



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

EMCDDA Corporate identity manual

Technical annex

TECHNICAL ANNEX

This Technical annex is linked to Chapter 3 (Publications) of the EMCDDA Corporate identity manual. While that chapter presents the full range of EMCDDA publications and brief layout options for covers and interior pages, this annex provides more detailed rules per publication to ensure that the corporate identity is applied meticulously.

Covering typography, colours, main design features and graphic motif use, this annex is intended for use by all those involved in the layout and printing of EMCDDA products. The annex also includes information on design updates as publications evolve.

CONTENTS

GENERAL RULES AND INFORMATION

002	Publications overview
003	Corporate colours
004	Colour use in product lines
005	Lined background construction
006	Basic typography rules
007	Box construction
008	Construction of vertical line for headings
012	Export to PDF for online
013	Footnotes

REPORTING ON THE DRUG PHENOMENON

	EUROPEAN DRUG REPORT
016	Overview
017	Front cover specifications
018	Publication title construction
020	Back cover and spine
021	Title page and inside covers
022	Legal notice and contents pages
023	Divider page and front matter
024	Chapter divider and chapter title pages
026	Interior layout – two-column
027	Headers and pagination
028	Interior layout – maps and graphs
035	Interior layout – infographics
038	'Find out more' section
039	Quotation construction
040	Annex
042	Colour use
043	Colour use in complex graphics

RESPONSES GUIDE

048	Overview
049	Front cover specifications
050	Publication title construction
051	Back cover and spine
052	Title page and inside covers
053	Legal notice and contents pages
054	Divider page and front matter
056	Part divider and part title pages
057	Interior layout
058	Headers and pagination
059	Special text boxes and hyperlinks
060	Sub-chapter introductory page

COUNTRY DRUG REPORTS

062	Overview
063	Front cover specifications
064	Interior layout
066	Headers and pagination and last page

INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS

	GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
068	Overview
069	Front cover specifications
070	Publication title construction
072	Back cover and spine
073	Title page and inside covers
074	Legal notice and contents pages
075	Divider page and front matter
076	Part divider and part title pages
077	Chapter divider and chapter title pages
078	Chapter divider page (right)
079	Chapter title page (left)
080	Interior layout
081	Headers and pagination
082	Use of images
084	Annex – two-page tables

	GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
	ONLINE VERSION
086	Overview
087	Front cover specifications
088	Publication title construction
092	Contents pages
093	Divider page and front matter
094	Part divider and part title pages
095	Chapter divider and chapter title pages
096	Interior layout
097	Headers and pagination
098	Use of images
099	Wide tables
100	Last page and legal notice

	A YEAR IN REVIEW
102	Overview
103	Interior layout
	SINGLE PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT
106	Overview
107	Interior layout
108	Headers and pagination and last page
	ANNUAL BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS
110	Overview

SERIES

INSIGHTS

112	Overview
113	Front cover specifications
114	Publication title construction
115	Back cover and spine
116	Title page and inside covers
117	Legal notice and contents pages
118	Divider page and front matter
120	Part divider and part title pages
121	Chapter divider and chapter title pages
122	Chapter divider with contents and chapter title page
123	Interior layout
124	Headers and pagination
125	References – one-column
126	References – two-column

EMCDDA PAPERS

128	Overview
129	Front cover specifications
130	Publication title construction and keywords
131	Interior layout
132	Headers and pagination
133	References
134	Last page and legal notice

RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

136	Overview
137	Front cover specifications
138	Publication title construction
139	Back cover and spine
140	Title page and inside covers
141	Legal notice and contents pages
142	Interior layout – two-column
144	Headers and pagination
145	References

PERSPECTIVES ON DRUGS

148	Overview
149	Front cover specifications
150	Publication title construction
151	Interior layout
152	Headers and pagination
153	References
154	Last page and legal notice

MANUALS

156	Overview
157	Front cover specifications
158	Publication title construction
160	Back cover and spine
161	Title page and inside covers
162	Legal notice and contents pages
163	Divider page and front matter
164	Part divider and part title pages
165	Chapter divider with contents and chapter title pages
166	Interior layout – one-column
167	Interior layout – two-column
168	Interior layout – graphics and text
169	Headers and pagination
170	References

	MONOGRAPHS
172	Overview
173	Front cover specifications
174	Publication title construction
176	Back cover and spine
177	Title page and inside covers
178	Legal notice and contents pages
179	Part divider and part title pages
180	Chapter divider with contents and chapter title pages
181	Interior layout
182	Headers and pagination
183	References

	AD HOC PUBLICATIONS
186	Overview
187	Front cover specifications
188	Publication title construction
189	Headers and pagination

NPS OUTPUTS

	JOINT REPORTS
192	Overview
193	Front cover specifications
194	Publication title construction
195	Interior layout
196	Contents and acknowledgements
197	Interior layout – one-column
198	Interior layout – two-column
200	Wide tables
201	Headers and pagination
202	References
203	Last page and legal notice

	RISK ASSESSMENTS
206	Overview
207	Front cover specifications
208	Publication title construction
209	Interior layout
210	Contents and acknowledgements
211	Interior layout – one-column
212	Interior layout – two-column
214	Wide tables
215	Headers and pagination
216	References
217	Last page and legal notice

	IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS
220	Overview
221	Front cover specifications
222	Publication title construction
223	Interior layout
224	Contents and ‘About this report’
225	Interior layout – one-column
227	Headers and pagination
228	References
229	Last page and legal notice

JOINT PUBLISHING

JOINT PUBLICATIONS

- 232 **Overview**
- 233 **Front cover specifications**

EU DRUG MARKETS REPORT





















- 234 **Overview**
- 235 **Front cover specifications (In-depth Analysis)**
- 236 **Front cover specifications (Strategic Overview)**
- 237 **Publication title construction**
- 238 **Back cover and spine (In-depth Analysis)**
- 239 **Back cover and spine (Strategic Overview)**
- 240 **Title page and inside covers**
- 241 **Legal notice and contents pages**
- 242 **Part divider and part title pages**
- 243 **Chapter divider and chapter title pages**
- 244 **Interior layout – two-column**
- 245 **Headers and pagination**
- 246 **Use of images**

NEWSLETTER






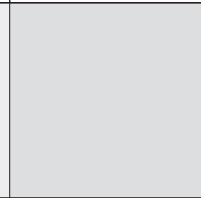
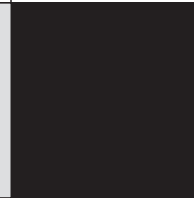
DRUGNET EUROPE

- 252 **Overview**
- 253 **Front cover**
- 254 **Back cover**
- 255 **Interior layout**
- 258 **Use of images**
- 259 **Quotations**

GENERAL RULES AND INFORMATION


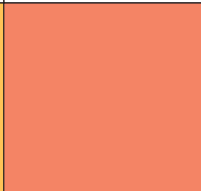
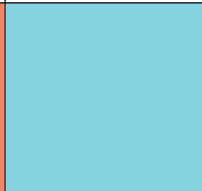
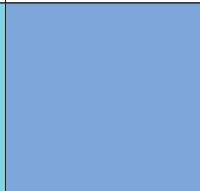

GROUP	SERIES/TITLE	COLOUR	FORMAT	LAYOUT	NOTE
Reporting on the drug phenomenon	European Drug Report: Trends and Developments	multi-colour 	A4	print, two columns	annual
	Health and social responses to drug problems: a European guide	multi-colour 	A4	print, two columns	triennial
	Country Drug Reports	multi-colour 	A4	online, two columns	annual (HTML from 2018)
Institutional publications	General Report of Activities	multi-colour 	A4	print, one column	annual (online from 2016)
	A Year in Review	multi-colour 	A4	print, three columns	annual
	Single Programming Document (Strategy and Work Programme)	multi-colour 	A4	online, two columns	annual
	Annual Budget	multi-colour 	A4	cover design only (if layout is required this title follows the design of the General Report of Activities)	annual
	Annual Accounts	multi-colour 	A4	cover design only (as above)	annual
	Series	Insights	EMCDDA Yellow 	A4	print, two columns
EMCDDA Papers		one colour on rotation basis 	A4	online, two columns	occasional
Rapid Communications		EMCDDA Blue 	A4	print, two columns	occasional; photographs are used on the cover linked to the publication theme
Perspectives on Drugs		one colour on rotation basis 	A4	online, two columns	occasional
Manuals		EMCDDA Green 	210 × 210	print, two columns	numbered, occasional
Monographs		EMCDDA Blue 	160 × 240	print, one column	numbered, occasional
Ad hoc publications		EMCDDA Turquoise 	A4	print and/or online, one and/or two columns	occasional
Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances	Joint Reports	EMCDDA Red 	A4	online, two columns	occasional
	Risk Assessments	EMCDDA Red 	A4	online, one and two columns	numbered, occasional
	Implementation Reports	EMCDDA Red 	A4	online, one column	occasional
Joint publishing	Joint publications (e.g. EU Drug Markets Report)	one colour on a rotation basis or joint design solution between partners 	A4	print, one and two columns	merger of partner corporate identities; photographs may be used on the cover linked to the publication theme
Newsletter	Drugnet Europe	EMCDDA Blue, with intermittent use of other secondary colours for variety 	A4	print, two and three columns	quarterly (print format up to edition 100; electronic news round-up from 2018)
Promotional and event literature	Brochures	various			See Chapter 4
	Conference publications	various			See Chapter 6

The above table explains the EMCDDA's publication system and presents a succinct overview of colour use, format and layout type.

EU Blue	Light Cool Grey	Cool Grey	Typography Grey	Background Grey	Background Grey 2	Black
PANTONE Reflex Blue C RGB 0 / 51 / 160 C / M / Y / K 100 / 80 / 0 / 0 WEB 0033a0	PANTONE Cool Grey 4C RGB 204 / 204 / 204 C / M / Y / K 0 / 0 / 0 / 30 WEB cccccc	PANTONE Cool Grey 5C RGB 180 / 180 / 180 C / M / Y / K 0 / 0 / 0 / 40 WEB b4b4b4	PANTONE Cool Grey 11C RGB 90 / 90 / 90 C / M / Y / K 0 / 0 / 0 / 80 WEB 5a5a5a	PANTONE Cool Grey 1C RGB 240 / 240 / 240 C / M / Y / K 0 / 0 / 0 / 8 WEB f0f0f0	PANTONE Cool Grey 3C RGB 220 / 220 / 220 C / M / Y / K 0 / 0 / 0 / 14 WEB dcdcdc	PANTONE Black 6C RGB 0 / 0 / 0 C / M / Y / K 0 / 0 / 0 / 100 WEB 000000
						

Primary colours

The main colours used throughout the corporate identity are EU Blue, black and a range of greys.

EMCDDA Yellow	EMCDDA Red	EMCDDA Turquoise	EMCDDA Blue	EMCDDA Green
PANTONE 135 C RGB 255 / 204 / 102 C / M / Y / K 0 / 25 / 76 / 0 WEB ffcc66	PANTONE 7416 C RGB 220 / 132 / 100 C / M / Y / K 0 / 60 / 60 / 0 WEB dc8464	PANTONE 305 C RGB 170 / 210 / 220 C / M / Y / K 44 / 0 / 11 / 0 WEB aad2dc	PANTONE 7451 C RGB 145 / 170 / 210 C / M / Y / K 50 / 25 / 0 / 0 WEB 91aad2	PANTONE 382 C RGB 195 / 210 / 80 C / M / Y / K 34 / 0 / 85 / 0 WEB b3d455
				

Secondary colours

Five secondary colours complement the primary colours and are used for differentiation between product lines or chapters in certain publications. The complementary colours are: yellow, red, turquoise, blue and green. Throughout the corporate identity, these colours will be used mainly as accents, while white and grey will dominate.

In addition to the main EMCDDA corporate colours, a broader range of colours may be used in relation to specific content (e.g. country, substance) and in complex graphics. See pages 042 and 043 for more.

Multi-coloured line

Basic colours



Basic backgrounds



Yellow line

Basic colours



Basic backgrounds



Red line

Basic colours



Basic backgrounds



Green line

Basic colours



Basic backgrounds



Blue line

Basic colours



Backgrounds



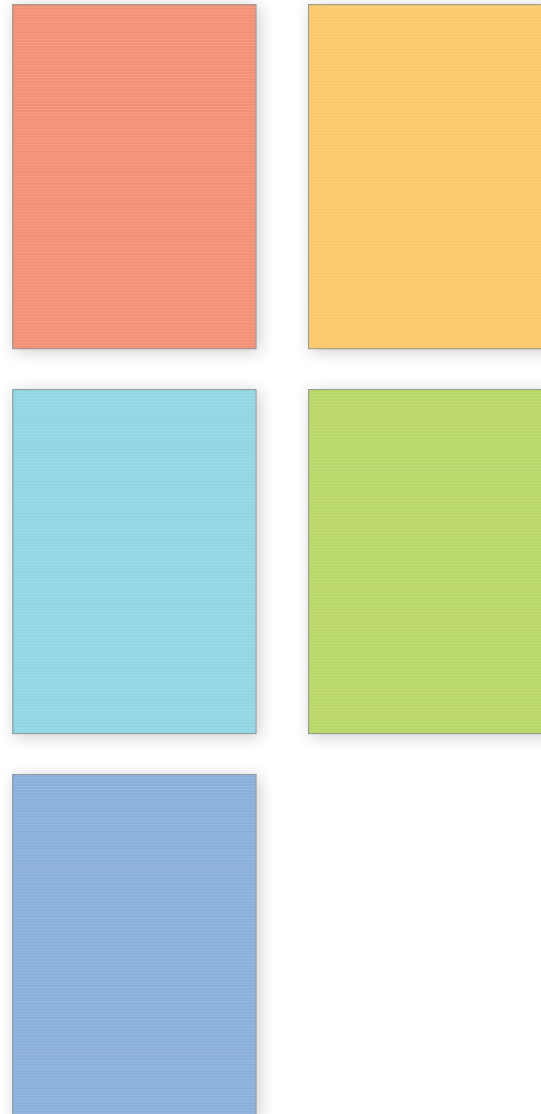
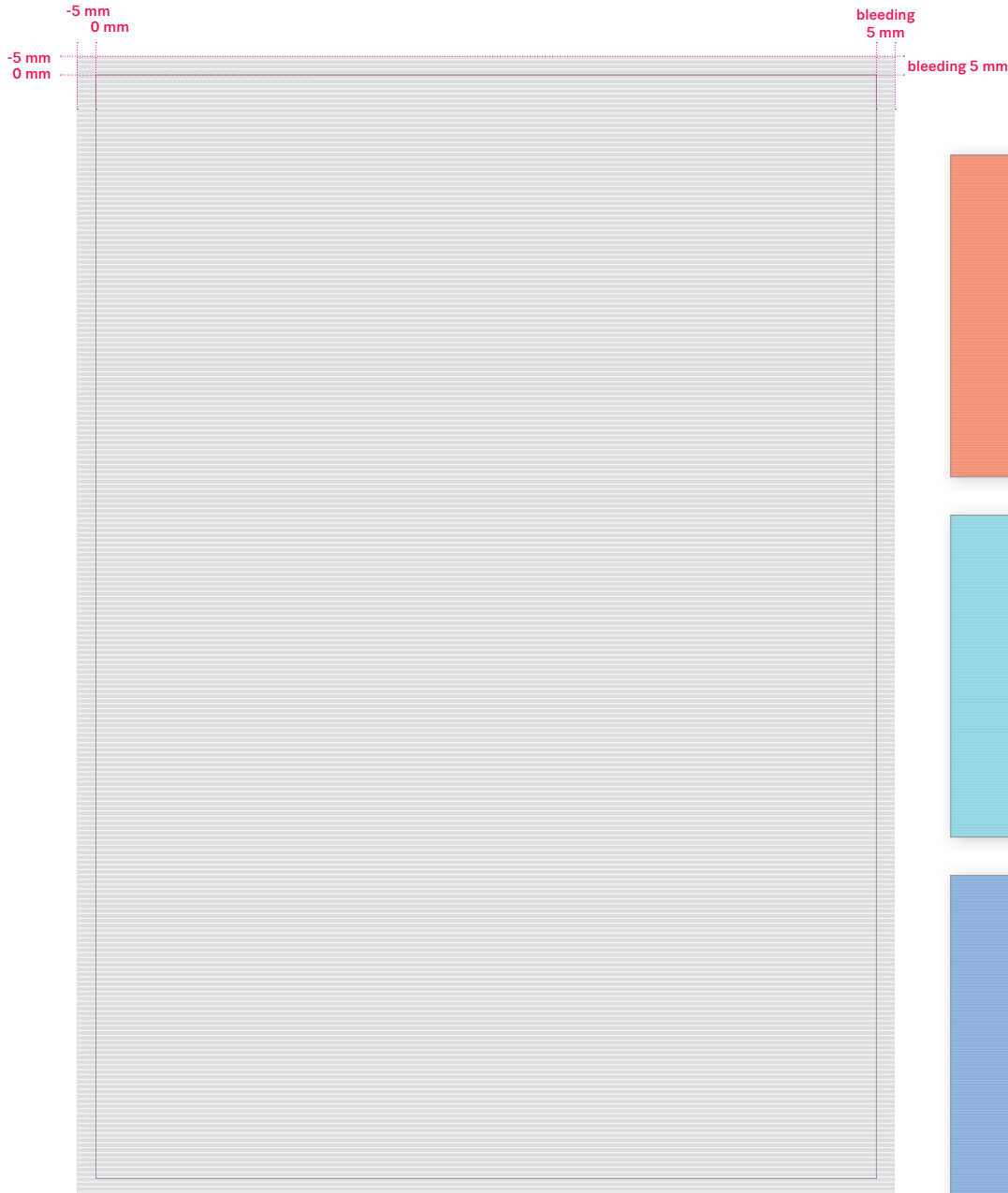
Turquoise line

Basic colours



Basic backgrounds

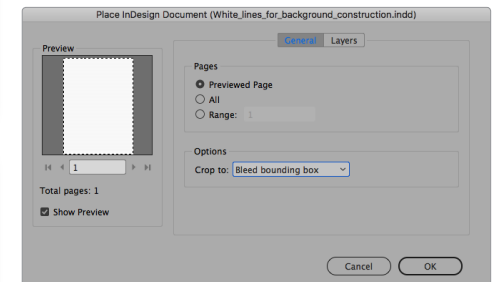




White_lines_for_background_construction.indd is always placed on 0/0 axis, in 100% scale (Crop to: Page bounding box).

PLACEMENT WITH BLEED

Set 5 mm bleed and place *White_lines_for_background_construction.indd* on 0/0 axis, in 100% scale (Crop to: Bleed bounding box).



Lined background construction

The white line pattern for the construction of the lined backgrounds is provided as an InDesign file (*White_lines_for_background_construction.indd*).

For the grey-lined background, use 14% black, for coloured backgrounds, use 100% of the secondary colour with the white line pattern set to 25% opacity.



Data on the pharmacokinetics of 4-methylamphetamine are limited to one study reported in 1950 of six volunteers suggesting anorectic effects lasting 6–10 hours and significant hypertension lasting 20–30 minutes, both of which were dose dependent. In addition, one user reported 'psychedelic effects' with a 'plateau at two hours, and baseline at four hours'. There is no published information on the biotransformation (metabolism) of 4-methylamphetamine in animals or humans. It is reasonable to assume, however, that metabolism follows the biochemical pathways established for structurally related substances (such as mephedrone).



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Basic typography rules

Rule 1: The text should be streamlined in order to optimise legibility. The shape of the right side of the paragraph should flow easily and should not be staggered. Use tracking for shaping the text when necessary (usable values -30/+30). Different tracking may be used on different lines of the same paragraph.

Rule 2: The paragraph should never end with only one word on a line. Always ensure that there are at least two words on the last line.

Rule 3: Headings and contents must flow without indentation as shown here.



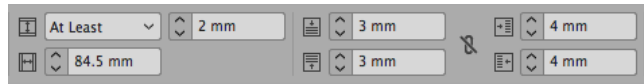
3.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri

3.1.1 Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum



3.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri

3.1.1 Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

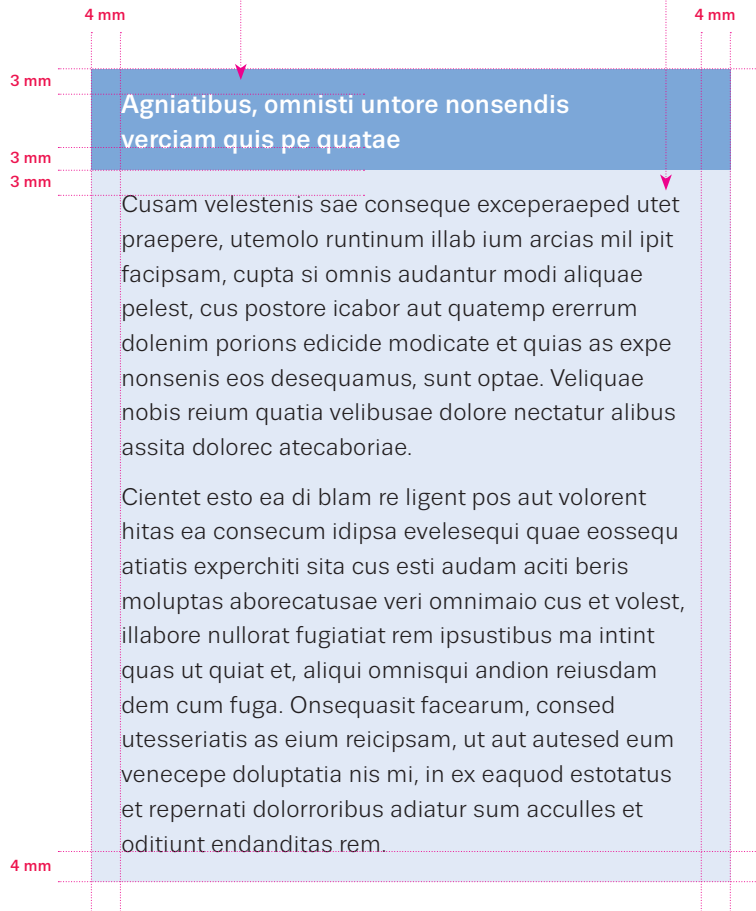


DON'T ❌

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt/ 13 pt, white, not locked on baseline grid, box 100% publication (chapter) colour or 55% black

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black, not locked on baseline grid, box 20% publication (chapter) colour or 8% black

DO ✓



Box construction

All boxes must be constructed as shown here, making sure that the margins, fonts and colours comply with the specifications. Use the table settings in Adobe InDesign as shown above.

Do not create different margins between the text and box edges than those recommended.

Do not use different colours or colour values than those recommended.

For box headings, only use white text in the sentence case (i.e. do not use black or grey; do not use all capitals).

For box texts, only use the recommended fonts (i.e. do not use Trivia Light, do not use the grey font colour).

**Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae**

Cusam velestenis sae consequae exceperaeaped utet praepere, utemolo runtinum illab ium arcias mil ipit facipsam, cupta si omnis audantur modi aliquae pelest, cus postore icabor aut quatemp ererrum dolenim porions edicide modicate et quias as expe nonsenis eos desequamus, sunt optae. Veliquae nobis reium quatia velibusae dolore nectatur alibus assita dolorec atecaboriae.

**Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae**

Cusam velestenis sae consequae exceperaeaped utet praepere, utemolo runtinum illab ium arcias mil ipit facipsam, cupta si omnis audantur modi aliquae pelest, cus postore icabor aut quatemp ererrum dolenim porions edicide modicate et quias as expe nonsenis eos desequamus, sunt optae. Veliquae nobis reium quatia velibusae dolore nectatur alibus assita dolorec atecaboriae.

**AGNIATIBUS, OMNISTI UNTORE NONSENDIS
VERCIAM QUIS PE QUATAE**

Cusam velestenis sae consequae exceperaeaped utet praepere, utemolo runtinum illab ium arcias mil ipit facipsam, cupta si omnis audantur modi aliquae pelest, cus postore icabor aut quatemp ererrum dolenim porions edicide modicate et quias as expe nonsenis eos desequamus, sunt optae. Veliquae nobis reium quatia velibusae dolore nectatur alibus assita dolorec atecaboriae.

Shown at 200% magnification

1 HEADING 1 LINE

Space before – 2 lines
Space after – 1 line

Vertical line: Trivia Sans Regular Bold

Vertical line on left, 160.3% vertical scale
Bottom end of the line sits on the descender line
line – see details on opposite page.
Do not scale horizontally.

2 REGULAR TEXT

Usually Trivia Sans Book 9 pt/ 13 pt
Space after paragraph – 1 line

All text is aligned to the baseline grid.

3 HEADING 2 LINES

Space before – 2 lines
Space after – 1 line

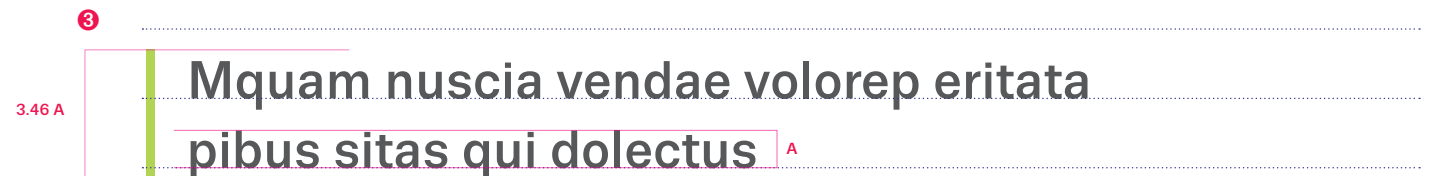
Vertical line: Trivia Sans Regular Bold

For font size 10 pt with leading 13 pt, make the vertical line on left 346% vertical scale.
Bottom end of the line sits on the descender line – see details on right. Do not scale horizontally.



2 Ema si occum explatus ea doluptaturia culpa et mintis
ex et facius pos autem eium es porerrum alibus, imil est
liquisque volupturita sam quibustiae pa quam ad et quam
nuscia vendae volorep eritata tibus, susant ut offici.

I volupturita sam quibustiae pa quam ad et quam nuscia
vendae volorep eritata tibus, susant ut offici reritibus.



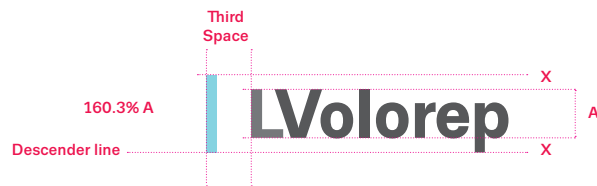
Taspeliquam, quidebisit, secatemodi rectis doluptur
solorum aut doloreribus eium qui temperibeati te nim
faceaquo blacepedi blabo.

Baseline grid

The vertical line is always **Trivia Sans Regular Bold**, constructed using the letter 'i' in upper case 'I' and at the same size as adjacent text, enlarged using 'Vertical scale'.

Do not use the 'vertical line' character for construction.

Bottom end of the vertical line sits on the descender line. Do not scale horizontally.

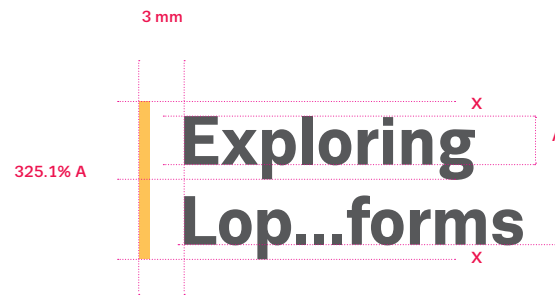


VERTICAL LINE CONSTRUCTION
for heading in 1 line (26 pt/ 30 pt)

Vertical line for heading in 1 line is always **160.3%** vertical scale of font size.

Vertical line scale:
 $(1.122 \times 26 + (1 - 1) \times 30) \div (0.007 \times 26)$
= **160.3%** 'Vertical scale' (rounded from 160.285714286)

Baseline shift:
 $- 0.211 \times 26 - (1 - 1) \times 30$
= **-5.486** 'Baseline shift'



VERTICAL LINE CONSTRUCTION
for heading in 2 lines (26 pt/ 30 pt)

Vertical line scale:
 $(1.122 \times 26 + (2 - 1) \times 30) \div (0.007 \times 26)$
= **325.1%** 'Vertical scale' (rounded from 325.120879121)

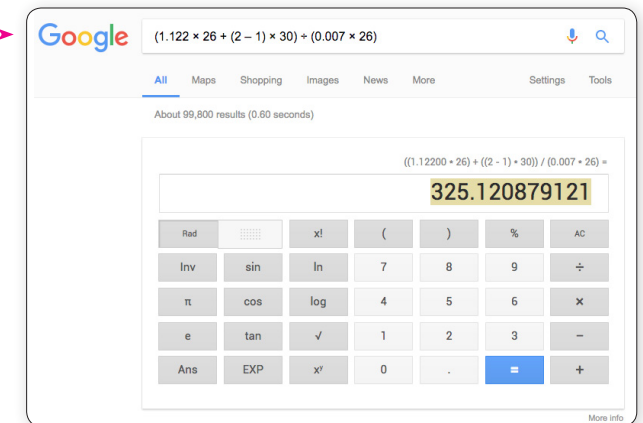
Baseline shift:
 $- 0.211 \times 26 - (2 - 1) \times 30$
= **-35.486** 'Baseline shift'

For vertical line construction, use this formula (for font size and leading use points):

$$(1.122 \times \text{font size} + (\text{number of lines in heading} - 1) \times \text{leading}) \div (0.007 \times \text{font size}) = \% \text{ of 'Vertical scale'}$$

For vertical line baseline shift, use this formula (for font size and leading use points):

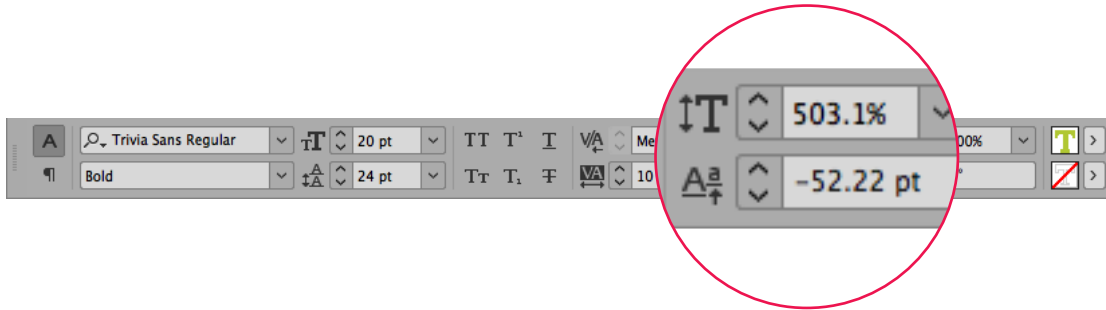
$$- 0.211 \times \text{font size} - (\text{number of lines in heading} - 1) \times \text{leading} = \text{'Baseline shift' of vertical line}$$



You can use Google for easy calculation.

Construction of vertical line for headings

This page and the following pages show detailed information on how to construct the vertical line for headings of up to 45 pt in size. Do not use for publication title construction (shown separately for each publication).

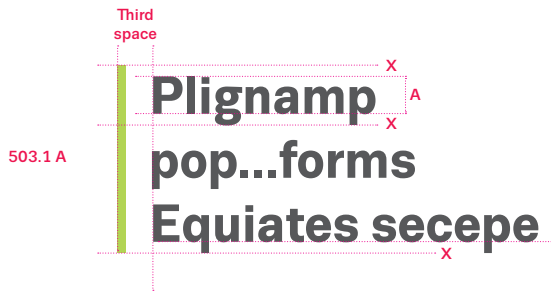


For vertical line construction involving multiple lines of text, use this formula:

$$(1.122 \times \text{font size} + (\text{number of lines in heading} - 1) \times \text{leading}) \div (0.007 \times \text{font size}) = \% \text{ of vertical scale}$$

For vertical line baseline shift involving multiple lines of text, use this formula:

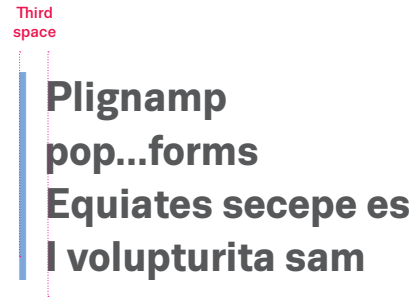
$$- 0.211 \times \text{font size} - (\text{number of lines in heading} - 1) \times \text{leading} = \text{Baseline shift of vertical line}$$



VERTICAL LINE CONSTRUCTION
for heading in **3** lines (20 pt/24 pt)

Vertical line scale:
 $(1.122 \times 20 + (3 - 1) \times 24) \div (0.007 \times 20)$
= 503.1% 'Vertical scale' (rounded from 503.142857143)

Baseline shift:
 $- 0.211 \times 20 - (3 - 1) \times 24$
= -52.22 'Baseline shift'



VERTICAL LINE CONSTRUCTION
for heading in **4** lines (16 pt/20 pt)

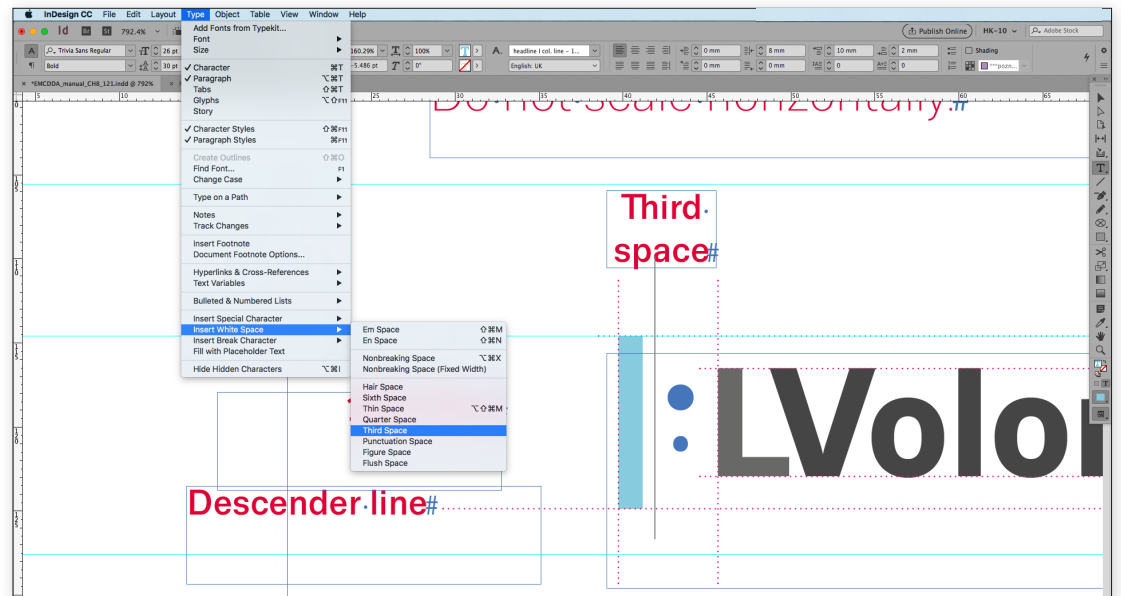
Vertical line scale:
 $(1.122 \times 16 + (4 - 1) \times 20) \div (0.007 \times 16)$
= 696% 'Vertical scale'

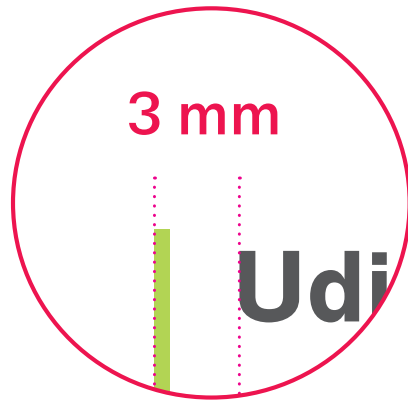
Baseline shift:
 $- 0.211 \times 16 - (4 - 1) \times 20$
= -63.376 'Baseline shift'

Space between vertical line and heading

For headings 14 pt and larger, use Third space (see screenshot).

For headings up to 13 pt, use 3 mm space (shown opposite).



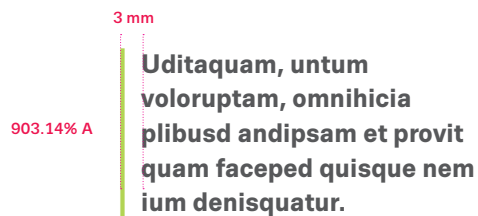


For vertical line construction involving multiple lines of text, use this formula:

$$(1.122 \times \text{font size} + (\text{number of lines in heading} - 1) \times \text{leading}) \div (0.007 \times \text{font size}) = \% \text{ of vertical scale}$$

For vertical line baseline shift involving multiple lines of text, use this formula:

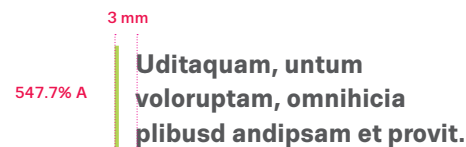
$$- 0.211 \times \text{font size} - (\text{number of lines in heading} - 1) \times \text{leading} = \text{Baseline shift of vertical line}$$



VERTICAL LINE CONSTRUCTION
for heading in 5 lines (10 pt/ 13 pt)

Vertical line scale:
 $(1.122 \times 10 + (5 - 1) \times 13) \div (0.007 \times 10)$
 = **903.14% 'Vertical scale'** (rounded from 903.142857143)

Baseline shift:
 $- 0.211 \times 10 - (5 - 1) \times 13$
 = **-54.11 'Baseline shift'**



VERTICAL LINE CONSTRUCTION
for heading in 3 lines (11 pt/ 13 pt)

Vertical line scale:
 $(1.122 \times 11 + (3 - 1) \times 13) \div (0.007 \times 10)$
 = **547.7% 'Vertical scale'** (rounded from 547.742857143)

Baseline shift:
 $- 0.211 \times 11 - (3 - 1) \times 13$
 = **-28.321 'Baseline shift'**



VERTICAL LINE CONSTRUCTION
for heading in 2 lines (13 pt/ 15 pt)

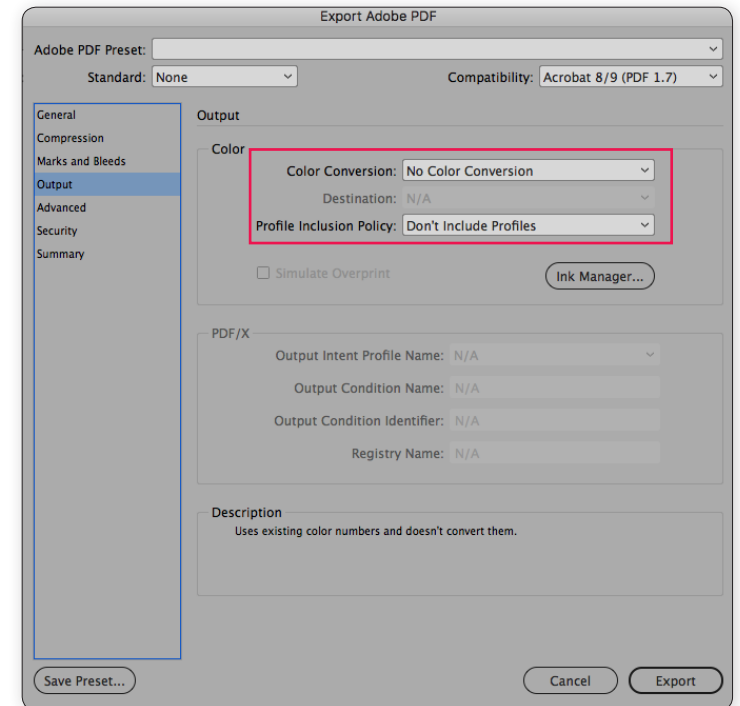
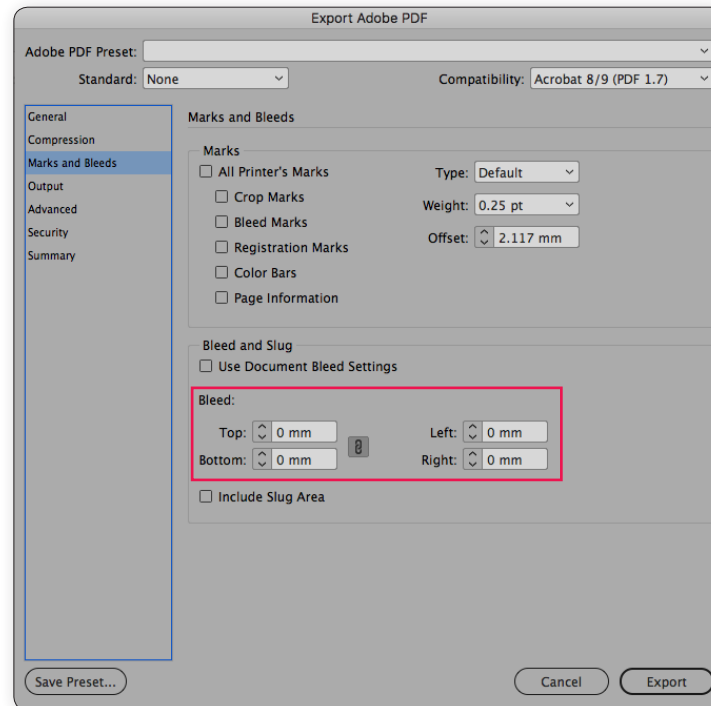
Vertical line scale:
 $(1.122 \times 13 + (2 - 1) \times 15) \div (0.007 \times 13)$
 = **325.1% 'Vertical scale'** (rounded from 325.120879121)

Baseline shift:
 $- 0.211 \times 13 - (2 - 1) \times 15$
 = **-17.743 'Baseline shift'**

Export to PDF for online

Do not export PDF for online with bleed.

