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European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

European Drug Report 2014

Alexis GOOSDEEL

Ljubljana, 31 March 2015
Governmental Commission on Drugs Slovenia

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European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction



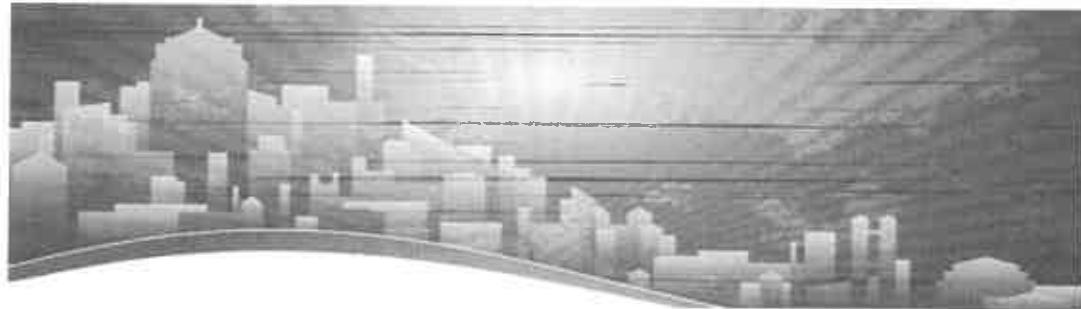
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A graphic for the European Drug Report Package 2014. It features four main sections: 'Trends and developments' (with a world map icon), 'Data and statistics' (with a bar chart icon), 'Country overviews and perspectives' (with a person icon), and 'Developments providing a top-level analysis of key trends and developments (print and online)' (with a line graph icon). Below these is a summary box stating 'A set of interlinked elements allowing full access to the available data and analysis on the drug problem in Europe'. At the bottom is a banner reading 'EUROPEAN DRUG REPORT PACKAGE 2014'.

European Drug Report (EDR) package

Conclusions

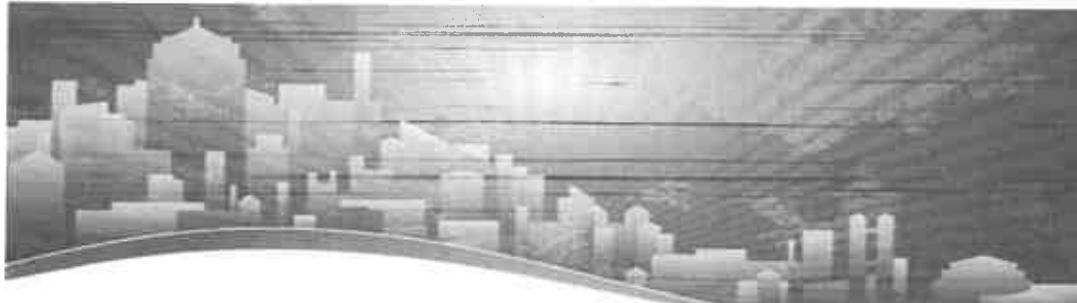
- Increasingly complex market — with old/new drug divide becoming less relevant
- Polydrug use the norm — boundaries blurred between illicit substances, NPS, medicines, alcohol
- Policies and responses that target a single substance, losing their traction
- Understanding these new patterns key for public health



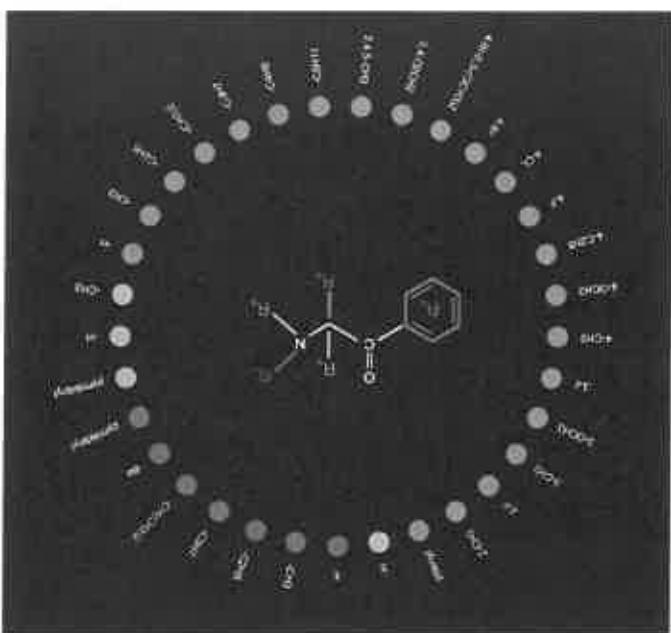
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The European drug policy landscape in 2014

