have met with high-level decision-makers in the European Union, South Africa, Mongolia, India, Germany, and South-East Asia – to discuss the development and/ or improvement of alcohol control policies – and we have actively supported our Member Organizations in doing the same, for example in Kenya, Albania, Poland, and Sweden.

A very recent example for this work is the Regional Workshop for Parliamentarians and Civil Society Representatives from South-East Asia, where we closely cooperated with our Member Organization ADIC in Sri Lanka and the International Institute of the IOGT-NTO movement in Sweden to bring together Mongolian, Malaysian,

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Cambodian, Vietnamese, Thai, Lankese, Laotian decision-makers and opinion-leaders and provide them with state-of-the-art evidence, know-how and technical support for preventing alcohol harm in their respective countries.

We can draw three conclusions:

- IOGT International is regarded as an esteemed, relevant and important interlocutor in the fields of alcohol and narcotic drugs policy. But we can still do more to become better known.
- To invest resources in empowering and supporting Member Organizations in their advocacy and to involve them in IOGT International projects is the way to go forward.
- We have deepened our relation with key UN agencies, such as WHO, UN Women and UN AIDS. There's more to do but we're on the right track in terms of understanding and liaising with our key target group.

B.2 B.3 B.6 B.7

We have set up a task force to explore strategic work in Russia, where we attended a rehabilitation and social work conference, networked and investigated the overall situation of civil society. Due to the oppressive regime in the Russian Federation it has been impossible to identify independent NGOs that could be partners for our work and that could potentially join IOGT International.

We have established fruitful cooperation with our members in the Balkans, especially CEM, the Center for Youth Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and with IOGT Poland. IOGT International has supported with financial resources and with know-how and we can today look proudly at the work that has blossomed in both countries.

We've helped founding the Indian Temperance Youth Federation (ITYF) and are now exploring ways to support ITYF in expanding.

We've empowered the Students' Campaign Against Drugs (SCAD) in Kenya to take their powerful advocacy to the next level and help us protect Human Rights from corporate abuse, namely in pushing for a binding international instrument to hold companies, including the alcohol industry, accountable for the harm their practices cause.

We've made efforts to support our members in Thailand, especially the Stop Drink Network (SDN) in their campaign to protect Thai public health and development from an aggressive and oppressive trade deal with the European Union that would open the Thai market to European alcohol industry giants.

We have emphasized presence at events of our Member Organizations and this has been highly appreciated: different annual assemblies, anniversary celebrations, the Nordic Good Templar Council session, Active's Camp and Congresses, special events in Poland and Bosnia and Herzegovina, Active seminars, and regional meetings in East Africa and South-East Asia.

Concerning exchange of best practices, we have facilitated collaboration between Sweden and Poland; Sri Lanka, Sweden and India; and Sri Lanka and South-East Asian Member Organizations.

We've applied at UN agencies for grants for bigger projects to facilitate more exchanges but have failed to secure funding. We were able to secure some external funding to grant scholarships for participation in our 68th World Congress, where we will also organize the Promising Practices Exhibition – a great opportunity for exchange.

We've also collaborated with the development agencies of the Swedish and the Norwegian temperance movement to put together a comprehensive overview of promising practices – the dissemination of which is an important priority for the next Congress period.

Two highlights should be mentioned:

- We have launched the INSPIRE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN that ties together community action and global impact, in order to provide concrete tools for our members to help end alcohol violence against women and girls. The INSPIRE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN has already empowered members in Africa, Asia and Europe.
- We've been closely following the political processes concerning Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) since 2011. We contributed to most consultation opportunities and managed to mobilize members to do the same in their countries. While we are proud of these efforts, we've also learned important lessons in how to improve our way of working.

TARGET GROUP

Identity and Action Plan 2010 - 2014

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MATERIAL PRODUCED 2010 - 2014

Inspire Freedom Community Action Guide

Big Alcohol Booklet

Towards a drug-free society: corner stones of Sweden's successful drug policy

IOGT International flyer

IOGT International Brand Book

Three postcards World Health Day 2013

Infographics on new EU budget and EU alcohol harm

Workshop guide on: Busting myths of Big Alcohol

Evidence presentation: alcohol harm in the world

Series of Posters on Child Rights

RIGHT NOW IN PRODUCTION:

IOGT International brand book

AiAP booklet

Magic Drink book

Alcohol Obstacle to Development

CONCLUSIONS

- It remains a challenge for the next Congress period to better involve Member Organizations in our advocacy concerning trade issues as well as the post-2015 agenda.
- We're proud of the work done during this period in involving members more closely, highlighting their expertise and empowering them to participate in a meaningful way in joint advocacy actions. After all this is our key strength and there we're mindful of the need to further improve and find more effective ways to both be of relevance and service to our Member Organizations and to open opportunities for our members.



TOOLS

Identity and Action Plan 2010 - 2014

- C.1 Put together The IOGT Best Practice Website for sharing ideas globally
- C.2 Put together a toolbox for reaching out to local target persons
- C.3 Create a corporate identity of IOGT International including visual profile that will be used for all external and internal communication of IOGT International
- C.4 Disseminate good experience in community action to promote a drug-free lifestyle and help those affected by alcohol and other drug problems in their recovery



We as the Board of IOGT International are confident that we have managed to live up to the goals of C.1, C.2, and C.3.

IOGT International has built a clear visual profile. We have launched a new logo and created all the material according to guidelines for our visual identity. IOGT International has a consistent visual profile that is easy to recognize and that will be further improved by our newly formed task force: the IOGT International Brand Boosters.

Our new website, with the Global Voices Blog Portal has been a big success and as we write this report, we're working intensely to update, modernize and improve our website – after all three years are an eternity on the Internet.

The INSPIRE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN with its Community Action Guide is exactly this, an easy-to-use and culturally adaptable toolbox for our Member Organizations that allows them to target and reach both opinion leaders and decision-makers in their communities and countries. We will build on this positive feedback and continue to develop community action guides to provide toolboxes also for other issues related to alcohol harm.

“Life Set Free” and “Heart Driven” are the corner stones of how we have operationalized our new visual identity. The “myIOGT” campaign has just taken off and is enjoyed by our members – it serves for internal branding. For external branding we've taken our work to the next level in producing videos, photographs, posters and other visual material that we never had before in IOGT International. Strategic use of the social media has further supported our cause to communicate who we are and what we stand for in a streamlined, effective and engaging way.

We are proud of how far we've come and do not take it for granted. We're also thankful for all the feedback and support we've received from many of our members and Member Organizations. In this spirit we are ready to step up our efforts in this field going forward.

One reason why we now update our website is that we need better tools and functions to show the world the variety of community actions that our Member Organizations are undertaking. We fulfilled the C.4 goal; we have used social media and have been making efforts to draw attention to the work done by our members. Now we are also developing a tool on our website to collect all these examples and present them in a meaningful and easily available way.

CONCLUSIONS

We have understood the demand among our membership for tools that enable local action and bring together numerous Member Organizations from different parts of the world at the same time. More emphasis to fulfill this need will be given in the new Congress period.

We can report with confidence that our new visual identity and our new narrative of presenting IOGT International has been received very well, that doors are open to us and that we are a respected partner and resource, especially in the fields outside the traditional alcohol policy realm – such as Women's Rights, Development, or the Child Rights sectors. We have explored tools that help us reach decision-makers and emerging, young opinion leaders.



CAPACITY

Identity and Action Plan 2010 - 2014

To fulfill this IOGT International Board must look in every corner and be innovative to strengthen the management and the human and financial resources.



To fulfill this strategic goal, we have set on two tracks:

- Increased fund raising activities in order to strengthen our financial resources.

We have chosen to become member in the European Citizen Action Service (ECAS), which allows us to access information and receive updates about European Union funds that are available to us. We were able to organize a workshop with ECAS staff and to follow-up on this by supporting a trainee, together with Active – sobriety, friendship and peace, at ECAS in Brussels for an entire month. We still have potential in better capitalizing on these steps taken.

We have taken other necessary steps to be able to qualify for funding from the EU, such as joining the Transparency Register.

We have also for the very first time applied for funding from UN Women and the UN Democracy Fund, during two application cycles respectively. None of the applications have been successful.

We have created a comprehensive database of foundations and other sources for external funding and are prepared to submit applications during the new Congress period.

We have also hired fund raising experts and keep working closely with them to approach the business sector for funding.

- Innovative approach to involving more members in the different tasks that IOGT International has:

The Global Voices Blog Portal has been mentioned above;

Advocacy, representation and networking – we have relied on more members and Member Organizations to advance our policy positions. For example we were able to bring members with us to Vienna and New York; we are working with regional and/ or national representatives in order to be visible in South-East Asia. A great example is the translation of the book “No Ordinary Commodity” and the launching event organized by us.

Sharing and exchanging of best practices is something where we’ve relied heavily on the capacities of our Member Organizations. A fantastic example is that we were able to send a representative from ADIC Sri Lanka together with a representative from UNF Sweden to the General Assembly of the International Federation of Medical Students Association (IFMSA) to educate future health professionals on the tactics of the alcohol industry and show how the alcohol industry can be tackled.

CONCLUSIONS

We are proud of our efforts to strengthen our capacity and we are mindful of the fact that the work done in the last four years has just been the start, that more can be achieved and that in this work there lies great potential for IOGT International.



COOPERATION, STRATEGIC PARTNERS

Identity and Action Plan 2010 - 2014

E.1 Partners in GAPA and the regional bodies like APAPA, EAAPA, IAPA and Eurocare will be one of the key players with whom IOGT International will cooperate.

E.2 To have more experience and combine the issue of Alcohol and Drugs, IOGT International will continue the cooperation with International Council of Alcohol and Addiction, ICAA, International Federation of Non Governmental Organizations, IFNGO, Vienna NGO Committee and World Federation against Drugs.

E.3 A special effort will be made to mobilize organizations for mutual help among those affected by drink and drug problems, e.g. EMNA, to support advocacy for political action to secure better control with alcohol.

E.4 To play an even more strategic role and find partners in the global civil society, IOGT International has applied for Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council, ECOSOC in the United Nations. With that status we are able to attend UN meetings in Geneva, Nairobi, New York as well as Vienna.

E.5 Since 2007 IOGT International has been involved with premature Alcohol Policy work in Bosnia. With cooperation from member Organizations IOGT International will focus on the Balkans 2011 and 2012.



Some of our work with strategic partners done in the last four years has been addressed and highlighted above, for example under “B Target Group”.

Concerning GAPA, IOGT International continues to be represented on the board and is committed to playing a strong role. We’ve been co-sponsoring the Global Alcohol Policy Conferences and we’ve been highly present with many members during those conferences.

We have conducted a capacity-building trip to strengthen EAAPA and the national alcohol policy alliances in East Africa. We’ve issued a timely press release together with EAAPA and keep supporting them with monitoring and advocacy advice.

Our movement is a strong contributor to Eurocare, both in improving its governance and democracy, and in advancing its advocacy goals. We are advisors to the Eurocare board and have the position of Treasurer on the Eurocare board.

As mentioned above, we have been granting financial and technical support to the Indian Alcohol Policy Alliance (IAPA).

Apart from India, China is another highly important “region” in the world and its geopolitical weight is only going to increase. For this reason, we are proud to have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with The Intervention Group for Alcohol Misuse (IGAM), Mercy Malaysia, Sabah chapter – we are making small and cautious steps into the right direction, here too.

Concerning ICAA, we have taken the necessary decision to terminate our membership. ICAA has not been a well-functioning organization and we deemed it more resource-efficient to focus on other strategic partners. For example, we were present at the IFNGO conferences during this board period and hold now the Vice Presidency of IFNGO. We’ve also been active participants in VNGOC, are mobilizing our members to join VNGOC to strengthen the voices for a drug free world and hold now the Interim Presidency in VNGOC.

We have successfully acquired consultative status with ECOSOC, are using this status strategically both in New York and Vienna and provide a platform for other partners to attend ECOSOC meetings. Not only did we start participating in high-level meetings, but we have also arranged events that were well received both in New York and Vienna.

Additionally, we have established good working relations with the NCD Alliance. And we are en route to formalize and institutionalize strategic partnerships with the World Family Organization, with IFMSA and with NCD Free.

Thanks to close cooperation with the International Institute of the IOGT-NTO movement, we were able to effectively support the work in Bosnia and Herzegovina. CEM has emerged as a strong and influential opinion leader in the region and we are en route to keep developing it further and building a sustainable regional network for alcohol policy.

IOGT International is committed to promoting and advancing independent evidence concerning alcohol harm and the measures that work effectively to prevent and reduce it. Therefore we have established close collaboration with the International Confederation of Addiction Research Associations (ICARA). We have Tom Babor occasionally writing blog entries on our website, for instance. Therefore we have been giving financial support to ICARA on different occasions.