While exporting PDF for online, **do not** convert CMYK colours to RGB. Export PDF for online in RGB only if the original document settings are already in RGB and all colours are defined in RGB.



FOOTNOTE

Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/8.4 pt, 100% black

FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25, 80% black

Footnote Options

Numbering and Formatting **Layout**

Span Footnotes Across Columns

Spacing Options

Minimum Space Before First Footnote: **6 mm**

Space Between Footnotes: **0 mm**

First Baseline

Offset: **Leading** Min: **0 mm**

Placement Options

Place End of Story Footnotes at Bottom of Text

Allow Split Footnotes

Rule Above: **First Footnote in Column** Rule On

Weight: **1 pt** Type: **Black**

Color: **Typo grey** Tint: **100%**

Overprint Stroke

Gap Color: [None] Gap Tint: **100%**

Overprint Gap

Left Indent: **0 mm** Width: **16 mm**

Offset: **1.25 mm**

Preview

Cancel OK

reported since December 2008 to 134, making them the largest group of substances monitored by the EU Early Warning System; the large number clearly illustrating the continuing attempts by manufacturers to produce new substances in order to circumvent drug control measures. Also reported in 2014 were: 9 phenethylamines, 5 opioids,

- ⁽⁵⁾ The 2011 annual implementation report listed 49 substances as notified through the EU Early Warning System in 2011; this figure should have been 48. The benzodiazepine phenazepam (7-bromo-5-(2-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one), was notified by Germany in July 2011 but it had been previously formally notified as 'fenazepam' by Finland, on the first half of 2007.
- ⁽⁶⁾ The term 'synthetic cannabinoids' is used here to include: synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (such as JWH-018 which is a CB1 and CB2 receptor agonist); allosteric modulators (such as Org 27569) that change the structure of the cannabinoid receptors leading to altered activity when a ligand binds to the receptors; and, substances that act as inhibitors of the fatty-acid amide hydrolase (FAAH), which catalyses the intracellular hydrolysis of the endocannabinoid anandamide (such as URB597).

Footnotes

Footnotes are unified for all publications, except the newsletter *Drugnet Europe*. This page shows all specifications including footnote divider-line construction details. Use the footnote options tool in InDesign and do not construct by hand.

REPORTING ON THE DRUG PHENOMENON | **EUROPEAN DRUG REPORT (EDR)**

**European Drug Report:
Trends and Developments**

Type: Reporting on the drug phenomenon, multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA full colour palette

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print

Layout: Two-column layout

Tables: EMCDDA full colour palette (varying percentages)

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of the *European Drug Report*.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.14.



Basic colours

EU Blue	Light Cool Grey	EMCDDA Blue
		EMCDDA Green
		EMCDDA Yellow
		EMCDDA Turquoise
		EMCDDA Red

Basic backgrounds

Background Grey	Grey-lined background	20% EMCDDA Blue
		20% EMCDDA Green
		20% EMCDDA Yellow
		20% EMCDDA Turquoise
		20% EMCDDA Red

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, min 40 pt,
max 140 pt, 95% black

Publication title construction

Larger letters are recommended in the title.

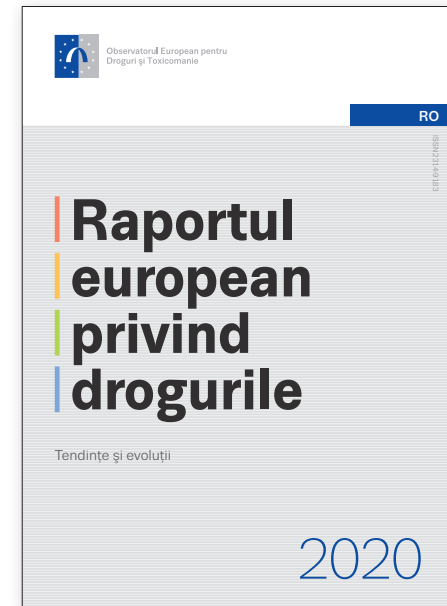
The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area.

All words in the main title should have the same font size. Ideally, the title should not exceed four lines.

The title and vertical lines must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted.
The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.





Publication title construction — correct and incorrect use

The EDR is published in 24 languages. Due to the varying length of the translated text, some titles must be scaled down in order to fit into the designated title area. Long titles are to be scaled proportionally, together with the vertical lines (see examples above).

The font size of the subtitle does not change (20 pt) and remains 20 mm under the main title (shown opposite).

The typography in the titles should not be distorted.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

The 'About this report' title sits on a white line and the rest of the text flows freely.

HEADING

Trivias Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

TEXT

Trivias Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

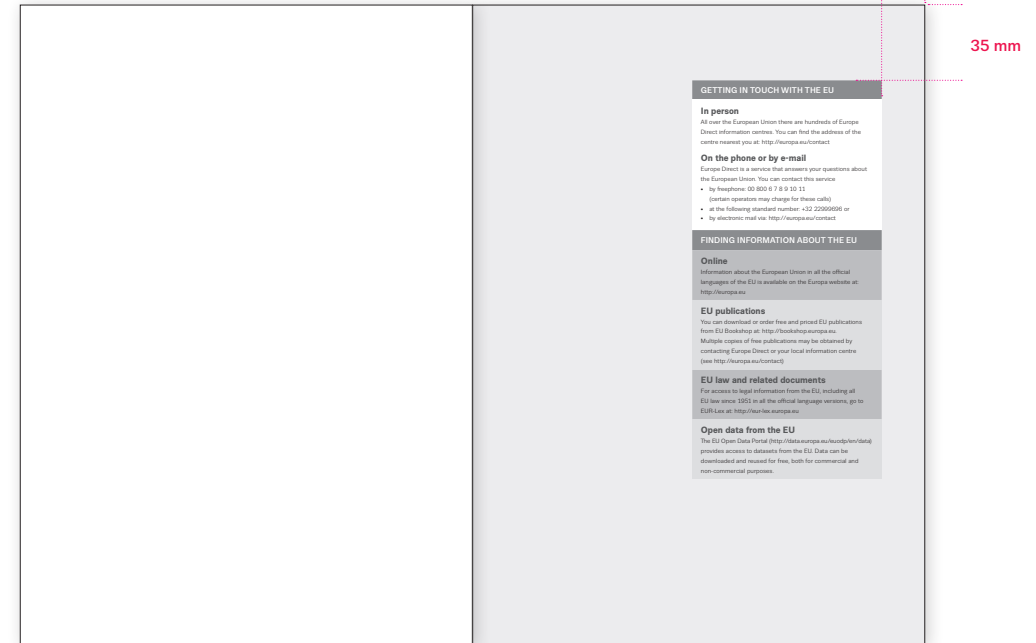
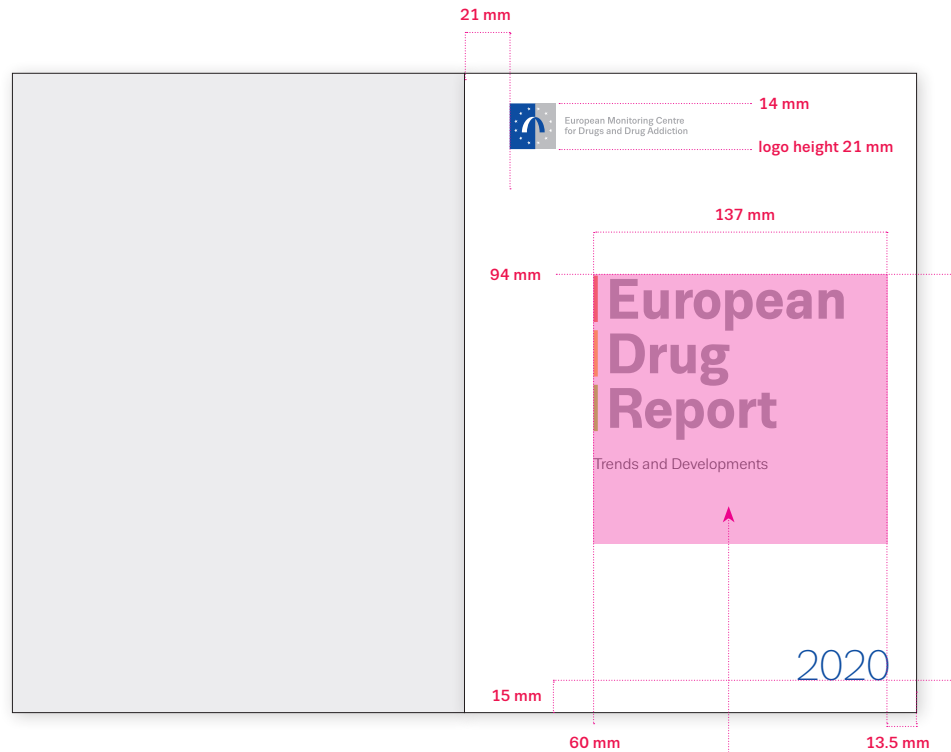
Back cover

The exact placement of elements on the back cover is specified here (printed publication). The multilingual logo is used on a white background. Texts 'About this report' and 'About the EMCDDA' are placed on the grey-lined background.

Spine

The minimum width of the spine is 4 mm. The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines if required.





Title page

The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown.

The subtitle is 20 pt and 14 mm below the title. Except for the title size in the various languages, these are fixed layouts.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.

Scaled constraining proportions from cover page to fit into the designated area, 40% black

TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'

Place the provided file *Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd*.

European
Drug
Report

19 mm
Trends and Developments

Trivia Sans Book,
20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black

CONTENTS HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt,
80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/ 14 pt,
80% black

LEGAL NOTICE

Place the provided file
Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.

20 mm
130 mm
60 mm
130 mm
20 mm

Legal notice

Printed by printer in country

Neither the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) nor any person acting on behalf of the agency is responsible for the use that might be made of the following information.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, year


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Credits for photos: source

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Print	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
PDF	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
EPUB	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
HTML	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X

Recommended citation:
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (year), publication title,
Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.



European Monitoring Centre
for Drugs and Drug Addiction

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Tel. (35 1) 211 21 02 00
info@emcdda.europa.eu | www.emcdda.europa.eu
twitter.com/emcdda | facebook.com/emcdda

Contents

- 5 Preface
- 9 Introductory note and acknowledgements
- 11 SUMMARY
Old and new drug problems — the European landscape in 2013
- 15 CHAPTER 1
Drug supply in Europe
- 29 CHAPTER 2
Drug use and drug-related problems
- 47 CHAPTER 3
Responding to drugs
- 59 CHAPTER 4
Drug policies
- 65 ANNEX
National data tables

Legal notice and contents pages

The legal notice and content pages are fixed layouts in EMCDDA publications.

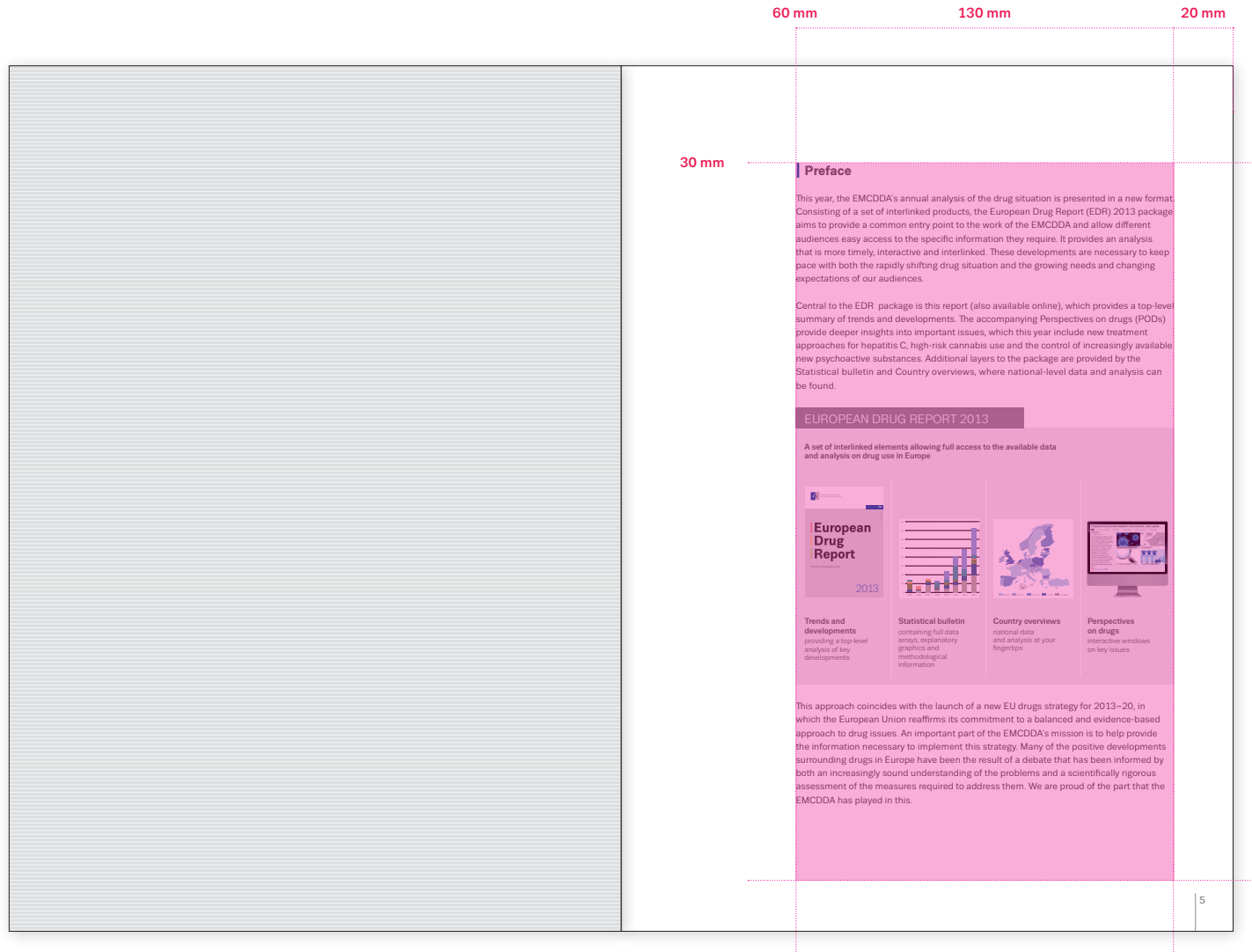
For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black



Divider page and front matter

Divider page

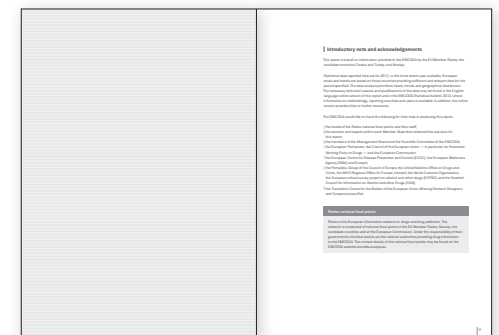
The grey-lined background is used as the background for the divider page before the preface, introductory note and acknowledgements. The divider page may carry a quotation.

Preface

The preface should follow a standard, single-column text layout.

Introductory note and acknowledgements

This page has a fixed layout in the EDR. New content should be introduced into the existing design, without changing the overall look or adding new graphic motifs or typographical styles.



Chapter divider and chapter title pages

The beginning of each chapter starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout EDR publications.

Each chapter has its designated colour. This corresponds with the contents page, is introduced in the chapter title page and dominates the chapter.

The left page contains the grey-lined background with a selected quotation from the chapter itself. The quotation is to be placed in the designated area. The quotations do not have to be placed in exactly the same place in each chapter title page, allowing for a dynamic layout. The chapter number in large scale (144 pt) is placed in its designated place on top of the grey-lined field.

The right page contains: a chapter colour stripe (with the chapter and number inserted); the chapter title (aligning horizontally with the top of the grey-lined area opposite); the lead paragraph (in a larger font) and the start of the body text. A highlight box (always in the chapter colour) is often included on this page. The space between the headline and the contents can be adjusted according to the needs of the overall layout.

1

Reflecting its high prevalence of use, cannabis is by far the most seized drug in Europe

Chapter 1

Drug supply in Europe

Europe is a major destination for controlled substances and also plays a limited role as a transit point for drugs en route to other regions. Latin America, West Asia and North Africa are important source areas for drugs entering Europe; however, the dynamics of the modern drug market mean that other regions of the world are now of growing importance. Europe is also a producing region for cannabis and synthetic drugs. While virtually all cannabis produced is intended for local consumption, some synthetic drugs are also manufactured for export to other regions.

The growing availability of 'new psychoactive substances' that are not controlled under international drug control treaties represents a relatively new development on European drug markets. Commonly produced outside of Europe, these substances can be obtained through online retailers, specialised shops, and are also sometimes being sold along with controlled substances on the illicit drug market.

Monitoring drug supply

Analysis in this section is based on a range of data sources: drug seizures; dismantled drug production facilities; seizures of precursor chemicals; drug supply offences; retail drug prices, as well as forensic analyses of drug seizures. Full data sets and extensive methodological notes can be found in the Statistical bulletin. It should be noted that trends can be influenced by a range of factors which include law enforcement activity levels and the effectiveness of interdiction measures. Data on new psychoactive substances are based on notifications to the EU Early warning system, which relies on data provided by the EMCDDA's and Europol's national networks. A full description of this mechanism can be found on the EMCDDA website under Action on new drugs.

One million seizures of illicit drugs in Europe

A substantial increase has been seen in the long-term trend in the number of seizures of illicit drugs made in Europe, with about one million seizures reported for 2011. Most of these were small quantities of drugs confiscated from users, although this total also includes multi-kilogram consignments seized from traffickers and producers.

The majority of seizures in 2011 were reported by just two countries, Spain and the United Kingdom, however, Belgium and four Nordic countries also reported relatively high numbers. Another important country in respect to drug seizures is Turkey, with some of the drugs intercepted

15

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 144 pt

Number sits on a grey line.

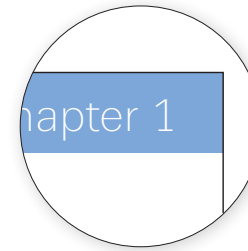
QUOTATION

Trivia Slab Bold, 16 pt / 22 pt, colour strip in background, 7 mm high for each line, chapter colour (EMCDDA colour) see specifications on page 037 of this Technical annex.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

60 mm from top of the page
Place the provided file
White_lines_for_background_construction.indd.

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.



CHAPTER NUMBER HEADER

stripe bleeding off page top and right, 10 mm high

Text: Trivia Sans Light 16 pt, white, vertically centred on the strip, 6 mm from right edge



TWO-COLUMN PAGE, TEXT AREA

Top: 30, bottom: 20 mm,
Outside: 13 mm, inside: 21 mm

Text area: 176×247 mm,
two columns, each 84.5 mm width,
gap between 7 mm

Interior layout

Although the EDR combines one-column (e.g. preface) and two-column layouts, the two-column layout dominates.

Graphics

Graphics should be placed next to the relevant text content, requiring careful layout and planning. In order to place graphics on the same page as the content-related text, white space may occur in the text. These spaces can be left white or filled with a quotation or graphic motif.

Quotation

The quotation is always placed in the text column field, but not necessarily justified with the text. Quotations are among the few dynamic elements in the corporate identity and should be placed so as to achieve a good balance with the overall look of the layout. Enough white space should be left for the page to 'breathe'. It is up to the designer to choose where the quotation is placed in the layout (see examples throughout this EDR section). For construction, see specifications on page 039 of this Technical annex.

Heading 1 – Agni, omnisti untore non sendis verciam

Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 36 pt / 40 pt,
80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2

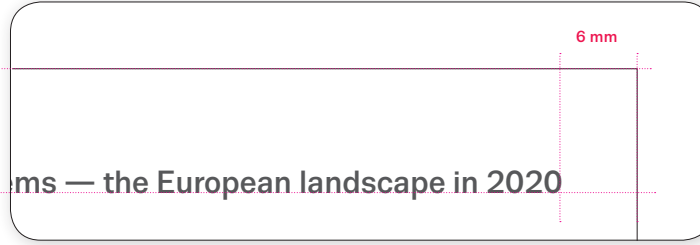
Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

Text

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Only two levels of heading are possible: the main chapter title headline and the secondary headline with the vertical line in the chapter colour. should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

If needed, use the space to adjust the text flow and add a quotation or graphic motif.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.



LEFT PAGE HEADER

Baseline at 10 mm from top of the page, 6 mm from left edge, Trivia Sans Light, 7.3 pt, 80% black (Publication title)

RIGHT PAGE HEADER

Baseline at 10 mm from top of the page, 6 mm from right edge, Trivia Sans Light, 7.3 pt, 80% black (Chapter number) Trivia Sans Medium 7.3 pt, 80% black (Chapter name)

TYPOGRAPHY

Regular text: Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 13 pt space after, aligned to baseline grid

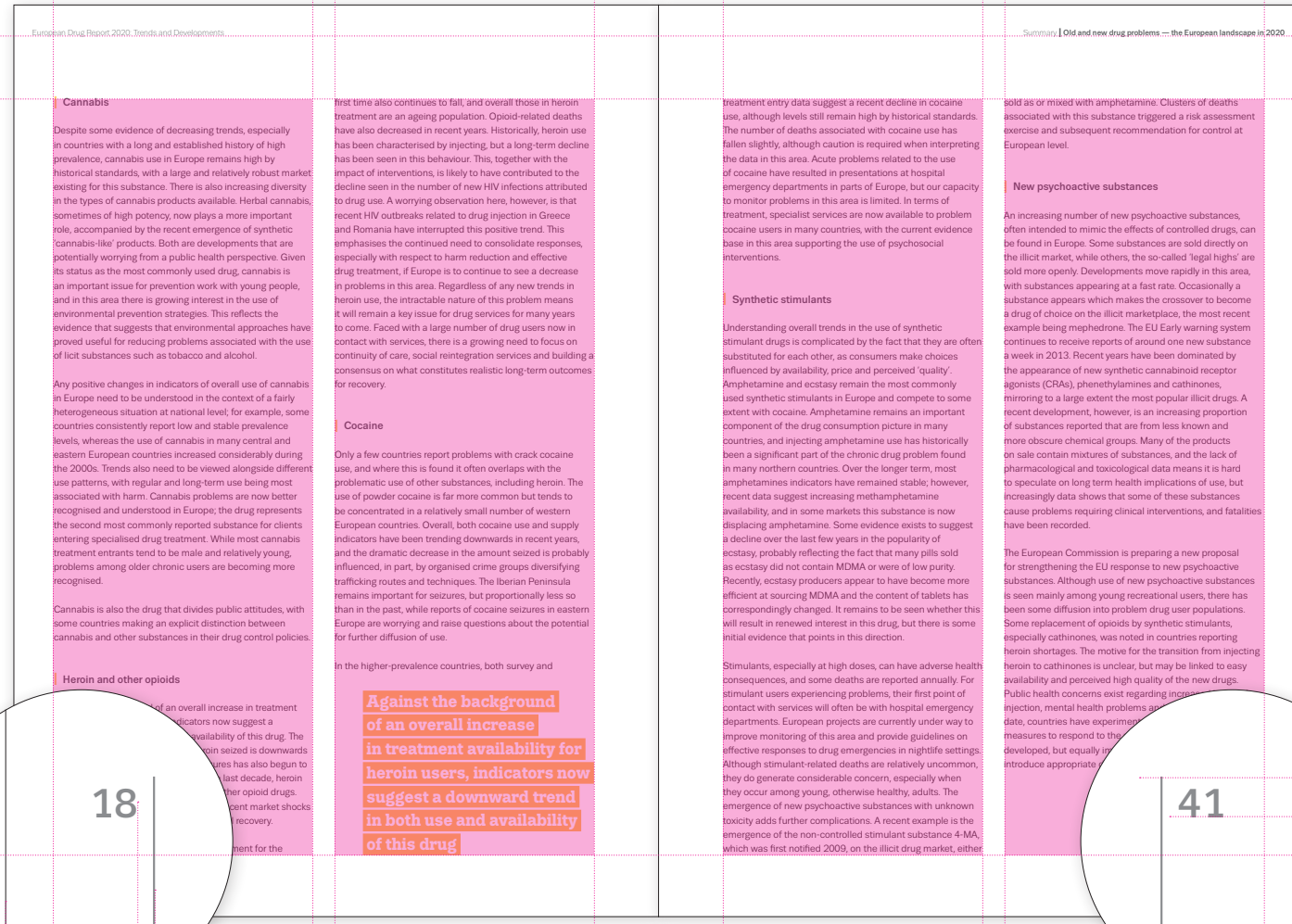
Heading: Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt/ 13 pt, aligned to baseline grid, 26 pt space before, 13 pt space after

Quotation: Trivia Slab Bold, 16 pt/ 22 pt, Colour strip in background, 7 mm high, chapter colour (EMCDDA colour)

Please see typography details on page 006 of this Technical annex.

PAGE NUMBER

Vertical line 13 mm long from the bottom of the page, 0.5 pt thick, 55% black Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, 55% black, baseline at 9.5 mm from bottom of the page, 1.5 mm left or right of the vertical line



10 mm
13 mm

11.5 mm 1.5 mm

FIGURE NUMBER STRIP

Grey strip, 15 mm from top of the page, 7 mm high, 55% black, Trivia Sans Book, 12 pt, capital letters

Left column – left end of strip bleeds off the page; right end finishes in the middle of the text column.

Right column – strip starts at the centre of the page (centred in the gap between text columns); right end finishes in the middle of the column.

FIGURE AREA

The figure area corresponds to the two-column text area. The bottom edge is 132 mm from the top of the page.

MAP BACKGROUND

Maps must be always on an 8% black background, positioned directly under the figure strip, filling the whole page width from left to right and bleeding off the page.

Note: When there is only one map on the left, the background area goes from the left edge of the page to the centre of the gap between text columns. When there is only one map on the right, the background area starts at the centre of the gap between text columns and goes to the right edge of the page.

TEXT AREA

On pages with figures, the text area beneath starts at 144 mm from the top of the page.

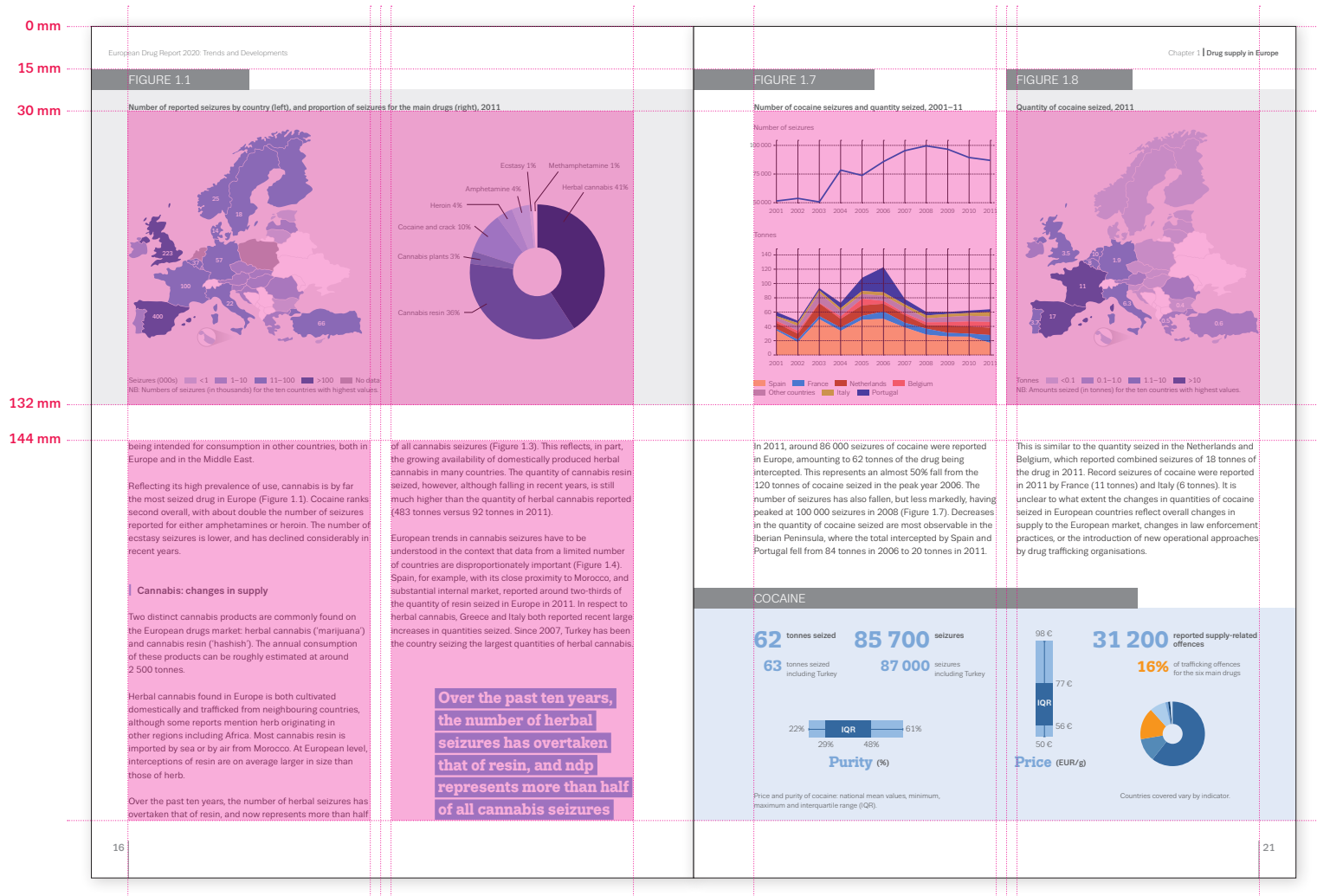
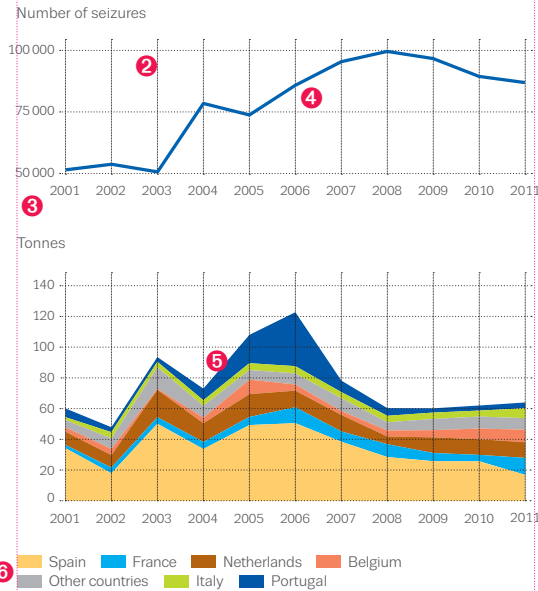


FIGURE 1.7

Number of cocaine seizures and quantity seized, 2001–11 ¹



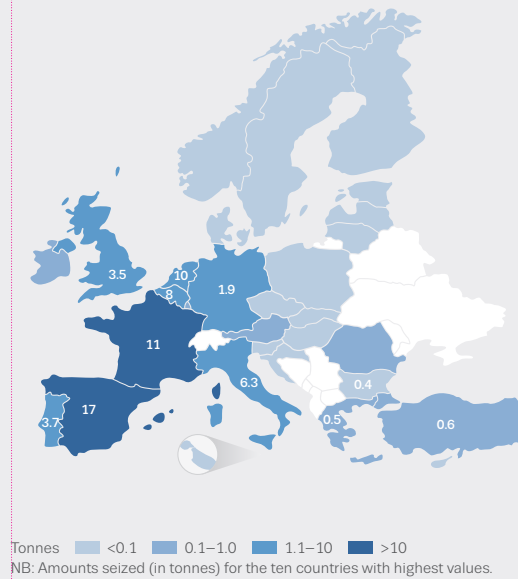
In 2011, around 86 000 seizures of cocaine were reported in Europe, amounting to 62 tonnes of the drug being intercepted. This represents an almost 50% fall from the 120 tonnes of cocaine seized in the peak year 2006. The number of seizures has also fallen, but less markedly, having peaked at 100 000 seizures in 2008 (Figure 1.7). Decreases in the quantity of cocaine seized are most observable in the Iberian Peninsula, where the total intercepted by Spain and Portugal fell from 84 tonnes in 2006 to 20 tonnes in 2011.

COCAINE

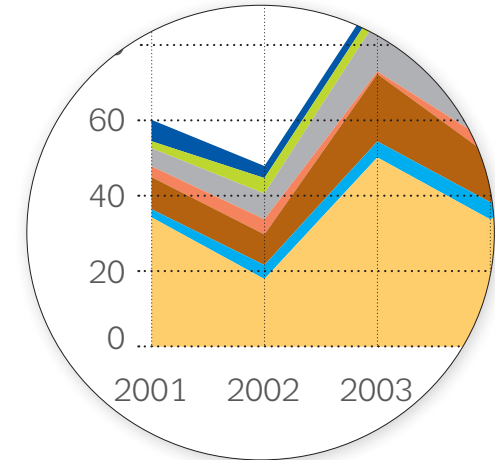
Chapter 1 | Drug supply in Europe

FIGURE 1.8

Quantity of cocaine seized, 2011



This is similar to the quantity seized in the Netherlands and Belgium, which reported combined seizures of 18 tonnes of the drug in 2011. Record seizures of cocaine were reported in 2011 by France (11 tonnes) and Italy (6 tonnes). It is unclear to what extent the changes in quantities of cocaine seized in European countries reflect overall changes in supply to the European market, changes in law enforcement practices, or the introduction of new operational approaches by drug trafficking organisations.



¹ FIGURE TITLE

Trivia Sans Medium, 8 pt/9 pt, 80% black

² GRAPH AXIS

Horizontal: 0.4 pt, dotted, 100% black
 Vertical: 0.2 pt, dotted, 100% black

³ GRAPH AXIS VALUES, ETC.

Trivia Sans Book, 6 pt, 80% black

⁴ GRAPH CURVE

1.5 pt, full line, colours from EDR graph palette

⁵ GRAPH RANGE FIELD

Full colour area, use colours specified on page 043 of this Technical annex.

⁶ GRAPH / MAP LEGEND

Trivia Sans Book, 7 pt/9 pt, 80% black, colour sample rectangles 4 × 2 mm horizontally centred in the text line, two n-space before, one n-space after

Line samples – short line (4.8 mm long), 1.5 pt thick, rotated 45°. (shown on next page)

GRAPH BELONGING TO THE MAP – ON GREY BACKGROUND TOGETHER WITH MAP

Graph axis: horizontal – 0.7 pt, full, 30% black
vertical – 0.7 pt, full, white

GRAPH AXIS VALUES, ETC.

Trivia Sans Book, 6 pt, 80% black, 1.5 pt, full line, colour from EDR graphs palette

MAP

Use provided file, for map use chapter colour in shades or map colours defined on pages 040–041 of this Technical annex.

Map must be on defined grey background (8% black) ①, this is also the border colour ②.

Country numbers (optional): Trivia Sans Medium, 6 pt, white.



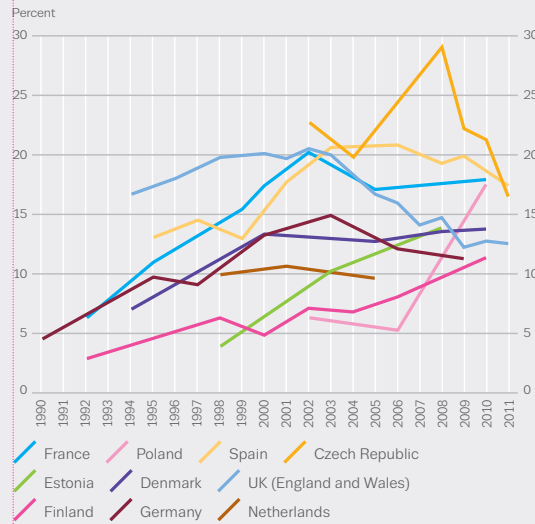
Figure consisting of graph and map

The graph-map graphics are always horizontal against a grey background bleeding off the page.

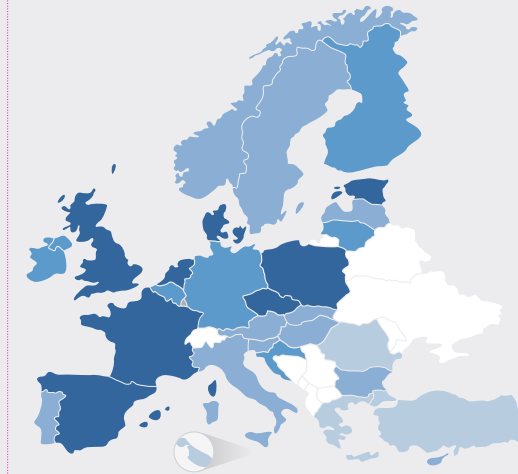
For specific map use and colour definition, see pages 044–046 of this Technical annex.

FIGURE 2.2

Last year prevalence of cannabis use among young adults: selected trends (left) and most recent data (right)



NB: Trends for ten countries with the highest prevalence and three or more surveys.



Percent 0–4 4.1–8 8.1–12 >12

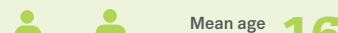
Over 3 million daily cannabis users and rising treatment demand

A significant minority of cannabis users consume the substance intensively. Daily or almost daily cannabis use is defined as use on 20 or more days in the month preceding

survey. Data from 22 countries, suggest that around 1% of adults, at least three million, report using the drug in this way. Over two-thirds of these are aged between 15 and 34 years, and in this age group, over three-quarters are male.