- Stagnation and decline in EU heroin and cocaine indicators, but replacement substances cause concern
- Synthetic drugs including NPS — an active and multifaceted market
- Clear progress made on major public health objectives
- National-level exceptions still a challenge



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- Chem-sex
- Pockets IDU: ES, UK, IE, AT
- Widespread IDU: HU, RO
- Prevalence levels remain low but injection a concern
- MPDV, have carved a space in the illicit stimulants market in some countries.

New concern: injection of synthetic cathinones



New drugs

Reducing harm in nightlife settings: need for an integrated approach

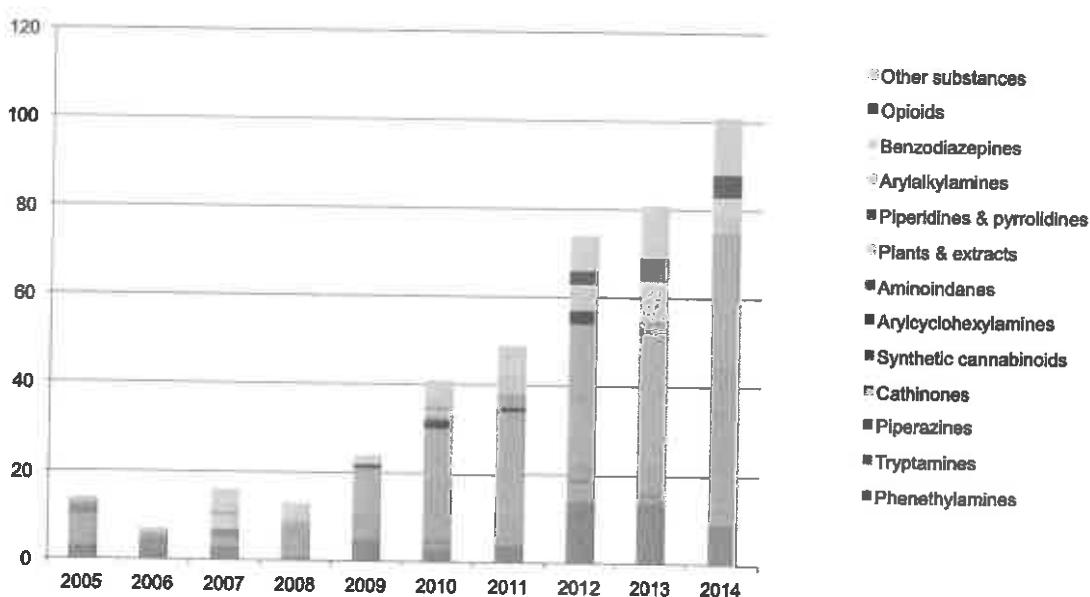
European level standards exist

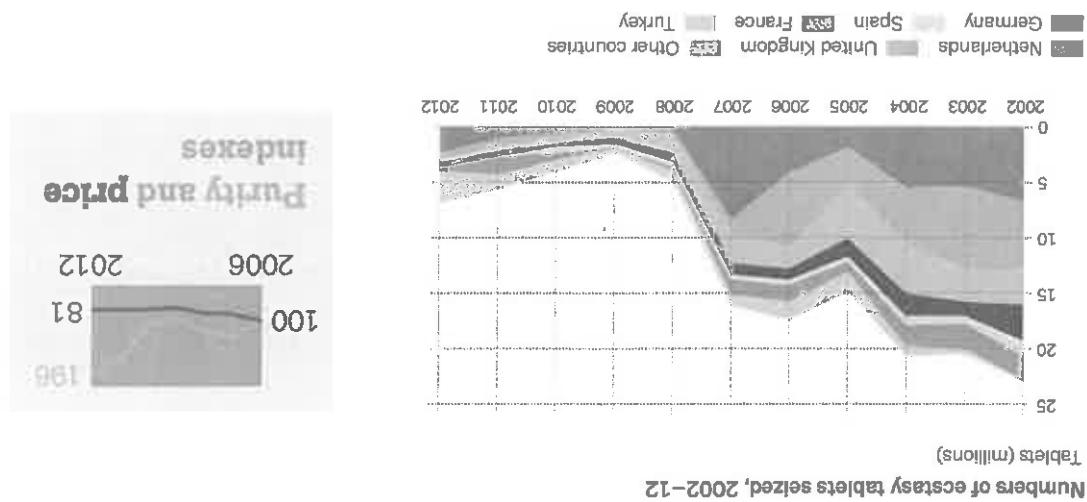
e.g. Club Health and Safer Nightlife

Guidelines developed — handling drug-related emergencies



New Psychotropic Substances





- Low and stable prevalence trends
- Seizures decline — small rebound
- Upturn mirrored in purity data
- Role of precursor controls (PMK)

Ecstasy: increased availability of high purity MDMA powder



Sold as legal highs,
research chemicals, food
supplements,
e.g. pregabalin, used for
treating anxiety
carfentanil, an opioid used to
tranquillise large animals
phenazepam, a
benzodiazepine

Early Warning System: more medicines detected

Amphetamine use stable: new methamphetamine outbreaks

CZ and SK: longer term entrenched patterns of use, but treatment up

CZ/DE: cross border markets

North: interlinked with amphetamine

South: crystal smoking for first time, pipes used

MSM in large cities — IV use (slamming)