CONCLUSIONS

After a comprehensive assessment of the advocacy arena and its actors, we invested in forming partnerships with influential NGOs – in addition to continued commitment to our key partners within the traditional alcohol policy arena.

To effectively work for mainstreaming alcohol into all relevant policy areas, we need to establish relations with partners in other fields and we’ve taken these steps.

EXTENSION AND SAFEGUARD MEMBERS

Identity and Action Plan 2010 – 2014

F.1 During 2010 IOGT Poland was restructured, and IOGT International will together with ACTIVE pay special attention to them in 2011 and 2012.

F.2 For more than 150 years ago the first temperance Organization was established in Russia. With the evidence of the consumption and problems related to alcohol in Russia, IOGT will do a study in 2012 to find partners who later can be strategic partners and prepare for a global alcohol policy workshop in Russia in 2014.

F.3 In the end of the period, IOGT International must give attention to the Americas, due to the fact that we need to find partners in the USA, but also continue to strengthen networks with Organizations in Central- and South America.



IOGT International membership has grown in the last four years. Our movement keeps attracting new members. Partly due to the fantastic work by Active in Europe and partly due to the appeal of the IOGT International brand and our superior network and expertise in Africa and Asia, were we able to welcome a host of new members in Thailand, Cambodia, Albania, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Belarus, Bulgaria, United Kingdom, Poland, Bangladesh, Mexico, Ukraine and India.

However we had to face the termination of ANDO in the Netherlands and IOGT Czech Republic, as well as 8 more terminations of youth organizations in Europe and look at IOGT in England and Wales that is struggling.

IOGT Poland has been a success story and we are proud to have been able to support their growth and development into a stable organization, with two employees and lots of innovation. IOGT Poland is today playing an influential role in the region of southern Poland, helping children, addicts and people living in precarious conditions in one of the EU's poorest areas.

We conducted the study trip to Russia as planned, met some promising partners and gained new contacts. However, the overall situation for civil society has deteriorated considerably since 2012, with the Federal government in Moscow holding an ever-tighter grip on NGOs. Therefore it has been impossible to pursue this work and establish new partnerships. We were not able to arrange the global alcohol policy workshop in Russia in 2014 either.

We conducted a comprehensive three-weeks study trip to the USA in order to meet the most influential actors from the civil society and the research community in order to get deeper insight into the alcohol policy situation and assess our future role. It has shown to be a challenge to cooperate with IOGT-USA and so we need continued efforts in the new period to strengthen IOGT in the Americas.

We conducted a number of study and advocacy visits to India, to both help our partners in their advocacy as well as the analyze the overall situation in India and device our advocacy strategy going forward.

We have not been able to explore Central- and South America.

CONCLUSIONS

Some of our traditional members are struggling and need our support to find modern answers to challenges they face.

But overall we have experienced momentum in support for our lifestyle and policy positions. There is growing interest in being part of the global IOGT movement. These developments give a lot of hope for a bright future.



ALCOHOL / DRUG POLICY

Identity and Action Plan 2010 – 2014

In the WHO global strategy to reduce the harmful use of alcohol, WHO states that Nongovernmental organizations are especially encouraged to form wide networks and action groups to support the implementation of the strategy.

IOGT International will within our system support the implementation of the strategy, advocate the importance and be a watchdog to see that it is implemented without impact from the drinks industry and their social aspects groups.

IOGT International will “develop”

- A flexible working method providing everything from community action to policy making and vice versa
- A comprehensive Legislators’ Toolbox for creating, facilitating and developing alcohol policies in any country or region

IOGT International will follow up WHO’s decision on a global alcohol strategy and

- Invite NGO’s in the field of development and pay particular attention to alcohol as an obstacle to development but also
- Invite NGO’s, including those not directly involved in poverty reduction or drug issues, such as human rights organizations for advocacy work

Drugs Policy and Prevention will be carried out in close cooperation with the development agencies and the UN system. IOGT International is working together with IFNGO and Vienna NGO Committee. IOGT International will also seek membership in the World Federation Against Drugs, WFAD.



We have developed a flexible working method that ties together community action in different parts of the IOGT world with global advocacy on the same issues. We have succeeded with this working method concerning the following issues:

- Advocacy within the processes concerning the WHO NCDs Global Action Plan
- INSPIRE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN to end alcohol-fueled violence against women and girls in affected communities and to raise awareness of the issue on global level
- Keeping the football stadiums of the Fifa World Cup alcohol free
- Advocacy for a binding UN instrument to hold multinational corporations accountable for Human Rights abuses, where we advocated on global level and empowered Member Organizations from strategic countries to target their foreign ministries
- The global Conflict of Interest Coalition to protect the WHO Alcohol Strategy
- from alcohol industry interference
- And partially concerning trade issues, in particular the EU-Thailand free trade agreement negotiations where we supported our Thai members in their efforts to keep the alcohol industry at bay and protect public health, partly also the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) where we advocate towards the European Commission and empowered Member Organizations to address the issue; and partly the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA) where we're part of the TPP-alliance, a loose network of concerned civil society actors from around the Pacific rim.

We have collected material and started the conceptualization of the comprehensive legislators toolbox, but have much work left to do.

We have undertaken several efforts to address alcohol as an obstacle to development more coherently and systematically.

- A booklet on the topic has been produced
- A crucial press release on alcohol and the millennium development goals has been issued, which has resulted in some attention and much positive feedback
- Other press releases, blog entries, newsletters and posts in the social media
- regularly took up the topic and explored different aspects
- We held an innovative event at the 58th Commission on the Status of Women

- in New York to address alcohol as risk factor for three major epidemics threatening development namely violence against women, HIV/ Aids and Non-communicable diseases
- This has allowed us to build ties with UN Aids as well as with UN Women, UNDP and WHO
- We have pursued strategic partnerships with highly esteemed NGOs active in the field of development, such as World Family Organization, NCD Alliance, ONE Campaign, Center for Global Development
- We have made great progress in increasing understanding about alcohol harm and thus furthered our advocacy goal of mainstreaming alcohol issues into all relevant policies.

Concerning Narcotic Drugs: We are members of WFAD and have been highly active and visible participants in the World Forums Against Drugs. We've given WFAD the platform to arrange side events together with us in Vienna at the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Together with the development agencies of the Norwegian and the Swedish temperance movement are we working hard to pave the way for more NGOs to join the VNGOC and be part of the global process towards the 2016 Special UN Sessions on Narcotic Drugs (UNGASS 2016).

We have presented at IFNGO events to empower more NGOs concerning Narcotic Drugs.

CONCLUSIONS

When it comes to Narcotic Drugs we are on track to be an influential actor in the global process towards UNGASS 2016, safeguarding the UN Conventions and promoting the Rights of the Child to grow up drug free. There is huge pressure from well-financed forces to legalize Narcotic Drugs and so there's much left for us to do. One important step is the adoption of an IOGT International Narcotic Drugs policy (which we've tabled to the 68th World Congress).

When it comes to alcohol policy we have done well in being influential in those processes mentioned above. We are also mindful of our potential to gain even greater influence, to work further at involving Member Organizations in a timely and meaningful way and to mainstream alcohol into all relevant policy areas.

REHABILITATION

Identity and Action Plan 2010 – 2014

IOGT International will

- H.1 Continue to invite member Organizations to comment on the discussion paper produced by the 'rehabilitation core group' and seek suggestions for further work.
- H.2 Seek agreement on the development of a general rehabilitation philosophy, which integrates prevention and rehabilitation.
- H.3 Produce manuals for best practice rehabilitation programmes.
- H.4 Encourage the implementation of family based rehabilitation programmes.
- H.5 Organize regional conferences on the development of the rehabilitation philosophy, which integrates prevention.
- H.6 Continuously update and encourage the use of the rehabilitation section of the IOGT International website.
- H.7 Cooperate with other Organizations that are specialized on rehabilitation and with their help built expertise in IOGT International
- H.8 Develop rehabilitation work with children of alcohol addicted parents

REPORT

IOGT International stands on three pillars: prevention, advocacy and rehabilitation. Our ability to work on all three of the aspects of harm caused by alcohol and other drugs makes us unique and is the foundation of our expertise.

In this spirit we established a working group with members from different countries and Member Organizations after the 67th World Congress in Norway.

The Rehabilitation Group has paid special attention to the description of the rehabilitation work within IOGT International, which is displayed on the website.

In this regard, we are proud about the fact that we have succeeded during the last Board period to heighten the profile of IOGT's rehabilitation and social work.

Three events stand out in this context:

- Two sensitization courses in Sri Lanka

After the very successful implementation of the work of "Family clubs" in Sri Lanka, there was a good opportunity to invite people from IOGT International Member Organizations to study this work. We had participants from five countries, namely Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand attending the courses entitled "International Course of Sensibilization on the Socio-Ecological Approach to Alcohol-related and mixed Problems".

- The Rehab Conference in Berlin, Germany

A three-day-conference, focused on the European members of IOGT. 50 Delegates from 13 countries were present, and the result showed a lot of programmes in Europe, and some connections were established to cooperate in the fields of youth-work, social work and self-help

As IOGT International we have all reason to be proud of the work being conducted all around the world to help, support and reintegrate addicts into society. Above all, there are support and self-help groups where people meet others with similar problems, where they can help each other to strengthen their personal possibilities. Here, the Family Clubs, which operate in many countries under the umbrella of IOGT, are a special form of this group work.

H.1

The paper was published within IOGT International, but there have been only few questions about the paper and the listed activities. The paper should be part of a “toolbox” within the website for interested people and organizations.

H.2

Nearly every Member Organization has their own rehabilitation philosophy. The common ground within IOGT International is that the goal of treatment is to live free from alcohol and other drugs. The work of IOGT is based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) done by WHO.

Another finding is, that it is necessary, to speak either of rehabilitation or of prevention. These are two fields of work, and the rehabilitation-people are not always the best ones for prevention. If people get sober by rehabilitation, the example of living without alcohol is important. Prevention has wider aspects and deals mainly with young people.

In conclusion IOGT International supports all kinds of treatment, which means in a long-term for people to be able to live without alcohol and other drugs.

H.3

The Rehab Core Group decided to start next time with a toolbox on the website. Rehabilitation programs around the world could be offered, and the user can look up, what fits in their specific social surroundings. A big question in this field is the language. There is lack of material in English and the question of translation has to be solved.

H.6

There are two close connections within the work of IOGT International. Firstly, IOGT International is a member of the “European Mutual Aid Network for Alcohol Related Problems” (EMNA). A lot of Self-help-organizations in the field of recovered alco

holics joined this network especially to take part in the European discussion in the alcohol field, but now they are also working closely together in developing their daily work in self-help-groups.

Another organization IOGT International has a close connection to is the “World Association of the Clubs of Alcoholics in Treatment” (WACAT). Professor Vladimir Hudolin established the work of the Family Clubs 50 years ago in the former Republic of Yugoslavia. It is a success story with active subsidiaries in more than 30 countries. Some IOGT Member Organizations are strongly involved. In Sri Lanka, and in the Nordic Countries, rehabilitation organizations working according to the Hudolin methodology have been established with active support from IOGT. The current president of WACAT, Helge Kolstad from Norway, is member of the Rehab Core Group.



YOUTH NETWORK

Identity and Action Plan 2010 – 2014

IOGT International will support ACTIVE and its youth work. Europe has the highest consumption of alcohol, European youth consume more and more and their involvement in binge alcohol intake increases. We need strong youth Organizations with rich offer of activities and highly engaged young people who can create attractive alcohol free activities and by the forms of non-formal learning raise the knowledge on alcohol policy among young people.

IOGT International will:

- Support the administration and activities of Active
- Will cooperate with Active on common alcohol policy issues in Europe
- Will together with Active encourage and support member Organizations of IOGT International to establish/strengthen youth work in their countries
- Consider Active when producing publications for IOGT International and consult the youth part of each publication (if applicable)
- Actively strive for ensuring stronger youth representation and highlighting the youth perspective in all international policy questions



In the Congress period 2010 – 2014 our cooperation with Active has deepened. We've been present at Active events, supported Active in their day-to-day political work as well as in the drafting of some of the material and in the larger effort to devise a comprehensive political strategy for their advocacy campaign in Europe.

IOGT International has continued to support the administration and activities of Active with €15.000 annually.

Concerning political work we have been sharing advocacy initiatives on an increasingly consistent basis. We are right now in a joint process of devising a common advocacy strategy, with shared goals and objectives for the European Union. We have benefited from Active's know-how in the area of alcohol marketing regulation in the European Union. And we have closely collaborated when it comes to contributing to Eurocare.