CANNABIS USERS IN TREATMENT

Characteristics



Trends in first-time entrants

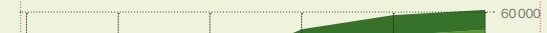
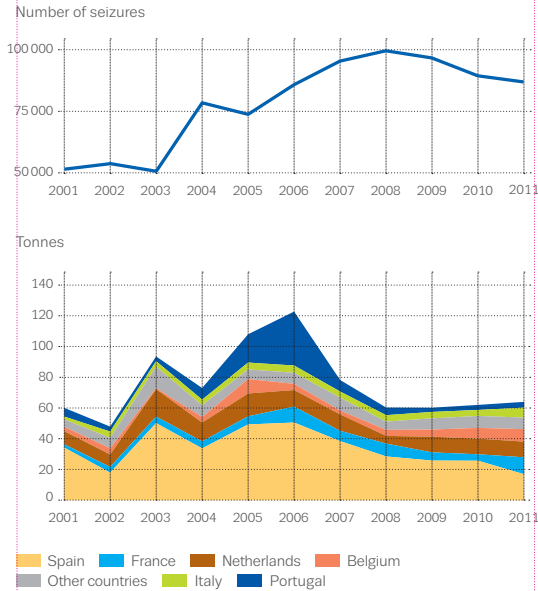


FIGURE 1.7

Number of cocaine seizures and quantity seized, 2001–11

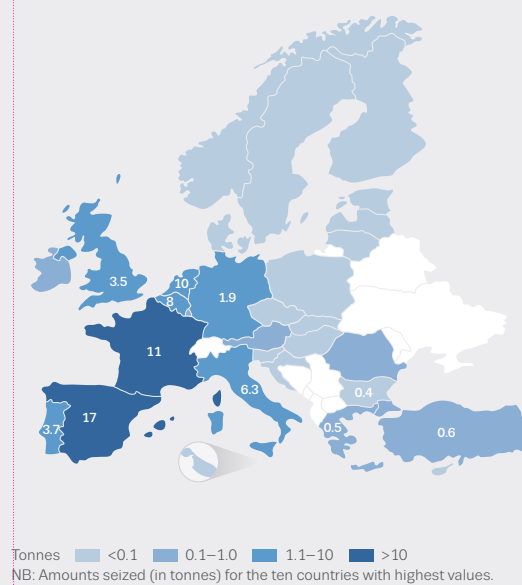


In 2011, around 86 000 seizures of cocaine were reported in Europe, amounting to 62 tonnes of the drug being intercepted. This represents an almost 50% fall from the 120 tonnes of cocaine seized in the peak year 2006. The number of seizures has also fallen, but less markedly, having peaked at 100 000 seizures in 2008 (Figure 1.7). Decreases in the quantity of cocaine seized are most observable in the Iberian Peninsula, where the total intercepted by Spain and Portugal fell from 84 tonnes in 2006 to 20 tonnes in 2011.

COCAINE

FIGURE 1.8

Quantity of cocaine seized, 2011



This is similar to the quantity seized in the Netherlands and Belgium, which reported combined seizures of 18 tonnes of the drug in 2011. Record seizures of cocaine were reported in 2011 by France (11 tonnes) and Italy (6 tonnes). It is unclear to what extent the changes in quantities of cocaine seized in European countries reflect overall changes in supply to the European market, changes in law enforcement practices, or the introduction of new operational approaches by drug trafficking organisations.

Graph and map side-by-side (two different figures)

The map is always set on a grey background bleeding off the page. It is always aligned with the centre of the gap between the text columns. The text in the map field is aligned with the text column. The graphs next to the map field are approximately aligned with the text column (the horizontal numbers may exceed the column area slightly, if necessary).

FIGURE 2.8

Estimates of problem opioid use in Europe



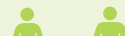
Heroin: decline in new clients entering treatment

Users of opioids (mainly heroin) represent 48% of all clients who entered specialised treatment in 2011 in Europe (197 000 clients) and around 30% of those entering treatment for the first time. In terms of trends, overall numbers of new heroin clients are on the decline in Europe, dropping from a peak of 59 000 in 2007 to 41 000 in 2011 and with reductions most apparent in western European countries. Overall, it appears that recruitment into heroin use may have been in decline, and that this is now impacting on treatment demand.

New recruitment into heroin use now appears to be on the decline

HEROIN USERS IN TREATMENT

Characteristics



Mean age 22

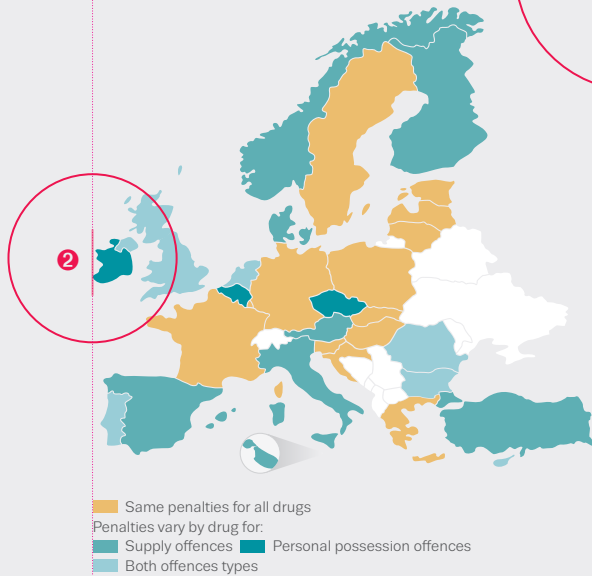
Trends in first-time entrants

Figure with text column

The text next to map graphics runs normally.

FIGURE 4.2

Penalties for drug law offences: variation by drug



Sentencing statistics for a selected number of countries from 2009 show that a supply offence was more likely to receive a prison sentence than one for possession for use. However, maximum sentences were rarely or never imposed, while average prison sentences were short and often suspended, suggesting that only a small number of offenders were considered to be major traffickers. Results

FIGURE 4.4

National drug strategies and action plans, availability and scope



also indicated that the average sentences differed by type of drug, even in those countries where the drugs are viewed equally under the law.

FIGURE 4.3

1 WHITE VERTICAL LINE
 thickness 2 pt, 23 mm long from the top of the grey background

Two maps side-by-side (two different figures)

In cases where there are two separate maps placed side-by-side, a short white dividing vertical line is used, aligned with the grey field.

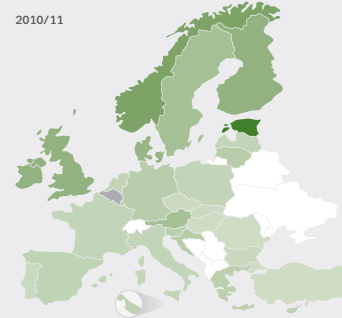
Left and right map placement

The map on the left is aligned with the left edge of the text column underneath (see 2); the map on the right is aligned with the right edge of the text column underneath (see 3).

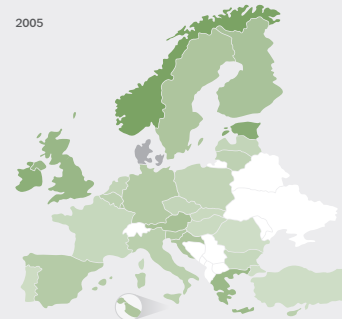
FIGURE 2.12

Drug-induced mortality rates among adults (15–64)

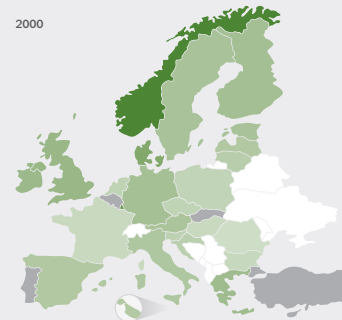
2010/11



2005



2000



Most countries reported an increasing trend in overdose deaths from 2003 until 2008/09, when overall levels first stabilised and then began to decline. Overall, around 6 500 overdose deaths were reported in 2011, a decrease from the 7 000 cases in 2010 and 7 700 in 2009. Nevertheless, the situation varies for individual countries, with some still reporting increases.

Around 6 500 overdose deaths were reported in 2011, a decrease from the 7 000 cases in 2010 and 7 700 in 2009

Three maps aligned vertically

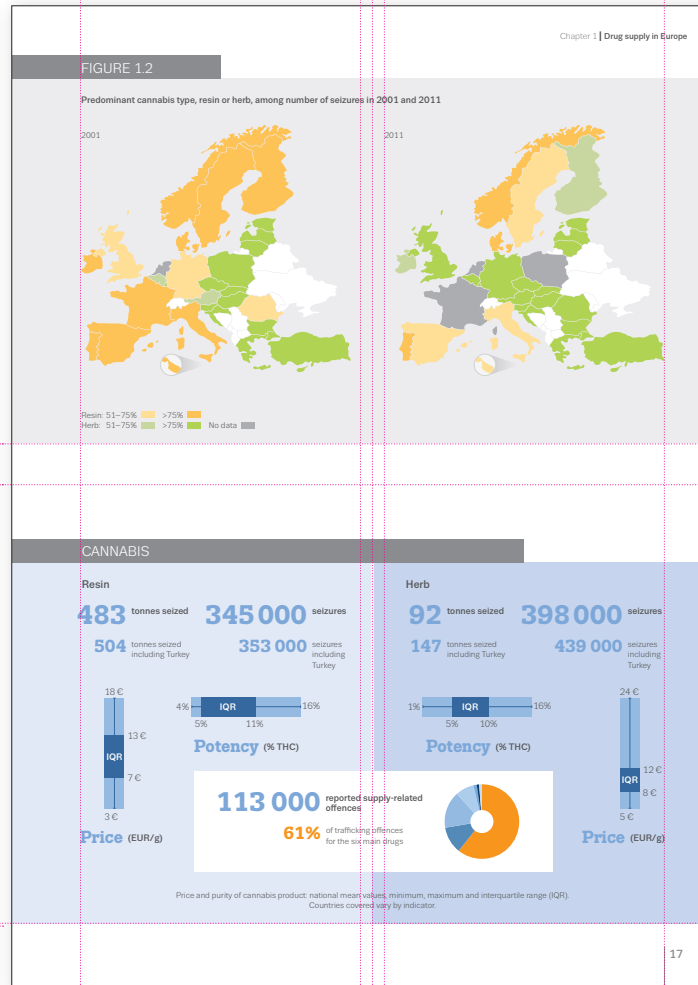
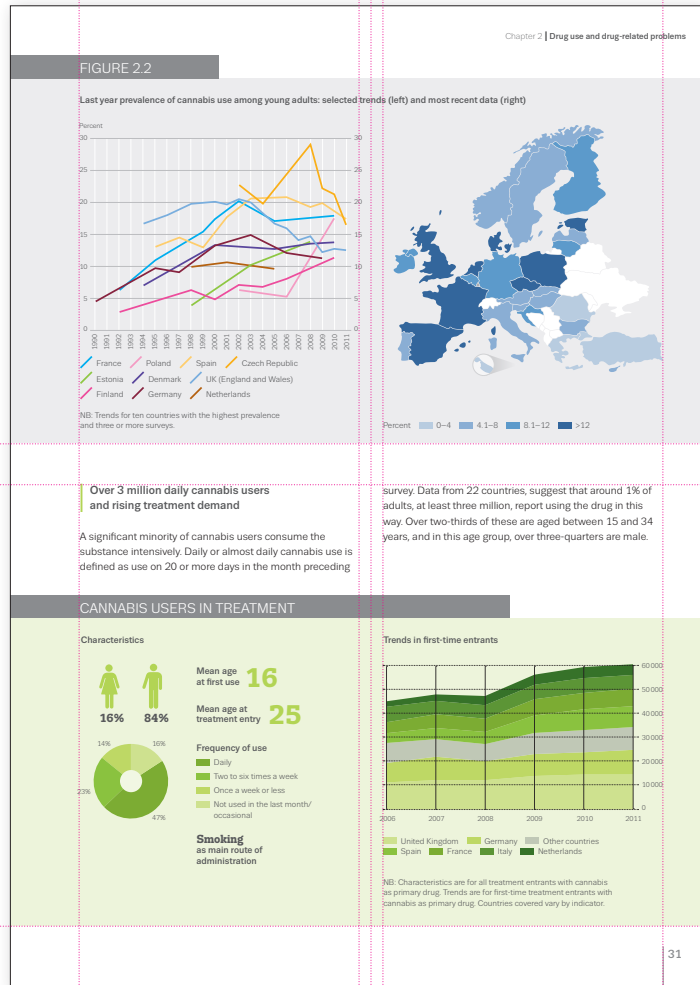
In certain cases, three related maps may be placed on one page. In such cases, a vertical placement may be used on the left or right side of the page. The same rules apply for the grey background. The map placement and size is slightly adjusted. Please refer to the InDesign template for correct application.

INFOGRAPHIC AREA

The infographic sits at the bottom of the text column area. Variable height, background colour 18% chapter colour, graphic elements respect edges of the two-column text area.

INFOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

See closer view on next page.



Infographics

The separate elements are placed in the field designated for the infographic in a balanced and legible way. The background colour is 18% of the chapter colour.

INFOGRAPHIC NAME – STRIP

Same colour, height and typography as figure / map strip, but the right edge of the strip ends in the middle of the right text column.

INFOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS

For infographic elements, use full or shades of the chapter colour, optionally one accent colour (49% magenta, 100% yellow – same for whole EDR) or 80% black.

Infographic short text or numbers:
Trivia Slab Bold

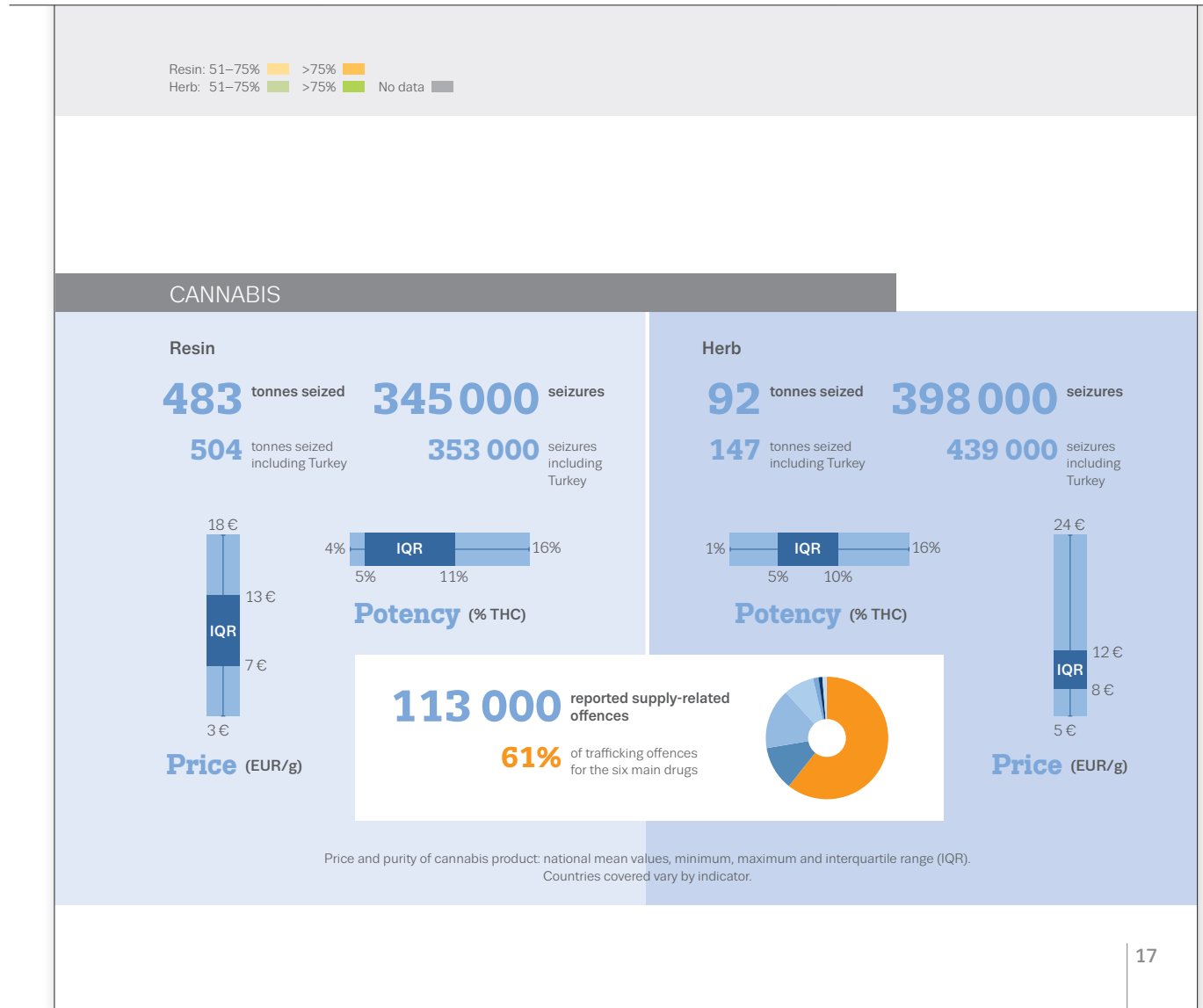
Infographic legend:
Trivia Sans Book, 7 pt/9 pt, 80% black

Pie graphs:
version with a hole in the centre

Infographic in a blue chapter

In the example shown, cannabis resin and herb are placed on the left and right side of the infographic, with shared data located in the centre in a separate box.

The background colour should be 18% of the chapter colour. If two colour differentiaions are needed, shades of the chapter colour (15% and 30%) should be used.



/ Estonia / Denmark / UK (England and Wales)
/ Finland / Germany / Netherlands

NB: Trends for ten countries with the highest prevalence and three or more surveys.

Percent ■ 0–4 ■ 4.1–8 ■ 8.1–12 ■ >12

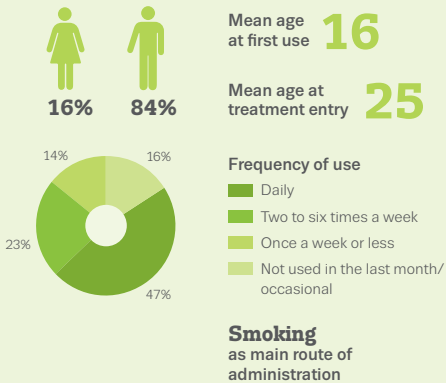
Over 3 million daily cannabis users and rising treatment demand

A significant minority of cannabis users consume the substance intensively. Daily or almost daily cannabis use is defined as use on 20 or more days in the month preceding

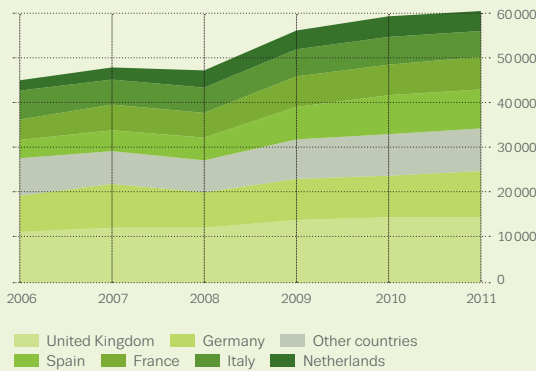
survey. Data from 22 countries, suggest that around 1% of adults, at least three million, report using the drug in this way. Over two-thirds of these are aged between 15 and 34 years, and in this age group, over three-quarters are male.

CANNABIS USERS IN TREATMENT

Characteristics



Trends in first-time entrants



NB: Characteristics are for all treatment entrants with cannabis as primary drug. Trends are for first-time treatment entrants with cannabis as primary drug. Countries covered vary by indicator.

Infographic in a green chapter

There are two basic types of infographic. This page shows the second type. The dominant colour is always the chapter colour, which is used for the main illustrations as well as the background field.

'Find out more' section

Each chapter ends with a 'Find out more' table, created in the chapter colour. It may be placed after the chapter content in the last column, or on a separate page if the layout does not allow for this.

European Drug Report 2020: Trends and developments

FIND OUT MORE

EMCDDA publications

2012
 Driving under the influence of drugs, alcohol and medicines in Europe: findings from the DRUID project, Thematic paper.
 Fentanyl in Europe. EMCDDA Trendspotter study.
 Prevalence of daily cannabis use in the European Union and Norway, Thematic paper.

2011
 Mortality related to drug use in Europe, Selected issue.

2010
 Problem amphetamine and methamphetamine use in Europe, Selected issue.
 Trends in injecting drug use in Europe, Selected issue.

2009
 Polydrug use: patterns and responses, Selected issue.

2008
 A cannabis reader: global issues and local experiences, Volume 2, Part I: Epidemiology, and Part II: Health effects of cannabis use, EMCDDA Monographs.

EMCDDA and ESPAD publications

2012
 Summary of the 2011 ESPAD report.

EMCDDA and ECDC publications

2012
 HIV in injecting drug users in the EU/EEA, following a reported increase of cases in Greece and Romania.

All publications are available at www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications

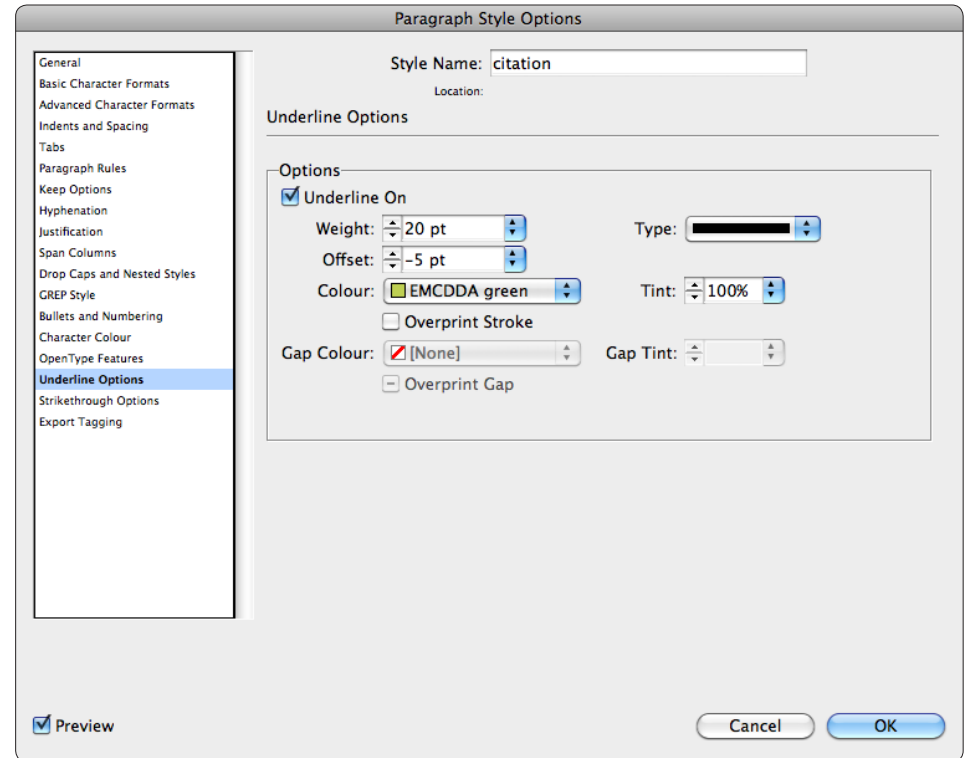
44

Net facest piti aut
 quid veut laccus
 magnatoria venihic
 taestis invelant
 dolum sequi neceati

**QUOTATION, SHOWN HERE AT 200%
 OF ORIGINAL SIZE**

Trivia Slab Bold 16 pt/ 22 pt leading, white
 The colour strip in the background (chapter
 colour) is 7 mm high.

Use text underline option in Adobe InDesign,
 set the underline thickness at 20 pt
 and offset -5 pt.



Quotation construction

The quotations always use the chapter
 colour and Trivia Slab Regular Bold.
 The construction is made easy by
 Character Underline Options in Adobe
 InDesign. A single space is added at the
 beginning and end of each line.

Annex

National data presented here are drawn from and are a subset of the EMCDDA Statistical bulletin 2020, where further data, years, notes and meta-data are available

Annex

The EDR ends with an Annex, containing tables and technical data. Please see the specifications of table construction for the Annex on the next page.

Annex: national data tables

TABLE 1

OPIOIDS

Country	Problem opioid use estimate cases per 1 000	Treatment demand indicator, primary drug				Clients in substitution treatment count
		Opioid clients as % of treatment entrants		% opioid clients injecting (main route of administration)		
		All entrants % (count)	First-time entrants % (count)	All entrants % (count)	First-time entrants % (count)	
Belgium	–	36.8 (2 176)	18 (403)	19.7 (399)	16.3 (60)	17 701
Bulgaria	–	79.3 (1 877)	93.2 (275)	85.9 (1 300)	84.2 (223)	3 452
Czech Republic	1.2–1.3	19.4 (1 791)	9.9 (443)	86.3 (1 528)	83.1 (359)	5 200
Denmark	–	17.5 (663)	7.1 (102)	33.9 (193)	23 (20)	7 600
Germany	2.9–3.4	44.3 (31 450)	19.2 (3 576)	36.2 (13 827)	33.2 (1 491)	76 200
Estonia	–	91.4 (486)	80.4 (131)	84.5 (410)	84 (110)	1 076
Ireland	6.2–8.1	57.9 (4 930)	39 (1 457)	31 (1 488)	22.9 (327)	8 729
Greece	2.5–3.0	80.6 (4 693)	73.4 (1 886)	41.3 (1 930)	38.7 (729)	6 783
Spain	1.1–1.3	34.3 (18 374)	18.2 (4 881)	15.8 (2 756)	10.2 (481)	82 372
France	–	40.7 (14 987)	20.2 (2 042)	17.7 (2 097)	12.3 (226)	145 000
Italy	4.3–5.4	55.3 (23 416)	42.4 (9 706)	57.5 (12 566)	50.5 (4 603)	109 987
Cyprus	1.3–2.0	36.7 (365)	10.8 (48)	52.6 (191)	46.8 (22)	188
Latvia	5.0–9.9	52.9 (1 044)	34.1 (126)	93.3 (935)	88.4 (107)	277
Lithuania	2.3–2.4	–	72.1 (181)	–	98.6 (136)	798
Luxembourg	5.0–7.6	67.4 (151)	–	58.9 (89)	–	1 228
Hungary	0.4–0.5	6.8 (325)	2.3 (75)	66.8 (203)	49.3 (34)	639
Malta	6.9–8.2	78.7 (1 434)	45.4 (83)	62.5 (893)	59 (49)	1 107
Netherlands	1.6–1.6	12.8 (1 674)	6 (461)	8.8 (91)	16 (46)	10 085
Austria	5.2–5.5	64.5 (2 426)	41.3 (566)	42.2 (987)	26.8 (146)	16 782
Poland	–	48.2 (643)	14.7 (53)	77 (488)	46.2 (24)	2 200
Portugal	–	70.1 (2 637)	54.4 (980)	15.4 (147)	13.1 (80)	26 531
Romania	–	35 (648)	29.6 (339)	91.5 (590)	90.2 (305)	742
Slovenia	–	86.6 (451)	74.9 (155)	56.8 (256)	49.7 (77)	3 557
Slovakia	1.0–2.5	33.7 (691)	22.7 (217)	75.7 (514)	63.1 (137)	500
Finland	–	62.2 (898)	43.8 (109)	81.8 (719)	66.7 (72)	2 000
Sweden	–	24.8 (1 541)	16.5 (255)	55.7 (857)	26.6 (69)	3 115
United Kingdom	8.0–8.6	59.3 (88 112)	40 (18 005)	33.2 (22 081)	29.2 (5 156)	177 993
Croatia	3.2–4.0	80.9 (6 196)	29.8 (343)	74.5 (4 530)	53.3 (171)	4 074
Turkey	0.2–0.5	70.3 (1 488)	64.7 (701)	50.9 (746)	48 (333)	8 074
Norway	2.1–3.9	37.5 (2 884)	–	73.1 (160)	–	6 640

Annex | National data tables

TABLE 7

SEIZURES

Country	Heroin		Cocaine		Amphetamines		Ecstasy	
	Quantity seized	Number of seizures	Quantity seized	Number of seizures	Quantity seized	Number of seizures	Quantity seized	Number of seizures
	kg	count	kg	count	kg	count	tablets	count
Belgium	140	2 176	7 999	3 263	112	2 699	64 384	838
Bulgaria	385	41	4	22	233	38	7 879	11
Czech Republic	5	34	16	44	1.20	3	13 000	15
Denmark	37	484	43	1 756	255	1 733	16 000	197
Germany	498	4 361	1 941	3 335	1 368	9 131	484 992	1 322
Estonia	0.048	5	1	34	42	215	11 496	44
Ireland	32	752	179	476	23	104	97 882	272
Greece	307	2 477	463	466	1.84	17	70	8
Spain	412	7 587	16 609	42 659	278	3 178	183 028	2 123
France	883	4 834	10 834	4 538	601	387	1 510 500	781
Italy	811	3 588	6 342	6 859	19	124	14 108	114
Cyprus	0.6	49	3	79	0.011	5	653	13
Latvia	0	329	81	25	0.1	29	3 592	13
Lithuania	11	234	10	23	13	46	303	5
Luxembourg	24	244	24	94	3	15	91	6
Hungary	3	22	13	108	24	483	270	22
Malta	4	39	5	86	0.50	1	2 171	30
Netherlands	400	–	10 000	–	1 074	–	1 059 534	–
Austria	65	640	139	970	13	383	45 780	90

TABLE NUMBER

Dark grey strip, same rules as figure numbers

TABLE NAME

Trivia Sans Medium, 12 pt, upper case, colour of the table

TABLE CONTENT

Tables fit into the type area (two columns) defined on the previous pages.

One table combines maximum two colours and their shades always in values of 15% and 30%.

Table header is always full colour (see colour section), text Trivia Sans Regular Bold, white, 8 pt/9 pt.


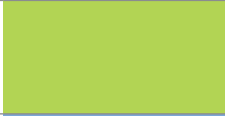





Table text uses Trivia Sans Medium (80% black) and Trivia Sans Light (100% black).


















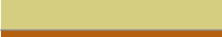










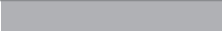
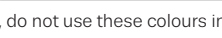

ADOBE INDESIGN TABLE SETTINGS:

- minimal row height: 5 mm
- cell inset 1.4 mm
- column and row strokes – 0.5 pt thick, white
- top header row upper inset – 4 mm








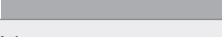






Colour use

The EDR uses the full EMCDDA colour palette. The colours are used mostly in full value, but also in percentual shades. This is especially the case in maps and tables, where it is necessary to illustrate different values of information. In addition, other colours have been selected for special use, linked to specific information (countries, substances) and should be used consistently. The following pages show examples of colour shade use and the assignment of the content-assigned colours.

COLOUR NAME	COLOUR SAMPLE	C-M-Y-K
Basic colours		
EU Blue		100-80-0-0
EMCDDA Green		34-0-85-0
EMCDDA Blue		50-25-0-0
EMCDDA Red		0-60-60-0
EMCDDA Turquoise		44-0-11-0
EMCDDA Yellow		0-25-76-0
Drug report colours		
Infographic accent colour		0-50-100-0

COLOUR NAME	COLOUR SAMPLE	C-M-Y-K
Countries colours for line and area graphs*		
Austria		0-30-30-50
Belgium		0-60-65-0
Bulgaria		0-0-100-0
Croatia		80-40-0-0
Cyprus		0-65-100-0
Czech Republic		0-35-100-0
Denmark		80-85-0-0
Estonia		50-0-100-0
Finland		0-85-0-0
France		100-0-0-0
Germany		0-80-35-55
Greece		0-25-70-25
Hungary		20-100-60-0
Ireland		0-85-80-0
Italy		30-0-100-0
Latvia		100-0-100-0
Lithuania		60-0-35-0
Luxembourg		25-70-0-0
Malta		0-0-50-20
Netherlands		0-60-100-30
Norway		70-0-35-40
Poland		0-50-0-0
Portugal		100-70-0-0
Romania		40-100-0-0
Slovakia		0-0-65-45
Slovenia		0-70-45-0
Spain		0-20-65-0
Sweden		30-30-0-15
Turkey		35-0-40-0
United Kingdom		50-20-0-0
Other countries		0-0-0-36

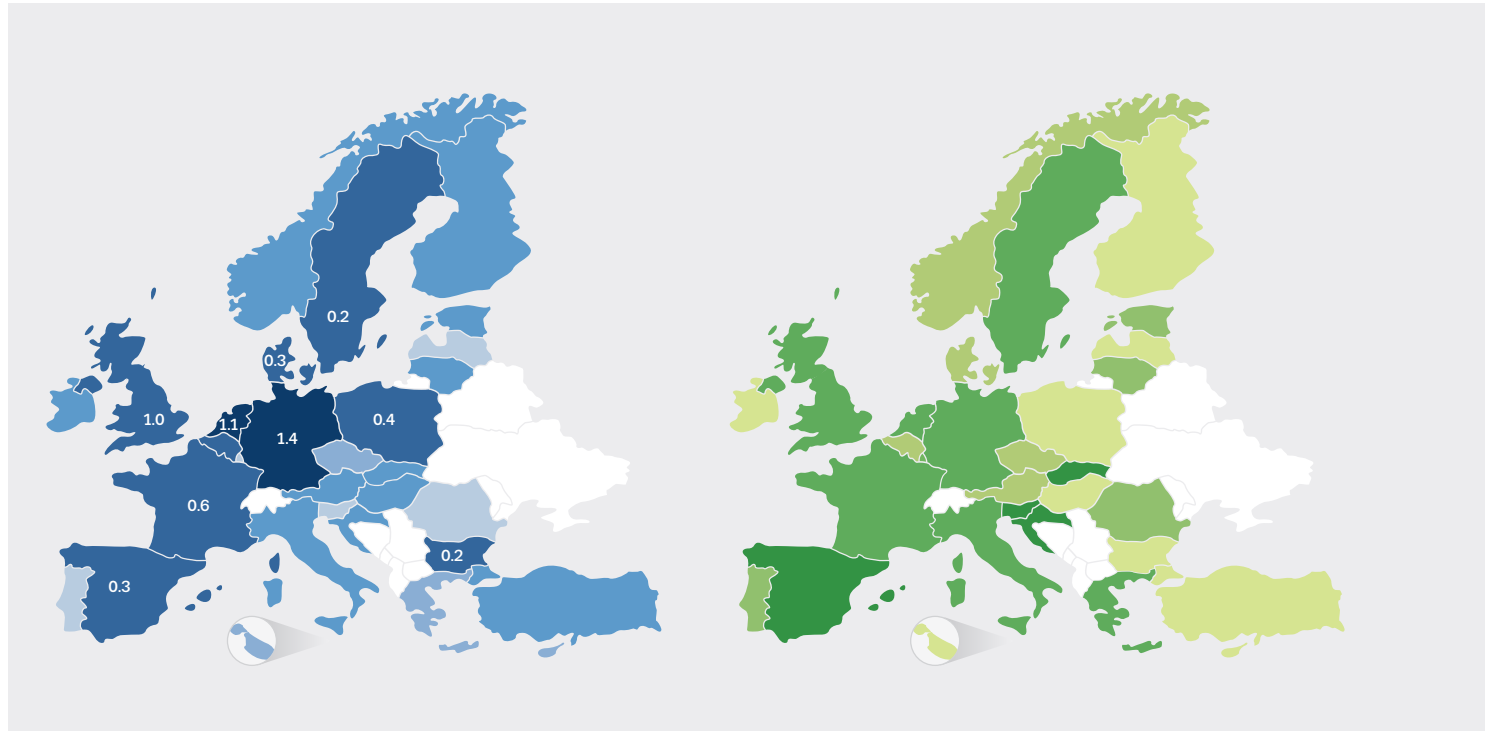
* These are graph colours, do not use these colours in the map.

COLOUR NAME	COLOUR SAMPLE	C-M-Y-K
Drugs colours for line and area graphs*		
Cannabis		44-0-11-0
Cocaine		34-0-85-0
Ecstasy / MDMA		0-25-76-0
Heroin		100-80-0-0
Amphetamines		0-60-60-0
Other stimulants		0-80-20-0
Other drugs		36-75-0-0
No data		0-0-0-38
Colours for area graph*		
Colour 1		47-25-0-0
Colour 2		65-0-30-20
Colour 3		0-35-55-0
Colour 4		30-0-75-40
Colour 5		65-30-0-40
Colour 6		10-0-20-30

* These are graph colours, do not use these colours in the map.

Content-assigned colours

This page shows all the colours used in addition to the main EMCDDA corporate colours. Each colour is assigned to specific information (e.g. a country or substance) or is chosen to be used in special area graphs. Please see the examples of use on the following pages of this annex.



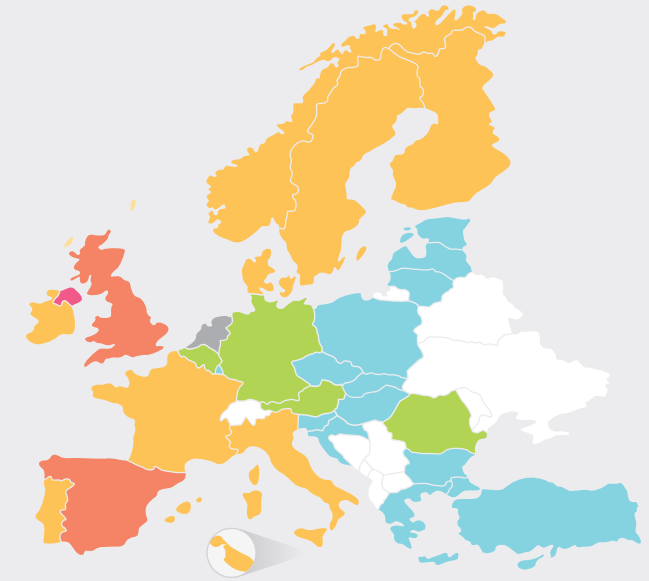
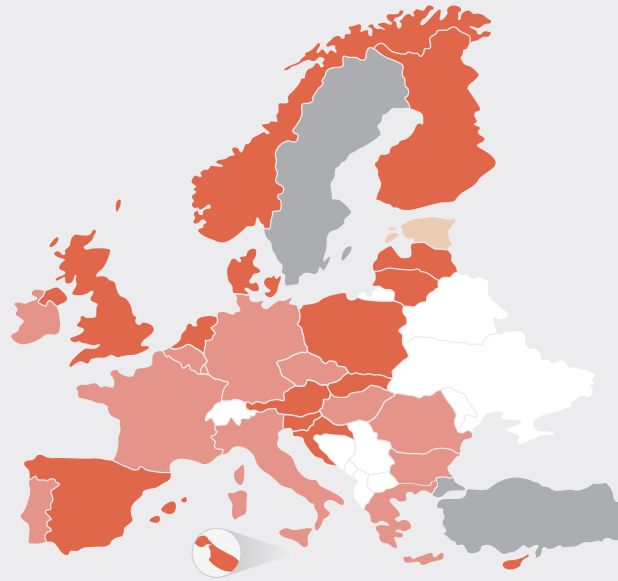
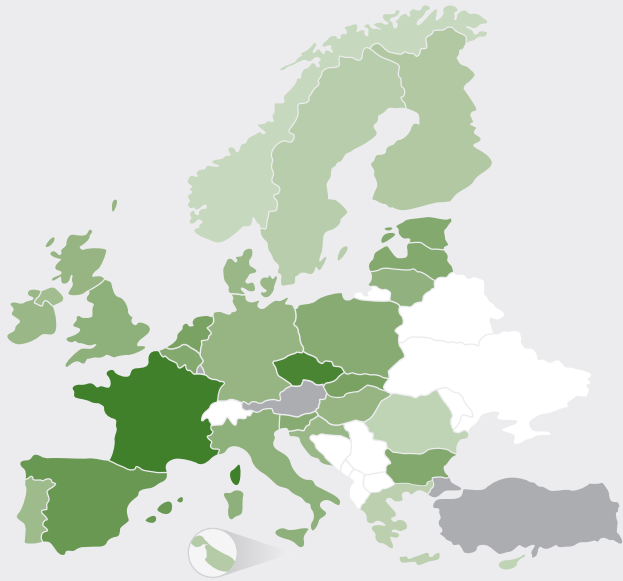
Use of colour shade values and content-assigned colours

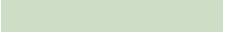








These pages show examples of the specific use of colours in complex graphics. Please use the shade values shown here as a guide.