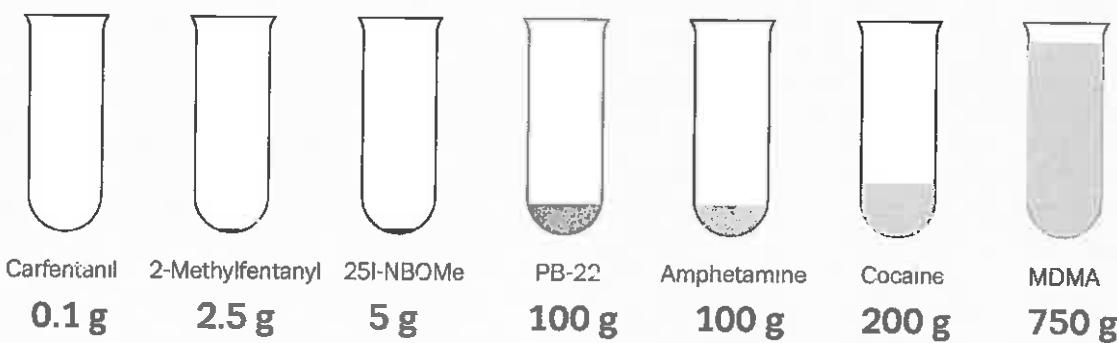


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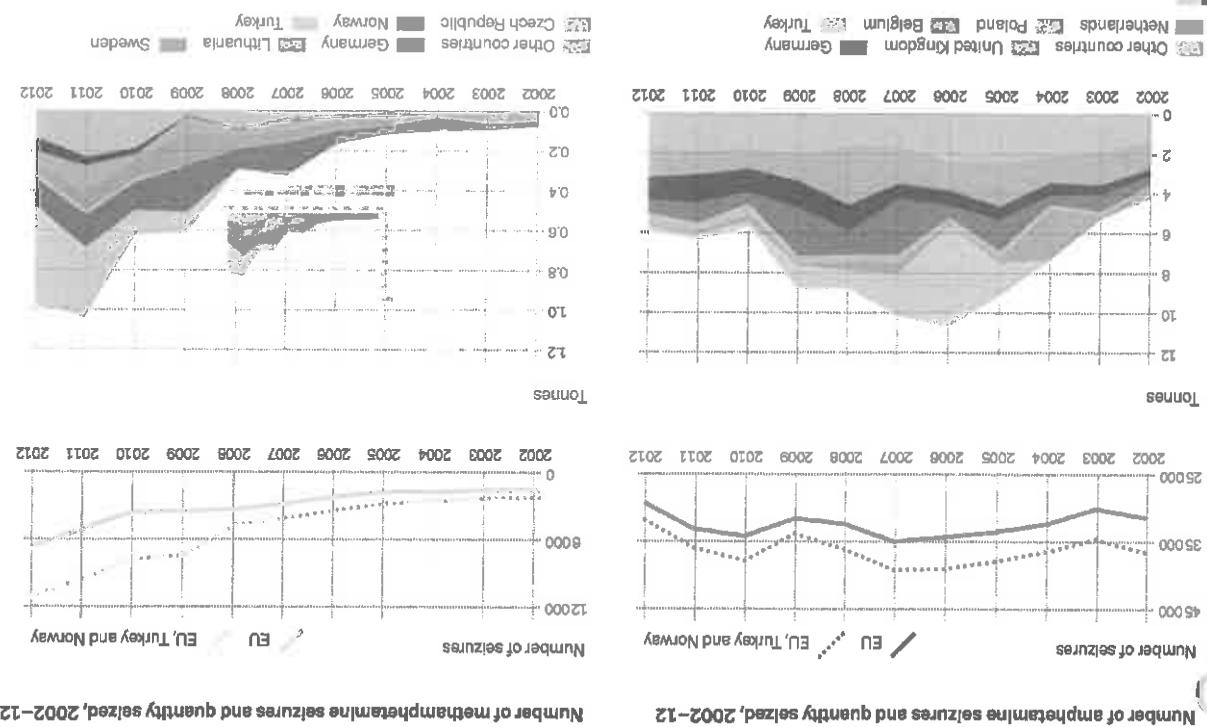
Concern around high potency products

New synthetic opioids and hallucinogens
Tiny quantities can produce multiple doses

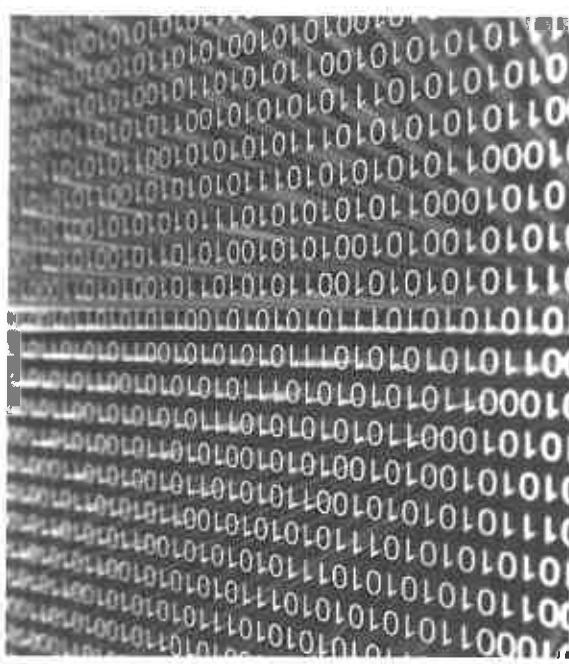
HOW MUCH PURE DRUG IS NEEDED TO MAKE 10,000 DOSES?



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Amphetamines supply: signs of increased production of methamphetamine