When we created the INSPIRE FREEDOM CAMPAIGN, we offered Active the opportunity to join and produced a Community Action Guide specifically for Active and our European youth organizations. A success story we seek to repeat when creating other Community Action Guides for other areas.

We have both employed new staff that was educated in and by Active and carries a youth perspective, and we have sought to encourage Active participation in key advocacy events, such as within the Narcotic Drugs discussions in Vienna.

Please see the annex for Active's two-year report.



JUNIOR WORK

Identity and Action Plan 2010 – 2014

In the platform for our junior work outlines that our activities shall protect the democratic rights of children; consider the needs of children; be built on the interests and engagement of children and have a participatory approach. Juniors also provide the base for the Organization to develop.

IOGT International will

- Encourage affiliates to undertake children's work in line with the platform
- Act as a clearinghouse of information and good practice.
- Support development agencies in their work with children's rights and street children.
- Encourage junior member Organizations to actively take part in Active's activities in the field of children's work.
- Encourage affiliates to provide junior activities at all their major events.
- Encourage affiliates to develop and test new activities and methods

Children of addicted parents are regularly confronted with denial, shame and silence about their family experience. The unpredictability and irrationality caused by the addiction in the family often creates an atmosphere that is blaming, emotionally hurtful and sometimes physically unsafe. The children often feel obligated to take on the parental responsibilities. For many, this results in a loss of childhood.



The seminar “Children’s participation and empowerment” was held in Fredrikstad during the 67th World Congress. Presentations were given by many organizations working with children in Nepal, India and Cambodia.

To efficiently coordinate our Child Rights work, we elected to set up a little task force that was connected to JUNIS in Sweden.

As a general approach, the perspective of children has been a strong focus in all our advocacy efforts, such as UNODC and WHO consultation contributions, press releases etc.

IOGT International is uniquely positioned to highlight the rights of the child, the best interest of children and the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs to children’s right to a safe and happy childhood.

We have even created visual material, like posters and pictures, on the topic. With these efforts, our website has the potential to turn into a clearinghouse of information, policy recommendations and good practices – but we are not there yet.

Our support to IOGT Poland and the fantastic developments there have greatly enhanced our work to protect especially vulnerable children (street children and children of alcoholics) in one of Europe’s biggest countries. We are mindful of the potential there is to support similar efforts from among our membership in other parts of the world.

We have arranged a coordination meeting with the organizations dealing with development and have strong momentum to continue down that path in the future. That will allow us to assess how we can step up our work to promote child rights even better.

We drafted and circulated a questionnaire among all our Member Organizations in order to find out if they were working with junior members, which activities they have and if they would be interested in contacts with other organizations in order to let the juniors connect to other juniors by internet (Skype or mail). Some organizations responded and direct contacts have now been established between Sweden and India.

In collaboration with the International Institute of the IOGT-NTO movement in Sweden there were both a seminar and a workshop during the 3rd East Africa Conference on Alcohol (EACA 3) in Arusha, Tanzania on the theme “Alcohol is a problem: ACT NOW!” with focus on Children’s Rights and Alcohol’s influence on Women and Children. Another seminar was held in collaboration with the World Forum Against Drugs during their conference in Stockholm on the theme of Childs Rights and Narcotic Drugs.

The Indian Temperance Youth Federation (ITYF) held their General Assembly and a Capacity Building Workshop, where we attended to further deepen the child rights work. The workshop focused on Prevention program on local level. The UN convention on Childs rights and the Platform of IOGT International were presented and methods how to implement them were discussed. The action plan for the coming years will spread the prevention program throughout India.

In collaboration between the junior associations in Sweden, Norway and Iceland a junior/ junior leaders camp was held at UNF’s youth camp during the JUNIS congress. The aim of the camp was to exchange experiences and to prepare and plan for a Nordic Junior Camp.

Active in collaboration with KIM Germany, KIM Switzerland, JUNIS Sweden, JUBA Norway and IOGT Iceland has arranged a junior workshop for children - the Playground Without Borders project - during the Active Summer Camp. Five to six juniors together with leaders will meet and exchange information and ideas on how to continue to meet. JUNIS will provide every junior group with cameras in order to make it possible for them to continue to exchange photos and ideas by internet after the workshop.

Many Member Organizations have done a great work during the Board period to highlight alcohol’s impact on the lives of children and children’s rights all around the globe.

To mention just a couple of examples:

JUNIOR WORK

Identity and Action Plan 2010 – 2014

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- Encourage affiliates to provide junior activities at all their major events.
- Encourage affiliates to develop and test new activities and methods

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- The White Christmas Campaign in Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Slovakia. The campaign asks the adults to stay sober during the Christmas holidays in order to make the period happier for the children.
- The Orange day and Inspire Freedom Campaign, the 25th every month focus on Gender-based violence, which is one the gravest Human Rights violations on the face of the earth. Every third female will fall victim to men's violence during their lifetime.
- Another campaign to be mentioned is the Children of alcoholics awareness week, which is held every year in February in Europe. Many of our members both individuals and organizations are participating during that week with different actions like conferences, street actions and media campaigns.

CONCLUSIONS

We have strategically highlighted the child rights perspective wherever possible and meaningful. It's an important perspective for decision-makers to take and can prevent a lot of harm when employed. Within the field of health promotion, development and post-2015 agenda this perspective is largely absent – which adds to the importance of our work both on local, national and global level.

Concerning activities and good practices we have seen some promising developments in India and Europe, thanks to ITYF and Active and many individual Member Organizations. But obviously more can and should be done to support those efforts and to facilitate better exchange among our membership.

Our children simply deserve it.



LIST OF ALL BOARD MEETINGS

- 1) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Tollare, Saltsjö-Boo, Stockholm, Sweden
27 September 2010
- 2) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
IOGT-NTO-gården, Klara Södra Kyrkogata 20, Stockholm, Sweden
15 December 2010
- 3) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Hotel Stephanie, Vienna, Austria
20 March 2011
- 4) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra, Stockholm, Sweden
4 September 2011
- 5) INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEETING
26 and 29 November 2011
Duang Tawan Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand
- 6) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra, Stockholm, Sweden
27 February 2012
- 7) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
SKYPE conference
7 May 2012
- 8) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Kyrkogatan 22, Stockholm,
31 May 2012
- 9) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Conference Kyrkogatan 22, Stockholm,
16 October 2012
- 10) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Kyrkogata 20, 11152 Stockholm, Sweden
20 December 2012



- 11) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Kyrkogata 20, 11152 Stockholm, Sweden
23 March 2013
- 12) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Kyrkogata 20, 11152 Stockholm, Sweden
17 September 2013
- 13) INTERNATIONAL BOARD MEETING
Guttemplerhaus Berlin-Brandenburg, Berlin, Deutschland
22 November 2013
- 14) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Kyrkogata 20, 11152 Stockholm, Sweden
3 March 2014
- 15) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Kyrkogata 20, 11152 Stockholm, Sweden
12 May 2014
- 16) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
Klara Södra Kyrkogata 20, 11152 Stockholm, Sweden
11 June .2014
- 17) ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
SKYPE conference
19 August 2014



i) Financial reports - Profit and loss

	Budget 2010	Result 2010	Budget 2011	Result 2011	Budget 2012	Result 2012	Budget 2013	Result 2013
INCOME	185 000	240 992	183 000	197 101	183 000	194 062	183 000	168 050
Membership fees	110 000	110 193	110 000	102 333	110 000	90 776	110 000	150 197
Membership fee from Active	0	9 911	8 000	8 966	8 000	8 831	8 000	9 402
Donations	35 000	58 103	35 000	64 655	35 000	57 091	35 000	45
Grant from Millenium Fund	20 000	40 138	20 000	19 670	20 000	37 364	20 000	0
Currency gain	0	6	0	1477	0	0	0	0
Others	20 000	22 640	10 000	0	10 000	0	10 000	8 406
EXPENDITURES	209 000	231 497	183 000	188 084	183 000	191 703	183 000	184 361
Management and administration	80 000	82 868	80 000	63 790	85 000	71 832	85 000	108 547
Meetings								
Administrative committee	4 000	4 620	4 000	6 365	4 000	6 617	4 000	4 867
Board	10 000	11 047	10 000	4 811	10 000	1 148	10 000	7 548
Honorarium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congress / Other travel	30 000	35 034	2 500	1 890	2 500	282	2 500	2 218
Children work	10 000	0	0	3 061	0	0		0
International youth work	20 000	20 735	15 000	15 109	15 000	14 802	15 000	27 693
Alcohol policy	10 000	13 760	25 000	26 502	25 000	17 840	30 000	7 700
Rehab work	12 000	9 330	10 000	8 989	15 000	13 391	10 000	5 834
Representation	7 000	5 866	6 500	5 596	6 500	8 585	6 500	3 817
Extension work	5 000	519	5 000	24 313	5 000	0	5 000	0
Publications / Information	10 000	7 816	20 000	16 669	15 000	659	15 000	1 652
UNODC	0	3 431	0	4 111	0	0	0	0
Branding	11 000	36 470	0	6 878	0	56 547	0	14 506
Interest	1 500	115	1 500	214	1 500	750	1 500	107
Currency loss	0	10 830	0	0	0	909	0	0
Difference	-22 500	- 1 220	6 500	9 231	1 500	2 199	1 500	-16 207

i) Financial report - Balance

	2012 - 12 - 31	SEK / Euro		2013 - 12 - 31	SEK / Euro
	SEK	8.61		SEK	8.92
ASSETS			ASSETS		
Swedish Current Account	382 468,43	44 421,42	Swedish Current Account	263 599,17	29 544,85
Swedish Euro Account	40 177,96	4 666,43	Swedish Euro Account	67 928,30	7 613,57
Swedish Dollar Account	131 162,71	15 233,76	Swedish Dollar Account	21 746,25	2 437,37
Cash	96,97	11,26	Cash	96,97	10,87
Advance			Advance	25 240,50	2 829,02
DEBTORS			DEBTORS		
	427 281,00	49 626,13		751 301,00	84 207,69
TOTAL ASSETS	981 187,07	113 959,01	TOTAL ASSETS	1 129 912,19	126 643,37
LIABILITIES			LIABILITIES		
Interim debt	139 206,16	16 167,96	Interim debt	432 365,56	48 460,61
Current liabilities	130,00	15,10	Current liabilities	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	139 076,16	16 152,86	TOTAL LIABILITIES	432 365,56	48 460,61
NET ASSETS	842 110,91	97 806,15	NET ASSETS	697 546,63	78 182,77
CAPITAL			CAPITAL		
Retained Earnings	822 493,14	95 527,66	Retained Earnings	842 110,91	94 385,89
Current Year Earnings	19 617,77	2 278,49	Current Year Earnings	- 144 564,28	- 16 203,12
TOTAL CAPITAL	842 110,91	97 806,15	TOTAL CAPITAL	697 546,63	78 182,77

i) Financial reports - The Millenium Fund

THE MILLENIUM FUND										
2013	Total									
		General Future Fund	Lars / Solveig Spjuth Memorial Fund	Gun Jacobs-sons Fund	Lf Stjórnan Eslöf Interna-tional Fund	Lf Thor Älvsjö International Fund	Bruce Heimler Memorial Fund	May & Mats Broberg Fund	Märta & Sven Elmgren Fund	Jim Plaiice Memorial Fund
Opening Balance 2013	3175535,29	2559217,96	408 919,15	26 376,47	23 433,16	1 501,36	19 341,86	69 619,21	25 903,15	41 222,97
Recording for M&M Broberg Fund in 2013	22 000,00							22 000,00		
Total	3 197 535,29	2 559 217,96	408 919,15	26 376,47	23 433,16	1 501,36	19 341,86	91 619,21	25 903,15	41 222,97
Relations in %	1,00	0,80	0,13	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,01
Donations		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest bonus 2012	43 458,00	34 782,57	5 557,66	358,49	318,48	20,41	262,88	1 245,21	352,05	560,27
Total interest	43 458,00									
Total	3 240 993,29	2 594 000,53	414 476,81	26 734,95	23 751,64	1 521,76	19 604,74	92 864,41	26 255,20	41 783,23
Interest 2013	26 138,71									
Bank fee										
Total 2013-12-31	3 267 132,00	2 614 921,22	417 819,57	26 950,57	23 943,20	1 534,04	19 762,85	93 613,37	26 466,95	42 120,22

i) Auditor's report

Auditors report for the Congress period 2010-2014.

On the 9th of July 2014 we audited the bookkeeping of IOGT International at the premises of IOGT International in Stockholm, Sweden.