The content-assigned colours are to be used consistently. In some cases, further colours are needed (unrelated to countries or substances). In such cases, existing colours should be used in such a way that allows for the clear recognition of the different colours, respecting the overall character of the material being designed.




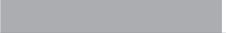



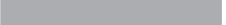
Blue map – value ratio	C–M–Y–K
Ratio 1	20–7–0–8
Ratio 2	40–17–0–8
Ratio 3	59–23–0–8
Ratio 4	75–44–0–25
Ratio 5	86–56–0–52








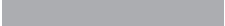
Green map – value ratio	C–M–Y–K
Ratio 1	18–0–55–0
Ratio 2	28–0–65–8
Ratio 3	42–0–70–8
Ratio 4	60–0–80–12
Ratio 5	70–0–90–20

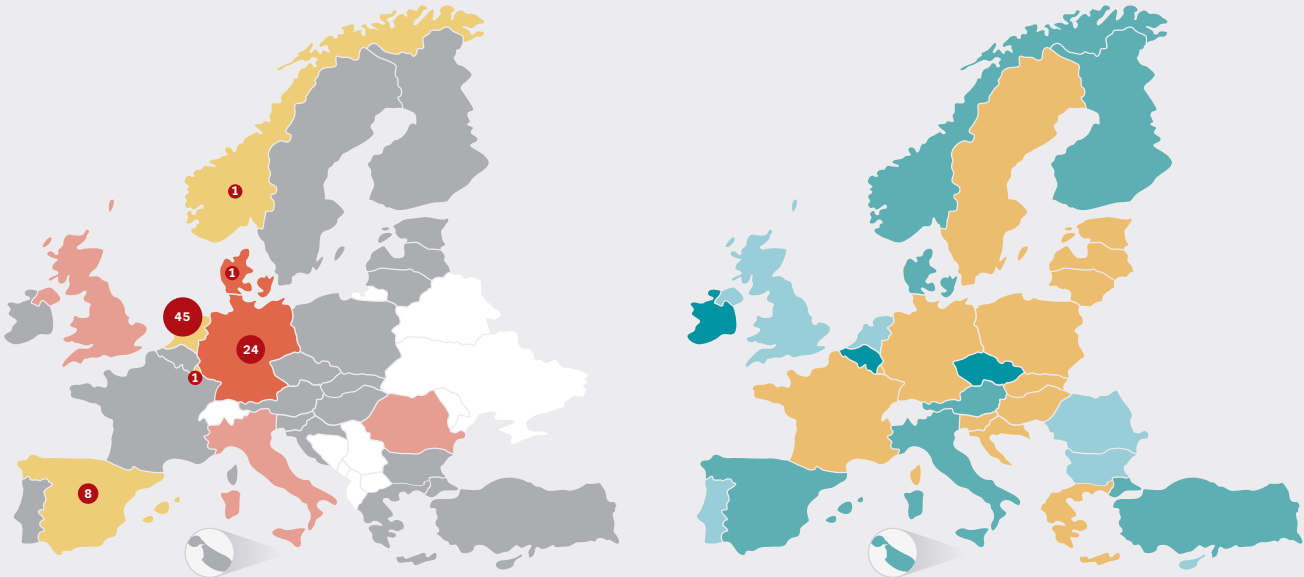


Dark green map – value ratio		
Value (min.)		20 % of colour
Value		30 % of colour
Value		40 % of colour
Value		50 % of colour
Value		60 % of colour
Value		70 % of colour
Value		80 % of colour
Value		90 % of colour
Value (max.)		100 % of colour

62–0–100–40

Colour samples map 1		
Full / extensive		55–0–80–8
Limited / rare		35–0–65–8
Not available		18–0–55–0
No data		0–0–0–38
Colour samples map 2		
Full / extensive		0–70–70–8
Limited / rare		0–45–35–8
Not available		0–15–22–8
No data		0–0–0–38

Mixed colour map	C–M–Y–K
Cannabis	 44–0–11–0
Cocaine	 34–0–85–0
Ecstasy / MDMA	 0–25–76–0
Heroin	 100–80–0–0
Amphetamines	 0–60–60–0
Other stimulants	 0–80–20–0
Other drugs	 36–75–0–0
No data	 0–0–0–38



Interventions map – value ratio (example)	C–M–Y–K
Drug consum...	0–12–59–8
Take-home ...	0–40–30–8
Both interventions	0–70–70–8
No data	0–0–0–38
Number of DCF	0–100–100–30

Offences map (example)	C–M–Y–K
Same penalties ...	0–21–62–8
Supply offences	53–0–21–16
Personal poss...	100–0–31–17
Both offences types	33–0–9–8

**REPORTING ON THE
DRUG PHENOMENON**

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL RESPONSES TO
DRUG PROBLEMS: A EUROPEAN GUIDE**

Health and social responses to drug problems: a European guide

Type: Reporting on the drug phenomenon, multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA Turquoise (main accent colour) plus EMCDDA full colour palette

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print

Layout: Two-column layout

Tables: EMCDDA full colour palette (varying percentages)

Graphics: Full colour palette as required

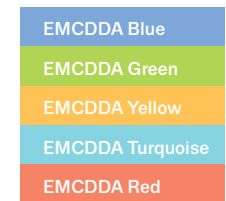
The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.16.



Highlight colours



Basic colours



Backgrounds





MAIN TITLE
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
 min 40 pt, max 140 pt
 Leading 110% font size
 optical kerning, white
 Larger letters in the title
 are better, respecting
 designated space for title.
 See next page for details.

SUBTITLE
 Trivia Sans Book,
 36 pt, white

LINED BACKGROUND
 For lined background
 construction see page 005.

Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of the *Health and social responses to drug problems: a European guide* (printed publication), along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, min 40 pt, max 140 pt, white

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The title and vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.



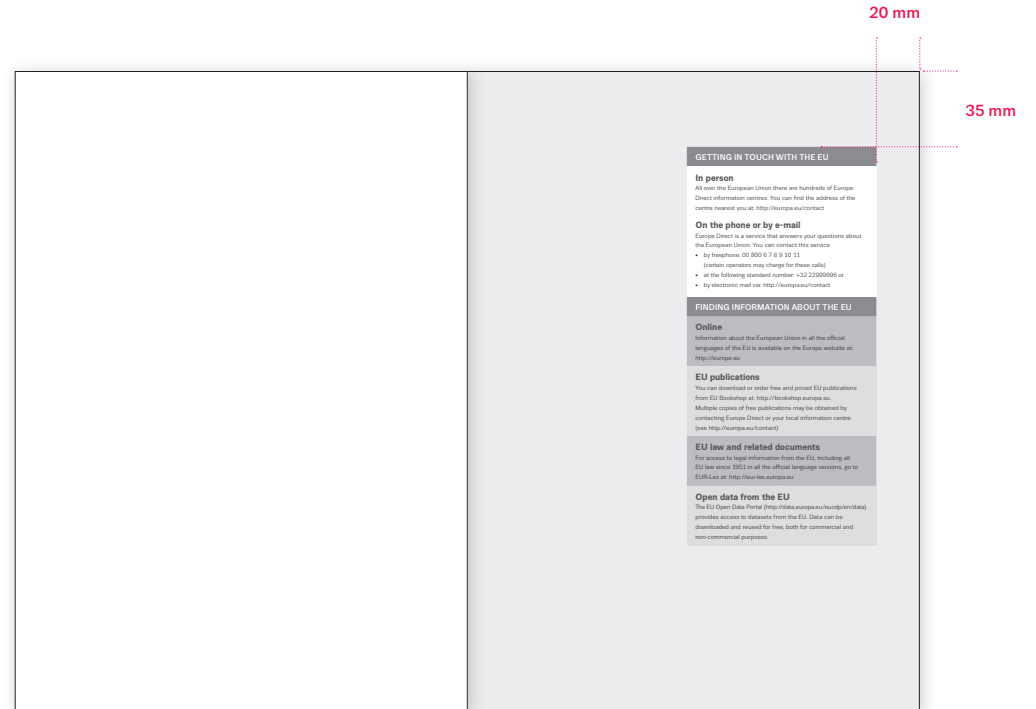
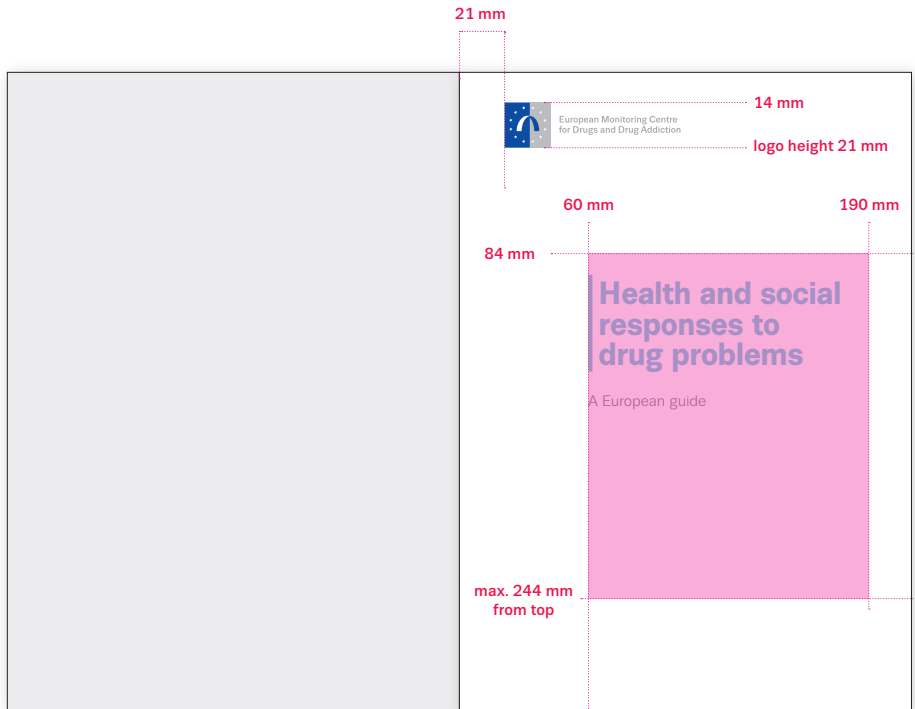


Back cover

The exact placement of the elements on the back cover is specified here (printed publication). The multilingual logo is used here against a white background. The titles 'About this guide' and 'About the EMCDDA' are placed against the publication colour background.

Spine

The minimum width of the spine is 4 mm. The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated by EMCDDA staff or simply omitted. In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines, if required.



Title page

The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown. The subtitle is always set at 16 pt / 20 pt and 18 mm below the main title.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.

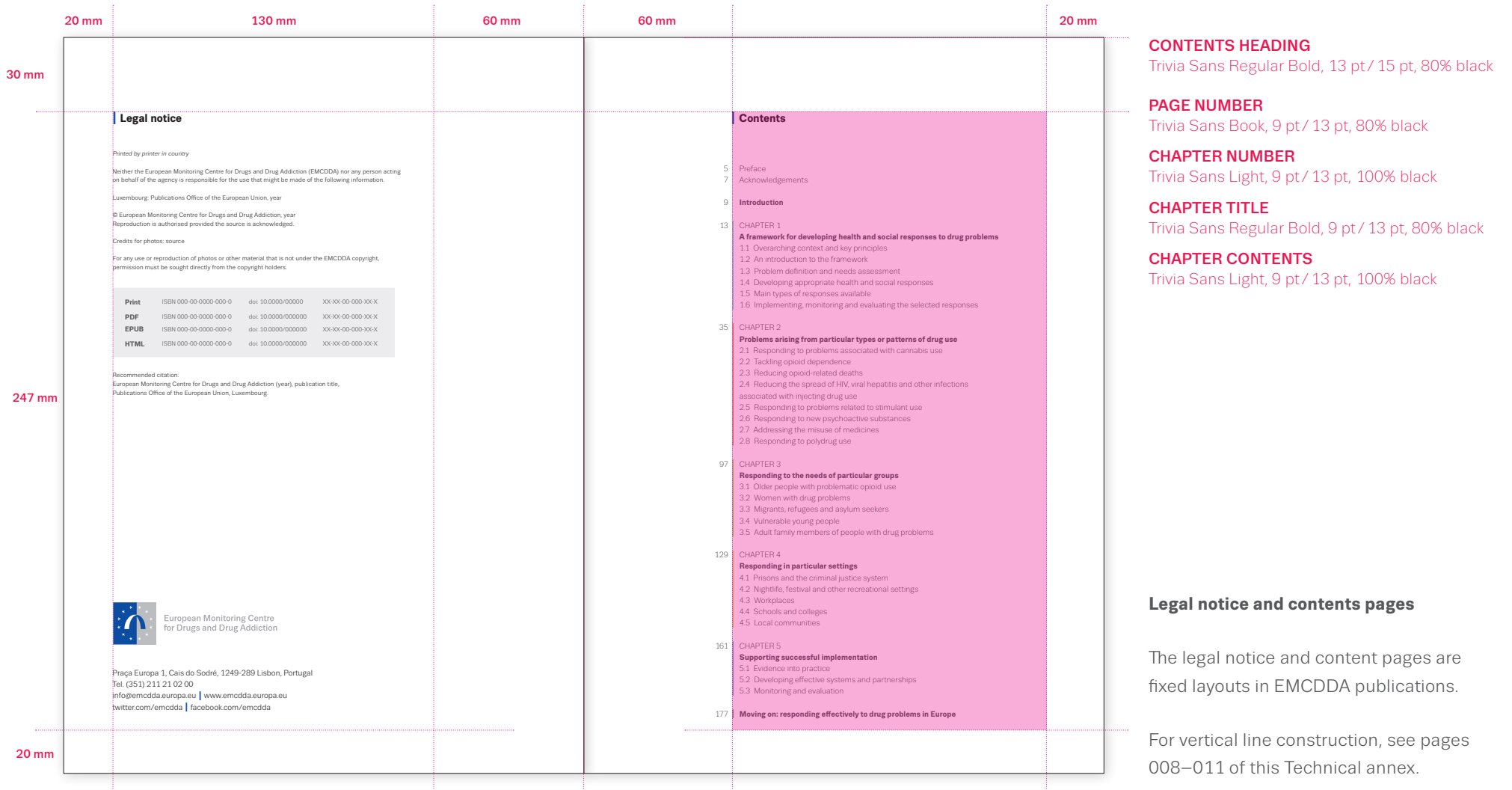


PUBLICATION TITLE
Scaled constraining proportions from cover page, 100% EMCDDA Turquoise

TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'
Place the provided file *Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd*.

LEGAL NOTICE

Place the provided file
Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.



Legal notice

Printed by printer in country

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Print	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
PDF	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
EPUB	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
HTML	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X

Recommended citation:
European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (year), publication title,
Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.



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Contents

5 Preface
7 Acknowledgements

9 **Introduction**

13 **CHAPTER 1**
A framework for developing health and social responses to drug problems
1.1 Overarching context and key principles
1.2 An introduction to the framework
1.3 Problem definition and needs assessment
1.4 Developing appropriate health and social responses
1.5 Main types of responses available
1.6 Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the selected responses

35 **CHAPTER 2**
Problems arising from particular types or patterns of drug use
2.1 Responding to problems associated with cannabis use
2.2 Tackling opioid dependence
2.3 Reducing opioid-related deaths
2.4 Reducing the spread of HIV, viral hepatitis and other infections associated with injecting drug use
2.5 Responding to problems related to stimulant use
2.6 Responding to new psychoactive substances
2.7 Addressing the misuse of medicines
2.8 Responding to polydrug use

97 **CHAPTER 3**
Responding to the needs of particular groups
3.1 Older people with problematic opioid use
3.2 Women with drug problems
3.3 Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers
3.4 Vulnerable young people
3.5 Adult family members of people with drug problems

129 **CHAPTER 4**
Responding in particular settings
4.1 Prisons and the criminal justice system
4.2 Nightlife, festival and other recreational settings
4.3 Workplaces
4.4 Schools and colleges
4.5 Local communities

161 **CHAPTER 5**
Supporting successful implementation
5.1 Evidence into practice
5.2 Developing effective systems and partnerships
5.3 Monitoring and evaluation

177 **Moving on: responding effectively to drug problems in Europe**

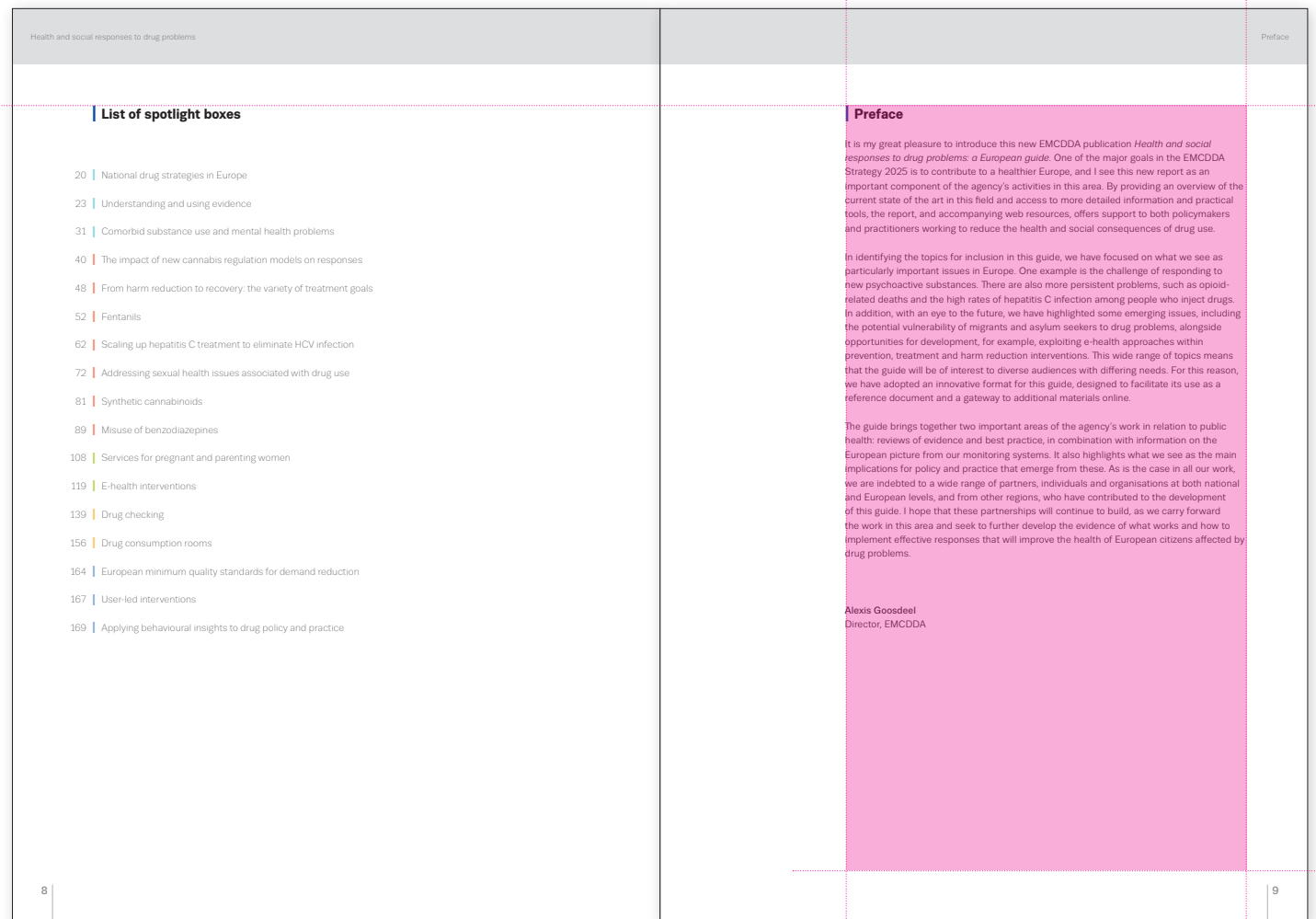
Divider page

The grey-lined background is used as the background for the divider page before the preface and may carry a quotation. In some cases, the list of spotlight boxes may be on this page, in which case the page retains a white background.

Preface

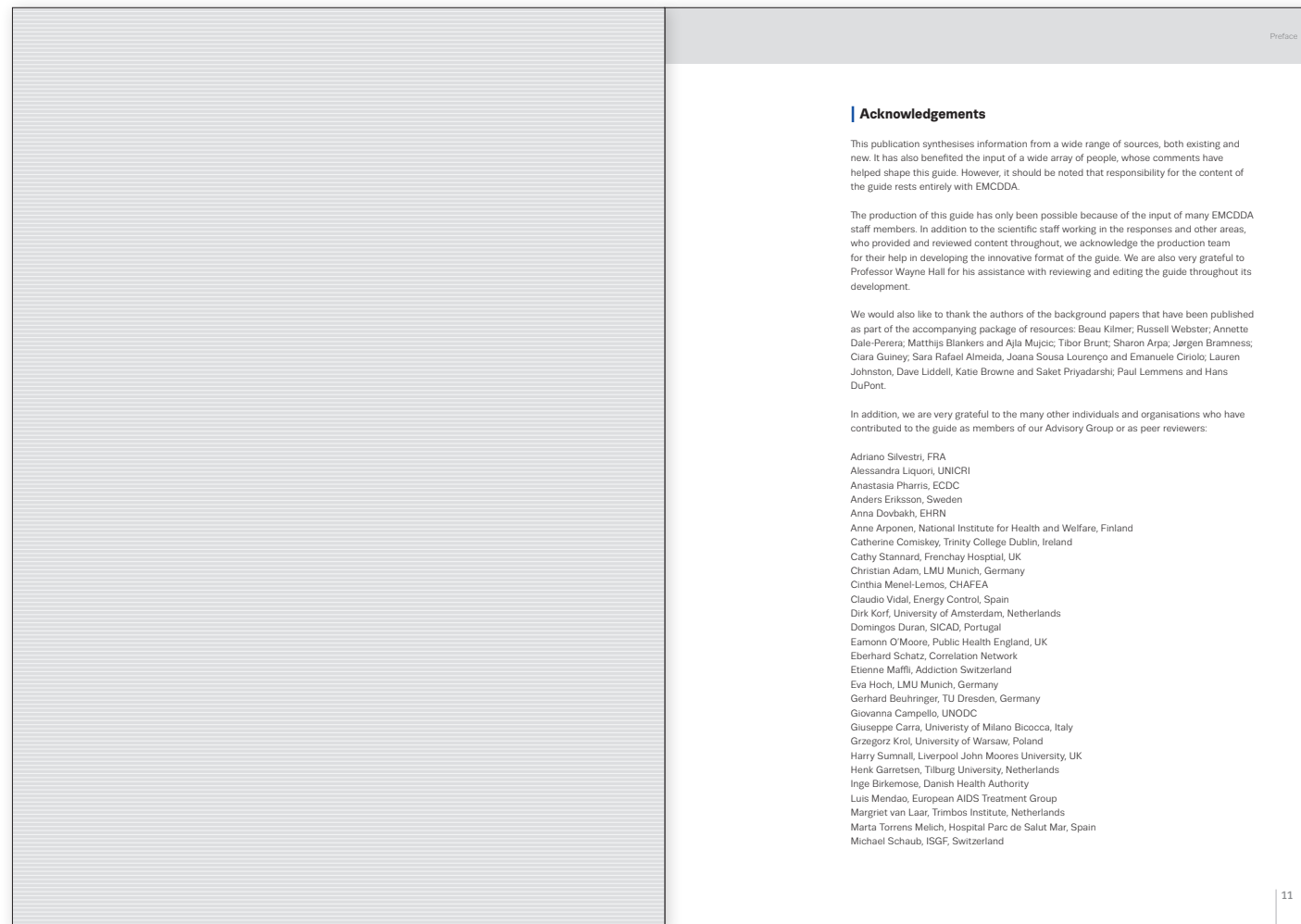
The preface should follow a standard, single-column text layout. Should a photo be required, it should preferably be in portrait format and appear close to the top or to the bottom of the page (suggested dimensions: width 20–35 mm; height: 30–45 mm). A preface or executive summary would follow the same design as the foreword.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.



GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.



Divider page

The grey-lined background is used as the background for the divider page in the preface section and may carry a quotation. In some cases, the contents may extend onto this page, in which case the page retains a white background.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgments have a fixed layout in this publication. New content should be introduced into the existing design without changing the overall look or adding new graphic motifs or typographical styles.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.



CHAPTER NUMBER
 Trivia Slab Book 344.13 pt,
 white, 36 mm from left edge

 Number sits on a light line.

LINED BACKGROUND
 For lined background
 construction see page 005.

CHAPTER
 Trivia Sans Light,
 40 pt / 45 pt, 80% black

SUMMARY
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
 13 pt / 15 pt, white

CHAPTER HEADING
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
 45 pt / 45 pt, 80% black

SUMMARY TEXT
 Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 12 pt,
 100% black

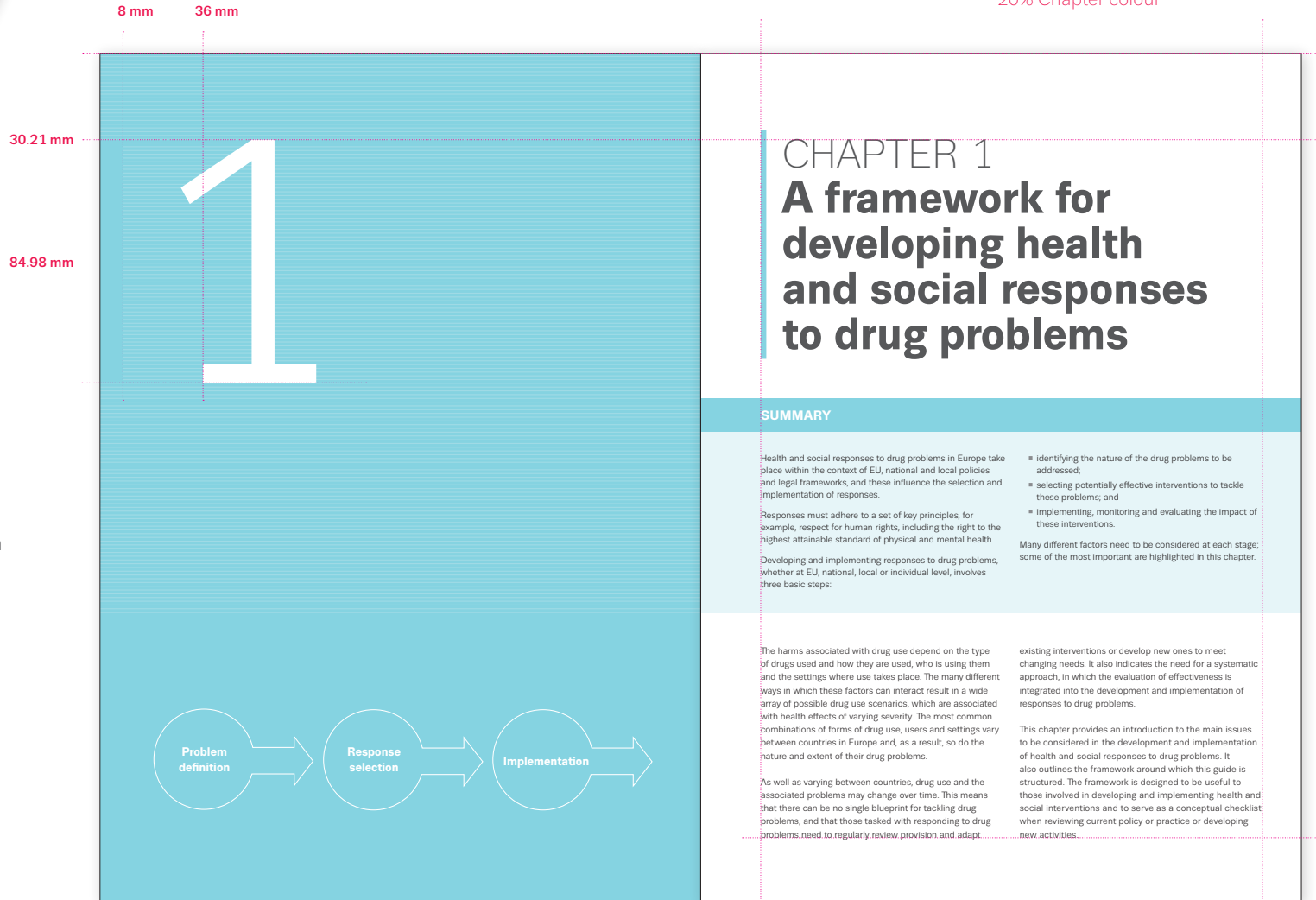
SUMMARY BOX COLOUR
 20% Chapter colour

Part divider and part title pages

Each chapter of the guide starts with special pages, containing the chapter number, summary and introductory text.

The left page contains the lined background in the chapter colour, with the chapter number appearing in a large scale (344.13 pt) and is placed as shown here. A vertical stripe in the chapter colour at the height of the number (84.98 mm) is placed bleeding off the page left. The left page may also contain a simple infographic related to the chapter content.

The right page contains the chapter number, title, chapter summary and the beginning of the chapter. The text is set in two columns and is always justified left.





CHAPTER 1

Heading 1 – Agniat omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae

1.1 | Heading 2 – Agniat omnisti untore

Heading 3 – Agniat omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae

Interior layout

Although these publications combine one- and two-column layouts, the two-column layout dominates.

Graphics

Most graphics flow with the text and, if small, are placed within one column. They can also be placed across a two-column space, always at the top or bottom of the page.

Text

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Three levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

CHAPTER NUMBER LEVEL 1
 Trivia Sans Light, 40 pt / 45 pt,
 80% black

CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 45 pt / 45 pt,
 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2 – NUMBER
 Trivia Sans Light, 28 pt,
 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt / 30 pt,
 Chapter colour

HEADING LEVEL 3
 Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt,
 80% black

TEXT
 Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt,
 100% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivias Sans Light, 7.3 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivias Sans Light, 7.3 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivias Sans Medium, 7.3 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE

Trivias Sans Regular Bold, 7.3 pt, 160.3% vertical scale, baseline shift – 1.54 pt, white

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

HEADERS STRIPE

100% chapter colour, 18 mm height

PAGINATION

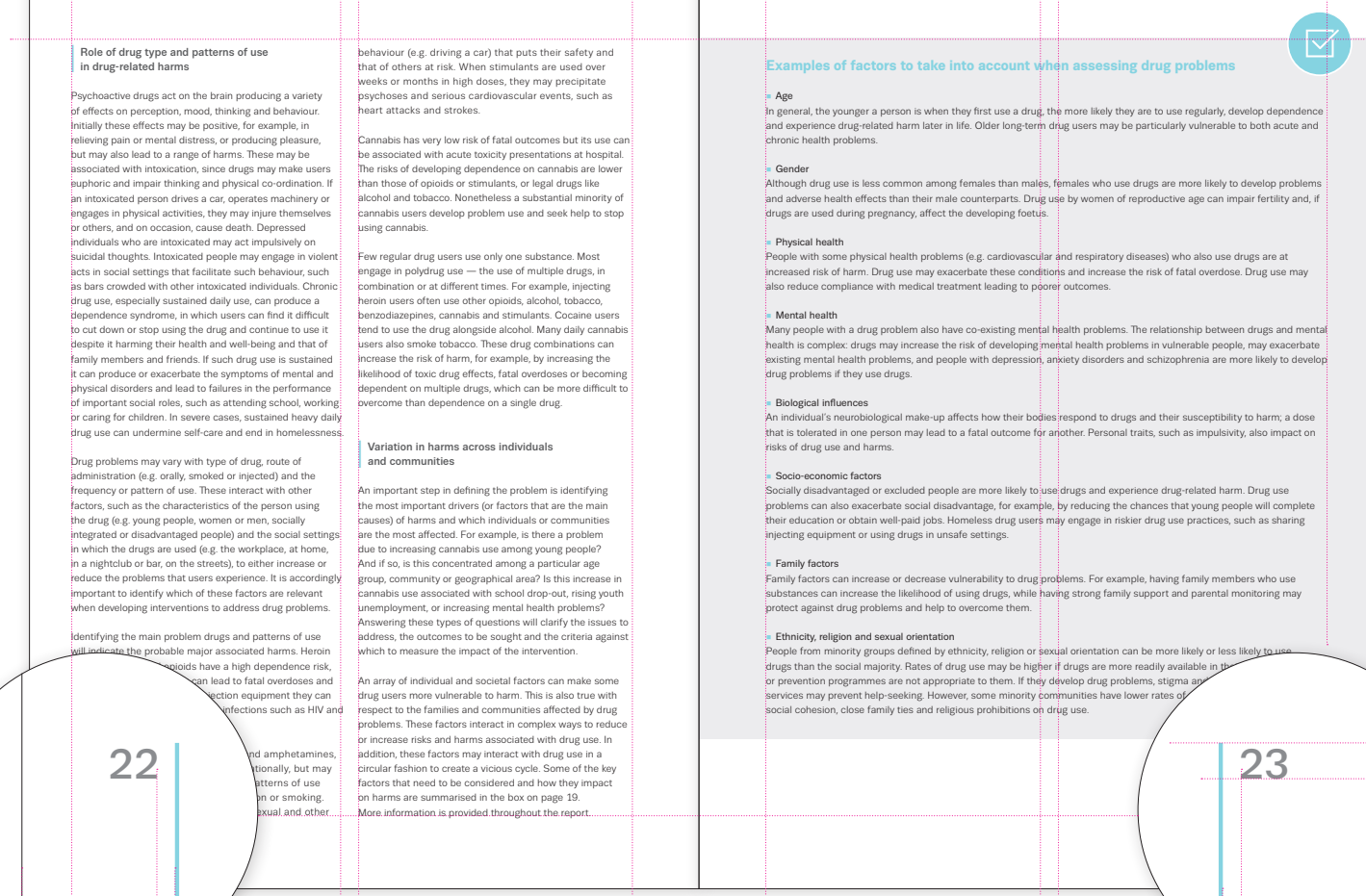
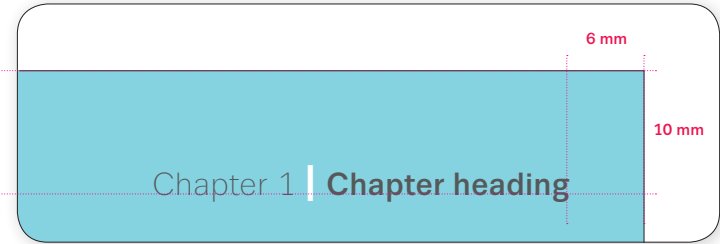
Trivias Sans Medium, 10 pt, 55% black, baseline at 10 mm from bottom of the page, 1.5 mm from the vertical line

PAGINATION VERTICAL LINE

13 mm long from bottom of page, 1 pt thick, 100% Chapter colour

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination of this series are consistent with those for printed publications.



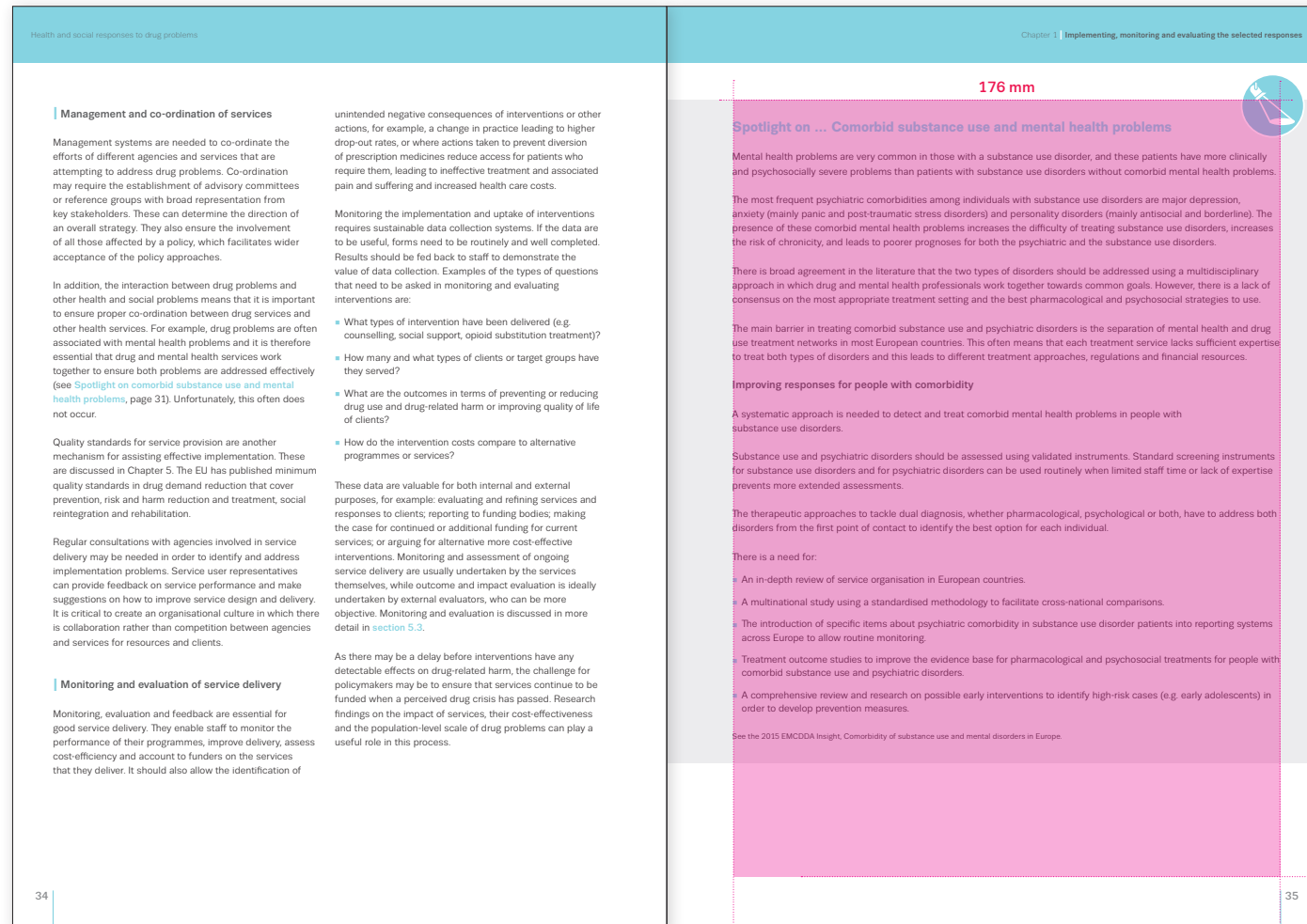
11.5 mm 1.5 mm

1.5 mm 11.5 mm

10 mm 13 mm

HYPERLINKS

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt / 13 pt, chapter colour
(for online version hyperlinks must be active)



SPOTLIGHT ON

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt, white

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

SOURCE

Trivia Sans Book, 7 pt / 10 pt, 100% black

Special text boxes

Special text boxes are set in a one-column layout, as shown here. The appropriate icon is placed at the top of the box. The box background is 8% grey and stretches horizontally over the whole page, from binding to bleed.