Internet a growing marketplace

For supply of new and old drugs

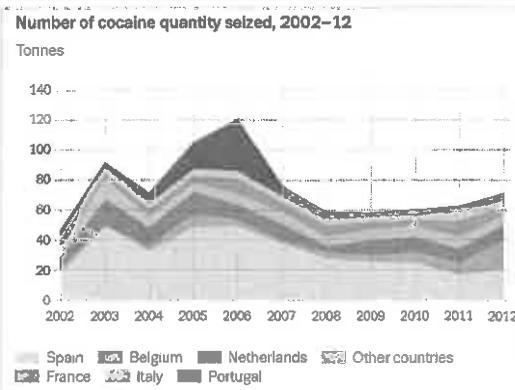
651 websites selling illegal highs to Europeans, 2013

Growth of anonymising networks, darknets

Transnational — difficult to control

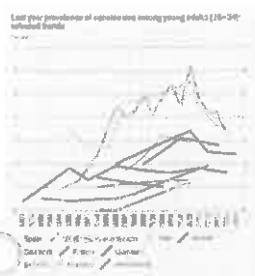
control

Cocaine: continued signs of decline

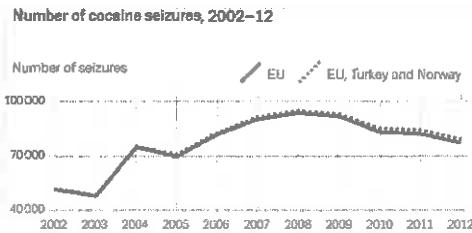


Quantity of cocaine seized — stable (drop from 2006)