Joyce Carlmark and Esbjörn Hörnberg provide all information we required. All notes, receipt and invoices are filed in a correct way.

For technical reasons currency losses and gains where not booked from the year 2012 onward.

As a consequence a final rebooking is necessary. Nevertheless this is not effecting our auditing to great extent.

Our recommendation to the congress approval of the bookkeeping and of the accounts for the congress period .

The auditors will make specific recommendation to the International Board how to the handle the problem in the future.

We also recommend that in the future the auditing of IOGT International by a professional auditor in conjunction with the bookkeeping of a member organization. In our opinion this will save money for the organization. It will also be an opportunity for annual auditing and professional support if required.

At the time of the auditing it was not possible to check whether all member organizations have paid there fees according to the constitution of IOGT. Payments are still coming in.

Stockholm 9th of July 2014.



Jan Jacobs



Espen Dahl Svendsen

j) Regional Committees

Regional Committees within IOGT International do not exist anymore. However there is a wish to re-establish a Regional Council in Southeast Asia.

k) IOGT International's Alcohol Policy

On the following pages you can find the Board proposal of IOGT International's Alcohol Policy

IOGT International Alcohol Policy

Alcohol in All Policies



VISION

Our vision is a life for all human beings free to live up to their fullest potential, and free from harm caused by alcohol and other drugs. It's a world of peace, democracy and justice where free and healthy citizens actively contribute in all levels of society.

INTRODUCTION

This alcohol policy is evidence-based and rooted in the first hand experiences and know-how that IOGT International and its members have acquired from working with all aspects of alcohol harm over more than 160 years.

The IOGT International Alcohol Policy outlines how IOGT International

- Views the substance alcohol,
- Addresses harm caused by alcohol and the alcohol industry,
- Approaches the main principles of policy response and
- What IOGT International suggests as solutions.

PURPOSE OF THE IOGT INTERNATIONAL ALCOHOL POLICY

The purpose of this document is therefore to inform the formulation of policy proposals and provide a platform for alcohol policy debate within IOGT International.

IOGT INTERNATIONAL VIEW OF ALCOHOL

■ Alcohol is a substance that is toxic, carcinogenic, teratogen and addictive. Alcohol kills 3.3 million people worldwide every year. It is the fifth biggest risk factor for death and disability globally. Alcohol is a major global problem concerning public health, social and economic development, democracy, sustainability, and Human Rights.

■ The direct effects of alcohol intake on the individual user include illness, injury, mental ill health and premature death.

■ It is the socially most harmful drug. Alcohol harm extends to children, families, communities and society at large – alcohol's "Harm to Others".

■ Alcohol drives inequalities. Alcohol harm puts a disproportionate burden on young people. Alcohol is strongly linked to health inequalities: people from deprived socio-economic groups suffering far greater harm than those from higher socio-economic groups.

FOUR TYPES OF ALCOHOL HARM

- Alcohol consumption causes **harm to the health** and well being of the users themselves. But alcohol harm doesn't stop there.
- The social dimension of alcohol harm, meaning that alcohol causes "Harm to Others" than the users themselves, adds to the overall burden of problems caused by alcohol. Alcohol's social harm is particularly burdensome for vulnerable groups in society, like children, young people, women and girls, indigenous communities or minority groups.
- The third dimension of alcohol harm is the **economy**. Alcohol harms the productivity, burdens economic development and jeopardizes employability of young people.
- Last but not least alcohol harm is a **Human Rights** issue.

1. Harm to public health and individual well being:

Alcohol use is listed as the fifth leading risk factor for premature deaths and disabilities in the world. It is estimated that 3.3 million people worldwide die of alcohol-related causes every year.

Alcohol use harms the human being both physically and mentally. It can not only lead to dependence but also increases people's risk of developing more than 200 diseases including liver cirrhosis and some cancers. Alcohol is a causal risk factor in the global epidemic of Noncommunicable diseases. It causes addiction and other mental health conditions.

Alcohol is a causal risk factor in the global HIV/ Aids epidemic and is linked to the spread of other infectious diseases because it makes people more susceptible to infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and pneumonia

Alcohol is also a major risk factor for violence, accidents and injuries, both intentional and unintentional. As such alcohol is a major risk factor for the global epidemic of gender-based violence.

Alcohol also inhibits and harms the development of the human brain.

There is no safe amount of alcohol use and the higher the consumption, the bigger are the health risks.

2. Harm to Others:

Alcohol's Harm to Others demands to consider that health and social harm overlap and often multiply one another. Alcohol violence, e.g. intimate partner violence, causes health as well as social problems; children of alcoholics are exposed to health harms and all too often to the complete collapse of the functioning of their social life and environment. Alcohol is more harmful to a developing fetus than heroin or cocaine.

Harm to Others consists thus of a collective dimension and an individual one, a short-term dimension and a long-term one. All four dimensions interplay and cause the magnitude of alcohol's social harm.

3. Harm to economic sustainability and prosperity:

Alcohol's Harm to Others, its harm to the individual's health and well being, and to public and global health, all create a burden on the economy of any society. In the European Union for instance, alcohol harm costs €156 billion every year. In the USA the annual costs of alcohol harm are \$223 billion.

Alcohol costs any society more than the alcohol trade adds to the respective economy.

Alcohol harms the productivity of companies especially burdening small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) because the costs of alcohol harm in the workplace

are relatively higher for SMEs and the impact is more strongly felt by smaller businesses. This is a crucial correlation because a significant proportion of the global workforce is employed by smaller enterprises.

Alcohol harm burdens economic development of communities and societies by causing ill health and social problems and creating avoidable costs for the health and social care systems. Disability Adjusted Life Years (DALYs) show the fact and the extent of alcohol harm undermining societies' investments into its citizens, especially young people. And alcohol harm jeopardizes the employability of young people.

4. A Human Rights Issue:

Alcohol is a Human Rights issue. It is especially a Women's Rights, Child Rights and Indigenous People's rights issue. In some parts of the world gender-based violence is alcohol-related in up to 80% of all cases. Alcohol harm exposes children to unhealthy environments, neglect and abuse, early onset of alcohol use and other detrimental factors in the socialization of children and young people. And alcohol marketing violates their fundamental right to grow up safely, free from alcohol and other drugs. Young people are disproportionately burdened by alcohol harm.

Alcohol is an obstacle to development and justice. At least five out of eight Millennium Development Goals are alcohol related.

Alcohol harm is also challenging democracy: the global alcohol industry is increasingly challenging fundamental institutions for any democratic society; and alcohol harm often pacifies citizens, creating obstacles to active participation in the matters of communities and society.

THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY – MANUFACTURING DISEASE, PUTTING PROFIT OVER HUMAN RIGHTS

The global economy of the 21st century focuses relentlessly on profit and therefore causes great tension between private consumption and public well being. This tension is shaping our economic and political life and threatens democratic values, human well being as well as nature itself.

The alcohol industry – consisting of producers, distributors, retailers and marketers of alcohol products – is obliged by law to maximize profits for its shareholders. Profits for the alcohol industry means selling more alcohol. But alcohol is not an ordinary commodity.

The alcohol industry produces and promotes harmful products. It is manufacturing disease and has accumulated so much financial and political power that can block and alter public policies that promote social justice and public health because they would threaten its profits.

These profit interests are in conflict with society's interest in improving public health, fostering societal development and building a sustainable economy and well-functioning democracy.

The alcohol industry has over the years and all over the world accumulated a track record of opposing evidence-based, high-impact policy measures that would promote health and social progress. The alcohol industry is even systematically violating its own rules of self-regulation, when it comes to their marketing practices and concerning the sale of their products to minors.

Aggressive marketing practices target children and youth and other vulnerable minorities. And alcohol industry marketing keeps portraying women as objects, de-humanized and sexualized. Due to this conflict of interest the alcohol industry has no role to play in public policy making.

The deployment of aggressive marketing tactics and political lobbying are obscuring

independent evidence about alcohol harm, are perpetuating myths about alcohol and are thus fueling the glamorization of alcohol use.

The aggressive strategies of the alcohol industry undermine centuries old traditions and customs of indigenous people all around the world. At least five out of eight Millennium Development Goals are alcohol related. The alcohol industry leaves a negative footprint on the climate and on food and water security, threatening environmental sustainability in communities around the world.

All this clearly shows the profound influence the alcohol industry has on health behavior, lifestyle, and the physical environment humans live in today. Consequently alcohol products are associated with a significant proportion of the global burden of disease, under-development and poverty.

TEN BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR ALCOHOL POLICY MAKING

The protection of the health of a population by preventing and reducing the use of alcohol is a public health priority.

The WHO Global Strategy to Reduce the Harmful Use of Alcohol goes a long way in recognizing the global and transnational aspects of the burden that alcohol harm causes. In its Global Alcohol Strategy WHO states that Non-governmental organizations are especially encouraged to form wide networks and action groups to support the implementation of the strategy.

IOGT International continues to be dedicated to fully support and promote the WHO Global Alcohol Strategy through our worldwide network and to advocate for support of the implementation of the WHO Global Alcohol Strategy, and be a watchdog to monitor that it is implemented without impact from the alcohol industry and their social aspects groups.

IOGT International holds that the following ten principles should guide the development and implementation of policies at all levels. These principles reflect the multifaceted determinants of alcohol-related harm and the multisectoral actions required to implement effective and high-impact interventions.

1. Total consumption model

The general level of alcohol consumption in a population, patterns of alcohol use and local contexts determine the level of harm caused by alcohol.

The amount of alcohol related problems in a society is linked to the total alcohol consumption within that society. Attempts to prevent and reduce alcohol related harm should therefore be aimed at reducing the total consumption of alcohol.

Evidence-based alcohol policy measures directed at population level are especially high-impact and cost-effective. Because of two effects:

- they protect the user and
- they protect people other than the alcohol user and specific populations that are at particular risk of alcohol harm, such as children, adolescents, women, especially women of child-bearing age, pregnant and breastfeeding women, indigenous people, and other minority groups or groups with low socioeconomic status.

These alcohol policy measures save lives and financial resources and therefore contribute to development and well being of the whole society.

2. Prevention paradox

Alcohol harm is not a minor problem of a small minority. It's a problem cutting across the entire population. Evidence shows however that it is the "normal" or "re-

gular" alcohol user who causes the biggest alcohol harm, in terms of social, economic and public health impact. Their exposure to alcohol has long-term consequences for their health and well being. It is also the case that the alcohol industry earns its biggest profits from the so-called "regular users".

The prevention paradox explains therefore, that the biggest prevention impact is achieved when alcohol policies aim at the entire population and not only at the group with abusive consumption.

3. Public Health First

Health and well being is a Human Right. Without health and well being all other goals of public policy making remain out of reach.

Therefore IOGT International reaffirms guiding principle d) of the WHO Global Alcohol Strategy that public health should be given proper deference in relation to competing interests and approaches.

Public health and community safety should be given priority in all public policy-making concerning alcohol. Public policies and interventions to prevent and reduce alcohol-related harm should be guided and formulated by public health interests and be based on clear public health goals as well as the best available evidence.

4. Harm to Others is a clear market failure and a Human Rights issue

Alcohol's Harm to Others is a Human Rights issue and a threat to the social fabric of any society. Examples for alcohol's Harm to Others are: child abuse, domestic and intimate partner violence, accidents, public damage, inequity, opportunity costs, and poverty.

Therefore IOGT International reaffirms guiding principle e) of the WHO Global Alcohol Strategy that the protection of populations at high risk of alcohol-attributable harm and those exposed to the negative effects of alcohol use by others should be an integral part of policies seeking to prevent and reduce alcohol harm.

5. Living free from alcohol is crucial for global health

More than half of the world's adult population (58%) chooses to live free from alcohol. In the most populated countries of the world the percentage of people choosing to live alcohol free is even bigger. For example, 80% of the women in India do not use alcohol.

The amount of people living free from alcohol is of crucial importance for the health and well being of societies and the global population. It is fundamental for reducing the global burden of disease, for controlling and preventing the epidemic of non-communicable disease and the epidemic of gender-based violence.

Therefore, IOGT International reaffirms guiding principle g) of the WHO Global Alcohol Strategy that children, teenagers and adults who choose not to use alcohol beverages have the right to be supported in their choices to live free from alcohol and be protected from pressures to use alcohol.

6. Principle of disinterest

The principle of disinterest means that particular profit interests have to be kept out of the alcohol trade. This can be done, for instance, by policies regulating import, production, distribution and retail of alcohol and alcohol marketing.