HEADING LEVEL 2 – NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 28 pt, white

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/ 30 pt, white

SUMMARY

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt, white

BOX HEADINGS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt, Chapter colour

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

KEYWORDS

Trivia Slab Bold 16 p/ 22 pt, white
The colour strip in the background (chapter colour) is 7 mm high.

Use text underline option in Adobe InDesign, set the underline thickness at 20 pt and offset -5 pt.

Sub-chapter introductory page

The guide has special sub-chapter introductory pages that are set and consistent throughout the publication.

The sub-chapter introductory page is set in a two-column layout, with text justified left, without hyphenation. It always carries a photo at the top the page, a corresponding icon and keywords.

2.1 | Responding to problems associated with cannabis use

SUMMARY

Issues

Cannabis use can result in, or exacerbate, a range of physical and mental health, social and economic problems. Problems are more likely to develop if use begins at a young age and develops into regular and long-term use. The primary objectives for health and social responses to address cannabis use and associated problems should therefore include:

- preventing use, or delaying its onset from adolescence until young adulthood;
- preventing the escalation of cannabis use from occasional to regular use;
- reducing harmful modes of use; and
- providing interventions, including treatment, for people whose cannabis use has become problematic.

Response options

- Prevention programmes**, such as multicomponent school interventions that develop social competences and refusal skills, healthy decision-making and coping, and correct normative misperceptions about drug use, family interventions; and structured computer-based interventions.
- Brief interventions**, for example, motivational interviewing delivered in emergency departments or primary care settings.
- Treatment**: research suggests that cognitive behavioural therapy, motivational interviewing and contingency management can reduce cannabis use and harm in the short term; multidimensional family therapy can help reduce use in high-severity young patients; and some web- and computer-based interventions can reduce cannabis use in the short term.
- Harm reduction** interventions, for example, addressing the harms associated with smoking cannabis, especially when used together with tobacco.

European picture

- Universal prevention is widespread but not always evidence-based. Selective prevention approaches are used in some European countries, most commonly with young offenders or with youth in care institutions, but little is known about their effectiveness. Indicated prevention approaches and brief interventions do not appear to be widely used.
- Many EU countries offer treatment for people with cannabis problems within generic drug treatment programmes, and cannabis-specific treatment is available in half of the countries. Most treatment is provided in community or outpatient settings and increasingly online.

keywords: cannabis prevention e-health young people cannabis regulation brief interventions

REPORTING ON THE DRUG PHENOMENON | COUNTRY DRUG REPORTS

Country Drug Reports

Type: Reporting on the drug phenomenon, multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA Blue (main accent colour) plus EMCDDA full colour palette (highlights)

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online (HTML from 2018)

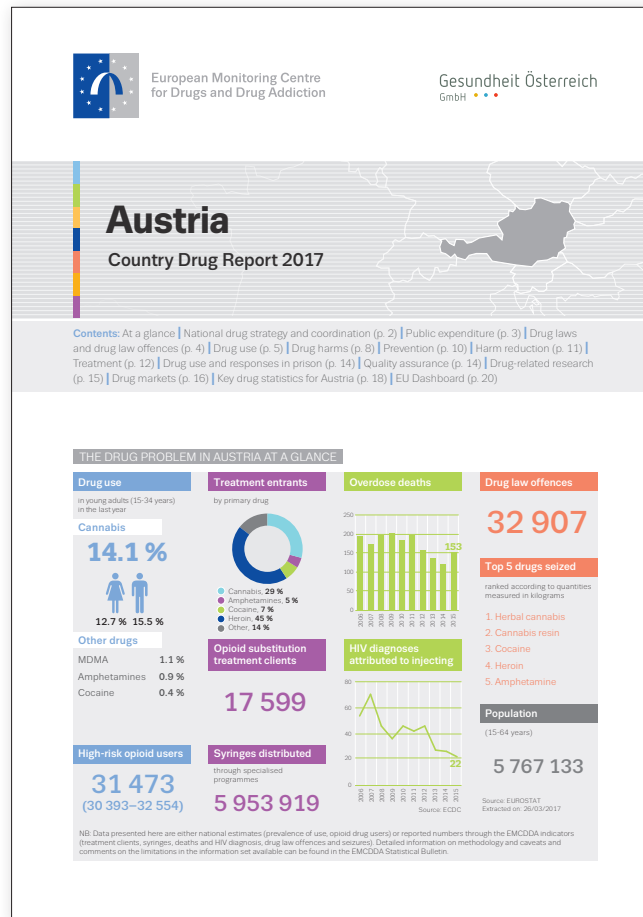
Layout: Two-column layout

Graphics: Full colour palette as required

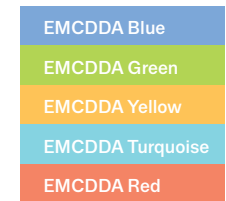
The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see pages 3.05 and 3.17.



Highlight colours

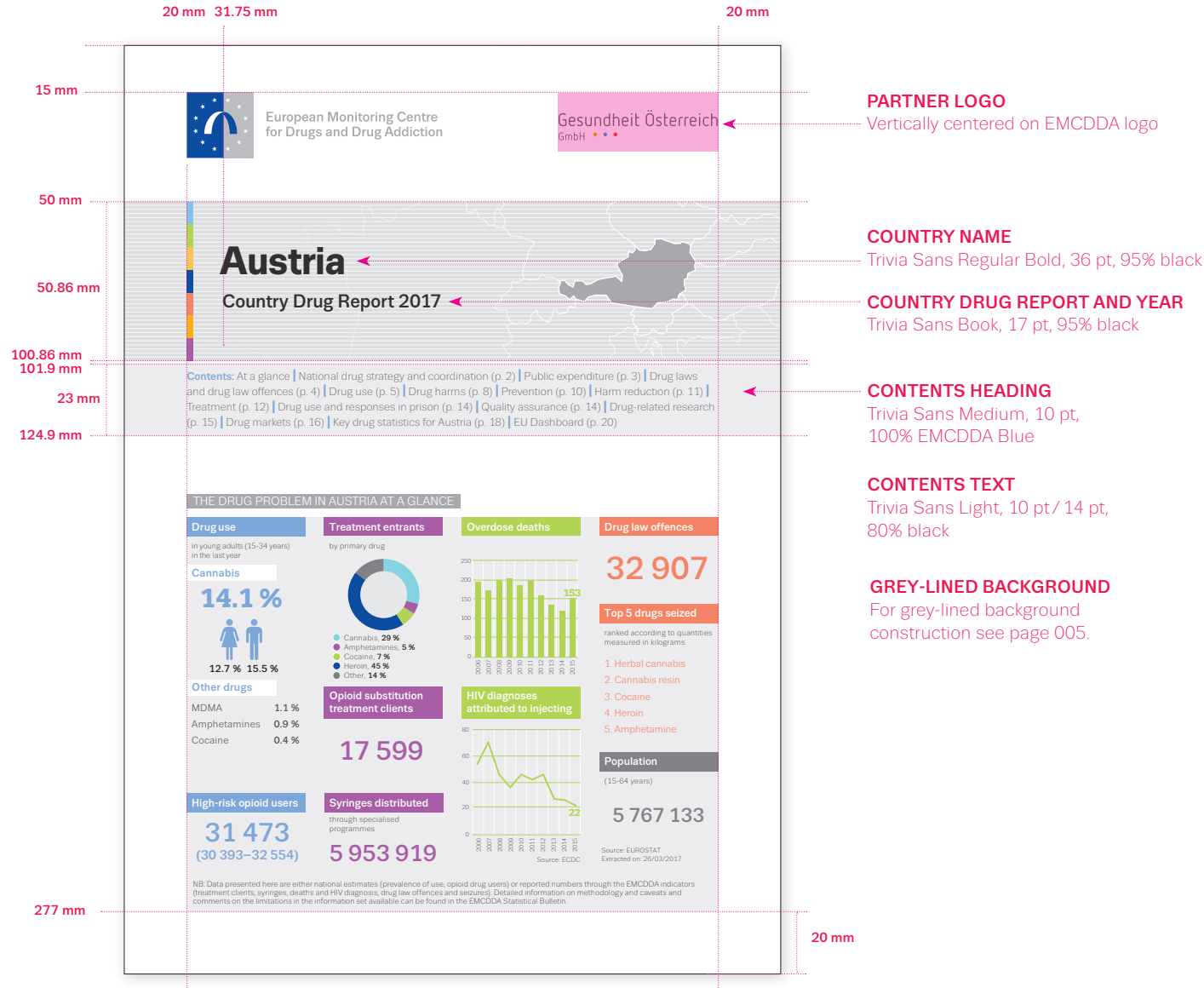


Basic colours



Backgrounds





Front cover specifications

Country Drug Reports combine two- and three-column layouts with photographs and graphic motifs.

The dominant colour is EMCDDA Blue, with other colours from the palette used for variety. On page 1, the masthead contains the country and the year of the edition in question. A short 'Contents' section is included. The partner logo is placed in the upper right corner, vertically centered on the EMCDDA logo. The map motif with country in question is placed below the partner logo on the right of the grey-lined background.

The following pages show the layout specifications for this publication.

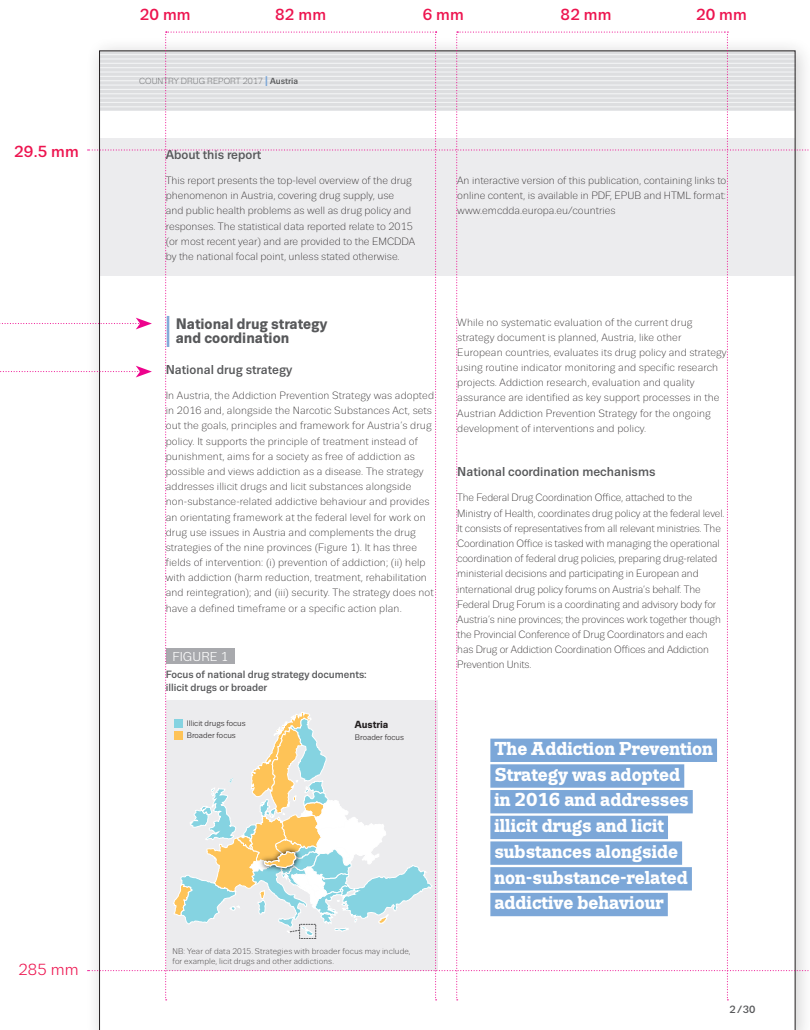
Interior layout

The *Country Drug Reports* are set in a two-column layout, with text justified left, without hyphenation. There are two heading levels, the first heading with a vertical line in the EMCCDDA Blue. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more). If needed, white space may be left at the bottom of the page (e.g. when there are tables involved). This, and the following page, show the specific placement of graphics, images and tables in the layout.

HEADING LEVEL 1
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 16 pt / 16 pt,
 100% black

HEADING LEVEL 2
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 12 pt / 12 pt,
 100% black

TEXT
 9 pt / 13 pt, Trivia Sans Light,
 100% black



COUNTRY DRUG REPORT 2017 | Austria

Drug laws and drug law offences

National drug laws

The Narcotic Substances Act came into force in 1998 and continued the Austrian drug policy approach of making a clear distinction between criminals trafficking drugs and people with drug-related health problems. The law distinguishes between these two categories using several criteria, with the quantity of drugs involved (above or below the threshold defined in a Ministry of Health decree) being the most relevant factor. Penalties may vary according to whether the drug is classified as a narcotic or psychotropic drug. Special provisions exist for cannabis and hallucinogenic mushrooms.

The use of drugs is not mentioned as an offence. The sentence for the possession of drugs for personal use is up to six months in prison or a fine, provided the quantity of drugs is not over the defined threshold (Figure 3). A range of alternatives to punishment are in place, including mandatory suspension of proceedings in certain defined cases involving possession or acquisition of small amounts of drugs for personal use; this procedure was streamlined in 2015, with the police now sending offenders directly to health authorities. Therapy instead of imprisonment may also be offered to drug addicts who have committed more serious crimes and are willing to undergo treatment. However, if aggravating circumstances apply, such as the involvement of minors or commercial intent, the penalty is up to three years' imprisonment.

The maximum penalties for trafficking large quantities (more than 15 times the threshold quantity) were increased in 2008 to two or three years' imprisonment for possession, depending on the type of drug, five years' imprisonment for import or production and imprisonment for 1-10 years, 10-20 years or life for other crimes, depending on the particular circumstances (i.e. commercial purposes, membership of a gang, previous convictions and amount of drugs involved).

To inhibit the trade in new psychoactive substances (NPS), the New Psychoactive Substances Act and New Psychoactive Substances Regulation came into force in 2012. The distribution or sale of substances listed in Annex I of the Regulation, which may be defined in groups using a generic approach, may be punished by imprisonment for up to two years for basic offences or 1-10 years when distribution of the substance has led to serious bodily harm or death. Possession of NPS for personal use is not punishable.

Drug law offences

Drug law offence (DLO) data are the foundation for monitoring drug-related crime and are also a measure of law enforcement activity and drug market dynamics; they may be used to inform policies on the implementation of drug laws and to improve strategies.

In 2015, the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior reported 32 907 DLOs, which is the highest number ever recorded. The statistical data indicate that 8 out of 10 DLOs were linked to cannabis, followed by cocaine, crack and amphetamines. The majority of all DLOs were classified as misdemeanours related to handling drugs and the remaining offences were related to trafficking.

In 2015, a total 32 907 drug law offences were reported in Austria

Legal penalties: the possibility of incarceration for possession of drugs for personal use (minor offence)

Figure 3 Data:

- Blue: For any minor drug possession
- Orange: Not for minor cannabis possession, but possible for other drug possession
- Red: Not for minor drug possession

NB: Year of data 2015.

4/30

COUNTRY DRUG REPORT 2017 | Austria

Drug use

Prevalence and trends

In Austria, cannabis remains the illicit substance that is most frequently used by 15- to 64-year-olds. The long-term analysis indicates a slightly increasing trend in cannabis use among young adults between 2008 and 2015, however, it is likely that the lower prevalence of use in 2008 relates to data collection methodology. Among the general population the prevalence of use of stimulants, opioids and other illicit substances is significantly lower than that of cannabis. In general, the use of illicit substances in Austria is concentrated among young adults aged 15-34 years, and males generally report higher prevalence rates than females (Figure 4).

Lifetime prevalence of the use of NPS among the general population remains low.

While some experimentation with these substances may occur in certain settings and by a sub-group of young people, the available data from party settings indicate that the popularity of NPS may have decreased in Austria.

Innsbruck city participates in the Europe-wide annual wastewater campaigns undertaken by the Sewage Analysis Core Group Europe (SCORE). This study provides data on drug use at a community level, based on the levels of stimulant drugs and their metabolites found in wastewater. As in most European cities, the levels of cocaine and MDMA/ecstasy levels in the wastewater in Innsbruck were higher during weekends than on weekdays.

Figure 4

Estimates of last-year drug use among young adults (15-34 years) in Austria

Figure 4 Data:

- Cannabis:** 12.7% (males), 15.5% (females), 14.1% (total). Reporting rates: 2008 (12.7%), 2009 (12.7%), 2010 (12.7%), 2011 (12.7%), 2012 (12.7%), 2013 (12.7%), 2014 (12.7%), 2015 (12.7%).
- Cocaine:** 0.5% (males), 0.3% (females), 0.4% (total). Reporting rates: 2008 (0.4%), 2009 (0.4%), 2010 (0.4%), 2011 (0.4%), 2012 (0.4%), 2013 (0.4%), 2014 (0.4%), 2015 (0.4%).
- MDMA:** 1% (males), 1.2% (females), 1.1% (total). Reporting rates: 2008 (1.1%), 2009 (1.1%), 2010 (1.1%), 2011 (1.1%), 2012 (1.1%), 2013 (1.1%), 2014 (1.1%), 2015 (1.1%).
- Amphetamines:** 0.7% (males), 1.2% (females), 0.9% (total). Reporting rates: 2008 (0.9%), 2009 (0.9%), 2010 (0.9%), 2011 (0.9%), 2012 (0.9%), 2013 (0.9%), 2014 (0.9%), 2015 (0.9%).

NB: Estimated last-year prevalence of drug use in 2015.

5/30

Graphics

Most graphics flow with the text and, if small, are placed within one column. They can also be placed across a two-column space, always at the top or bottom of the page. There will be cases when larger graphics need to be placed next to specific textual content. This is not always easy to achieve and the layout needs to be planned carefully.

SERIES

Trivia Sans Light (upper case),
7.5 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black,
bottom of title sits on white line.

VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt, 160.3%
vertical scale, baseline shift -1.582 pt,
colour EMCCDA Red

For vertical line construction, see pages
008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt, 80% black

Headers and pagination

As online publications, *Country Drug Reports* have special headers placed on grey-lined background strips as shown here. The pagination is always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number before the slash and the total number of pages of the publication following it.

Last page and legal notice

The last pages of this series are consistent with those for online publications. The last page carries the legal notice and may also include acknowledgements and related publications.

COUNTRY DRUG REPORT 2017 | Austria

FIGURE 5
Substance use among 15- to 16- year-old school students in Austria

Substance	Past 30 days (%)	Lifetime use (%)
Cigarettes	~28	~20
Alcohol	~68	~48
Heavy episodic drinking	~53	~35
Cannabis	~20	~15
Illicit drugs other than cannabis	~5	~5
Tranquillisers without prescription	~5	~5
Inhalants	~10	~8
New psychoactive substances	~5	~5

Source: ESPAD study 2015.

Drug use among 15- to 16-year-old students was reported in the 2015 European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD). Compared with the ESPAD averages (35 countries), Austrian students reported somewhat higher prevalence rates of lifetime use of cannabis, while lifetime use of illicit drugs other than cannabis and lifetime use of NPS were roughly the same as the averages for all countries. Austrian students tended to report higher rates than the ESPAD averages for the variables for licit psychoactive substances (Figure 5).

High-risk drug use in Austria remains mainly linked to the use of opioids (heroin or medication used in opioid substitution treatment, usually in combination with other illicit and licit substances) (Figure 6). It is estimated that, in 2015, approximately half of opioid users predominantly injected the drug, with snorting and smoking being the other routes of administration. Approximately half of the estimated number of high-risk opioid users reside in Vienna, and the majority are male. In recent years, localised areas of high-risk methamphetamine use have emerged in Upper Austria.

High-risk drug use and trends

Studies reporting estimates of high-risk drug use can help to identify the extent of the more entrenched drug use problems, while data on the first-time entrants to specialised drug treatment centres, when considered alongside other indicators, can inform understanding on the nature and trends in high-risk drug use (Figure 7).

COUNTRY DRUG REPORT 2017 | Austria

6 / 30

12 mm

10.15 mm

12 mm

10 mm

High-risk drug use in Austria is linked to the use of heroin and other opioids

LAST PAGE
Place the provided file *LegalNotice_on-line.indd*
For construction details see page 100

COUNTRY DRUG REPORT 2017 | Austria

Lorem Ipsum Magnus

Rerum quam invensimil et volere sam aut ut a dolorem cus dignatur sequi omnimim citame et abores sitat eos dita a verum eum quam, quasped quaspendae. Et et maximi, officu nederunte nosam et fuga. Rest, tem. Si airt essim lab ilabo, liquidumtem utatem nati cor aped qui as doluptatem aut earia etur, quo tota vollestet nectatlet volupionem ut quation porum facea quation prerum volupti repeliquestem rem venius, quam laborescit repedisimos expilge necta coribus exerit. Estus exerat: sus unt fuga dem velitio.

Lorem Ipsum Magnus

Rerum quam invensimil et volere sam aut ut a dolorem cus dignatur sequi omnimim citame et abores sitat eos dita a verum eum quam, quasped quaspendae. Et et maximi, officu nederunte nosam et fuga. Rest, tem. Si airt essim lab ilabo, liquidumtem utatem nati cor aped qui as doluptatem aut earia etur, quo tota vollestet nectatlet volupionem ut quation porum facea quation prerum volupti repeliquestem rem venius, quam laborescit repedisimos expilge necta coribus exerit. Estus exerat: sus unt fuga dem velitio.

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doi: 10.0000/00000 | ISBN: 000-00-0000-000-0 | ISSN: 0000-0000 | Catalogue number: XX-XX-00-00-XX-X

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INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS | GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES (GRA)

General Report of Activities

Type: Institutional publications, multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA full colour palette

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print (online from 2016)

Layout: One-column layout

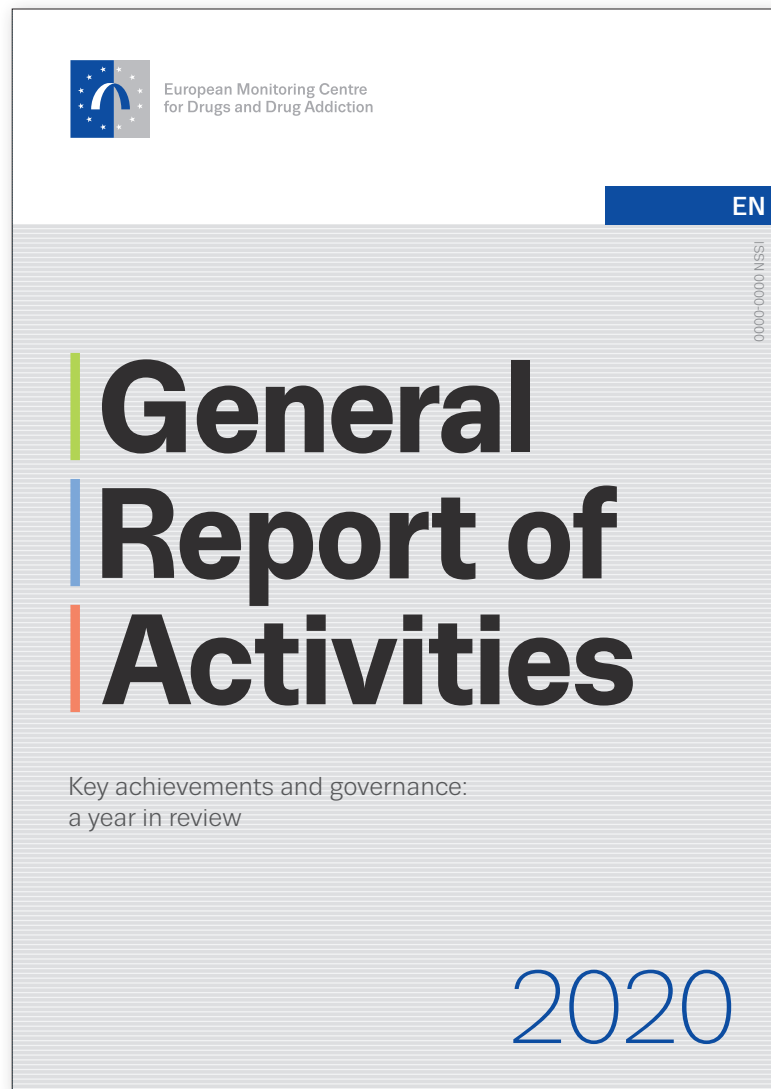
Tables: EMCDDA full colour palette (varying percentages)

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see pages 3.20 and 3.21.



Basic colours

EU Blue	Light Cool Grey	EMCDDA Blue
		EMCDDA Green
		EMCDDA Yellow
		EMCDDA Turquoise
		EMCDDA Red

Basic backgrounds

Background Grey	Grey-lined background	20% EMCDDA Blue
		20% EMCDDA Green
		20% EMCDDA Yellow
		20% EMCDDA Turquoise
		20% EMCDDA Red



Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of the *General Report of Activities*, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, min 40 pt, max 140 pt,
95% black

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The title and vertical lines must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

The diagram illustrates the construction of a publication title. It features three vertical lines in green, blue, and orange, each with a height of 0.4 B. The top line is pink. The title text is in a large, bold, black font. The first line of the title is 'General', the second is 'Report of', and the third is 'Activities'. The text is aligned to the right of the vertical lines. The diagram includes several annotations: '0.5 B' and '1.5 B' at the top left, 'B' at the top right, '0.4 B' at the bottom left, and '25 mm' at the bottom left. Below the title, the text 'Key achievements and governance: a year in review' is shown in a smaller font. A pink arrow points from the text 'Trivia Sans Book 20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black' to the smaller text.

0.5 B 1.5 B B

0.4 B

0.4 B B

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0.4 B

25 mm

Key achievements and governance:
a year in review

Trivia Sans Book
20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black



General Report of Activities

Key achievements and governance:
a year in review

Publication title construction

The typography in the title should not be distorted.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

The 'About this report' title sits on a white line and the rest of the text flows freely.

HEADINGS

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

Back cover

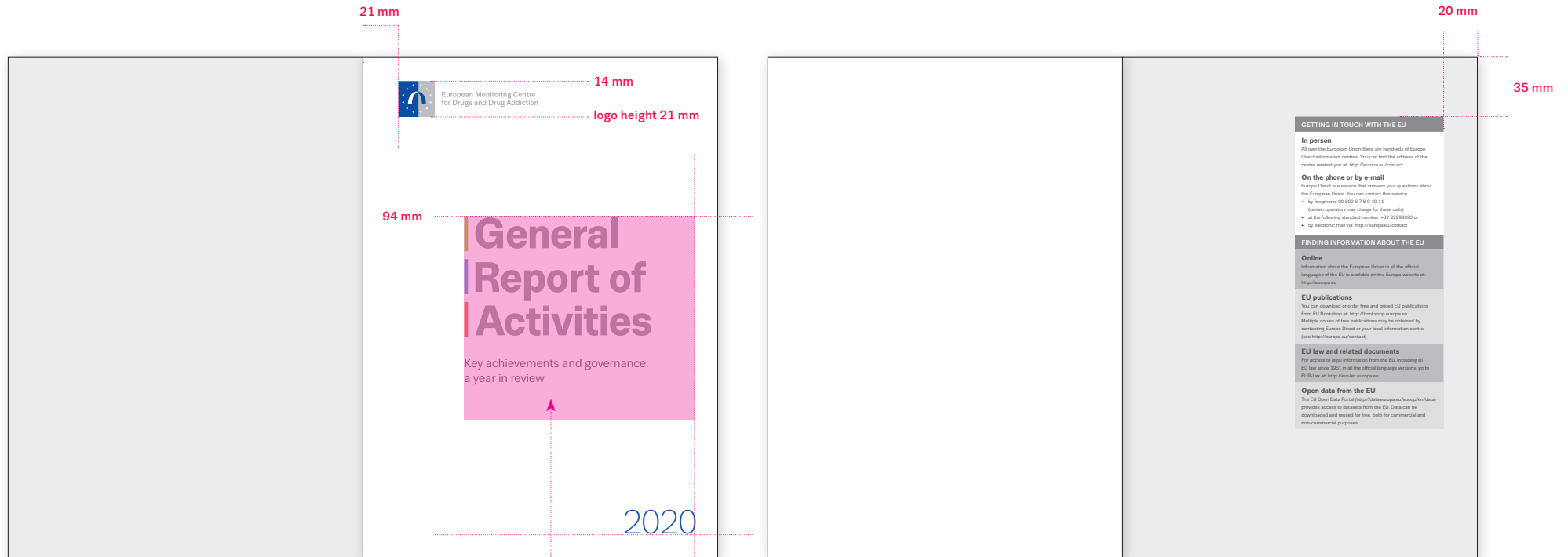
The exact placement of elements on the back cover is specified here.

The multilingual logo is used against a white background. The headings 'About this report' and 'About the EMCDDA' are placed against the grey-lined background.

Spine

The minimum width of the spine is 4 mm. The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated by EMCDDA staff or simply omitted. In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines, if required.





General Report of Activities

Key achievements and governance:
a year in review

Scaled constraining proportions from cover page to fit into the designated area, 40% black

Trivia Sans Book,
20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black

TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'
Place the provided file *Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd*.

Title page

The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown.

The subtitle is set at 14 mm below the main title. Do not use all capital letters.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.

CONTENTS HEADING

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80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

CONTENTS PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

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80% black

LEGAL NOTICE

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Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.

130 mm
60 mm
60 mm
20 mm

Legal notice

Printed by printer in country

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PDF	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
EPUB	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X
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Contents

5 Foreword
7 Introduction

**PART I:
Report of activities: key achievements and governance**

11 CHAPTER 1
Executive summary

18 CHAPTER 2
Core business: monitoring and reporting on the drugs problem in Europe

35 CHAPTER 3
Supporting drug policy dialogue and technical cooperation

41 CHAPTER 4
Supporting the achievement of results

**PART II:
Management and internal control systems: annual activity report
as per the Financial Regulation applicable to the EMCDDA (adopted
by the EMCDDA's Management Board on 9 January 2009)**

57 CHAPTER 1
**Characteristics and nature of EMCDDA management and internal
control systems**

60 CHAPTER 2
Assessment and improvement of management and internal control systems

65 CHAPTER 3
**Declaration of assurance by Authorising Officer and Management Board's analysis
and assessment of the Authorising Officer's General report of activities for the
financial year 2011**

ANNEXES

70 Annex 1: Organisational chart
71 Annex 2: Breakdown of EMCDDA staff as of 31 December 2011
73 Annex 3: Outputs and products
82 Annex 4: Key external events, conferences and meetings, 2011 ()
83 Annex 5: Members of the EMCDDA's statutory bodies
86 Annex 6: Use of the available resources in 2011
96 Annex 7: List of acronyms and abbreviations

(1) Footnote is placed here

Legal notice and contents pages

The legal notice and content pages are
fixed layouts in EMCDDA publications.

For vertical line construction, see pages
008–011 of this Technical annex.

THE YEAR MOTIF

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If the current year number is out of the page, the whole text block should be moved left or right.


GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

PORTRAIT PHOTO

width 20–35 mm
height 30–45 mm





photo

Foreword

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction hereby presents its seventeenth General report of activities to the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Auditors and the Member States.

The report provides an account of the EMCDDA's activities and accomplishments in 2011, the second year within the EMCDDA three-year strategy and work programme for 2010–12.

During 2011, the EMCDDA continued to provide support to the EU institutions and Member States in their various activities in the drugs field. For the second year in a row, the key findings of the Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe were presented by the Director to the Ministers for Home Affairs at a Council meeting, further to an invitation from the Polish Presidency. In November, the Annual report was presented to the Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, together with an update of the first media monitoring of the public launch of the report.

In 2011, the European Commission launched the third external evaluation of the EMCDDA, covering the agency's last two three-year work programmes. The evaluation will be completed in the course of 2012.

I wish to stress that in 2011 the EMCDDA received for the first time in its history a report from the European Court of Auditors in relation to its annual accounts (2010) that contained no qualifications or observations. Although in the past the observations of the Court of Auditors concerned only minor issues, this exemplary report highlights the excellent budgetary and financial management of the agency.

On a more personal note, I would like to express my gratitude to colleagues on the Management Board and members of the Scientific Committee for their support and commitment to the objectives of the Centre. The introduction of thematic debates at Management Board meetings has been particularly welcome and constructive.

My special thanks also go to Wolfgang Götz, Director of the Centre and his personnel as well as the Heads of the Reitox national focal points and their staff for their dedication and professional commitment to the results achieved in 2011.

Name Surname
Chairman of the EMCDDA Management Board

7



Divider page and front matter

Divider page

The grey-lined background is used as the background for the divider page before the foreword. The current year of the publication is accentuated in white.

Foreword

The foreword should follow a standard, single-column text layout. Should a photo be required, it should preferably be in portrait format and appear close to the top of the page as shown.

PART NUMBER

Trivia Slab Book 349.5 pt, EU Blue colour,
40 mm from left edge

Number sits on a white line.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background
construction see page 005.

PART

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24 pt / 32 pt, EU Blue colour

PART HEADING

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CHAPTER NUMBER

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CHAPTER NAME

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80% black

Part divider and part title pages

The beginning of each publication part starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout the series.

The left page contains the grey-line background with the part number appearing in roman numerals. It is set at a large scale (349.5 pt) and is placed as shown here. A grey vertical stripe in the height of the number (86.3 mm) is placed bleeding off the page left.

The right page contains the part number and title and the contents of the part, with all text justified right. The vertical lines to the right of the chapter names appear in specific colours, matching the subsequent chapter colours.



CHAPTER NUMBER

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Number sits on a white line.

CHAPTER NUMBER

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CHAPTER HEADING

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TEXT

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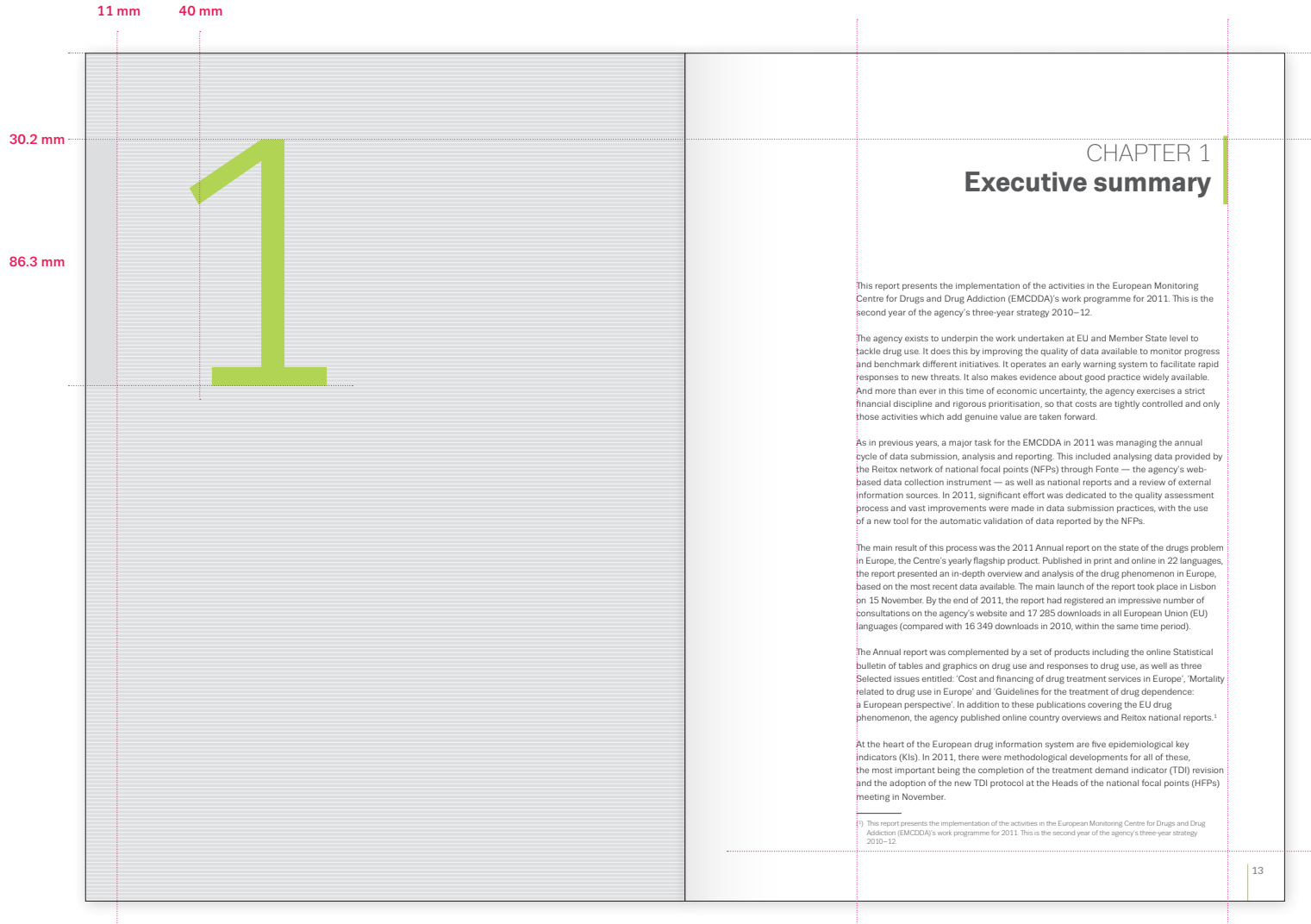
FOOTNOTE

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FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25,
80% black

For construction details see page 013
of this annex.



Chapter divider and chapter title pages

The beginning of each chapter starts with a chapter divider, which are consistent throughout the series. Each chapter has a designated colour, which is introduced in the chapter divider pages; corresponds with the colours shown on the contents page (see 'Part divider and part title pages'); and dominates the chapter.

The left page contains the grey-lined background with the chapter number placed on the left. It is set at a large scale (349.5 pt) and is placed as shown here. A grey vertical stripe in the height of the number (86.3 mm) is placed bleeding off the page left.

The right page contains the chapter number and title and the beginning of the chapter text.

The title is justified right with the vertical line to the right.

Chapter divider page (right)

In some cases, it will be necessary to end a chapter on a left page. In such cases, the chapter divider is placed on the right. Each chapter has a designated colour, which: is introduced in the chapter divider; corresponds with the colours shown on the contents page (see 'Part divider and part title pages'); and dominates the chapter.

The right page contains the grey-line background with the chapter number placed on the right. It is set at a large scale (349.46 pt) and is placed as shown here. A grey vertical stripe in the height of the number (86.3 mm) is placed bleeding off the page right.



CHAPTER 2

Core business – monitoring and reporting on the drugs problem

The EMCDDA's core objective is to provide the European Union and its Member States with factual, objective, reliable and comparable information at European level on drugs and drug addiction and their consequences (1). Within this mandate, three transversal goals governed the work in 2011, as follows:

1. Producing a state-of-the-art annual review of developments in drug use and responses in Europe located within a broader explanatory conceptual framework (scientific, historical, demographical and socio-political).
2. Maintaining an up-to-date and high-quality online European reference point on drugs.
3. Providing ongoing support to EU institutions for implementing and monitoring the EU action plan.