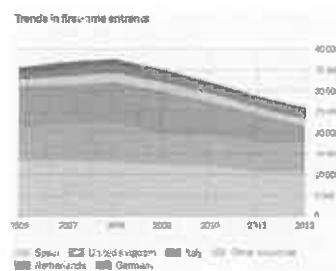
Declines in 11 of 12 new surveys



Seizures decline from 2008

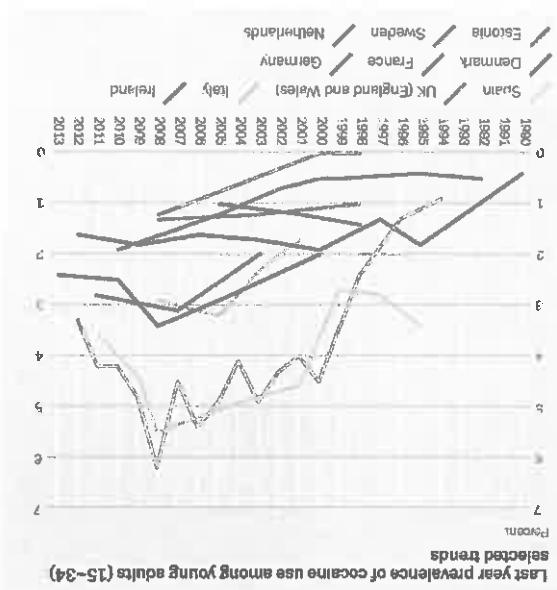


Decrease for first-time treatment entrants



Cannabis





Most commonly used stimulant, but...
Declines seen for higher prevalence countries
And in 11 of 12 new surveys

Cocaine: continued signs of decline



14.6 million young adults used last year
73.6 million adults ever used cannabis

Cannabis: Europe's most commonly used drug

A geographically divided stimulant market

Predominant stimulant drug by last year prevalence among young adults (15–34)

2.2 million Europeans (15–34 years old) used cocaine in the last year

1.2 million used amphetamines

1.3 million used ecstasy



Cocaine Ecstasy Amphetamines No data

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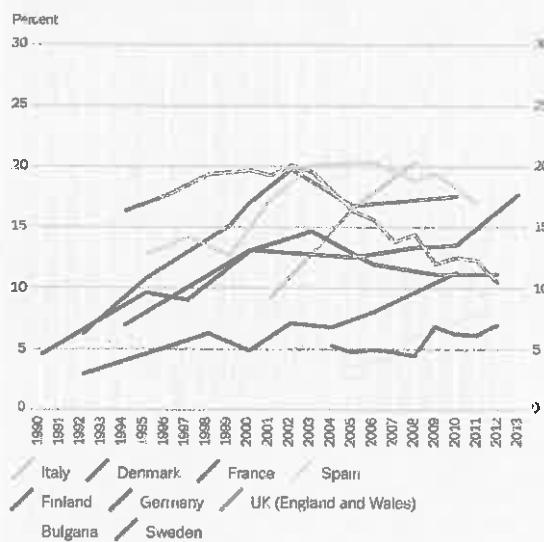
Cannabis: divergent national trends

9 countries — statistically significant trend

Regional patterns observable

Latest surveys — divergence continues

Last year prevalence of cannabis use among young adults (15–34) countries with statistically significant trends