There is a fundamental conflict of interest at work: people's rights to live free from alcohol should be protected, and people's rights to health and well-being should be protected and promoted, but at the same time the alcohol industry has an economic interest in the opposite. The alcohol industry is obliged to maximize profits for its shareholders. Its products are harmful. These profit interests stand contrary to society's interest in improving public health, fostering societal development and building a sustainable economy and well-functioning democracy.

Due to this conflict of interest the alcohol industry has no role to play in public policy making on all levels.

7. Prevention Triangle approach - "moving the mountain"

The most effective and sustainable outcomes of policy interventions for preventing alcohol harm are achieved by the prevention triangle, where control policies are combined with mobilization efforts and education methods. Applied together these three approaches form one holistic approach tackling the alcohol problem in society and preventing alcohol related harm.

Control policies mean evidence-based, high-impact, cost-effective policy measures and interventions into the alcohol market by governments and other decision-makers. Education methods mean generating relevant research about alcohol harm in society and training of professionals, education of consumers, parents, teachers and youth and campaigns to raise awareness, challenge, motivate and raise the level of know-how concerning alcohol harm and healthy lifestyles among the broader public. Mobilization means to strive for making alcohol prevention a part of the agenda for social and political movements, link the alcohol issue to other key policy issues (Alcohol in All Policies) and involve leadership and members of civil society on all levels.

8. Commitment to independent evidence

A substantial scientific knowledge base on the impact and cost-effectiveness of strategies and interventions to prevent and reduce alcohol harm does exist and is available to policy-makers. Although much of the evidence comes from high-income countries, the results of meta-analyses and reviews provide sufficient knowledge to inform policy recommendations in terms of comparative effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of selected policy measures.

9. Prevention works

Prevention of (alcohol) harm is a human rights imperative and a fundamental task of any government. Prevention is also smart economics.

The primary objective of prevention is to help people, particularly but not exclusively young people, to avoid or delay the initiation of the use of alcohol and other drugs. The general aim of drug prevention, goes beyond that objective: it is the healthy and safe development of children and youth to be able to live up to their full potential and becoming active members of their community and society.

Therefore, IOGT International highlights and re-emphasizes the moral imperative of decision-makers to utilize prevention methods. This is also smart and sustainable economics: For every dollar spent on prevention, at least ten can be saved in future health, social and crime costs.

10. Rehabilitation for an alcohol-free life

Alcohol is a highly addictive substance. Alcohol use can lead to addiction. Addiction is an illness that affects addicts on all levels of their lives: physically, mentally,

socially and economically. The disease of addiction can be treated, which opens the possibility to most of the addicted people of a dignified life, free from alcohol, re-integrated in society and actively participating in their communities.

Therefore, IOGT International highlights and re-emphasizes the moral imperative for society to invest in treatment and rehabilitation and support addicts on their way back into society. These efforts are important for the addicts themselves but also for their environments, their closest family and relatives, colleagues and co-workers, and friends. Evidence-based treatment and rehabilitation measures can thus unfold a preventive effect, for example considering children of alcoholics.

ALCOHOL IN ALL POLICIES



Unleashing the power of alcohol policies for promoting public health, societal development, Human Rights and economic prosperity.

IOGT International stands for a comprehensive and integrated approach to alcohol policy. Only a comprehensive and integrated approach will effectively and sustainably prevent and reduce the magnitude of alcohol harm.

IOGT International therefore proposes the concept of “AiAP – Alcohol in All Policies” – to prevent and control alcohol harm on local, national, regional and global level.

- AiAP means to mainstream alcohol policy into all other relevant policy areas.
- AiAP is a strategic approach to public policy making across sectors that systematically highlights and addresses the alcohol harm implications of decisions.
- AiAP is seeking synergies, avoids harmful impacts for society, health, economy, and potentially makes policy outcomes more sustainable and high-impact.

AiAP is rooted in a Human Rights-based approach and the fact that harm caused by alcohol often violates fundamental rights.

- AiAP is founded on the understanding that addressing the implications of alcohol harm reaps benefits across many different sectors of society.

AiAP and other policy areas and sectors of public policy making Alcohol policy considerations and knowledge about alcohol harm needs to be mainstreamed in and addressed by the following sectors. All agencies, policy bodies and decision-makers dealing with these respective sectors are to take account of alcohol harm and its impact on the respective sector and policy decision at hand:

- Sustainable development and poverty eradication
- Health promotion and health system response
- Democracy and citizen participation
- Welfare and economic prosperity
- Human rights, including Child Rights, Women's Rights and the rights of indigenous people
- Trade
- Transport
- Agriculture
- Migration
- Labor market and employment opportunities

IOGT INTERNATIONAL SOLUTIONS: THREE BEST BUYS + TWO

IOGT International proposes the strategic approach of Alcohol in All Policies (AiAP) and the solutions of the formula: 3 Best Buys + 2.

The most efficient means of reducing the alcohol consumption and alcohol related harm is through the use of market regulations such to make alcohol less affordable, less available and restrict marketing practices. Examples are the use of taxation, age limits, restrictions on sales hours and points of sale, laws against driving under the influence of alcohol, and strict marketing regulations and advertising bans.

Especially for children and young people the availability of enabling, safe and attractive alcohol-free environments are crucial. Effective prevention programs, as well as treatment and rehabilitation programs for those affected by alcohol and/or other drug addictions and their families should accompany market regulations.

1. Alcohol marketing

The alcohol industry seeks to increase its sales and profits by promoting alcohol products to both existing and new target groups – mainly particularly vulnerable groups – through traditional and new media. The alcohol industry invests heavily into marketing in order to increase consumption in all demographics and portrays alcohol as positive, glamorous and risk-free.

There is clear evidence that alcohol marketing leads to higher consumption and earlier on-take of alcohol use. Alcohol related problems are linked to the aggressive marketing of alcohol, increasingly in the social media along with more traditional channels, especially targeting children and young people.

Industry self-regulation on marketing has proven to be ineffective and should be replaced by statutory regulations like a ban on alcohol marketing.

We know from the experience of tobacco control that only a comprehensive ban is likely to affect consumption and onset of use significantly. There is a strong case for the total ban of alcohol marketing, in forms of alcohol advertising and sponsorship because alcohol is no ordinary commodity.

IOGT International proposes the following goals for public health, social development and economic prosperity:

- Prevent onset of alcohol use before the legal age limit and minimize the volume of young people's alcohol use in particular but also protect societal welfare in general.
- Increase public awareness, knowledge and understanding of alcohol harm through product labeling.

IOGT International suggest the following solutions:

- Alcohol advertising and sponsorship of sports or any other cultural events should be prohibited.
- Where a total ban is not possible, restrictions on advertising volume are to be preferred over content restrictions. Its content should be limited to factual information about brand, provenance and product strength.
- Self-regulatory approaches should be replaced by government policies regulating alcohol marketing.
- Alcohol products targeting young people should be banned.
- Alcohol product packaging and labeling should not be allowed to create a misleading impression about the content of the beverage, about the effects of the alcoholic beverage and they must not appeal to minors.
- Alcohol products should be clearly marked with content labels describing, in legible type, the product's nutritional, calorie and alcohol content as well as its ingredients.
- At least 40% of every alcohol product label should be given over to an evidence-based health and safety warning (e.g. addressing among others alcohol and driving, or alcohol and pregnancy) specified by an independent regulatory body.
- An independent body should be established to regulate alcohol promotion, including product and packaging design, in the interests of public health,

community safety and social development and economic prosperity.

- Alcohol should neither be sold in multiple packages nor offered at quantity discounts.
- Alcohol products must not be promoted as contributing to wellness, health, social and sexual success and environmental sustainability.
- The alcohol industry should be required to declare their expenditure on marketing and the level of exposure of concrete demographic groups, like children and young people, women and others, to their campaigns.

2 Alcohol affordability

The higher the price, the lower the consumption of alcohol. In contrast, the alcohol industry uses pricing, for example discounting, or happy hours to entice people to buy more alcohol and increase their profits.

Children, young people and people with socio-economic disadvantages are especially sensitive to changes in price because of their very limited budgets. Evidence shows that increased alcohol taxes and prices are causing reductions in alcohol related harm.

The taxation of alcohol should therefore be high, and there should be no subsidies for alcohol production. In the long-term it is the affordability of alcohol rather than the price itself that determines demand. In many countries around the world, alcohol has become cheaper over time, due to inflation.

IOGT International proposes the following goals for public health, social development and economic prosperity:

- Reduce the affordability of alcohol in order to reduce alcohol consumption and its associated harms.
- Use alcohol taxes to fund research and the promotion of health, well being and societal development.

IOGT International suggest the following solutions:

- Non-alcoholic beverages should be cheaper than alcoholic beverages.
- Wherever alcohol is sold, attractive alcohol free drinks should be available both in quantity and quality.
- Taxation should incentivize the development of lower strength alcohol products across all kinds of alcohol and support the promotion of alcohol-free beverages.
- Taxes should be used to raise the real price of alcohol products in a way that their affordability declines over time.
- Minimum tax rates should be increased at least in line with inflation and should be proportional to the alcoholic content of all beverages that contain alcohol.
- The tax on every alcohol product should be proportionate to the volume of alcohol it contains. The rate of taxation should increase with product strength.
- Countries should have the flexibility to limit individual cross-border purchases so as to secure the impact of their tax policies.
- Countries should have the right to react flexibly by using the tax instrument to deal with specific alcoholic beverages, for example those targeting young people.
- Alcoholic products should be marked to determine their origin and follow their movement in order to tackle illegal alcohol
- All subsidies and support (financial or other) to the alcohol industry should be abolished.
- Minimum unit prices for alcoholic beverages could be a tool, together with a mechanism to regularly review and revise this price.
- All bulk purchase discounting of alcoholic beverages including “happy hours” should be prohibited.

2. Alcohol availability

The closer and the easier accessible alcohol sales are, the more alcohol will be used and thus the more alcohol harm will occur. Evidence shows, for instance, that with a decrease of outlet density violence decreases, too. Evidence also shows that decreasing the hours of serving of alcohol also reduces and prevents violence.

The alcohol industry seeks to increase its sales and profits by increasing the number of shops and bars selling alcohol and by maximizing the hours of sale.

Regulations must be put in place and enforcement must be effective and long-term. Licensing authorities must be given the powers to tackle this harm by controlling the total availability of alcohol in their jurisdiction, from all types of licensed premises.

Licensing to regulate the hours of sale and the outlet density of alcohol in shops, supermarkets and bars, pubs and restaurants serves to uphold or resurrect the distinction between normal food products and alcohol, which is not an ordinary commodity. It is also a tool for creating communities that foster healthy lifestyle choices.

IOGT International proposes the following goals for public health, social development and economic prosperity:

- Reduce alcohol use and its associated harms by restricting the total availability of alcohol within a community, municipality and society.
- Promote attractive, inclusive and save nightlife and public spaces.

IOGT International suggest the following solutions:

- Retail monopolies are the most effective ways to regulate alcohol availability and should thus be protected where in place and considered by governments drafting or updating alcohol acts.

- The import quotas of alcohol between countries should be radically decreased and they should be harmonized in regions where economies and markets are integrated.
- Governments should set maximum opening hours on bars and maximum sales hours of alcoholic beverages on retailers
- Producing and selling homemade alcoholic beverages should require a license.
- The minimum legal age limit at the age of 25 works best at protecting children and young people because the human brain develops until that age.
- There is a direct connection between age limit and the early onset of alcohol use.
It should be made illegal to sell or give alcohol to people under the legal age. This age limit should comprise both on and off sale.
- All regulations of availability should be effectively enforced, and violations should be met with sanctions such as fines or the withdrawal of licenses.
- Public health and community safety should be core objectives and statutory obligation of licensing.
- Licensing legislation should be comprehensively put in place, reviewed and enforced. Licensing authorities must be empowered to tackle alcohol-related harm by controlling the total availability of alcohol in their jurisdiction.
- Alcohol free beverages should be always more available than alcohol products.
- Municipalities and local authorities should reduce the density of outlets.

3. Alcohol free environments

Public spaces carry a crucial meaning for democracy. They are the realms of meetings and encounters, where ideas and opinions flourish, where dialogue can happen and where conflict lines of society can be effectively accommodated. To fill that role, public spaces need to be safe and inclusive. All citizens, also the marginalized ones, need to have free and equal access to the public realm, be it events of social or cultural bearing, the nightlife, the public square to hang out or leisure time activities for children and young people.

The lack of alcohol free environments, the omnipresence of alcohol marketing, alcoholic beverages and consequently alcohol harm makes the public realm unsafe. Many people are today excluded from participation in public life. The lack of alcohol free environments violates the freedom of women and girls, of many children of alcoholics and other vulnerable groups, but also the freedom of ordinary people who wish to make healthy choices. In the UK one fifth of all violent crime occurs in or near pubs and clubs and 45% of adults avoid town centers at night because of alcohol.