Core business for the year was therefore organised into eight broad areas: Core monitoring activities; Key indicators and monitoring the epidemiology of the drug situation; Monitoring demand reduction responses, interventions and solutions applied to drug-related problems; Transversal analysis; Supply and supply reduction activities; Monitoring new trends and developments and assessing the risks of new substances; Improving Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies; and Good practice, guidelines and quality standards, and cooperation with the Scientific Committee.

Specific objectives were developed for each area, to help plan tasks and enhance monitoring and reporting. This General report of activities follows the structure of the 2011 work programme, presented by specific objective.

At the end of this section of the report, we have also provided a non-exhaustive overview of additional work ('unplanned activities') for 2011.

Core monitoring activities

Objective 1.1 To produce a state-of-the-art annual review of developments in drug use and supporting statistics and methodological information

Each year, the EMCDDA manages the annual cycle of data submission, analysis and reporting. The main outcome of this process is the Annual reporting package of the Annual

report, Selected issues, Statistical bulletin and country overviews. These form the basic information set from which many of the agency's other products are derived.

In order to prepare the Annual report, EMCDDA staff analyse the data provided by the Reitox network of NFPs through the agency's web-based data collection instrument (Fonte) as well as national reports and external information sources.

The most important source of data for the Annual report package each year is the Reitox network of NFPs. They submit standard tables and structured questionnaires through Fonte, along with national reports. The data submitted then undergoes quality checks in-house.

The 2011 Annual report was published in print and online 22 languages and launched on 15 November in Lisbon. The report attracted great interest and registered 17 285 downloads by the end of 2011 (compared with 16 349 downloads over the same period in 2010) (2).

As its name suggests, the Statistical bulletin is the backbone to the Annual report's data. This key resource of over 400 tables and graphs published annually provides access to the most recent statistical data relating to the drug situation in Europe. In 2011, the Statistical bulletin went live on the agency's website on 15 July (3).

EVENTS TO LAUNCH THE ANNUAL REPORT

The main launch of the report took place in Lisbon on 15 November, with other launches in national languages at events in 14 Member States and Norway. The report presented a 105-page overview and analysis of the drug phenomenon in Europe. This was supported by the online Statistical bulletin made up of tables and graphics. Also published at the same time were three Selected issues: Cost and financing of drug treatment services in Europe, Mortality related to drug use in Europe and Guidelines for the treatment of drug dependence: a European perspective. In addition to these publications covering the drug phenomenon at European level, the agency published online country overviews and Reitox national reports.

The country overviews present a summary of the national drug situation, key statistics at a glance and a barometer showing the drug use prevalence position for each country. These were published in English in November and then online in all national languages (4).

It is important for the EMCDDA to ensure that the reporting system it implements is coherent, efficient and relevant to European needs. In 2011, a top-level analysis of the system was conducted, which led to the setting-up of a working group to simplify internal work practices. The result will be a streamlined, timely and integrated Annual report from 2012 onwards.

Objective 1.2 To ensure efficient and methodologically sound data input, management, processing and preparation of data sets for analysis

The main tool for managing the EMCDDA's data collections is the Fonte system. In 2011, automatic validations within the system were implemented, which generated automatic notifications when there were errors in data submitted. This helped save considerable time in the collection and verification process.

(1) Available at: www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/annual-report/2011

(2) See: www.emcdda.europa.eu/stats-11

(3) See: www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/country-overviews

Chapter title page (left)

In cases when the chapter divider page occurs on the right, the following chapter title page is constructed as shown.

The chapter number and title are justified left.

Interior layout

The *General Report of Activities* is set in a one-column layout, with text justified left, without hyphenation. There are five heading levels, including the main chapter title level. The first three heading levels include a vertical line in the chapter colour. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more). If needed, white space may be left at the bottom of the page (e.g. when there are tables involved). Web links in flowing text are accentuated by a simple underline. In annexes, web links are accentuated by using EU Blue. Please see the following pages for the specific placement of graphics, images and tables in the layout.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

CHAPTER 1

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CHAPTER Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 5 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

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CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1
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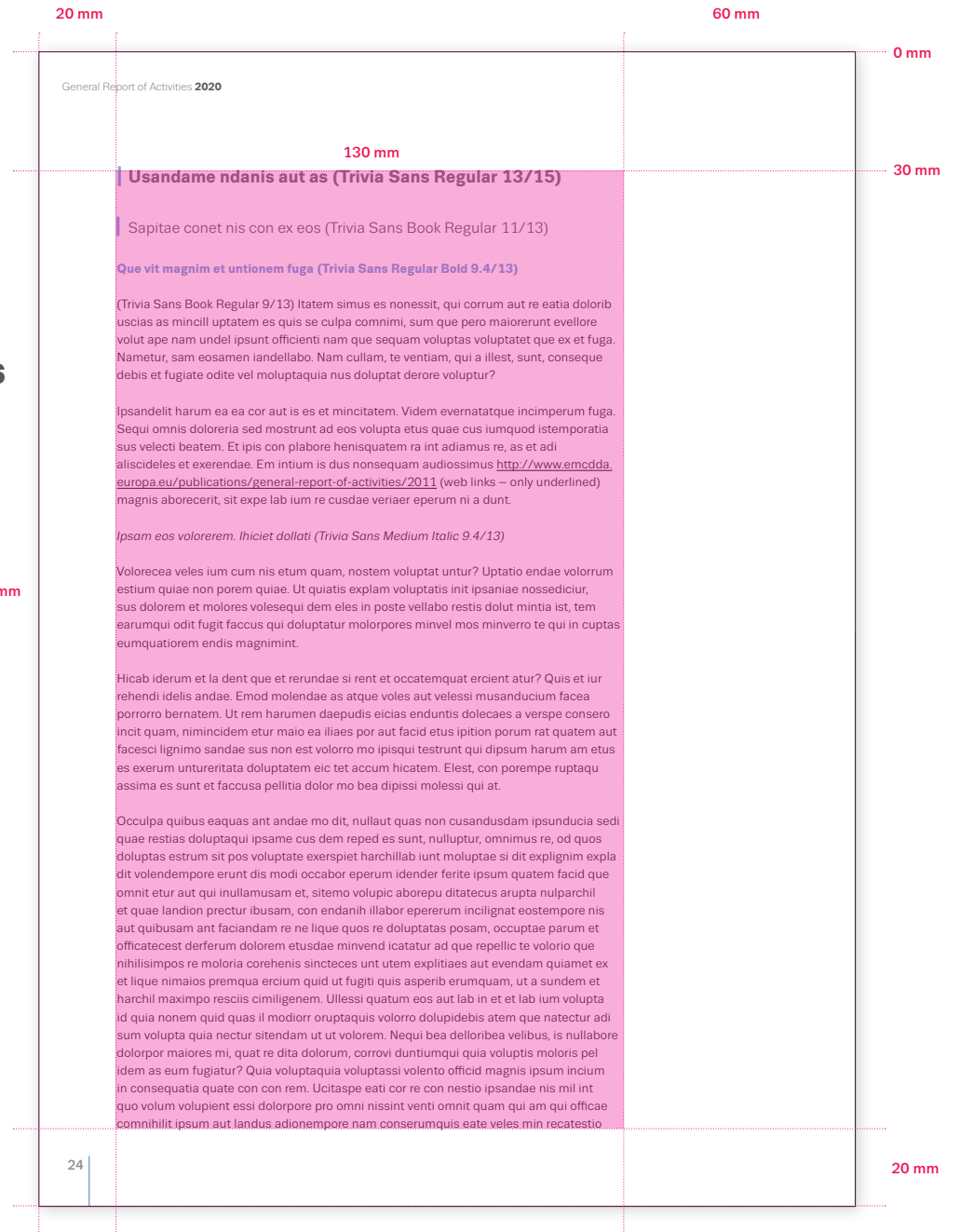
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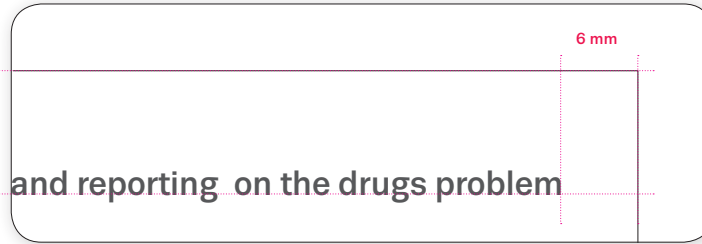
CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 2
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HEADING LEVEL 3
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HEADING LEVEL 4
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HEADING LEVEL 5
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General Report of Activities 2020

The highlights of our work with the ECDC included the aforementioned joint guidance on injecting drug users, published and translated into 11 languages (full version) and a rapid risk assessment report on the HIV outbreak in injecting drug users in Greece and Romania. The collaboration with the EMA included the preparation of a draft proposal for the joint implementation of Regulation (EU) No 1235/2010 Article 28c on pharmacovigilance legislation. In 2011, there was also an active exchange of expertise, data and information with international partners including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the Council of Europe's Pompidou Group, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission, the World Customs Organization, Interpol and the Maritime Analysis and Operations Centre — Narcotics.

EMCDDA balance sheet at 31 December 2011

Assets

	31.12.2011	31.12.2010	Variation
A. Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	98 442.83	194 132.87	-95 690.04
Property, plant and equipment	2 336 471.25	2 488 414.54	-151 943.29
Land and buildings	2 084 537.76	2 176 027.28	-91 489.52
Plant and equipment	65 654.77	78 932.35	-13 277.58
Computer hardware	106 666.66	133 132.40	-26 465.74
Furniture and vehicles	79 612.06	100 322.51	-20 710.45
Total non-current assets	2 434 914.08	2 682 547.41	-247 633.33
B. Current assets			
Short-term pre-financing	15 972.20	11 600.00	4 372.20
Short-term pre-financing	15 972.20	11 600.00	4 372.20
Short-term receivables	358 576.74	325 558.64	33 018.10
Current receivables	235 482.78	183 435.29	52 047.49
Other	123 093.96	142 123.35	-19 029.39
Accrued income	-482.00		-482.00
Deferred charges	123 575.96	142 123.35	-18 547.39
Cash and cash equivalents	875 681.67	2 056 532.41	-1 180 850.74
Intangible assets	1 250 230.61	2 393 691.05	-1 143 460.44
Total current assets	3 685 144.69	5 076 238.46	-1 391 093.77

Chapter 1 | Executive summary

In the area of emerging trends, the agency published a policy briefing called 'Khat use in Europe: implications for European policy'. A trendspotting group was also set up to enhance the Centre's capacity for monitoring new topics. The first meeting of the group, focusing on heroin, took place in Lisbon in October. A meeting on wastewater analysis was organised in January, and a new website page was launched to disseminate the EMCDDA's activities in this area.

Work to improve Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies was enhanced in 2011. This included the launch of a new series of 'Drug policy profiles' describing the main characteristics of national drug policies. The first edition on Portugal was released on 23 June. In addition, the policy briefing 'Responding to new psychoactive substances' was published, describing some of the practical and legal obstacles facing Member States in relation to new substances.

In 2011, the EMCDDA actively contributed to the evaluation of the 2005–12 EU drugs strategy and its two action plans. Work in this area included a report on the main trends and changes in the European drug situation and in the responses developed by EU Member States over the period.

In the field of best practice, 2011 saw the agency take its first steps towards developing a best practice network. Similarly, a comprehensive strategy to establish a best practice communication platform was presented at a workshop organised by the EMCDDA and attended by 20 NFPS. The Best practice portal was also updated throughout the year.

During the course of the year, the EMCDDA took further steps to support academic training programmes in the area of drugs and addiction. To this end, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Instituto Superior das Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa in Lisbon, with the objective of running a summer school programme in July 2012.

Another new initiative developed in 2011 was the Scientific Paper Award. Over 50 articles published in peer-reviewed scientific journals in the previous year were analysed using a defined set of criteria by a jury consisting of members of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee and selected staff. The five winners were honoured during a ceremony held in Lisbon.

The production of high-quality reports, articles and presentations continued in 2011. A total of 32 English-language printed or online publications, along with various translated versions, as well as 39 scientific articles written or co-authored by EMCDDA staff were published. The agency's website was continually improved and enhanced, adding new sections on specialist topics as required.

Collaboration with EU institutions was further strengthened in 2011. On 29 November, the Director presented the Annual report to the Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs Committee at the European Parliament in Brussels. In addition, the EMCDDA participated in presentations and interventions in all meetings of the Horizontal Working Group and in political dialogues between the EU and third countries.

2011 was also a year of major developments in terms of cooperation with other agencies. Cooperation with Europol occurred through the EMCDDA events and joint work on the Council Decision on the Joint Action Plan for Cooperation with the European Police College (CEPOL) through a commitment to develop joint activities in the area of drug-related judicial issues, made in collaboration with Eurojust with the two agencies signing a joint agreement focusing on drug-related judicial issues.

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES
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PUBLICATION DATE
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CHAPTER NUMBER
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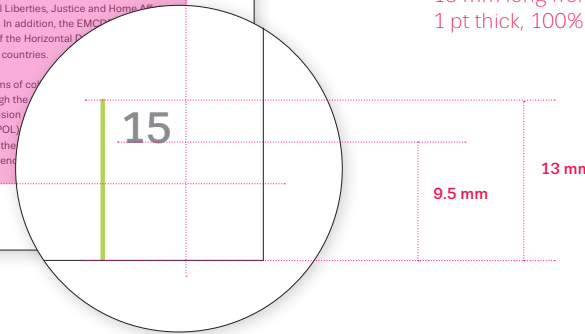
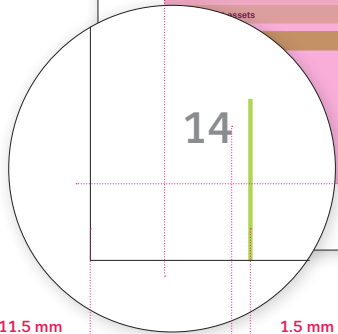
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VERTICAL LINE
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For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION
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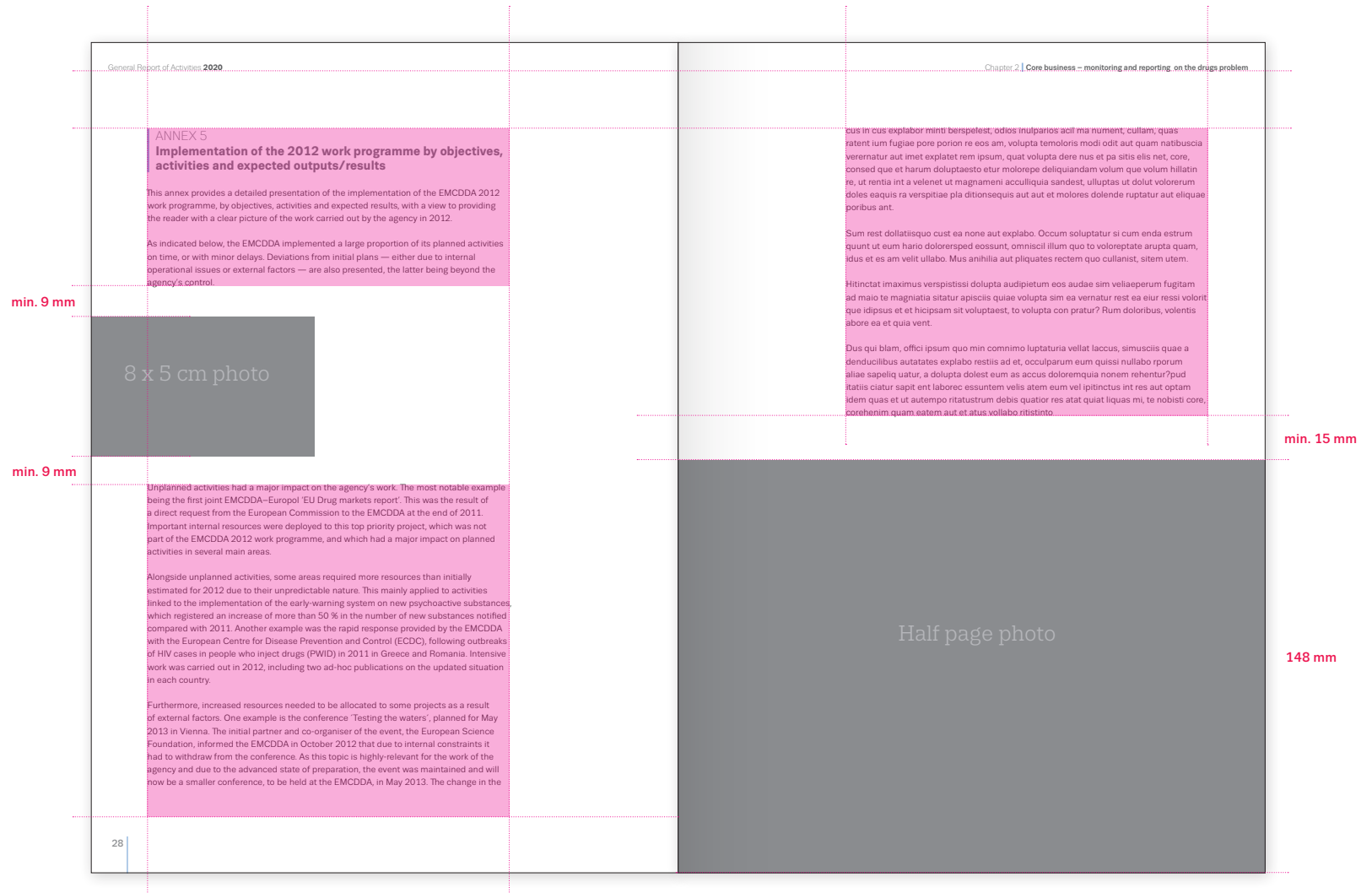
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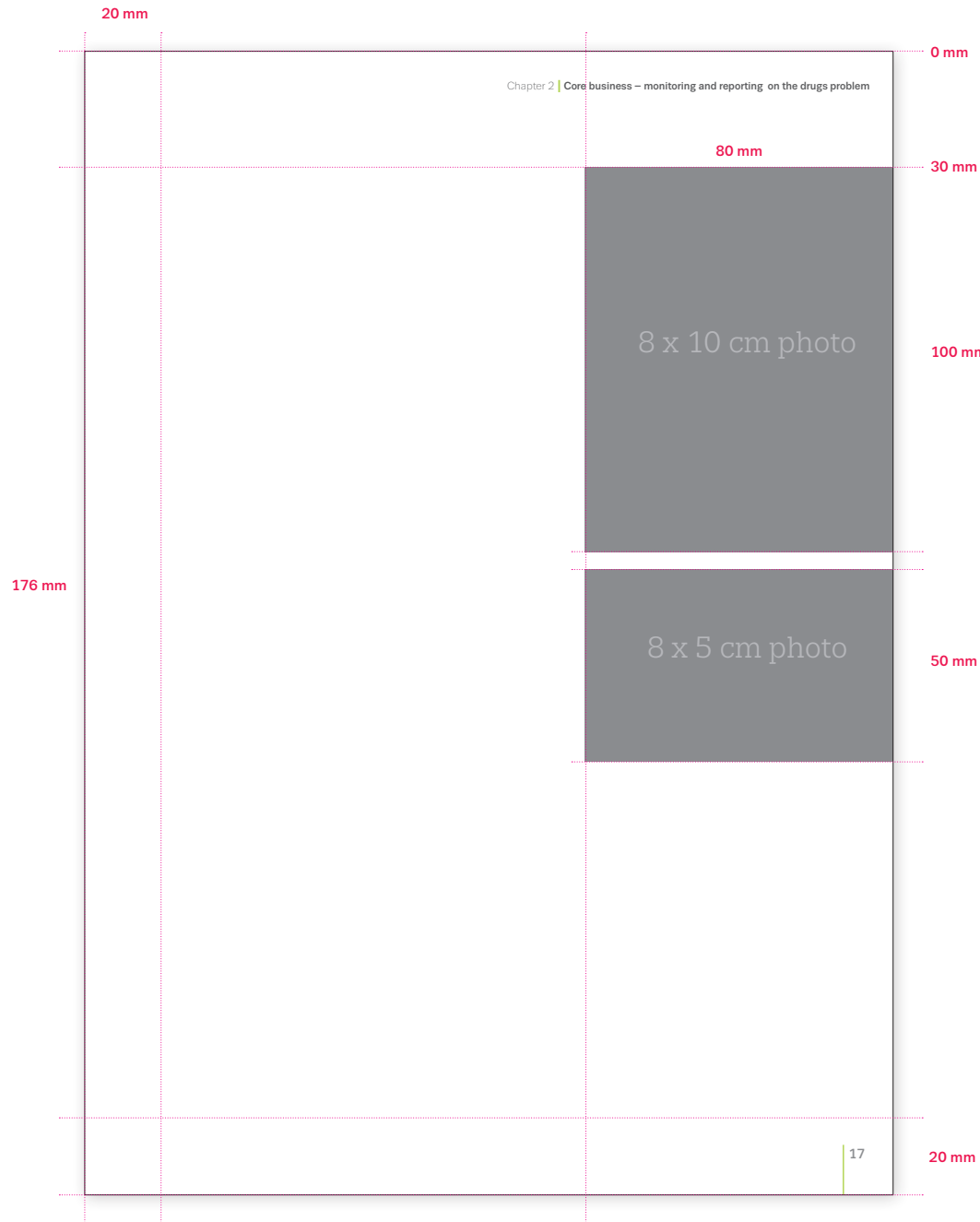


Use of images

Photographs are used in the *General Report of Activities* (see Chapter 1 of the Corporate identity manual – pages 1.24 and 1.25 – for guidelines on imagery). Images should be placed carefully so as to balance the layout and to not break up tables.

This page and the next show the various sizes and placements of images. When using a half-page photo on the right or left, the page number should be covered. The smaller formats of 8 × 5 cm and 8 × 10 cm can be used left and right within the designated text area. The correct bleed-space should be set according to the printer specifications.





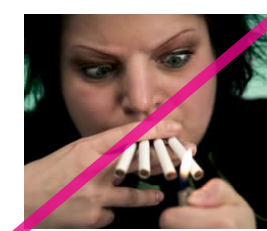
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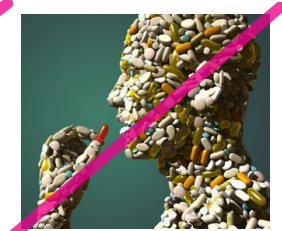
NO FAKES



NO EXAGGERATIONS



NO DRASTICS



NO SYMBOLISM

Use of images

Images should be natural, truthful and factual.

Avoid clichés, illustrative photos, fakes, exaggerations and drastic and symbolic images.

TABLE CONTENT

Tables fit into the type area (two columns) defined on previous pages.

One table combines a maximum of two colours and its shades.

The table header is always full colour (see colour section), text Trivia Sans Regular Bold, white, 8 pt/9 pt.

The table text uses Trivia Sans Medium (100% black) and Trivia Sans Light (100% black).

ADOBE INDESIGN TABLE SETTINGS

- minimal row height: 5 mm
- column and row strokes – 0.5 pt thick, white

Tables

Sometimes the data for tables becomes so complex that it is necessary to use both pages for the table layout.

This page shows an example of such a table from the annex.

General Report of Activities 2020						Chapter 2 Core business – monitoring and reporting on the drugs problem									
<p>ANNEX 6 Use of the available resources in 2011</p> <p>EMCDDA 2011 budget allocation and execution by objectives and activities of the EMCDDA 2011 work programme</p> <p>(a) Vertical operations</p> <p>(Core business pursuant to the priority areas of activities defined in the EMCDDA founding Regulation)</p>															
Objectives and activities of EMCDDA 2011 WP	Main organisational actors for implementation	Assigned HR (fte/year) [1]					Allocated and executed budget – Non-assigned appropriations (EUR)								
		O	TA	CA	SNE	Total HR	For direct cost of operations [2]			For indirect cost of operations [3]			Total initial allocation	Total final allocation (31.12.11)	Total Execution at 31.12.11 (committed)
							Initial allocation	Final allocation (31.12.11)	Execution at 31.12.11 (committed)	Initial allocation	Final allocation (31.12.11)	Execution at 31.12.11 (committed)			
Core monitoring activities	Scientific director (SDI)	1.00	2.90			3.90	439 342	340 262	339 563	306 417	174 155	168 670	745 759	514 417	508 233
Key indicators and monitoring the epidemiology of the drug situation	EPI	0.70	6.20	3.90		10.80	1 086 263	1 144 676	1 144 257	848 539	926 738	923 611	1 934 802	2 071 414	2 067 868
Monitoring responses, interventions and solutions applied to drug-related problems	IBS	1.50	2.10	0.90		4.50	480 579	523 092	522 573	353 558	348 641	346 548	834 137	871 733	869 121
Transversal analysis	SDI + CLIPs	0.30	1.80	0.20		2.30	222 617	172 999	172 766	180 707	143 194	138 685	403 324	316 193	311 451
Supply and supply reduction	SAT		2.50		1.00	3.50	351 163	377 086	376 905	274 900	231 165	231 032	626 153	608 251	607 937
Monitoring new trends and developments and assessing the risks of new substances	SAT	2.50		1.00		3.50	381 970	403 685	399 504	274 900	231 165	231 032	656 960	634 850	630 536
Improving Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies	POL	4.80	1.00			5.80	571 846	600 281	600 145	455 697	464 359	462 064	1 027 543	1 064 640	1 062 209
Good practice, guidelines and quality standards, and cooperation with the scientific community	IBS	0.50	3.20			3.70	399 907	403 238	402 900	290 703	424 660	422 870	690 610	827 898	825 770
		4.00	26.00	7.00	1.00	38.00	3 932 687	3 985 319	3 958 613	2 985 601	2 944 077	2 924 512	6 919 288	6 909 396	6 883 125
<p>[1] Fte/year = full time equivalent per year. O = officials, TA = temporary agents, CA = contract agents, SNE = seconded national experts</p>						<p>[2] Appropriations for cost/expenditure for operational activities and staff that directly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/task/WP</p> <p>[3] Overheads, i.e. appropriations for cost/expenditure for activities, equipment, infrastructure and staff that indirectly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/task/WP, as their immediate aim is to support operational activities and staff. These overheads are distributed to operational activities in proportion of the human resources assigned for the implementation of these activities.</p>									
26						27									

INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS | GRA – ONLINE VERSION

**General Report of Activities
online version**

Type: Institutional publications,
multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA full colour palette

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online (print until 2016)

Layout: Two-column layout

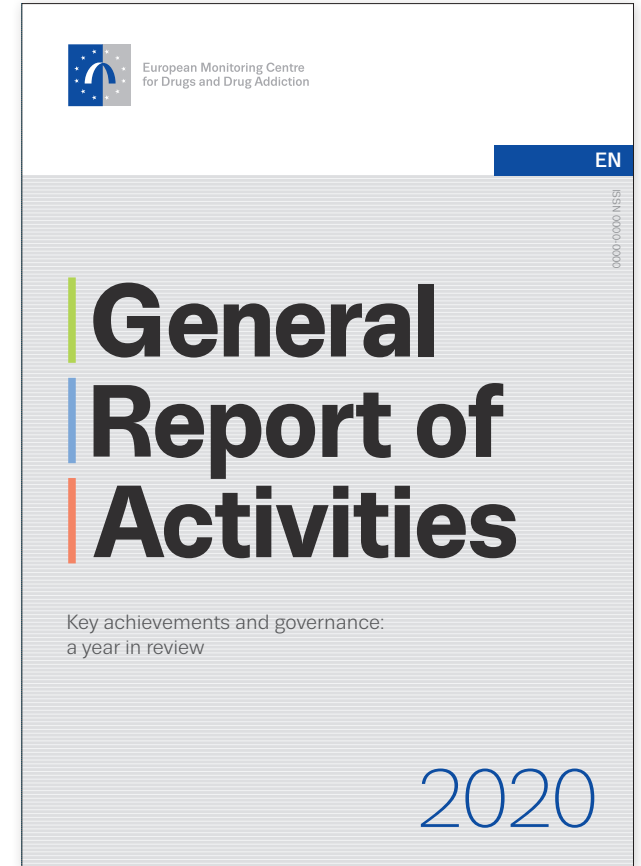
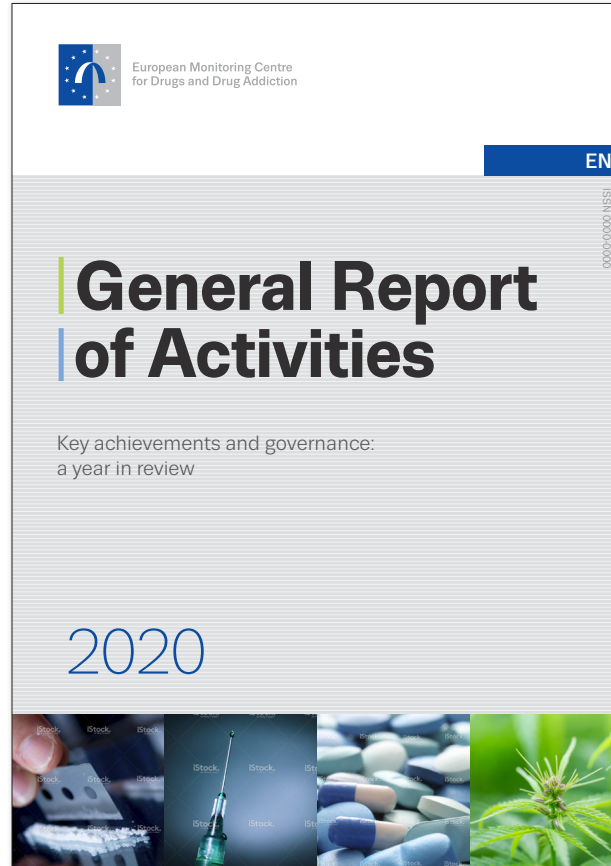
Tables: EMCDDA full colour palette
(varying percentages)

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as
required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout
features, colours and typography
of this publication. Cover designs exist
with and without photos. The typographical
version is preferred whenever possible.

An Adobe InDesign template is available
with all graphic elements to facilitate
close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see pages
3.20 and 3.21.



Basic colours



Basic backgrounds





Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements of the front cover of the *General Report of Activities* (typographical version), along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, min 40 pt, max 140 pt,
95% black

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The title and vertical lines must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

The diagram illustrates the construction of a publication title. It features three vertical lines in green, blue, and orange, each with a height of 0.4 B. The title text is in a large, bold, black font. The first line of the title is 'General', the second is 'Report of', and the third is 'Activities'. The text is aligned to the right of the vertical lines. The diagram includes several annotations: a pink horizontal bar at the top with a height of 0.4 B; a green vertical line with a height of 0.5 B and a width of 1.5 B; a blue vertical line with a height of 0.4 B and a width of B; an orange vertical line with a height of 0.4 B and a width of 0.4 B; and a 25 mm wide box at the bottom containing the text 'Key achievements and governance: a year in review'. A pink arrow points from the text 'Trivia Sans Book 20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black' to the text in the box.

0.5 B 1.5 B

0.4 B

0.4 B

0.4 B

0.4 B

0.4 B

0.4 B

0.4 B

25 mm

Key achievements and governance:
a year in review

Trivia Sans Book
20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black



General Report of Activities

Key achievements and governance:
a year in review

Publication title construction

The typography in the title should not be distorted.

MAIN TITLE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
min 40 pt, max 140 pt

Leading 110% font size
optical kerning, 95% black

Larger letters in the title
are better, respecting
designated space for title.

See next page for details.

SUBTITLE

Trivia Sans Book,
20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black

DATE

Trivia Sans Light,
62 pt, EU blue

Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements of the front cover of the online *General Report of Activities* (version with photos), along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

For guidelines on use of images, see pages 1.24 and 1.25 of the Corporate identity manual.





Key achievements and governance:
a year in review

~~General Report
of Activities~~

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and can be in two or three lines (the two-line version is shown here).

The title and vertical lines must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

CONTENTS HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 14 pt,
80% black

CONTENTS PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

PART NAME / NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 11 pt/ 14 pt, 65% black

PART CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 11 pt/ 14 pt,
65% black

CHAPTER NAME / NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/ 14 pt,
80% black

Contents page

The online *General Report of Activities* contents page(s) use(s) a one-column layout. The text is always justified left, without hyphenation.

The one-column layout is used for special pages, such as prefaces or forewords or to accommodate large tables or complex content. The online *General Report of Activities* is otherwise primarily a two-column layout.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

Contents	
5	Foreword
7	Introduction
8	List of abbreviations
PART I	
Report of activities: key achievements and governance	
11	CHAPTER 1
	Executive summary
18	CHAPTER 2
	Core business: monitoring and reporting on the drugs problem in Europe
35	CHAPTER 3
	Supporting drug policy dialogue and technical cooperation
41	CHAPTER 4
	Supporting the achievement of results
PART II	
Management and internal control systems: annual activity report as per the Financial Regulation applicable to the EMCDDA (adopted by the EMCDDA's Management Board on 9 January 2009)	
57	CHAPTER 1
	Characteristics and nature of EMCDDA management and internal control systems
60	CHAPTER 2
	Assessment and improvement of management and internal control systems
65	CHAPTER 3
	Declaration of assurance by Authorising Officer and Management Board's analysis and assessment of the Authorising Officer's General report of activities for the financial year 2011
ANNEXES	
70	Annex 1: Organisational chart
71	Annex 2: Breakdown of EMCDDA staff as of 31 December 2011
73	Annex 3: Outputs and products
82	Annex 4: Key external events, conferences and meetings, 2011 (*)
83	Annex 5: Members of the EMCDDA's statutory bodies
86	Annex 6: Use of the available resources in 2011
96	Annex 7: List of acronyms and abbreviations
(*) Footnote is placed here	
3/31	

THE YEAR MOTIF

Trivia Slab Serif Book, 14% black; current year is white.

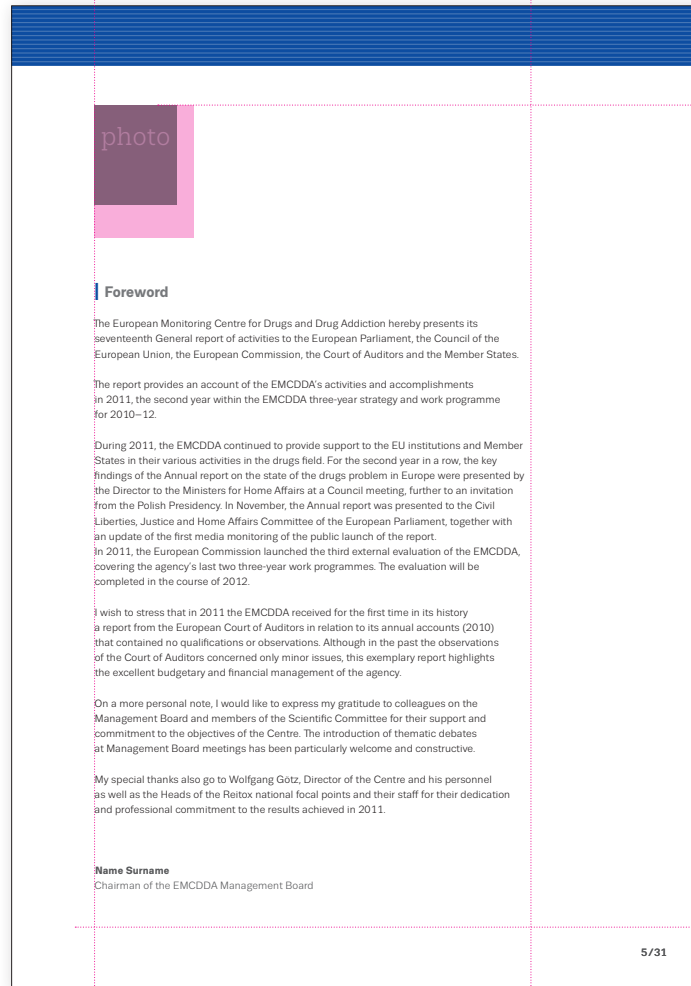
If the current year number is out of the page, the whole text block should be moved left or right.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

PORTRAIT PHOTO

width 20–35 mm
height 30–45 mm



Divider page and Foreword

Divider page

The grey-lined background is used as the background for the divider page before the foreword. The current year of the publication is accentuated in white, the others are grey.

Foreword

The foreword has a one-column layout, same as the contents page. Should a photo be required, it should preferably be in portrait format and appear close to the top of the page as shown here.

PART NUMBER

Trivia Slab Book 349.5 pt, EU Blue colour, 40 mm from left edge

Number sits on a white line.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

PART

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt / 30 pt, EU Blue colour

PART HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt / 30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 14.5 pt / 19 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME

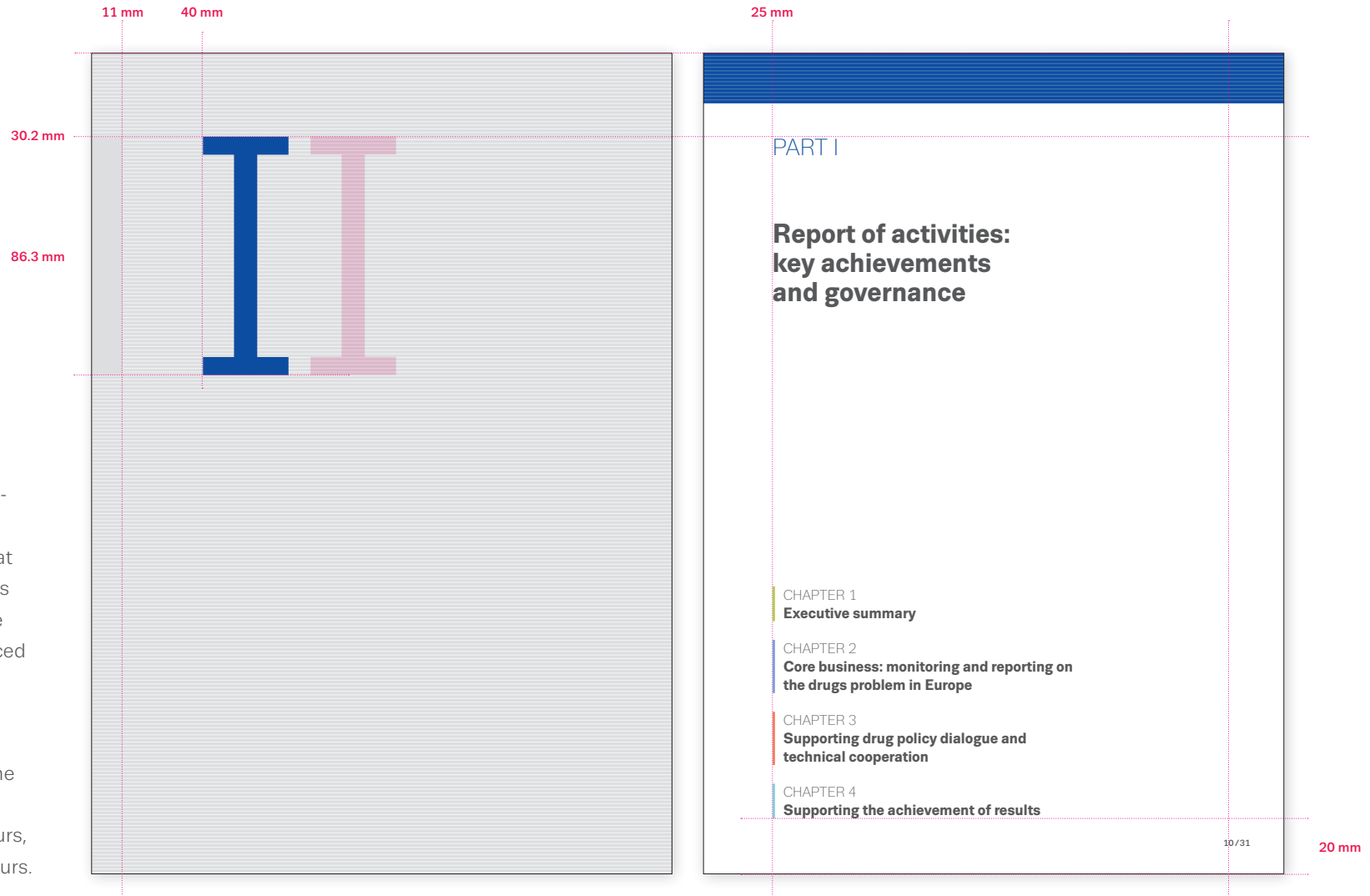
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 15.5 pt / 19 pt, 80% black

Part divider and part title pages

The beginning of each publication part starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout the series.