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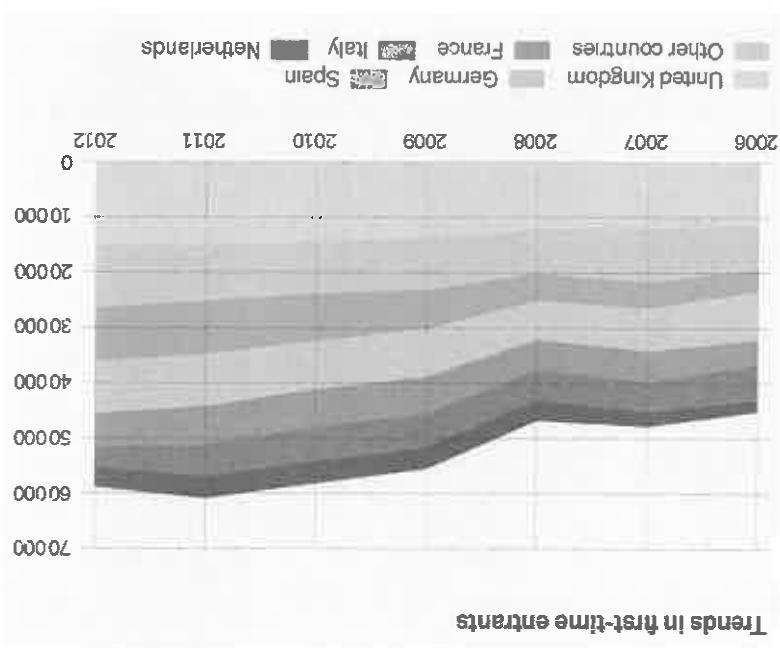
Cannabis-related problems continue



Stimulants



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Trends in first-time entrants

Almost 1% of adults daily users

Most frequently

reported drug by new treatment

entrants

Almost 1% of adults daily users

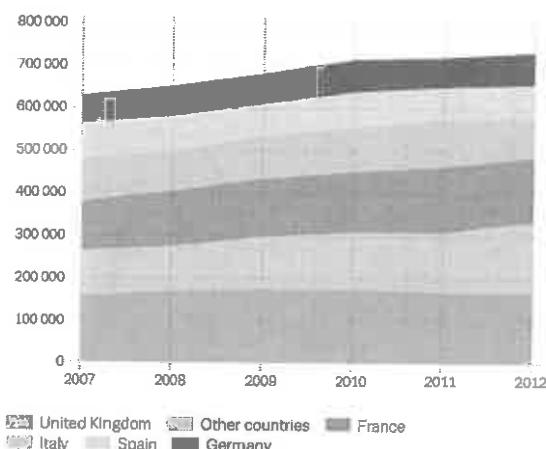
Most frequently

reported drug by new treatment

entrants

More than a million receive treatment in Europe

Trends in number of clients in opioid substitution treatment

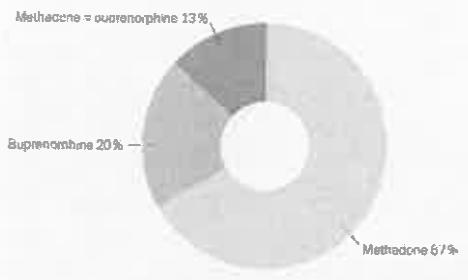


734 000 receiving substitution treatment in Europe in 2012

50% coverage for POUs

Methadone most common (67%)

Predominant opioid substitution medication as a proportion of substitution clients in Europe



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Internet treatment: increases access

POD

Offers new ways of engaging with drug users

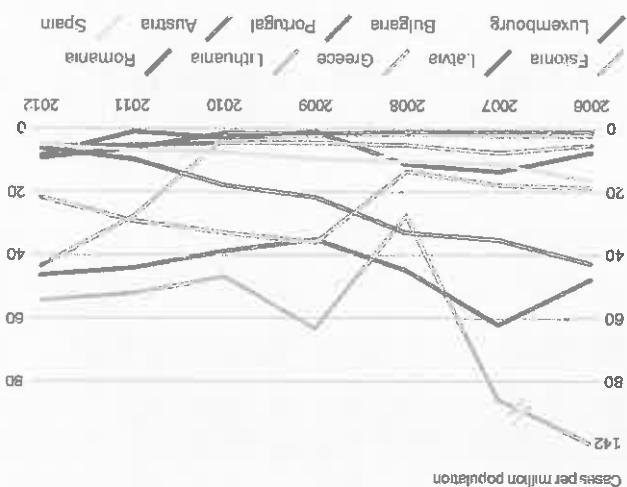
Psychosocial techniques integrated into a web-based delivery