Alcohol free environments break the current harmful alcohol culture and challenge the current alcohol norm. They promote a change of attitudes towards alcohol and foster healthier, happier, freer lifestyle choices and as research shows they serve to prevent and reduce demand for alcohol and other drugs.

All children and young people have the right to grow up free from alcohol and alcohol harm. It means that children and youth should be able to enjoy childhood and adolescence in environments protected from the negative consequences of alcohol use and from the promotion of alcoholic beverages. It is these environments that shelter, empower and enable children and youth to find their place in society, realize who they choose to be, pursue their dreams and live up to their full potential.

IOGT International proposes the following goals for public health, social development and economic prosperity:

- Improve social inclusion and opportunities for all citizens, especially children and young people to get engaged. Increase the safety of and freedom in public spaces, and thus the attractiveness of communities, their nightlife and public life in general.
- Prevent and reduce alcohol-related crime and violence, especially violent crime and gender-based violence.

IOGT International suggests the following solutions:

- Alcohol free leisure time activities should be the norm and should be available for all children and young people.
- Youth organizations and other youth activities should be alcohol free and community-based prevention activities should be supported.
- Leisure time activities are offered throughout the year especially during holidays, so that children of alcoholics always have alternatives of safe environments to turn to.
- All activities arranged by schools should be alcohol free.
- Municipalities and communities should give support to business models that seek to promote alcohol free drinks, alcohol free bars and restaurants, alcohol free leisure time facilities.
- Every municipality should actively increase the density of alcohol free places to promote a flourishing, inclusive and safe nightlife, parties and meeting places for all.
- Every venue applying for the right to sell alcohol should be asked to prove:
 - a) That bar tenders have know-how about alcohol free drinks;
 - b) That the menu contains an equal amount of attractive alcohol free drinks; and
 - c) That alcohol free drinks are cheaper than alcoholic beverages.

- Public spaces should be free from commercial communication of the alcohol industry.
- Political representation, no matter whether by professional or volunteer decision-makers, no matter whether on local, national, regional or global level, should be alcohol free.

3. Early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation

Early intervention, treatment and rehabilitation are important to help the individual with alcohol problems, as well as others close to the individual who are also suffering from the effects of alcohol abuse and addiction. Addiction is an illness affecting the addict and the people around him/ her. The disease of addiction can be treated and rehabilitated. And treatment has to be given free, like treatment for diabetes or other diseases.

Health and social care professionals have a vital role to play in helping people to solve the problems caused by alcohol use. And so do civil society organizations – in terms of preventing the onset of illness and negative effects on others than the alcohol user, as well as providing treatment and ensuring rehabilitation and re-integration in the social fabric of communities and society.

It is important both from a moral and a public health perspective that General Practitioners use effective early intervention methods and that societies provide effective and humane treatment opportunities and support for the rehabilitation and re-integration process. There is reliable evidence of the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of early identification and brief intervention. However, opportunities are all too often missed to identify and treat alcohol dependence as early as possible and to provide help and support to children, spouses and families around the alcohol addict. Improvements are needed in both identification, for example of children of alcoholics, as well as treatment of alcohol addicts and their families in order to maximize public health gains.

IOGT International proposes the following goals for public health, social development and economic prosperity:

- To offer help for addicted people in an early stage in order to improve chances for full recovery and rehabilitation as well as to minimize harms and consequences of alcohol addiction to the individual, family and friends, the workplace, the community and society at large.
- The most humane goal is to achieve a life free from alcohol harm. Or: The most humane goal is to achieve a life free from alcohol and other drugs.

IOGT International suggest the following solutions:

- Governments should provide free and affordable treatment to people addicted to alcohol and other drugs.
- Treatment programs should include special efforts to enable the people to work again and be reintegrated into social life.
- The children and families of people suffering from addiction should receive the necessary help and support.
- All health and social care professionals should be trained to routinely provide early identification and brief alcohol advice to their clients.
- People who need intensive interventions should be routinely referred to specialized alcohol services for comprehensive assessment and appropriate treatment. Cooperation between civil society organizations and the professionals is crucial for sustainable outcomes.
- Greater investment is needed in specialist community-based alcohol services to meet current and future alcohol treatment needs.



- Every alcoholic has the right to easily find and access facilities that provide help, specialists, and multi-disciplinary alcohol care teams in order to meet the alcohol-related needs of those attending the hospital and preventing relapses.
- Practices of mutual help, as implemented by IOGT International Member
- Organizations, should be supported on local and national levels, where these organizations are working.

I) IOGT International's Narcotic Drugs Policy

On the following pages you can find the Board proposal of IOGT International's Narcotic Drugs Policy

IOGT International Narcotic Drugs Policy

Prevention, Rehabilitation, Child Rights



VISION

Our vision is a life for all human beings free to live up to their fullest potential, and free from harm caused by alcohol and other drugs. It's a world of peace, democracy and justice where free and healthy citizens actively contribute in all levels of society.

INTRODUCTION

This narcotic drug policy is evidence-based and rooted in the first hand experiences and know-how that IOGT International and its members have acquired from working with all aspects of narcotic drugs-related harm.

The IOGT International Narcotic Drug Policy outlines how IOGT International

- Views basic principles and definitions concerning the issue of narcotic drugs,
- Describes the harm caused by narcotic drugs,
- Addresses the consequences of illegal markets spreading narcotic drugs and the actors profiting from them, and finally
- What IOGT International proposes as solutions

PURPOSE OF THE IOGT INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC DRUG POLICY

The purpose of this document is to inform about IOGT International's position and to empower IOGT International Member Organisations to engage in narcotic drug policy debate.

TO THE POINT – FIVE BASIC PRINCIPLES IOGT INTERNATIONAL FOLLOWS

- Narcotic drugs are illegal for good reason and they should remain illegal.
- The objective is to prevent and reduce the use of narcotics drugs by prevention and tackling demand and supply.

- The level of negative social, economic and health consequences, including loss of productivity, disease and accidents, as well as political and security threats correspond to the level of narcotic drug use in any given society.
- Drug addiction is neither only a health problem nor is it exclusively a criminal justice problem.
- Any human being addicted to narcotic drugs is entitled to a dignified life. Any narcotic drug addict should be treated with respect by society and the health care system. Treatment and rehabilitation measures should always be based on law and should always be in accordance with human rights.

Basic Definitions – three crucial terms

1. Narcotic Drugs

The term Narcotic Drugs has varied usage. In medicine, it refers to any substance with the potential to prevent or cure disease or enhance physical or mental welfare. In pharmacology it refers to any chemical agent that alters the biochemical, physiological processes of tissues or organisms. Hence, a drug is a substance that is, or could be, listed in a pharmacopoeia. In common usage, the term often refers specifically to psychoactive drugs, and often, even more specifically, to illicit drugs, of which there is nonmedical use in addition to any medical use.

2. Psychotropic drugs

The term for a substance that has the capacity to produce a state of dependence, central nervous system stimulation and/ or depression, resulting in hallucinations or disturbances in motor function and/ or cognitive functions and/ or behaviour, perception and mood.

3. New Psychoactive substance (NPS)

NPS are substances of abuse, either in a pure form or a preparation, that are not controlled by international drug conventions, but which may pose a public health threat. In this context, the term "new" does not necessarily refer to new inventions but to substances that have newly become available in specific markets. In general, NPS is an umbrella term for unregulated (new) psychoactive substances or products intended to mimic the effects of controlled drugs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HARM CAUSED BY NARCOTIC DRUGS – FOUR TYPES OF HARM

The consumption of any Narcotic Drug in a nonmedical setting can harm health and social life. Furthermore, an entire black market exists around the production, distribution and consumption of such products, which forms the bedrock of finance for many organized crime groups. The pervasive presence of so-called "legal highs" is also a challenge for policy makers worldwide due to the difficulty of regulators to keep track of chemical developments of new synthetic psychoactive substances.

IOGT International's special concern is for the wellbeing and development of children and young people. Therefore psychoactive substances are seen as a major obstacle and threat.

1. Harm to public health and individual well-being

Narcotic drugs harm humans physically and psychologically, leading to dependence, organ diseases, depression and other mental disorders. Even the most common narcotic drug, cannabis, can carry a detrimental effect on the development of the brain, especially when used during adolescence.

2. Social harm

Narcotic drug use causes problems to the users themselves. And it causes harm to the family, friends, colleagues, employers, and the wider community, who depend on the individual to fulfil their social and legal obligations as members of the community. Social harm is therefore a burden on society at large. The dimension of harms to others caused by narcotic drug use demands to consider that health and social harm overlap and often heighten one another.

Narcotic drugs can change a person's character and interfere with them being an active member in the community and in society. Continuous use of narcotic drugs hinders the individual's ability to partake in family life, build and maintain friendships, fulfil work obligations and participate in the social fabric of society. In the long run, this leads to social isolation.

While the user often has to cope with major personal difficulties, these personal struggles also affect family, friends, colleagues

Narcotic drugs exacerbate and perpetuate poverty, fuelling criminality, corruption and violence and thus draining communities' resilience and the precious resources of society at large.

Social harm caused by narcotic drugs consists thus of a collective dimension and an individual one, a short-term dimension and a long-term one. All four dimensions interplay and cause the magnitude of narcotic drugs' social harm.

3. Harm to economic sustainability and prosperity

The social harm caused by narcotic drugs, their harm to the individual's health and well being, and to public and global health, all create a burden on the economy of any society.

Narcotic drugs drain the financial resources of the society as well as the individual. This includes the health of the individual user as well as those who are nearby. Furthermore, property damage, crime, violence and absenteeism at work causing productivity losses are all aspects of harm to economic sustainability and prosperity.

Considering especially impacts such as a low quality of life, depression or suffering, it is a reason to intensify prevention and early care in order to reduce the economic costs.

4. Narcotic Drugs – a Human Rights issue

Narcotic drugs are a Human Rights issue. They are especially a Child Rights and Indigenous People's rights issue. Narcotic drugs expose children to unhealthy environments, neglect and abuse, higher risks for early onset of use of alcohol and other drugs and violate their fundamental right to grow up safely and free from alcohol and other drugs.

Narcotic drugs fuel terrorism, organised crime, violence and human trafficking. The production of narcotic drugs often goes hand-in-hand with conflicts and civil wars. Narcotic drugs also jeopardize the sustainability of communities and entire societies.

ILLEGAL DRUG MARKETS AND ACTORS PROFITING FROM NARCOTIC DRUGS – MERCHANTS OF POVERTY, WAR AND DISEASE

The actors within the illegal drug market affect society in complex ways. Actors profiting from narcotic drugs engage in dirty business. The production and export of narcotic drugs is one of the world's biggest (illegal) industries. There is a clear link between international organised crime and the trade in narcotic drugs.

The narcotic drugs industry prolongs civil wars and conflicts and works to destabilise fragile governments. Narcotic drugs are usually produced in lawless, chaotic areas remote from government control. War and conflicts often create areas where

narcotic drugs can be produced. Money from the narcotic drugs industry is often invested in weapons, trafficking, money laundering and corruption.

IOGT INTERNATIONAL SOLUTIONS – FIVE COMPONENTS TOWARDS A DRUG-FREE WORLD

1. Legislative / political aspect

Law enforcement plays an integral role in narcotic drug use prevention by protecting public safety, reducing the availability of narcotic drugs and discouraging narcotic drug use in the population.

The harms caused by use of narcotic drugs are public health, social justice, criminal justice and economic issues all at once. Therefore narcotic drugs harm should be politically addressed in a comprehensive way, in line with the UN conventions.

The use of imprisonment for narcotic drug-related offenses should be reduced and proportionate to the offense.

It is crucial to find effective and dignified alternatives to incarceration. Alternative sanctions that foster abstinence and a life free from narcotic drugs should obtain political priority.

Political leadership should ensure that the criminal justice system is a powerful engine of rehabilitation and social re-integration, instead of being an obstacle to rehabilitation and social re-integration. Alternative sanctions should empower people to become drug-free, crime-free and active members of society.

2. Present legal system

The present system of worldwide narcotic drug control is based on three international conventions:

- The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the 1972 Protocol,
- The 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and
- The 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

By 14 March 2008, 183 states were Parties to these three Conventions. Article 33 in the Convention on the Rights of the Child states the obligation for states “to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances”.

3. Prevention is about the healthy and safe development of children and building a good society

The primary objective of IOGT International’s narcotic drug prevention is to help people, particularly but not exclusively children and young people, to avoid the use of narcotic drugs, or, if they have started already, to pave ways into rehabilitation, social re-integration and a life free from narcotic drugs.