The part divider page contains the grey-line background with the part number appearing in roman numerals. It is set at a large scale (349.5 pt) and is placed as shown here. A grey vertical stripe in the height of the number (86.3 mm) is placed bleeding off the page left.

The part title page contains the part number and title and the contents of the part. The vertical lines to the left of the chapter names appear in specific colours, matching the subsequent chapter colours.



CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 349.5 pt
Number sits on a white line.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/30 pt, 80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

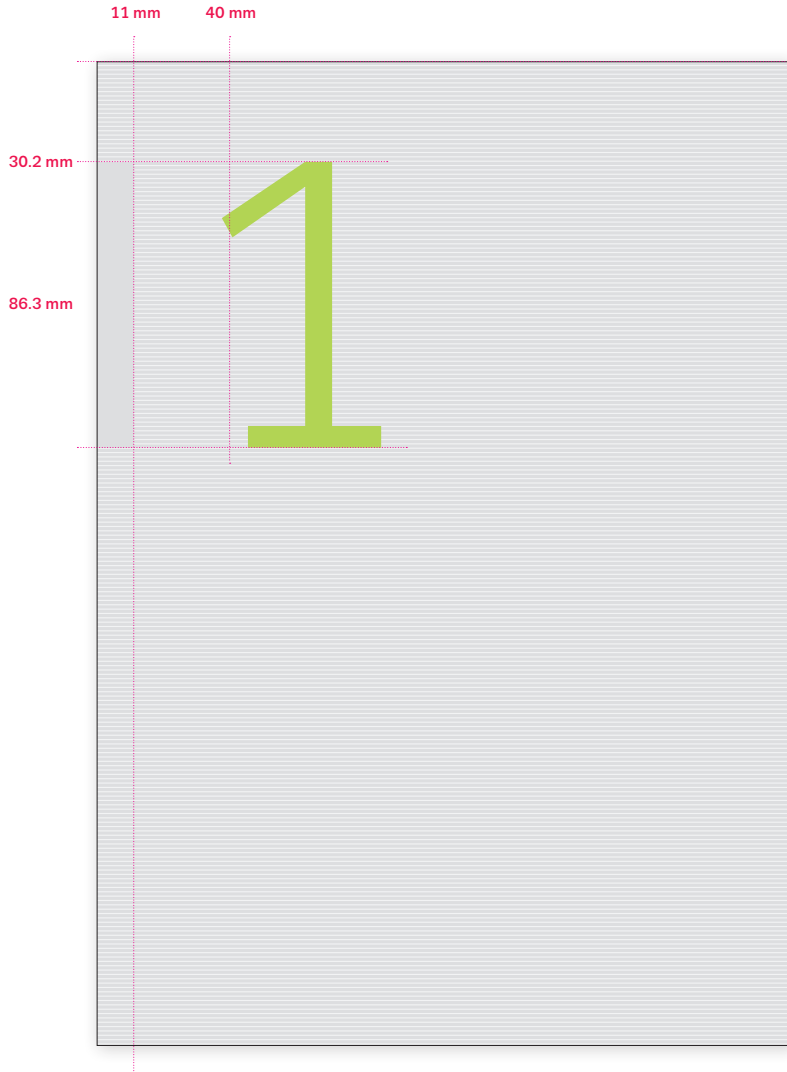
FOOTNOTE

Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/9 pt, 100% black

FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25 mm, 80% black

For construction details see page 013 of this annex.



30 mm

Chapter divider and chapter title pages

Chapters start with chapter dividers, which are consistent throughout the series. Each chapter has a designated colour, which is introduced in the chapter divider pages; corresponds with the colours shown on the contents page (see 'Part divider and part title pages'); and dominates the chapter.

The chapter divider page contains the grey-lined background with the chapter number placed on the left. It is set at a large scale (349.5 pt) and is placed as shown here. A grey vertical stripe in the height of the number (86.3 mm) is placed bleeding off the page left.

The chapter title page contains the chapter number and title and the beginning of the chapter text.

CHAPTER 1
Executive summary (h1)

This report presents the implementation of the activities in the [European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction \(EMCDDA\)](#)'s work programme for 2011. This is the second year of the agency's three-year strategy 2010–12.

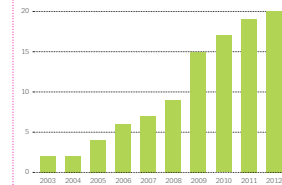
The agency exists to underpin the work undertaken at EU and Member State level to tackle drug use. It does this by improving the quality of data available to monitor progress and benchmark different initiatives. It operates an early warning system to facilitate rapid responses to new threats. It also makes evidence about good practice widely available. **And more than ever in this time** of economic uncertainty, the agency exercises a strict financial discipline and rigorous prioritisation, so that costs are tightly controlled and only those activities which add genuine value are taken forward. And more than ever in this time of economic uncertainty, the agency exercises a strict financial discipline and rigorous prioritisation, so that costs are tightly controlled and only.

As in previous years, a major task for the EMCDDA in 2011 was managing the annual cycle of data submission, analysis and reporting. This included analysing data provided by the [Reitox network of national focal points \(NFPs\)](#) through Fonte — the agency's web-based data collection instrument — as well as national reports and a review of external information sources. In 2011, significant effort was dedicated to the quality assessment process and vast improvements were made in data submission practices, with the use of a new tool for the automatic validation of data reported by the NFPs.

The main result of this process was the 2011 Annual report on the state of the drugs problem in Europe, the Centre's yearly flagship product. [Published in print and online](#) in 22 languages, the report presented an in-depth overview and analysis of the drug phenomenon in Europe, based on the most recent data available. The main launch of the report took place in [Lisbon on 15 November](#). By the end of 2011, the report had registered an impressive number of consultations on the agency's website and 17 285 downloads in all [European Union \(EU\) languages](#) (compared with 16 349 downloads in 2010, within the same time period).

The Annual report was complemented by a set of products including the online Statistical bulletin of tables and graphics on drug use and responses to drug use, as well as three Selected issues entitled: 'Cost and financing of drug treatment services in Europe', 'Mortality related to drug use in Europe' and 'Guidelines for the treatment of drug dependence: a European perspective'. In addition to these publications covering the EU drug phenomenon, the agency published online country overviews and Reitox national reports.^(*)

FIGURE 1 DSM-IV criteria symptoms (*)



Source: Assessing the health risks, harms and addiction liability among recreational cathinone (mephedrone) users study, Winstock, A. and Marsden, J., 2010.

(*) US: gpehndunt ent pore valore, arcillo reresidicut autem.

At the heart of the European drug information system are five epidemiological key indicators (KIs). In 2011, there were methodological developments for all of these, the most important being the completion of the treatment demand indicator (TDI) revision and the adoption of the new TDI protocol at the Heads of the national focal points (HFPs) meeting in November.

(*) This report presents the implementation of the activities in the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)'s work programme for 2011. This is the second year of the agency's three-year strategy 2010–12.

Interior layout

The online *General Report of Activities* is set in a two-column layout, with text justified left, without hyphenation. There are five heading levels, including the main chapter title level. The first three heading levels include a vertical line in the chapter colour. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more). If needed, white space may be left at the bottom of the page (e.g. when there are tables involved). Please see the following pages for the specific placement of graphics, images and tables in the layout.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

CHAPTER 1
Executive summary (h1)

Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 5 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

CHAPTER NUMBER LEVEL 1
Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/ 30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/ 30 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt, 65% black

HEADING LEVEL 3
Trivia Sans Book, 9.4 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

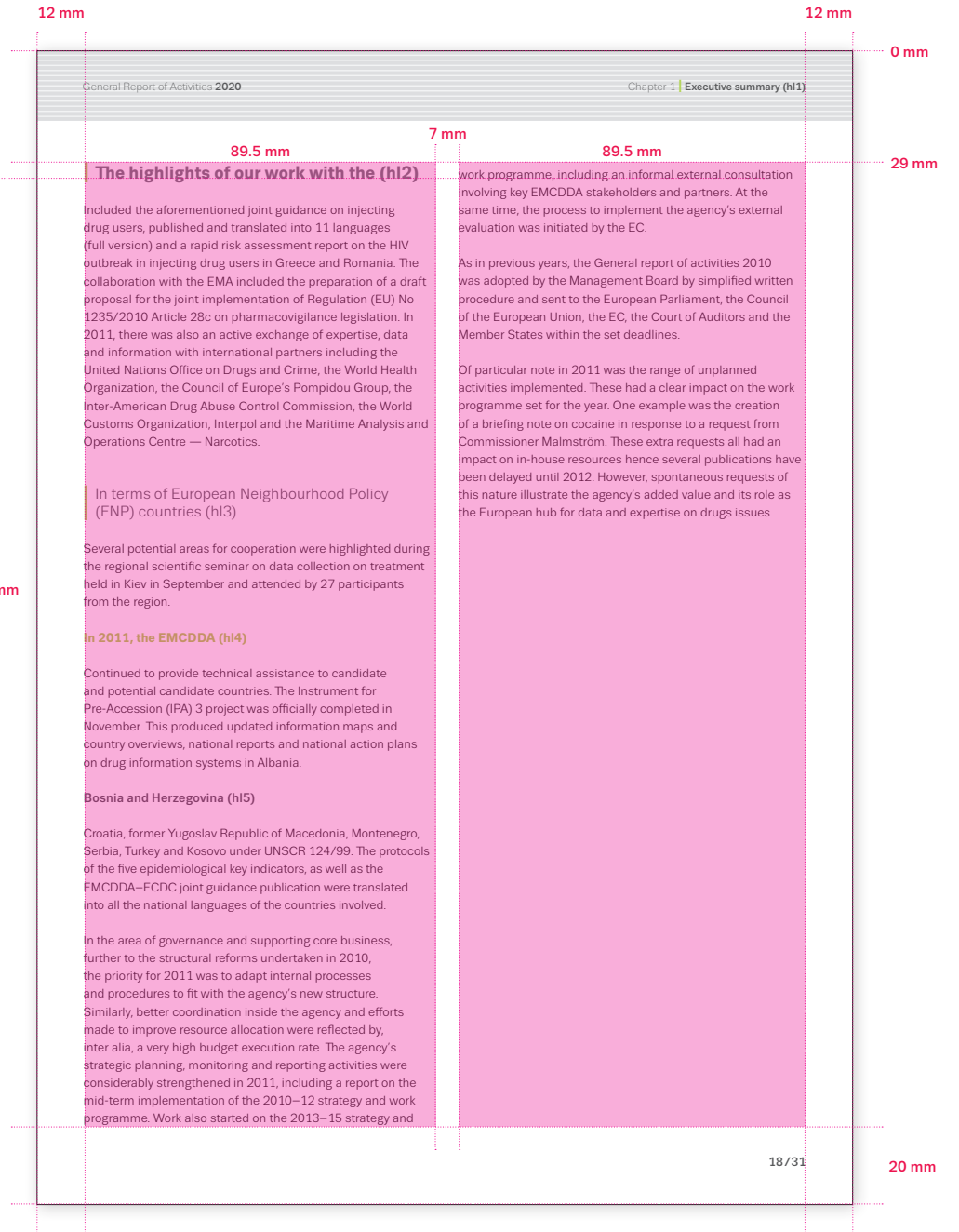
HEADING LEVEL 4
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9.4 pt/ 13 pt, 100% chapter colour

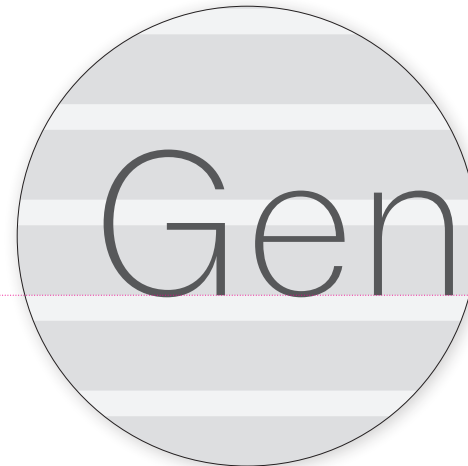
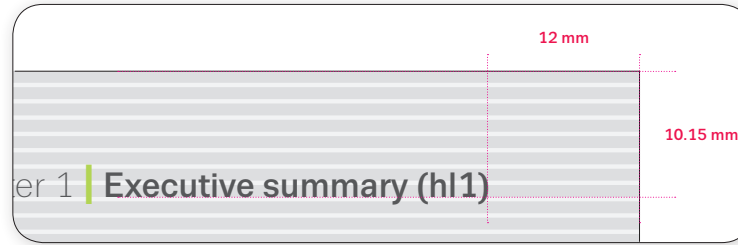
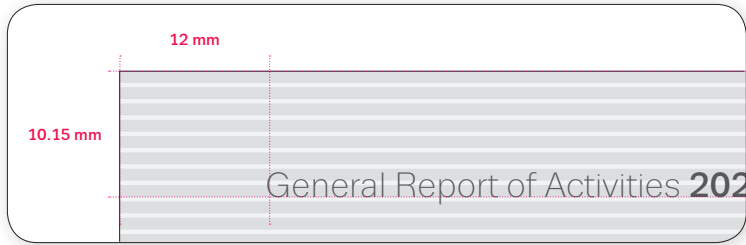
HEADING LEVEL 5
Trivia Sans Medium, 9.4 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

TEXT
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black, locked onto grid

Heading and text are locked onto grid.

247 mm





Text is placed onto the light grey line

GENERAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Trivia Sans Light, 8 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION DATE

Trivia Sans Regular Medium, 8 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 8 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Medium, 8 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 8 pt, 160.3% vertical scale, baseline shift -1.688 pt, (colour based on the chapter colour)

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt, 80% black, baseline at 10 mm from bottom of the page

Pagination for online publications: page numbers are always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number appearing before a slash and the total number of pages of the publication.

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination of this series are consistent with those for online publications.

PHOTO TITLE AND CREDIT

Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt/9.5 pt, 80% black

PHOTO CAPTION

Trivia Sans Regular, 7.5 pt/9.5 pt, 80% black

Photo title, credit and caption is not locked onto grid.

Use of images

Photographs are used in the online *General Report of Activities* (see Chapter 1 of the Corporate identity manual – pages 1.24 and 1.25 – for guidelines on imagery). Images should be placed carefully so as to balance the layout and to not break up tables.

This page shows the various sizes and placements of images. The photos are placed into the layout full width of one or both of the text columns. The photos in the online GRA never bleed off the page.

General Report of Activities 2020 Chapter 1 | Executive summary (h1)



depth analysis of the illicit market in amphetamine. Another accomplishment involved work to develop indicators in the areas of drug markets, drug-related crime and drug supply reduction. Following the first European conference on drug supply indicators organised in 2010, three working groups were set up and started operations in 2011.

In 2011, the EMCDDA, together with Europol and its partners in the Member States — the Reitox network — continued to run the early warning system. Confirming a trend witnessed in recent years, a record number of 49 new psychoactive substances were identified and notified to the Member States, Europol, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Commission (EC). Subsequently, 52 new substance profiles were prepared and included in the European database on new drugs. In total, more than 200 substance profiles were updated in 2011, including additional forensic analytical data.

An important highlight in 2011 was the First International Multidisciplinary Forum on New Drugs (Forum on New Drugs), organised in Lisbon and attended by over 100 experts, including representatives from partner EU agencies. The event took stock of current developments in the area of new drugs with a view to anticipating future challenges and identifying anchor points for the agency's work.

Similarly, in 2011 the EMCDDA undertook a series of actions to assist the EC and the European Council with the assessment of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances. This included preparing documents, attending meetings organised by the EC and contributing to the work of the Horizontal Drugs Group (HDG).



Stockholm, © Shutterstock
The EMCDDA took further steps to support academic training programmes in the area of drugs and addiction. To this end, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Instituto Superior das Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa in Lisbon.

13/31

General Report of Activities 2020 Chapter 1 | Executive summary (h1)

In addition, the 'Report on the risk assessment of mephedrone in the framework of the Council Decision on new psychoactive substances' was released in May, presenting the summary findings and conclusions of the risk assessment on mephedrone carried out in 2010 by the EMCDDA's extended Scientific Committee and additional experts from the EC, Europol and the EMA.

In the area of emerging trends, the agency published a policy briefing called Khat use in Europe: implications for European policy. A trendspotting group was also set up to enhance the Centre's capacity for monitoring new topics. The first meeting of the group, focusing on heroin, took place in Lisbon in October. A meeting on wastewater analysis was organised in January, and a new website page was launched to disseminate the EMCDDA's activities in this area.

Work to improve Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies was enhanced in 2011. This included the launch of a new series of 'Drug policy profiles' describing the main characteristics of national drug policies. The first edition on Portugal was released on 23 June. In addition, the policy briefing Responding to new psychoactive substances was published, describing some of the practical and legal obstacles facing Member States in relation to new substances.

In 2011, the EMCDDA actively contributed to the evaluation of the 2005–12 EU drugs strategy and its two action plans. Work in this area included a report on the main trends and changes in the European drug situation and in the responses developed by EU Member States over the period.

In the field of best practice, 2011 saw the agency take its first steps towards developing a best practice network. Similarly, a comprehensive strategy to establish a best practice communication platform was presented at a workshop organised by the EMCDDA and attended by 20 NFPs. The Best practice portal was also updated throughout the year.

During the course of the year, the EMCDDA took further steps to support academic training programmes in the area of drugs and addiction. To this end, a Memorandum of Understanding



Photo title and photo credits
The EMCDDA took further steps to support academic training programmes in the area of drugs and addiction. To this end, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the Instituto Superior das Ciências do Trabalho e da Empresa in Lisbon.

14/31

General Report of Activities 2020 Chapter 1 | Executive summary (B1)

EMCDDA balance sheet at 31 December 2011

TABLE 3: Assets

	31.12.2011	31.12.2010	31.12.2011	31.12.2010	31.12.2011	Variation
A. Non-current assets						
Intangible assets	98 442.83	194 132.87	98 442.83	194 132.87	98 442.83	-95 690.04
Property, plant and equipment	2 336 471.25	2 488 414.54	2 336 471.25	2 488 414.54	2 336 471.25	-151 943.29
Land and buildings	2 084 537.76	2 176 027.28	2 084 537.76	2 176 027.28	2 084 537.76	-91 489.52
Plant and equipment	65 654.77	78 932.35	65 654.77	78 932.35	65 654.77	-13 277.58
Computer hardware	106 666.66	133 132.40	106 666.66	133 132.40	106 666.66	-26 465.74
Furniture and vehicles	79 612.06	100 322.51	79 612.06	100 322.51	79 612.06	-20 710.45
Total non-current assets	2 434 914.08	2 682 547.41	2 434 914.08	2 682 547.41	2 434 914.08	-247 633.33
B. Current assets						
Short-term pre-financing	15 972.20	11 600.00	15 972.20	11 600.00	15 972.20	4 372.20
Short-term pre-financing	15 972.20	11 600.00	15 972.20	11 600.00	15 972.20	4 372.20
Short-term receivables	358 576.74	325 558.64	358 576.74	325 558.64	358 576.74	33 018.10
Current receivables	235 482.78	183 435.29	235 482.78	183 435.29	235 482.78	52 047.49
Other	123 093.96	142 123.35	123 093.96	142 123.35	123 093.96	-19 029.39
Accrued income	-482.00	-482.00	-482.00	-482.00	-482.00	0.00
Deferred charges	123 575.96	142 123.35	123 575.96	142 123.35	123 575.96	-18 547.39
Cash and cash equivalents	875 681.67	2 056 532.41	875 681.67	2 056 532.41	875 681.67	-1 180 850.74
Total current assets	1 250 230.61	2 393 691.05	1 250 230.61	2 393 691.05	1 250 230.61	-1 143 460.44
Total	3 685 144.69	5 076 238.46	3 685 144.69	5 076 238.46	3 685 144.69	-1 391 093.77

17/31

Wide tables

In cases when there is too much information to fit into a standard table of the prescribed layout, landscape format may be used. In these cases, the page is turned from portrait to landscape format in InDesign, which is a supported function.

General Report of Activities 2020 Annex

TABLE 4: Objectives and activities

Objectives and activities of EMCDDA 2011 WP	Main organisational actors for implementation	Assigned HR (full-time year) (**)				
		O	TA	CA	SE	Total
Care monitoring activities	Scientific director (SD)	1.00	2.00			3.00
Key indicators and monitoring the epidemiology of the drug situation	EP	0.70	6.30	3.90		10.90
Monitoring responses, interventions and solutions applied to drug-related problems	IBS	1.50	2.10	0.90		4.50
Transversal analysis	SD + CLP	0.30	1.80	0.30		2.30
Supply and supply reduction	SAT		2.50		1.00	3.50
Monitoring new trends and developments and assessing the risks of new substances	SAT	2.50		1.00		3.50
Improving Europe's capacity to monitor and evaluate policies	PCL	4.80	1.00			5.80
Good practice, guidelines and quality standards, and cooperation with the scientific community	IBS	0.50	3.20			3.70
		4.00	26.00	7.80	1.00	38.80

(*) Appropriations for cost-reimbursement for operational activities and staff that directly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP

(**) Appropriations for cost-reimbursement for operational activities and staff that directly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP. Overheads, as appropriations for cost-reimbursement for activities, equipment, infrastructure and staff that indirectly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP as that introduction aim to support operational activities and staff. These overheads are distributed to operational activities in proportion of the human resources assigned for the implementation of these activities.

27/31

General Report of Activities 2020 Annex

Allocated and executed budget – Non assigned appropriations (EUR)

	For direct cost of operations (**)			For indirect cost of operations (***)					
	Initial allocation	Final allocation (31.12.11)	Execution at 31.12.11 (committed)	Initial allocation	Final allocation at 31.12.11 (committed)	Execution at 31.12.11 (committed)	Total initial allocation	Total final allocation at 31.12.11 (committed)	Total execution at 31.12.11 (committed)
	430 342	340 262	330 563	306 417	174 155	168 870	745 759	514 417	508 233
	1 086 263	1 144 676	1 144 257	848 539	926 738	923 611	1 934 802	2 071 454	2 067 868
	480 579	523 002	522 573	353 558	348 841	346 548	834 137	871 733	869 121
	222 617	172 969	172 766	180 707	143 104	138 685	403 324	316 193	311 451
	351 363	377 046	376 905	274 900	231 165	231 032	626 153	608 251	607 937
	381 970	403 685	399 504	274 900	231 165	231 032	656 960	634 850	630 536
	571 846	600 281	600 145	455 697	464 359	462 064	1 027 543	1 064 640	1 062 209
	390 507	403 238	402 900	300 703	424 660	422 870	690 610	827 898	825 770
	3 933 687	3 965 318	3 958 613	2 885 601	2 844 077	2 824 512	6 824 512	6 909 396	6 883 125

(*) Appropriations for cost-reimbursement for operational activities and staff that directly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP

(**) Appropriations for cost-reimbursement for operational activities and staff that directly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP. Overheads, as appropriations for cost-reimbursement for activities, equipment, infrastructure and staff that indirectly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP as that introduction aim to support operational activities and staff. These overheads are distributed to operational activities in proportion of the human resources assigned for the implementation of these activities.

28/31

General Report of Activities 2020 Chapter 2 | Annex

Allocated and executed budget – Non assigned appropriations (EUR)

	For direct cost of operations (**)			For indirect cost of operations (***)					
	Initial allocation	Final allocation (31.12.11)	Execution at 31.12.11 (committed)	Initial allocation	Final allocation at 31.12.11 (committed)	Execution at 31.12.11 (committed)	Total initial allocation	Total final allocation at 31.12.11 (committed)	Total execution at 31.12.11 (committed)
	430 342	340 262	330 563	306 417	174 155	168 870	745 759	514 417	508 233
	1 086 263	1 144 676	1 144 257	848 539	926 738	923 611	1 934 802	2 071 454	2 067 868
	480 579	523 002	522 573	353 558	348 841	346 548	834 137	871 733	869 121
	222 617	172 969	172 766	180 707	143 104	138 685	403 324	316 193	311 451
	351 363	377 046	376 905	274 900	231 165	231 032	626 153	608 251	607 937
	381 970	403 685	399 504	274 900	231 165	231 032	656 960	634 850	630 536
	571 846	600 281	600 145	455 697	464 359	462 064	1 027 543	1 064 640	1 062 209
	390 507	403 238	402 900	300 703	424 660	422 870	690 610	827 898	825 770
	3 933 687	3 965 318	3 958 613	2 885 601	2 844 077	2 824 512	6 824 512	6 909 396	6 883 125

(*) Appropriations for cost-reimbursement for operational activities and staff that directly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP

(**) Appropriations for cost-reimbursement for operational activities and staff that directly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP. Overheads, as appropriations for cost-reimbursement for activities, equipment, infrastructure and staff that indirectly aim at implementing the EMCDDA mission/area/WP as that introduction aim to support operational activities and staff. These overheads are distributed to operational activities in proportion of the human resources assigned for the implementation of these activities.

29/31

Extra-wide tables

In cases when information cannot fit into one table in landscape format, a continuous table can run across multiple pages. The rows bleed off the page in the direction of continuation of the table as shown here.

HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book / Book Italic, 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

LEGAL NOTICE

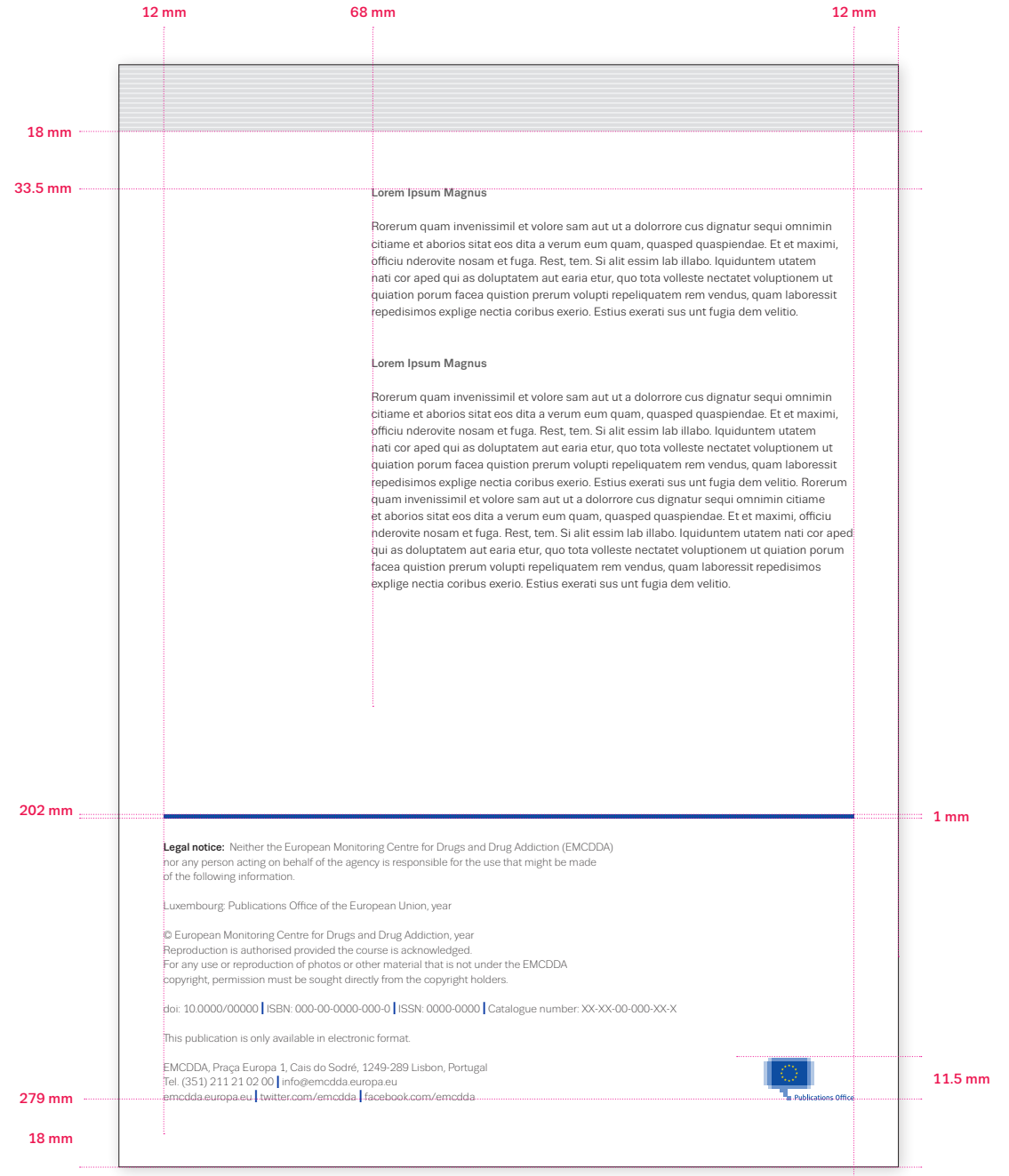
Place the provided file *LegalNotice_on-line.indd*.

DIVIDER LINE

1 mm thick, 100% publication colour

Last page and legal notice

The legal notice is placed on the last page and not in the front matter as in printed publications.



INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS | **A YEAR IN REVIEW**

A Year in Review

Type: Institutional publications, multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA full colour palette

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print

Layout: Three-column layout

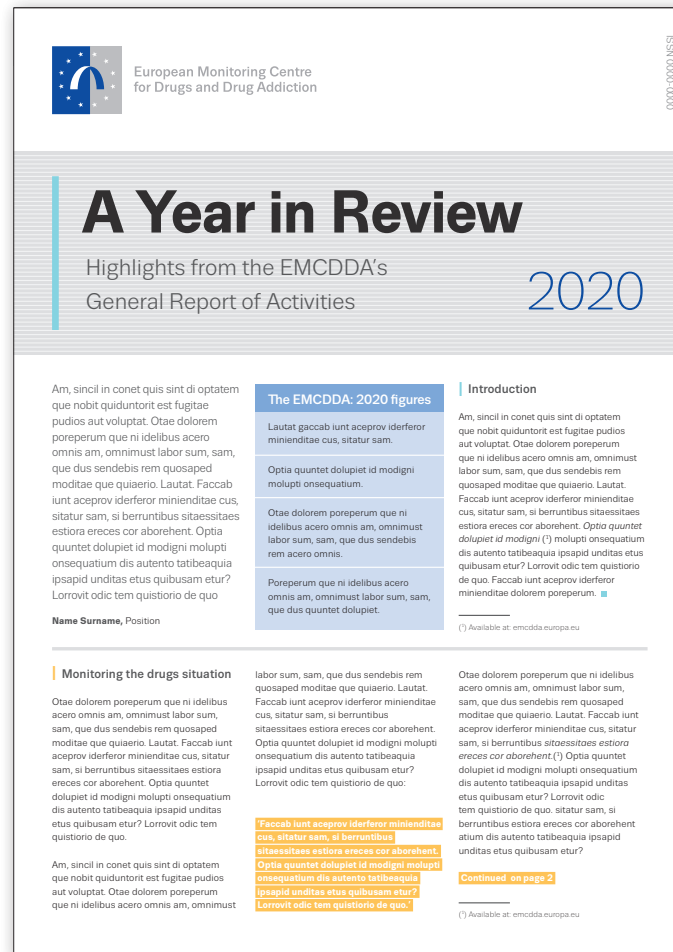
Tables: EMCDDA full colour palette (varying percentages)

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.22.



Basic colours

EU Blue	Light Cool Grey	EMCDDA Blue
		EMCDDA Green
		EMCDDA Yellow
		EMCDDA Turquoise
		EMCDDA Red

Basic backgrounds

Background Grey	Grey-lined background	20% EMCDDA Blue
		20% EMCDDA Green
		20% EMCDDA Yellow
		20% EMCDDA Turquoise
		20% EMCDDA Red

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 8.5 pt/ 12 pt, 100% black

CAPTIONS

Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/9 pt, 100% black

HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 12 pt, 80% black

FOOTNOTE

Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/8.4 pt, 100% black

FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25, 80% black

For construction details see page 013 of this annex.



Interior layout

The text of *A Year in Review* is justified left, without hyphenation, and is set in three columns. There is one heading level in total. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more).

Graphics and photographs are to be placed next to the relevant textual content, requiring careful layout planning. White spaces may be filled with photographs, graphic motifs or quotations. Quotations may use any of the five colours from the EMCCDA secondary palette.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS | **SINGLE PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT (SPD)**

Single Programming Document

Type: Institutional publications, multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA full colour palette

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online

Layout: Two-column layout

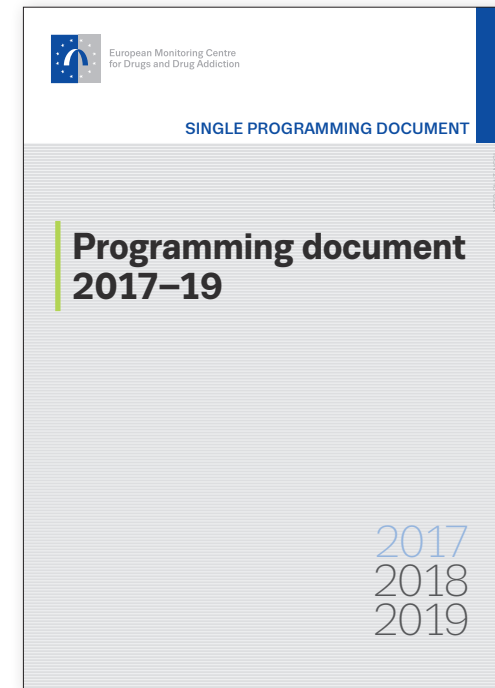
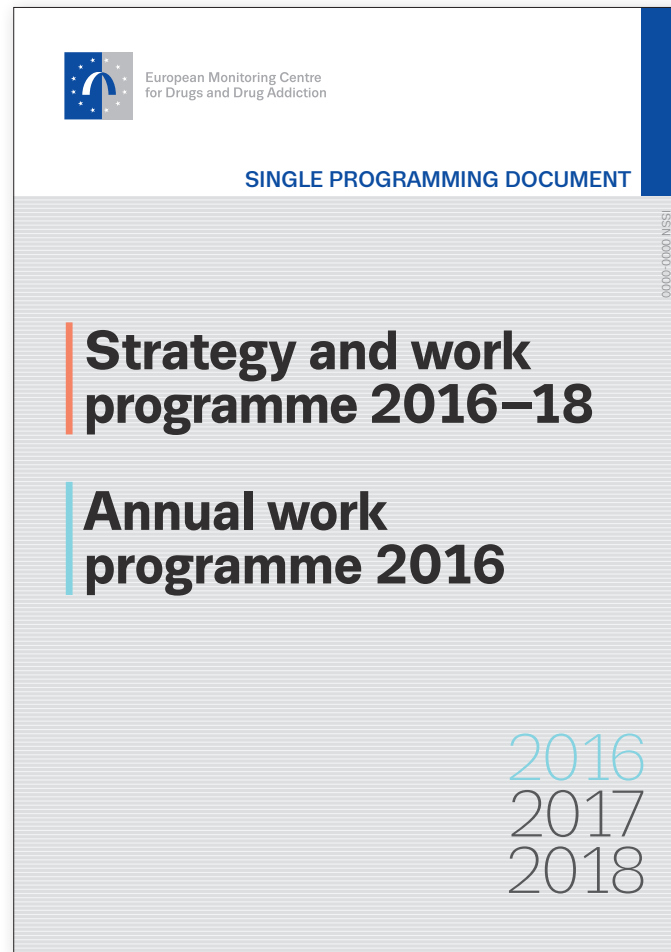
Tables: EMCDDA full colour palette (varying percentages)

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.23.



Basic colours

EU Blue	Light Cool Grey	EMCDDA Blue
		EMCDDA Green
		EMCDDA Yellow
		EMCDDA Turquoise
		EMCDDA Red

Basic backgrounds

Background Grey	Grey-lined background	20% EMCDDA selected colour
		40% EMCDDA selected colour

SECTION NUMBER LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt / 30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt / 30 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt / 15 pt, 65% black

HEADING LEVEL 3

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 4

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 5

Trivia Sans Medium, 9.5 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 6

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 9 pt / 13 pt, 65% black

SECTION II

Heading 1 – Agniatibus,

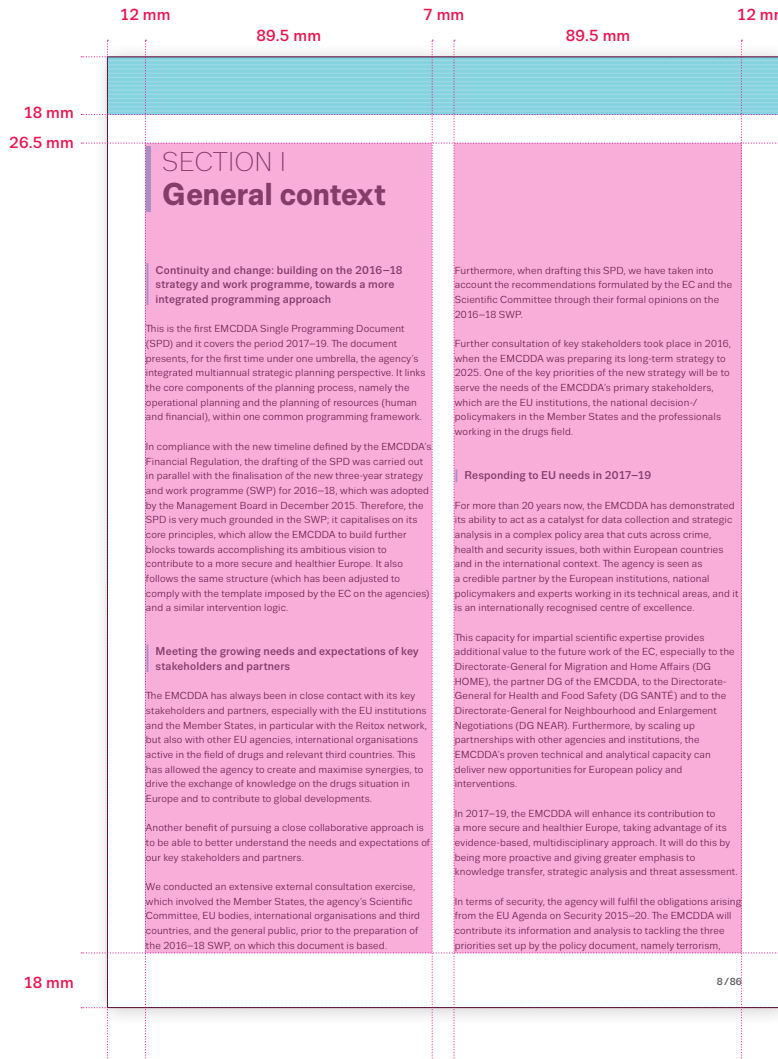
Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

2.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore
nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri

Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

Heading 5 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam
quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

Heading 6 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam
quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum



PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT | 2017–19

1. Multiannual objectives

Area	Strategic objective
KA 1: Communicating evidence and knowledge exchange	Serve as European central reference point for drug-related information and analysis, and by doing so provide policy and practice with better evidence for decision-making and action
KA 2: Early warning and threat assessment	Support rapid EU response to new threats by providing EU institutions and Member States with prompt and scientifically sound information for action on new psychoactive substances and emerging drug trends
KA 3: Situation, responses and trend analysis	Provide a holistic picture of the drugs phenomenon, through an integrated and coherent core monitoring system
CCA A: Information collection and management	Maintain the EMCDDA data collection and reporting system and ensure its validity, consistency, reliability and timeliness, including through the efficient management of, and support to, the Reitox network of NFPS
CCA B: Quality assurance	Ensure that the EMCDDA's tools, processes and outputs remain of high quality and fit for purpose through a process of continuous improvement and evaluation of efforts
CCA C: Cooperation with partners	Enhance the EMCDDA's strategic understanding of the drugs phenomenon, by maintaining and further developing our strong partnership with key players at European and global levels, as well as continuing our successful knowledge exchange with EU priority third countries and regional programmes. Ultimately, this will result in high-quality services (information and analysis) provided to EU and Member States stakeholders (see KA 1)
Corporate area Governance	Function as a modern, efficient and forward-looking EU administration, which is committed to providing high-quality services to its stakeholders and to the EU's citizens in general; in achieving this, the agency will be guided by good governance, steered by sound management and leadership and operated by a highly motivated and well-performing workforce
Corporate area Administration and ICT	Ensure sound allocation and management of financial and human resources and assets, and management of the ICT services and infrastructure, by further rationalising and automating relevant processes, enhancing efficiency and synergies, and developing the quality of services and support

Key areas

These three areas are the pillars of the EMCDDA's information and analysis chain.