Complements other services

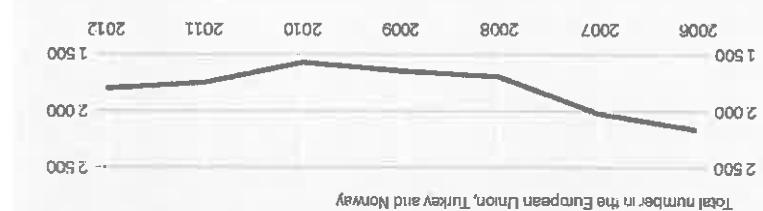


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NB: Newly diagnosed HIV infections among injecting drug users in 10 countries reporting the highest rates in 2012 (source: ECDC)



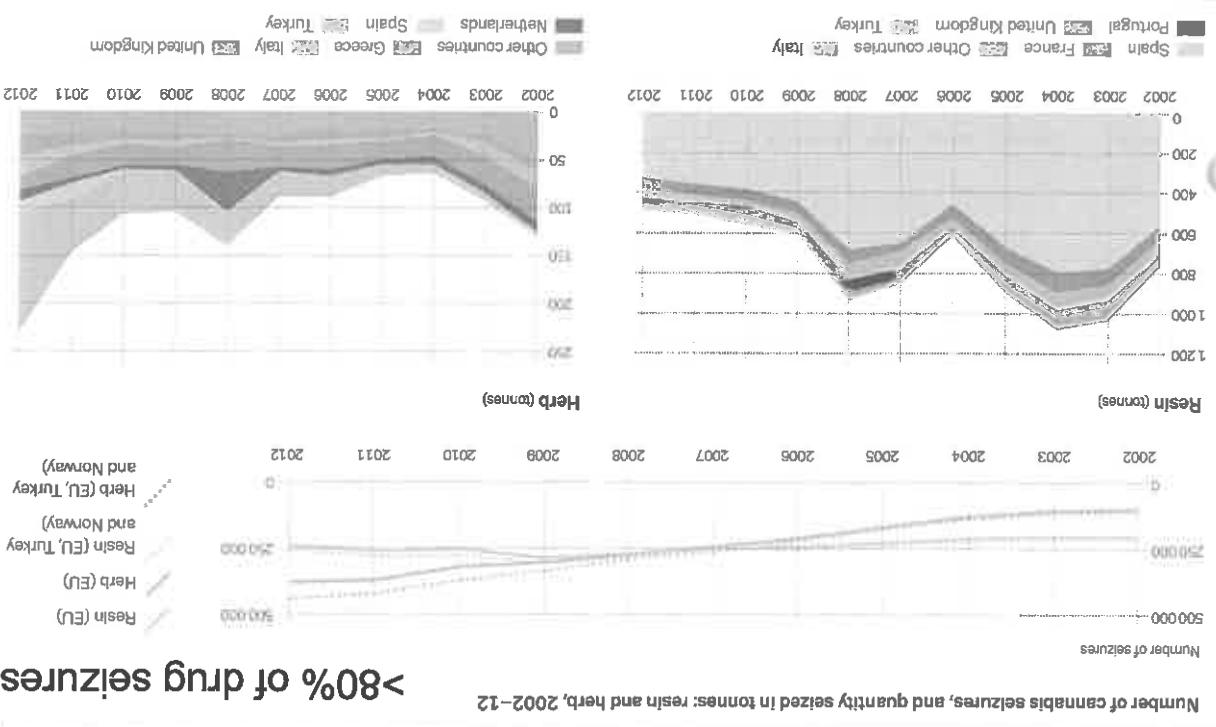
2010: Greece and Romania contributed just over 2% of the total number of newly reported diagnoses. Romania increased to 37%.



Total number in the European Union, Turkey and Norway

HIV: outbreaks impact on EU trend

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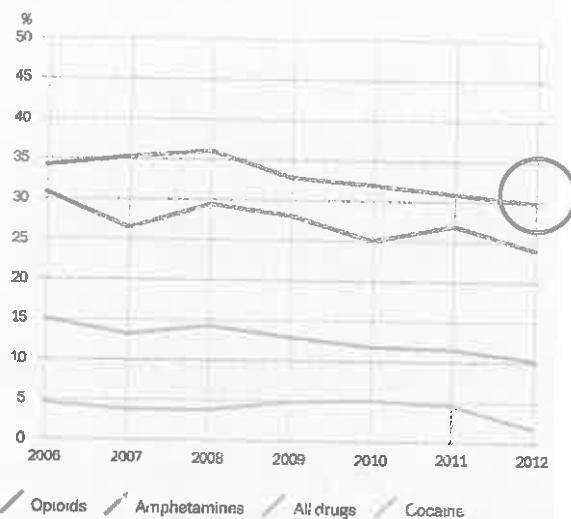
>80% of drug seizures