The general aim of IOGT International’s narcotic drug prevention, however, is much broader: it is the healthy and safe development of children and youth to live up their full potential and to be able to become active and contributing members of their community and society. Effective drug prevention contributes significantly to the positive engagement of children, youth and adults with their families, schools, workplace and community.

While prevention measures undertaken by civil society, social services and law enforcement agencies do cost taxpayer money and their effects are sometimes difficult to “prove” in the short-term, focusing prevention on children and young people saves costs in the long-term. For example, in the case of alcohol the likelihood of developing an addiction is fourfold when a person starts using it before the age of 15.

IOGT International considers it a basic Human Rights that children and young people grow up free from alcohol and other drugs and thus achieve their greatest potential. Therefore IOGT International advocates for more prevention-focused

policy, which promotes the creation of more alcohol and other drug free environments for young people.

This means that the use of narcotic drugs should not merely be considered from a legal perspective, but as well in light of public health and wellbeing.

4. Treatment and rehabilitation

Treatment and rehabilitation is the best way for individuals who have developed narcotic drug-related problems to minimize their risk of further consequences and give them a fair chance at returning to a dignified life within society.

Community-based rehabilitation fellowships provide important opportunities for mutual help. However, treatment systems must provide a wide range of effective services to assist people who use drugs in their efforts to recover.

Low threshold services are needed to start interventions. Treatment and rehabilitation services should be easily available to narcotic drug users and should empower people to become drug-free, crime-free and active members of society.

5. International cooperation – the role of civil society

Tackling the world’s narcotic drug problem requires strong international collaboration. The current international narcotic drug control treaties establish an international framework to combat narcotic drug-related harm by reducing both supply and demand.

However, more can be done to reduce any unintended consequences of the current regulatory regime and to ensure access to vital medical treatment and medications.

IOGT International also believes that further international collaboration is needed to address the problems arising from the criminal narcotic drug markets, e.g. combating money laundering, corruption and international organized crime.

n) Plan of Action

On the following pages you can find the Board proposal of IOGT International's Plan of Action 2015 - 2018

IOGT International Plan of Action 2015 - 2018

LIFE SET FREE TOGETHER



VISION

Our vision is a life for all human beings free to live up to their fullest potential, and free from harm caused by alcohol and other drugs. It's a world of peace, democracy and justice where free and healthy citizens actively contribute in all levels of society.

This vision rests on principles which have been guiding our work for more than 160 years, and which in modern terms are: justice, democracy, diversity, freedom and human potential.

This Plan of Action reflects the ideas, hopes and dreams of the members of IOGT International for what we – together – can achieve in the forthcoming period. It's a Plan of Action structured into five strategic areas for IOGT International: Organization, Advocacy, Rehabilitation, Human Rights Promotion and Identity and Brand Narration. It is this Plan of Action that determines the direction IOGT International will go in the new mandate period 2015 – 2018, setting the framework for the International Board.

While The International Board is elected to implement the Plan of Action and carries the responsibility for achieving the goals, we can only be successful together. Life Set Free can only be achieved together, in close cooperation with the Member Organizations that give IOGT International its Plan of Action.

Where is this Plan of Action taking us and where will we stand in 2018?

In 2018 we'll be members of an IOGT International characterized by an environment and spirit in all its activities and events that make every person feel welcome and comfortable, safe and free. We are an organization that is open to and takes special care of vulnerable people from precarious conditions. We are members of an IOGT that raises awareness and protects the interests of children of alcoholics, women, young people, vulnerable minority groups and populations in the developing world so that all can find opportunities to thrive in safe and enabling environments free from the harms caused by alcohol and other drugs.

In 2018 we are members of an IOGT, which is an advocator of political significance and an actor to count on; an IOGT that is a goal-oriented and heart-driven expert for policies on alcohol and other drugs. Our political work is streamlined, value-based, and innovative. In 2018 we are members of an IOGT that positively moves the political debates forward. Moreover, IOGT International has a broad and well-anchored grass-roots movement effectively tying together advocacy on all levels.

In 2018 we'll be members of an IOGT that effectively and compassionately changes an outdated and hazardous alcohol norm, an IOGT protecting the rights of all those people, especially children and youth, who choose to live free from alcohol and other drugs. We are also member in an IOGT where more and more members are empowered to spread our message, speak up for our lifestyle – the lifestyle of the 21st century – so that we grow as a movement and more people around the world get the opportunity to join us.

In 2018 we are members of an IOGT that takes responsibility beyond borders of nations, religions, convictions, inclinations. We're members of an IOGT that promotes solidarity and empathy for all people, especially vulnerable ones and that ensures equality of opportunity in education and mobility for all. Moreover, we are members of an IOGT where women are truly equal, democracy is vibrant and diversity the engine of innovation.

Here comes the Plan of Action that will bring us there. It is a Plan of Action for all of us because IOGT International is for all of us. It is a plan that symbolizes the spirit and strength, and the dreams and dedication of our global movement to achieve a life set free together.

1. ORGANIZATION

IOGT International is the global umbrella of temperance organizations from around the world. Our purpose is to form a movement with a bright future, and to assist, support and share the vast know-how between and among our member organizations. Strong and numerous youth organizations among the membership are indispensable.

THREE ORGANIZATIONAL TASKS:

- a) IOGT International's organizational task is to ensure a thriving, innovative movement of heart-driven temperance organizations from around the world where anyone is free and enabled to live up to their full potential, grow as a person and contribute meaningfully.
- b) IOGT International's organizational task is furthermore to ensure that all member organizations benefit from each other's competences, experiences and best practices.
- c) Finally it is IOGT International's organizational task to make sure that the global temperance movement is financially healthy and sustainable.

1.1 IOGT International is a financially healthy and sustainable organization with thriving member organizations

- IOGT International establishes 5 partnerships among the business world
- IOGT International regularly secures external funding
- IOGT International promotes women systematically and achieves gender equality concerning IOGT responsibilities
- IOGT International creates 5 platforms and fora for its member organizations to meet
- IOGT International educates 1000 members in questions that correspond to our core values
- IOGT International provides 6 common, global projects for all member organizations to join and run in their respective communities

1.2 IOGT International conducts meaningful and effective extension work and engages in collaborative external relations

- IOGT International has 15 new member organizations
- IOGT International is represented with member organizations on all continents
- IOGT International supports Active – sobriety, friendship and peace in jointly identified areas and closely cooperates with Active to establish and strengthen other youth temperance networks around the world
- IOGT International establishes one long-term, sustainable collaboration with other Civil Society Organizations on each continent
- IOGT International assists at least 5 of its member organizations on each continent in sustaining and establishing collaborative external relations
- IOGT International provides an attractive engagement portal for individuals who want to join but cannot do so via a member organization

2. ADVOCACY

IOGT International's advocacy work is conducted in accordance with our core value and the proud history of achievements all around the world. We are global leaders in policies preventing and reducing harm caused by alcohol and other drugs. The ambition with our advocacy is to be a highly credible, reliable, and independent interlocutor in order to affect change.

FOUR ADVOCACY TASKS – THE 4 ES:

- a) **Enlighten people:** to independently offer insight and understanding to people around the world about the freedom, attractiveness and opportunities of a life-style free from alcohol and other drugs.
- b) **Empower Members and partners:** to provide Member Organizations and cooperation partners with tools, know-how and resources and endow them with legitimacy and credibility for being influential change makers in alcohol policy
- c) **Enable decision-makers:** to equip decision-makers as key interlocutor with evidence, human stories, technical know-how and political capital for increasing ability, means and political will to stand up against the alcohol industry and to enact high-impact alcohol policy measures
- d) **Engender policy development:** as global advocator to initiate, support and ultimately give rise to rights-based, evidence-informed, high-impact and comprehensive alcohol policy measures

2.1 IOGT International provides expertise and is a reliable, credible and influential interlocutor for decision-makers and opinion-leaders on the highest levels and an effective agenda-setter in all relevant policy questions

- IOGT International establishes and sustains close ties with a relevant number of governments and legislatures in strategic countries (USA, India, China, Brazil, South Africa, Thailand) and regions (EU, ASEAN, EAC)

- IOGT International is able to offer a comprehensive Legislators' Toolbox for creating, facilitating and implementing alcohol policies in any country or region
- IOGT International is a reliable and regular interlocutor within the UN system and a strong voice influencing relevant UN policy processes and has WHO consultative status
- IOGT International arranges 10 events in association to UN events
- IOGT International collaborates with two academic institutions to promote the concept of AiAP and produces four scientific papers
- IOGT International provides four consultancy services to other actors, including from other sectors

2.2 IOGT International assists and supports its member organizations to run advocacy campaigns in their regions, countries and/ or communities and fosters common advocacy initiatives on global level together with members

- IOGT International builds the capacity of 50 members to be high-level IOGT Global Voices in different policy sectors and regions
- IOGT International empowers its members to join national and regional alcohol policy alliances
- IOGT International has a sustainable mechanism and infrastructure for mobilizing member organizations in advocacy campaigns
- IOGT International provides and enables members' engagement in global policy processes

3. REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL WORK

IOGT International and our member organizations create and provide environments free from alcohol and other drugs so that all human beings can feel safe and included. Our environments help to support children of alcoholics and addicts, no matter the background and age, themselves. They provide the best conditions for rehabilitation and re-integration of the individual harmed by alcohol and other drugs back into the community and a meaningful, free life. IOGT International's approach to rehabilitation and social work is holistic in order to protect and help not only the alcoholic him/herself but also the people around (Harm to others).

Together with our prevention work, this rehabilitation and social work forms the most comprehensive approach to preventing and reducing harm caused by alcohol and other drugs.

THREE SOCIAL WORK TASKS:

- a) Rehabilitation and Social Work has the task to ensure that all human beings harmed in one way or another by alcohol and other drugs, get the best support and help possible in order to be able to live free from alcohol and other drugs and find the way back into meaningful engagement with their communities.
- b) It also means to ensure that everybody feels welcome and finds a place to be human, to find help to help themselves.
- c) It also means that IOGT International advocates for broad understanding of the importance and effectiveness of mutual help and encourages the implementation of family based rehabilitation programmes.

3.1 IOGT International's Rehabilitation and social work is well known and highly respected.

- IOGT International organizes 4 (regional) conferences on the topic for exchanging best-practices, latest evidence and generating innovative approaches
- IOGT International produce and effectively disseminates manuals for best practice rehabilitation programmes
- IOGT International develops a campaign to collect and share stories of its members on how alcohol and other drugs (addictions) has impacted their lives (and how they recovered from it)
- IOGT International raises awareness about the predicament of children of alcoholics and women who are victims of alcohol-related violence

3.2 IOGT International develops a comprehensive rehabilitation philosophy, which integrates prevention and rehabilitation.

- IOGT International develops rehabilitation work tailor-made for children of alcoholics and women victims of alcohol-related violence
- IOGT International mobilizes (member) organizations for mutual help
- Three IOGT International member organizations have started social enterprises

4. HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION

Evidence shows that alcohol and other drugs are Human Rights issues, affecting Child Rights, Women's Rights, the rights of Indigenous People, and because of the Harm to Others often even the economic, cultural and social rights of ordinary people. All IOGT International activities are informed by the conviction that all human beings are free, equal, endowed with dignity and inalienable rights. IOGT International's work therefore ultimately seeks to promote Human Rights and human dignity.

THE THREE HUMAN RIGHTS PROMOTION TASKS:

- a) Poverty, ill health and under-development are the world's largest obstacles to the enjoyment of Human Rights. That's why the global community designed the Millennium Development Goals. Five out of eight MDGs are clearly alcohol-related. Therefore IOGT International's Human Rights promotion task is to popularize the concept and understanding of alcohol as obstacle to development (AOD).
- b) It is IOGT International's task to promote and defend the right of all children to grow up free from alcohol and other drugs.
- c) And it is IOGT International's task to promote and defend the right of all human beings to choose a lifestyle free from alcohol and other drugs and to not be subjected to de-humanizing and manipulative commercial communication by the global alcohol industry.

4.1 IOGT International effectively monitors, reveals and counters the Human Rights violations by the alcohol industry.

- IOGT International raises awareness about the effects of the alcohol industry's marketing practices

- IOGT International and its members gather on monthly basis examples of the practices of the alcohol industry all around the world and establishes an effective way of communicating the results
- IOGT International conducts a global campaign together with our members to reveal and counter the alcohol industry
- IOGT International has close collaborations with two other industry watchdogs

4.2 IOGT International has an innovative and participatory campaign to promote Human Rights and development, especially the rights of the most vulnerable ones.

- IOGT International mainstreams the concept of AOD into the global health and/or development work of two well-known and respected organizations
- IOGT International supports 3 development agencies in their work with child rights and street children
- IOGT International supports 3 development agencies in their work for gender-equality, women empowerment and development
- IOGT International is a clearing house of information and good practices on addressing AOD
- IOGT International has a library of material to communicate and popularize the different aspects of alcohol being an obstacle to development and a Human Rights issue
 - Alcohol & achievement of MDGs
 - Alcohol in the Post-2015 agenda
 - Alcohol & gender-based violence
 - Alcohol & poverty
 - Alcohol & human rights
 - Alcohol & social determinants of health
 - Alcohol & economy (family, community, country etc.)
 - Alcohol & childhood
 - Alcohol & water, food security

5. IDENTITY AND BRAND NARRATION – THE STORY OF IOGT INTERNATIONAL

Our guiding principles are more than 160 years old. They give us a strong identity rooted in a proud history of service to humanity. But IOGT International also needs a face, a narrative and brand that fit into the 21st century and that allow us to remain a highly relevant and well-respected actor on the global scene.

IOGT International is an independent and heart-driven civil society organization working from evidence-based facts. We are a unique and superior worldwide network of highly respected and recognized experts. IOGT International is an organization with a profound from-bottom-up multicultural understanding.

TWO TASKS OF IDENTITY AND BRAND NARRATION – AN INTERNAL AND AN EXTERNAL DIMENSION:

a) Identity stands for the internal dimension. It is the task of the identity narration to engage in dialogue with IOGT International Member Organizations about who we are today, how we want to be perceived and how we have to talk about ourselves in order to create that impression about us. But moreover it is about inspiring one another with the great work we do and to unite around the IOGT values as one global movement.

b) Brand stands for the external dimension. It is the task of brand narration to promote IOGT International for what we stand for, our values, views and vision, the members that make us and drive us, our success stories and achievements as well as our expertise and know-how.

5.1 All members identify with IOGT International, know what IOGT today means and stands for, feel proud and comfortable in promoting it and in recruiting new members and are empowered to be role models in their communities for the IOGT way of living.

- IOGT International has a Brand Book for internal use and conducts four workshops with members in order to train them to see and communicate the big picture
- IOGT International uses modern technology to hold regular meetings with all member organizations and foster two-way dialogue
- Members of the International Board and Office visit ¼ of IOGT International's member organizations
- IOGT arranges 3 conferences about the topic of “Sober life” and communicates effectively examples of Magic Drink and celebrity role models living free from alcohol and other drugs
- All MOs have websites and IOGT International has trained 1/3 of its members in communication skills
- IOGT International has in place an Internal communications strategy: It is easy, entertaining and rewarding for all members to follow IOGT International's communication and the local IOGT members understand the resources and strengths of IOGT International and the benefits of being member

5.2 Decision-makers and opinion-leaders worldwide and on all levels are committed to cooperate with IOGT International as the global leader with high credibility in alcohol policy advocacy. IOGT International is well respected for its capacity to find innovative solutions to complex problems.

- IOGT International has a coherent, attractive visual identity in all communication channels and for all activities
- IOGT International has an effective mechanism for telling the success stories of the member organizations
- IOGT International runs a vibrant and diverse blog portal of heart-driven Global Voices who are highly knowledgeable
- IOGT International has in place an external communication strategy combining the need to find a narrative for the attractiveness of a sober life as well as outlining strategies to build a credible brand among decision-makers and opinion-leaders.

o) Membership fees

The Board of IOGT International proposes the Congress to keep membership fees as follows:

High income: OECD

€ 1,80 /member or € 100 for organisations with less than 100 members

Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Israel, Japan, Korea, Rep., Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States

High income: nonOECD

€ 1,00 /member or € 60 for organisations with less than 100 members

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, The Bahrain, Barbados, Bermuda, Brunei Darussalam, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Croatia, Curaçao, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Faeroe Islands, French Polynesia, Greenland, Guam, Hong Kong SAR, China, Isle of Man, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Macao SAR, China, Malta, Monaco, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Oman, Puerto Rico, Qatar, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sint Maarten, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Martin, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Virgin Islands (U.S.)

Upper-middle-income: € 50/org

Angola, Albania, Algeria, American Samoa, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Grenada, Hungary, Iran, Islamic Rep. , Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, FYR, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, Palau, Panama, Peru, Romania, Serbia, Seychelles, South Africa, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Venezuela, RB

Lower-middle-income € 25/org

Armenia, Bhutan, Bolivia, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Congo, Rep., Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Arab Rep., El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Indonesia, India, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Mauritania, Micronesia, Fed. Sts., Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen, Rep., Zambia

Low-income: € 25/org

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, The Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kenya, Korea, Dem Rep., Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe

q) Budgets - alt.1

	Budget 2015	Budget 2016	Budget 2017	Budget 2018
INCOME	185 000	300 000	305 000	310 000
Membership fees	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000
Membership fee from Active	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Donations	60 000	170 000	170 000	170 000
Grant from Millenium Fund	0	0	0	60 000
Currancy gain				
Others (Fundraising)	25000	30 000	35 000	40 000
EXPENDITURES	216 500	291 500	287 500	310 500
Management and administration	90 000	100 000	100 000	100 000
Meetings	15 000	35 000	26 000	54 000
International youth work	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
Alcohol policy	22 000	25 000	45 000	35 000
Narcotic Drugs Policy	15 000	20 000	10 000	10 000
Rehab work	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Other travel	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500
Representation	12 000	14 000	14 000	14 000
Extension work	5 000	20 000	25 000	25 000
Publication / Information	30 000	30 000	30 000	35 000
Interest	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
Currency loss				
Difference	- 30 000	10 000	19 000	1 000

q) Budgets - alt.2

	Budget 2015	Budget 2016	Budget 2017	Budget 2018
INCOME	185 000	200 000	205 000	280 000
Membership fees	90 000	90 000	90 000	90 000
Membership fee from Active	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Donations	60 000	70 000	70 000	80 000
Grant from Millenium Fund	0	0	0	60 000
Currancy gain				
Others (Fundraising)	25 000	30 000	35 000	40 000
EXPENDITURES	204 500	217 500	216 500	237 500
Management and administration	85 000	85 000	85 000	85 000
Meetings	15 000	21 000	17 000	45 000
International youth work	15 000	15 000	15 000	15 000
Alcohol policy	22 000	15 000	22 000	15 000
Narcotic Drugs Policy	8 000	10 000	8 000	8 000
Rehab work	10 000	10 000	10 000	10 000
Other travel	2 500	2 500	2 500	2 500
Representation	12 000	14 000	14 000	14 000
Extension work	5 000	5 000	5 000	5 000
Publication / Information	30 000	30 000	30 000	30 000
Interest	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500
Currency loss				
Difference	- 18 000	- 16 000	- 10 000	44 000

Open Letter to European Commissioner Karel De Gucht
"Trade Commissioner and Alcohol Industry – time to re-evaluate the relation"
9 July 2014

Press release World Drug Day 2014
"It all starts with drug-free childhood"
26 June 2014

Press Release International Women's Day 2014
"Together for women and girls"
08 March 2014



Open Letter to President Barack Obama
"The notorious comparison of alcohol and marijuana, and the most important aspect that is conspicuously absent"
29 January, 2014

Press Release
"Enemies Of Human Rights Are Gearing Up"
10 December 2013, Human Rights Day

Joint Press Release Global Coalition on International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
"Women and Girls Suffer Alcohol-Related Violence. Global Coalition Calls for Action on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women"
25 November 2013,
IOGT International, W.A.C.A.T., EAAPA, ITYF, Alcohol Justice, FOKUS – Forum for Women and Development, Active – sobriety, friendship and peace

Press release in support: Southern African Alcohol Policy Alliance "International Day for the Elimination of Violence against women:
"Addressing the impact of alcohol-related gender-based violence"

Open Letter by NGO Coalition to the US Congress opposing to TPP Fast-Track in the USA
"We request that you oppose any legislation that would renew fast-track or trade promotion authority. Agreements such as the TPP require transparency and input from all affected stakeholders, and a fast-track process would not permit Congress to provide that essential feedback ..."
23 October 2013

Joint Press Release
"Alcohol A Major Obstacle To Economic And Societal Development in Africa – But Will East African Community Respond Properly?"
28 March 2013,
EAAPA, RADAPA and IOGT International on the occasion of the 4th annual EAC Health and Scientific Conference 27th – 29th March, in Kigali, Rwanda

Oral Statement on the occasion of CSW57 with endorsement of decision-makers
IOGT International statement at 57th Session of UN Commission on the Status of Women
 15 March 2013

Joint Press Release
"Giving Childhood A Chance. The Children of Alcoholics Week Is Coming To An End - High Time For Decision-Makers To Wake Up"
 15 February 2013
 NACOA UK, Active – sobriety, friendship and peace, Stop Drink Network, IDYDC on occasion of Children of Alcoholics Week

Open Letter to European Commissioner for Health and Consumer Policy Mr. Tonio Borg
 6 February 2013

Joint Press Release
"Alcohol Causes Cancer Yet Many Still Believe It Is Healthy. Four Facts You Need To Know"
 4 February 2013,
 Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) and IOGT International on World Cancer Day

Press Release
"It Is About Much More Than Awareness"
 25 November 2012,
 International Day For the Elimination of Violence Against Women

Press Release
"The Overlooked Obstacles For Achieving the Millennium Development Goals"
 17 October 2012, International Day of Eradication of Poverty

Press Release
"Let Your Lifestyle Set You Free"
 24 September 2012, EACA3 Conference

Press Release
"Keeping The Momentum Alive For Saving Lives"
 20 September 2012

Press Release
"Giving Childhood a Chance"
 1 June 2012, International Children's Day

Press Release
"Fifa's Total Disregard 4 Democracy & Well-Being"
 6 March 2012

Press Release
"Fifa for violence"
 21 January 2012

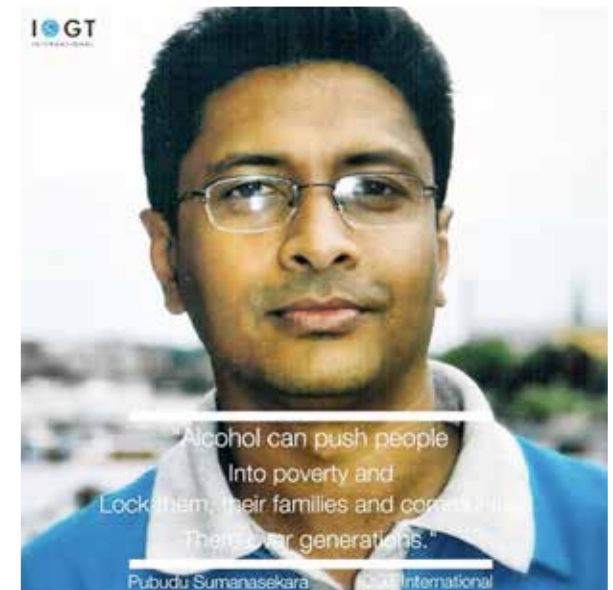
Press Release
"Human Rights day"
 10 December 2011

Press Release
"Poverty day"
 17 October 2011

Press Release
"World Drug day"
 26 June 2011

Press Release
"Cheers to the family"
 15 May 2011

Press Release
"Mental Health and NCDs"
 5 May 2011



ANNEX Consultation contributions

“Towards a Stronger European Response to Drugs”, European Commission
January, 2012

“Options for Strengthening and Facilitating Multisectoral Action for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases through Partnership”, WHO
03 April, 2012

“Monitoring Framework and Targets for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases”
16 April, 2012

“Global Action Plan 2013 – 2020 for Prevention and Control of NCDs”, WHO
07 September, 2012

“Comprehensive Global Monitoring Framework Including Indicators and Set of Voluntary Global Targets for the Prevention and Control of NCDs”, WHO
16 October, 2012

“Revised Draft Global Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2013-2020”, WHO
10 March, 2013

“Consultation Swedish Chamber of Commerce on EU-Thailand Free Trade Agreement Negotiations”
15 March, 2013

“Updated Revised Draft Global Action Plan for Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases 2013-2020”, WHO
29 March, 2013

“Proposed Transatlantic Trade and Investment Agreement”, US government
10 May 2013

“First WHO Discussion Paper (Version dated July 23, 2013) Draft Terms of Reference for a Global Coordination Mechanism for the Prevention and Control of NCDs”,
30 October, 2013

“Online public consultation on investment protection and investor-to-state dispute settlement (ISDS) in the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership Agreement (TTIP)”, European Commission
13 July, 2014