Number of cannabis seizures, and quantity seized in tonnes: resin and herb, 2002-12

Cannabis market: herbal seizures overtaken resin

Injecting drug use: long-term decline

Prevalence of injecting in last month among treatment entrants
trends among new entrants



Treatment entrants
reporting injecting in the
last month

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Cannabis supply

POD

Domestic production up



Innovation

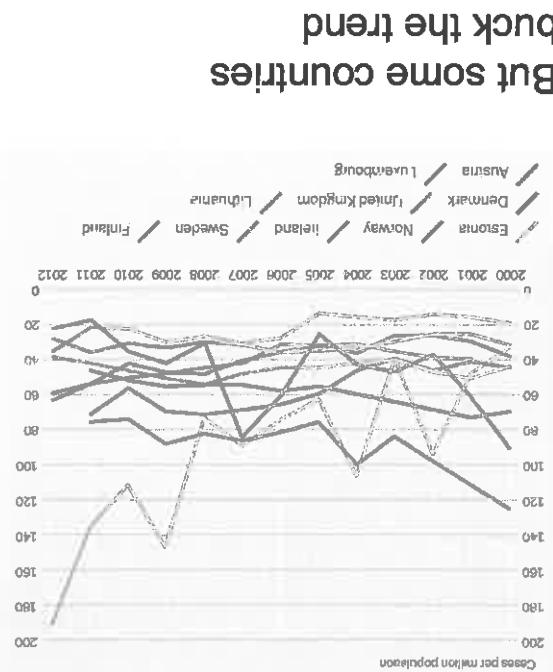
Cultivation of
plants high in THC



Potency increases for
herb and recently resin

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But some countries buck the trend



From 7 490 (2008) to 6 100 (2012)

In some countries

Overdose deaths: overall reduction but increases



Use limited, but can be highly potent

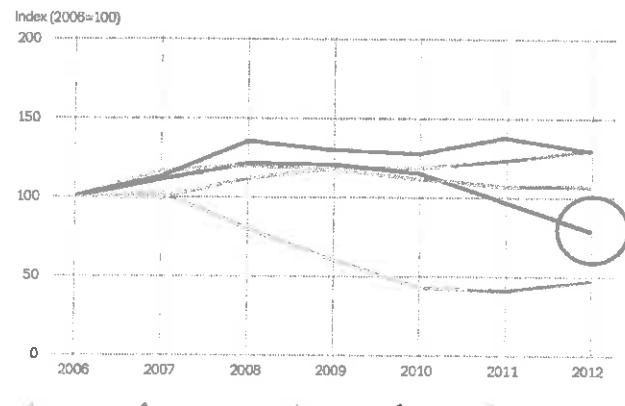
Synthetic cannabinoids — new dimension —



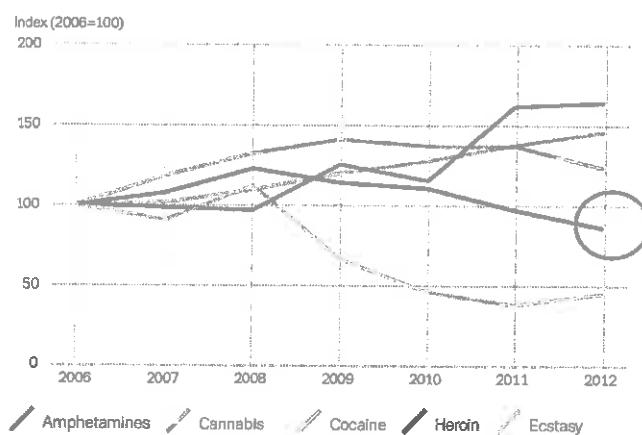
Cannabis-related emergencies — a growing problem in high-prevalence countries

Acute emergencies for cannabinoids rare, but increasing

Decline in heroin-related DLOs



Offences related
to possession



Offences related
to supply



Opioids



1.3 million problem opioid users