The first area, communicating evidence and knowledge exchange (KA 1), incorporates the key outputs (products and services) that the EMCDDA will provide to its customers (audiences) during 2017–19. This area also includes capacity building and training activities, which are an integral part of the knowledge transfer that the agency instigates each year for the benefit of its customers: stakeholders and partners, as well as other audiences (such as academia and professionals).

However, these outputs are just the end result visible to our audiences and are derived from complex monitoring and analysis processes, which our highly specialised staff perform on a daily basis. These critical processes are presented in the other two key areas.

Early warning and threat assessment (KA 2) includes the rapid monitoring component of the EMCDDA's overall monitoring system. It is composed of two main parts: the EWS and the risk assessment of NPS, and emerging trends and threats.

Both of these rapid-response components detect new trends in the drugs phenomenon, assess the threats and issue alerts in a timely manner. Because of the very dynamic nature of these emerging trends and their threats to EU citizens, routine monitoring is not sufficient to capture, analyse and report on them quickly. Special rapid-response mechanisms are necessary and they are all included in this key area.

Situation, responses and trend analysis (KA 3) encompasses the core monitoring and analysis activities of the EMCDDA, which provide an annual state-of-the-art overview of drug demand and supply, together with the responses to tackle them and the core trends in these domains. These activities are based on established tools and processes.

Which are regularly assessed to ensure that they are fit for purpose. These tools are complemented by the development of new ones that allow the monitoring of novel areas, as necessary. Together, these methodological activities ensure the relevance and efficiency of the EMCDDA's core monitoring system. Moreover, it is of utmost importance that this system provide valid, reliable and accurate information, to inform sound decisions for policy and practice. The first cross-cutting area (CCA A), information collection and management,

8 / 86

15 / 86

TABLE

Table header

100% chapter colour background
Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt / 11.5 pt, white

Light rows

8% Black (or 20% chapter colour) background
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 11.5 pt, 100% black

Dark rows

20% Black (or 40% chapter colour) background
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 11.5 pt, 100% black

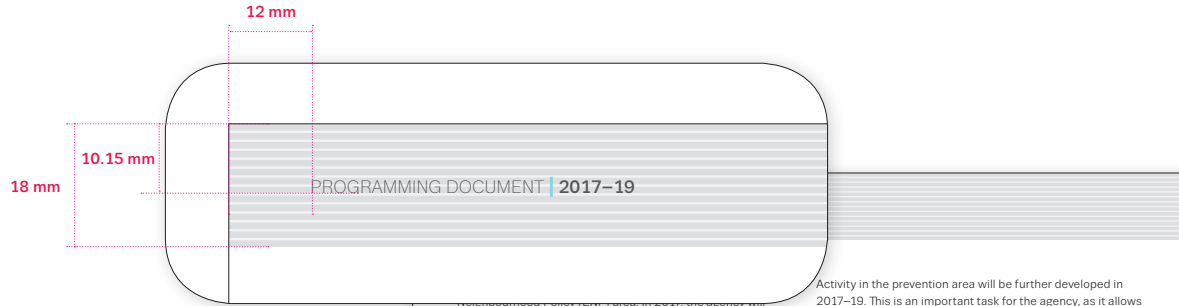
Interior layout

The text of the *Single Programming Document* is justified left, without hyphenation, and is set in two columns.

There are six heading levels in total. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more).

The beginnings of chapters are distinguished by coloured headers, each chapter being in a different colour.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.



SERIES

Trivium Sans Light (upper case),
7.5 pt, 80% black

PROGRAMMING YEAR

Trivium Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

Series and Programming Year
sit on white line.

TEXT

Trivium Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination of this series are consistent with those for online publications.

Last page and legal notice

The last pages of this series are consistent with those for online publications. The last page carries the legal notice and may also include acknowledgements and related publications.

complete the implementation of the fifth Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) project with seven beneficiary CC and PCC, which started in 2015. The sixth IPA, with the Western Balkans, may also start in 2017. Further to the successful completion of the first ENP project for seven beneficiary countries in 2016, the agency submitted to the EC a proposal to continue to provide technical assistance activities with ENP countries. The agency brings to these countries the EU's balanced approach to and knowledge about drug monitoring, which supports the improvement of national data, in line with EU standards and for later integration into EMCDDA analyses.

These activities, together with data collected from other international partners, help improve our global understanding of the drugs phenomenon, which translates into a more complete perspective for our EU stakeholders, providing them with a better capacity to react to — and even anticipate — external threats.

So the EMCDDA, with the help of its partners, will make a significant contribution to the security of EU citizens over the next few years. However, fulfilling the agency's vision for 2017–19 also means contributing to their health.

To this end, the agency will continue the successful collaboration with its partners, in particular with the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Consumer, Health, Agriculture and Food Executive Agency (CHAFEA), in the prevention of infectious diseases among people who inject drugs (PWID), with a major focus on human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and hepatitis C, which remain important public health concerns with a significant burden on the life of individuals and society overall. We have planned some new initiatives (joint events and publications) including the co-organisation of two major events in 2017, on hepatitis C and on prison, with the ECDC and the WHO respectively.

Furthermore, in recent years the EMCDDA has strengthened its capacity to react promptly to emerging threats and provide its expert advice. The assessment missions carried out jointly with the ECDC to support Member States are probably the best example in this area. These activities will continue in 2017–19 as part of the overall EMCDDA strategy to scale up the early warning and threat assessment component of its work (see Key area 2).

We will also pursue collaboration with other partners with a view to enhancing the measurement of, understanding of and responses to drug-related deaths, which claim the lives of thousands of people every year.

Activity in the prevention area will be further developed in 2017–19. This is an important task for the agency, as it allows the identification and promotion of factors that can potentially reduce drug uptake at an early stage, or at least reduce its intensification or prevent escalation into high-risk drug use. In addition to helping diminish other societal costs, there is an obvious link between drug prevention and crime prevention. With this in mind, we will pilot and gradually implement a training programme for professionals jointly with partners and we will collect new evidence on effective prevention practice and disseminate it through the EMCDDA's Best practice portal (BPP). We will also produce further analysis of contextual, cultural and systemic determinants of implementing drug prevention.

Within the framework of the recently adopted Council conclusions on the implementation of the EU Action Plan (AP) on Drugs 2013–16 regarding minimum quality standards in drug demand reduction in the EU (CORDROGUE 70 (SAN 279)), the EMCDDA will refine its approach to gathering evidence on effective interventions in the Member States, and it will promote this evidence to support EU decision-making.

Moreover, the agency will launch a new strategic analysis, the European Drug Responses Report. This report, the first edition of which will be published in 2017, aims to provide a state-of-the-art overview of the responses to drug use across the EU and their effectiveness as well as recommendations for action. It will serve as the 'companion' to the European Drug Markets Report. Together with the annual European Drug Report, these two reports will provide the complete picture of the drugs phenomenon and comprise the essential information and analysis package for policymakers from the EU and beyond (see Key area 1). The second edition of the Responses Report will be drafted in 2019, for publication in 2020.

NPS pose one of the most rapidly growing threats for the health and security of EU citizens (see Key area 2). Since 1997, the EMCDDA has played a central role in Europe's response to NPS. Its main responsibilities in this field are to operate the EU Early Warning System (EWS), with our partner Europol, and to undertake risk assessments of new substances when necessary. The EWS works by collecting information on the appearance and spread of new substances from the 30 national early warning systems reporting to the EMCDDA and then monitoring them for signals of harm, allowing the EU to respond rapidly to emerging threats. In the past few years, the importance of this work has grown following a dramatic increase in the number, type and availability of NPS in Europe.

In 2017, it is expected that the new proposed legislation (Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 as regards information exchange, early warning system and risk



LAST PAGE

Place the provided file *LegalNotice_on-line.indd*.
For construction details see page 098.



PAGINATION

Trivium Sans Medium, 9 pt, 80% black,
baseline at 7 mm from bottom of the page

Pagination for online publications: page numbers are always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number appearing before a slash and the total number of pages of the publication.



INSTITUTIONAL PUBLICATIONS | ANNUAL BUDGET AND ACCOUNTS

Annual Budget and Annual Accounts

Type: Institutional publications,
multi-coloured line

Colours: EMCDDA full colour palette

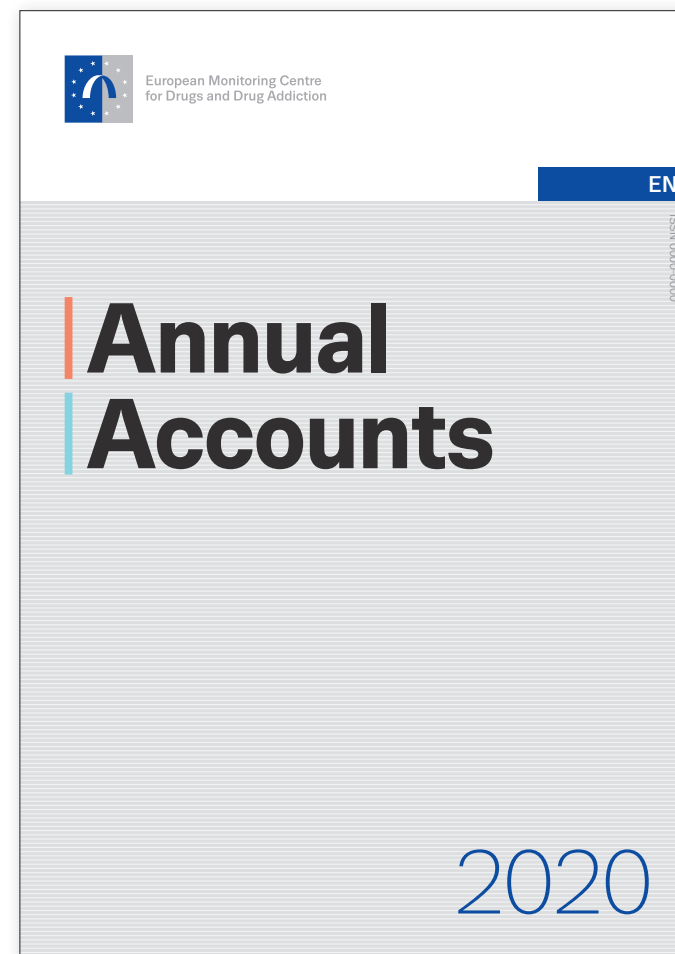
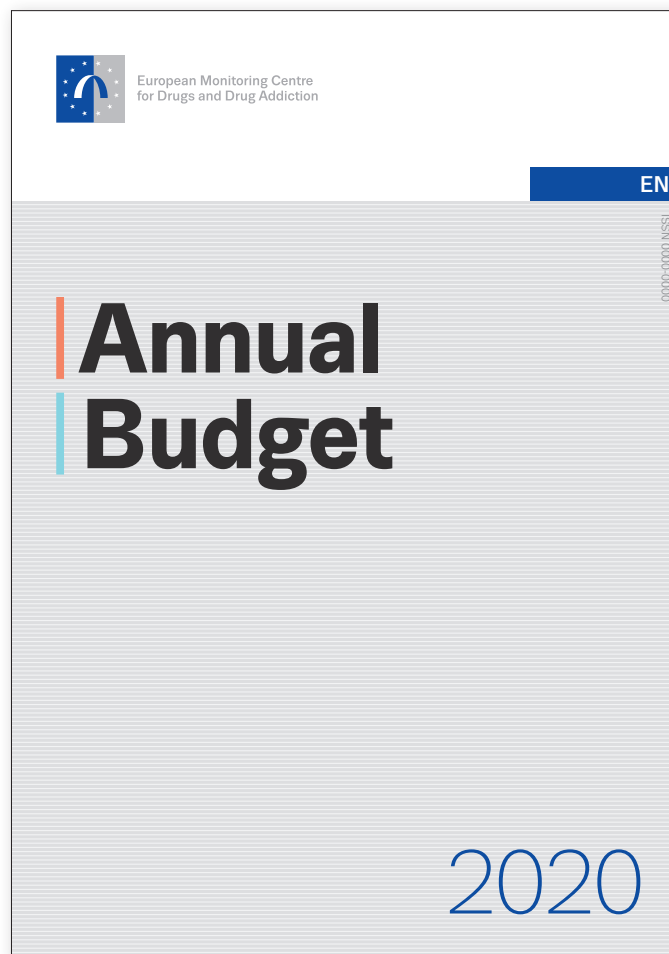
Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online

Layout: For these publications only a cover design exists. If printed in future, the inside layout should follow that of the *General Report of Activities*.

An Adobe InDesign template is available of the covers.

For more information, see page 3.24.



Insights

Type: Series, Insights, Yellow line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus secondary colour EMCDDA Yellow

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print

Layout: Two-column layout

Tables: EMCDDA Yellow (varying percentages) + 12% black

Graphics: Predominantly EMCDDA Yellow + full colour palette as required (e. g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.26.

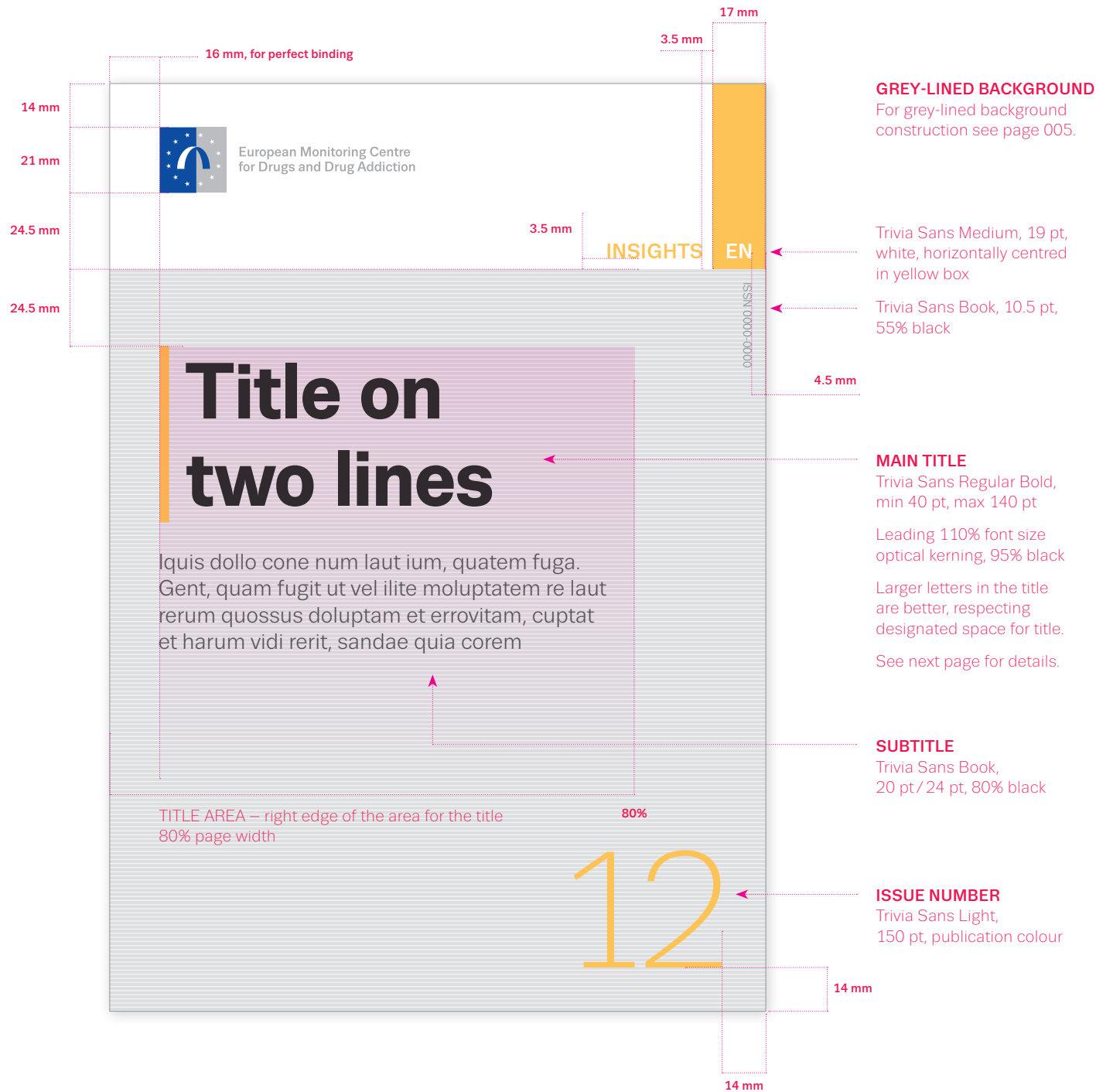


Basic colours



Basic backgrounds





GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

Trivia Sans Medium, 19 pt, white, horizontally centred in yellow box

Trivia Sans Book, 10.5 pt, 55% black

MAIN TITLE
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, min 40 pt, max 140 pt

Leading 110% font size
optical kerning, 95% black

Larger letters in the title are better, respecting designated space for title.
See next page for details.

SUBTITLE
Trivia Sans Book, 20 pt/24 pt, 80% black

ISSUE NUMBER
Trivia Sans Light, 150 pt, publication colour

Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of an Insights (printed publication), along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, min 40 pt, max 140 pt,
95% black

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

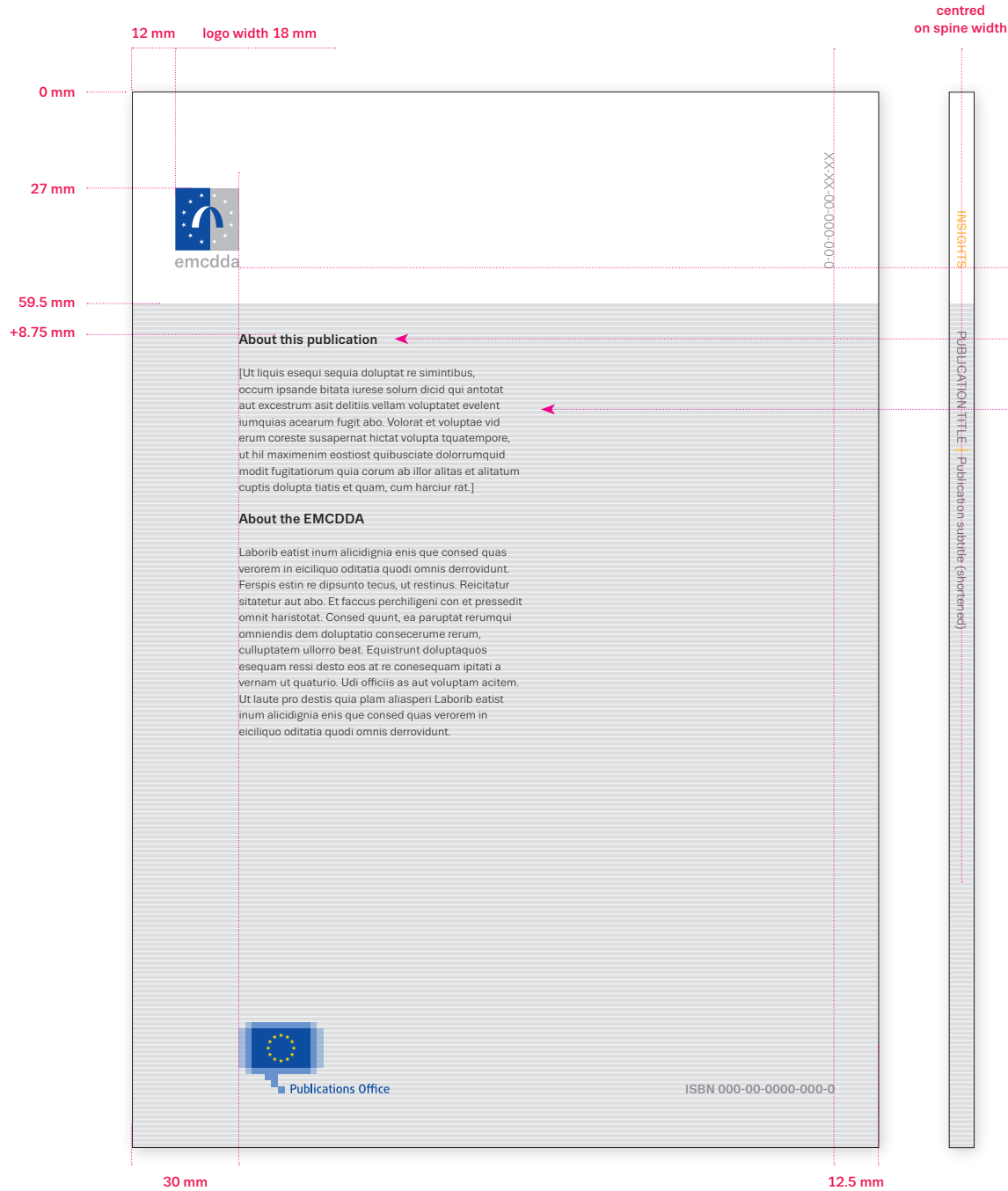
The vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.



Iquis dollo cone num laut ium, quatem fuga.
Gent, quam fugit ut vel ilite moluptatem re laut
rerum quossus doluptam et errovitam, cuptat
et harum vidi rerit, sandae quia corem

Trivia Sans Book
20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black



GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

The 'About this publication' title sits on a white line and the rest of the text flows freely.

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

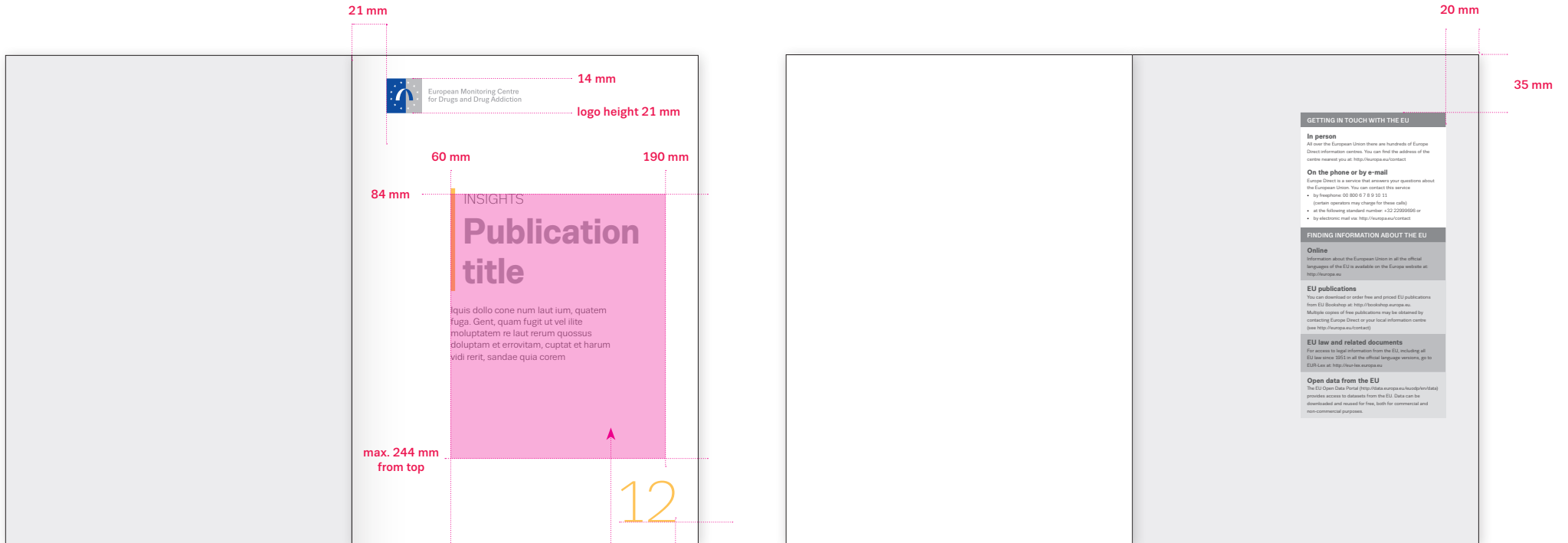
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

Back cover

The exact placement of the elements on the back cover is specified here (printed publication). The multilingual logo is used here against a white background. The titles 'About this publication' and 'About the EMCDDA' are placed against the grey-lined background.

Spine

The minimum width of the spine is 4 mm. The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated by EMCDDA staff or simply omitted. In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines if required.



Title page

The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown. The subtitle is always set at 16 pt / 20 pt and 18 mm below the main title.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.

INSIGHTS
Trivium Sans Light, 24 pt

PUBLICATION TITLE
Scaled constraining proportions from cover page to fit into the designated area, 40% black.



TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'

Place the provided file *Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd*.

← Trivium Sans Book, 16 pt / 20 pt, 80% black

← Trivium Sans Medium, 13 pt / 15 pt, 80% black

← Trivium Sans Book, 13 pt / 15 pt, 80% black

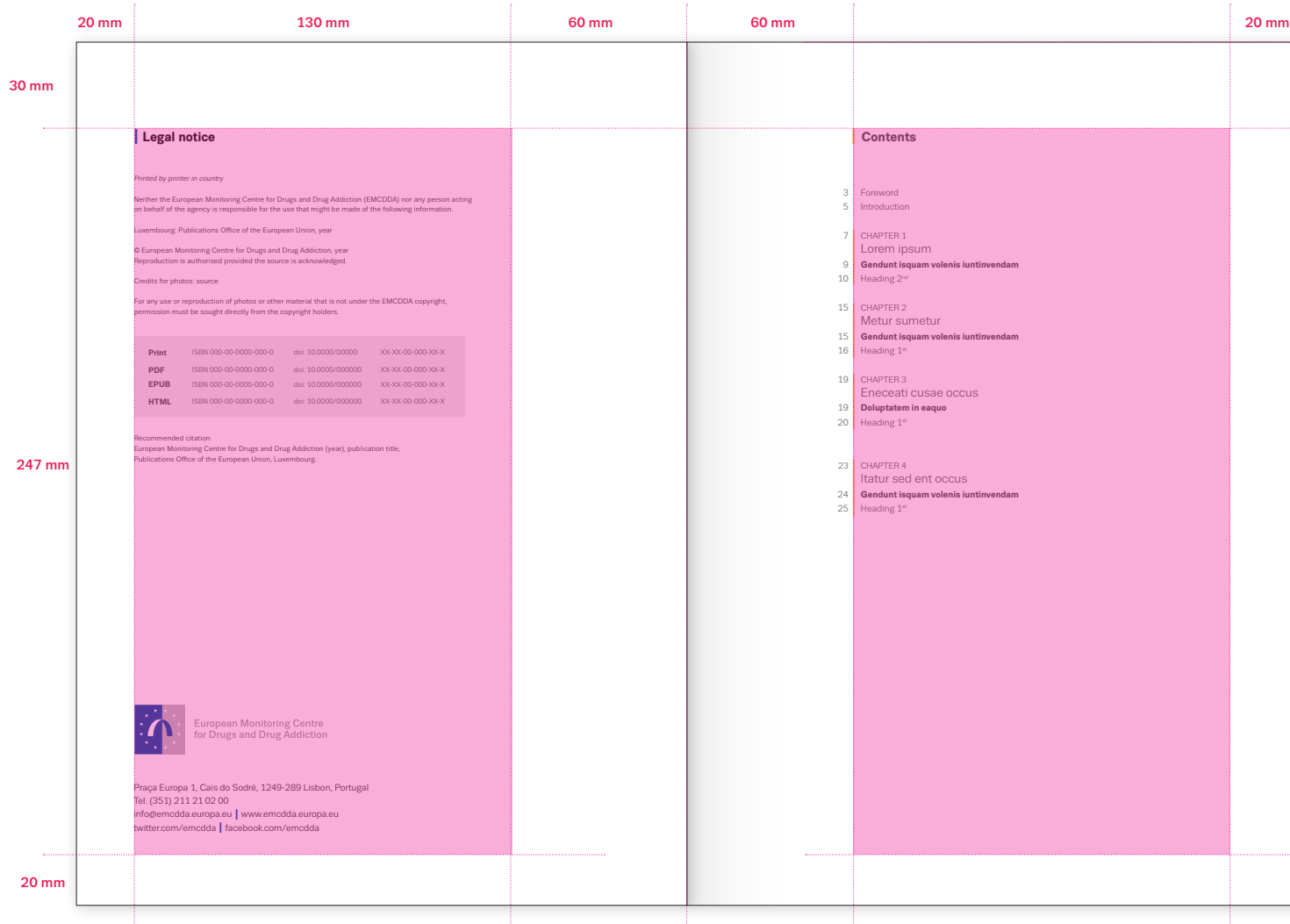
← Empty line, 13 pt / 15 pt

Authors
Name Surname, affiliation; Name Surname, affiliation;
Name Surname, affiliation; Name Surname, affiliation.

EMCDDA project group
Name Surname, Name Surname, Name Surname.

LEGAL NOTICE

Place the provided file
Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.



CONTENTS HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt / 15 pt, 80% black

PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER TITLE

Trivia Sans Book, 12 pt / 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt / 14 pt, 80% black

Legal notice and contents pages

The legal notice and content pages are fixed layouts in EMCDDA publications.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

Divider page

The grey-lined background is used as the background for the divider page before the foreword and may carry a quotation. In some cases, the contents may extend onto this page, in which case the page retains a white background.

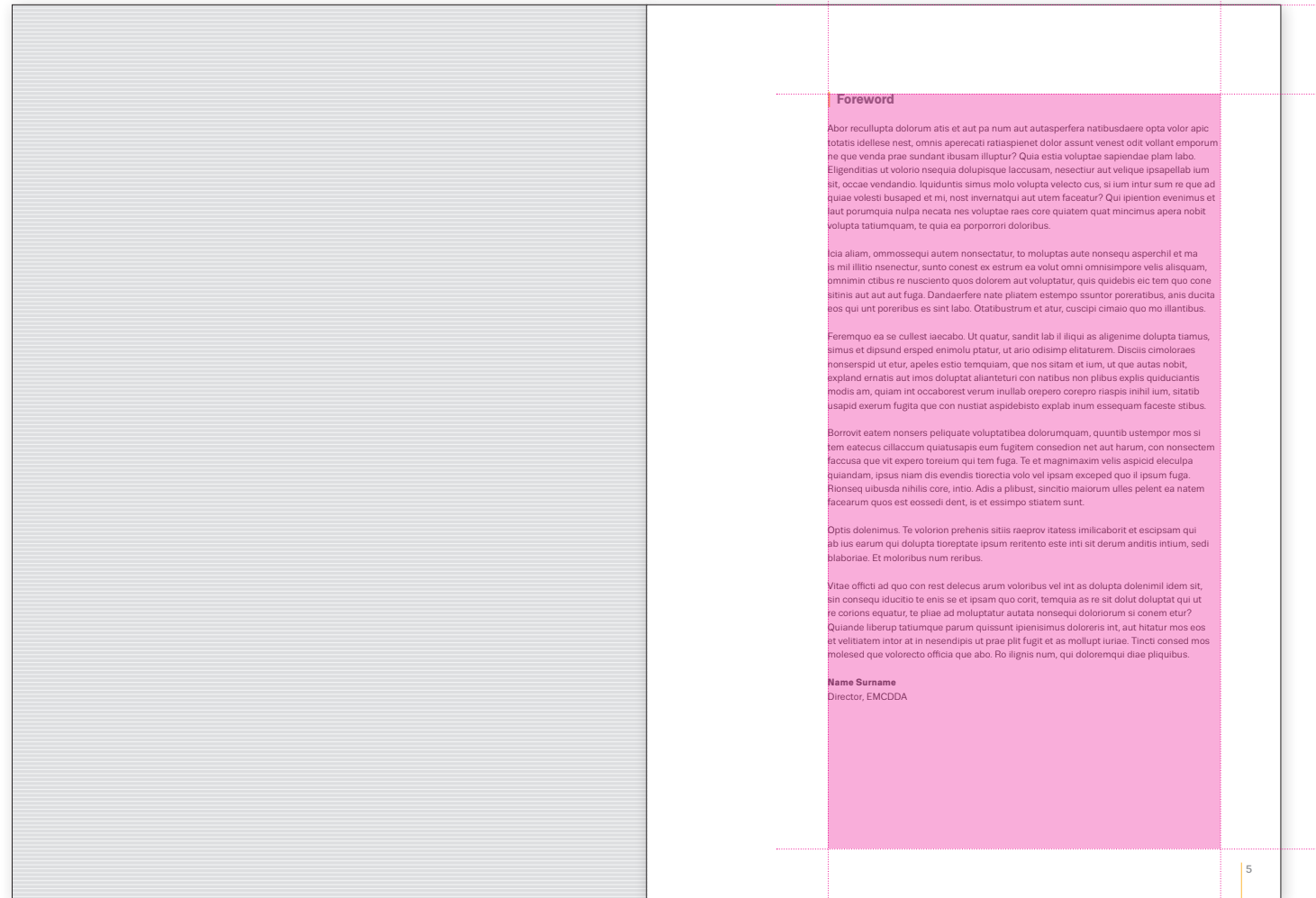
Foreword

The foreword should follow a standard, single-column text layout. Should a photo be required, it should preferably be in portrait format and appear close to the top or to the bottom of the page (suggested dimensions: width 20–35 mm; height: 30–45 mm). A preface or executive summary would follow the same design as the foreword.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

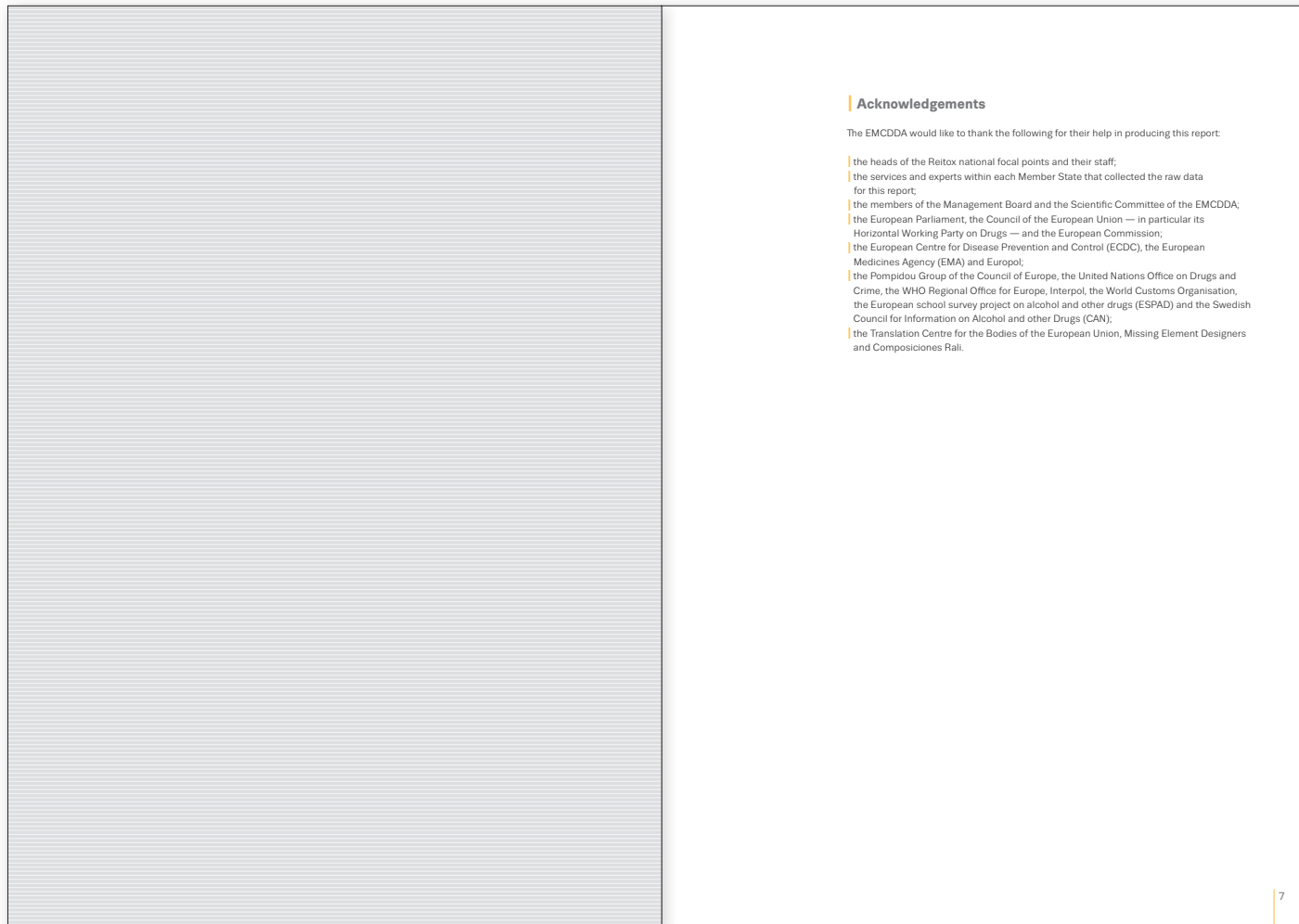
GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.



GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.



Divider page

The grey-lined background is used as the background for the divider page before the acknowledgments and may carry a quotation. In some cases, the contents may extend onto this page, in which case the page retains a white background.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgments have a fixed layout in this series. New content should be introduced into the existing design without changing the overall look or adding new graphic motifs or typographical styles.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PART NUMBER

Trivia Slab Book 349.5 pt, white,
40 mm from left edge

Number sits on a light line.

LINED BACKGROUND

For lined background
construction see page 005.

PART

Trivia Sans Light,
24 pt / 32 pt, 80% black

PART HEADING

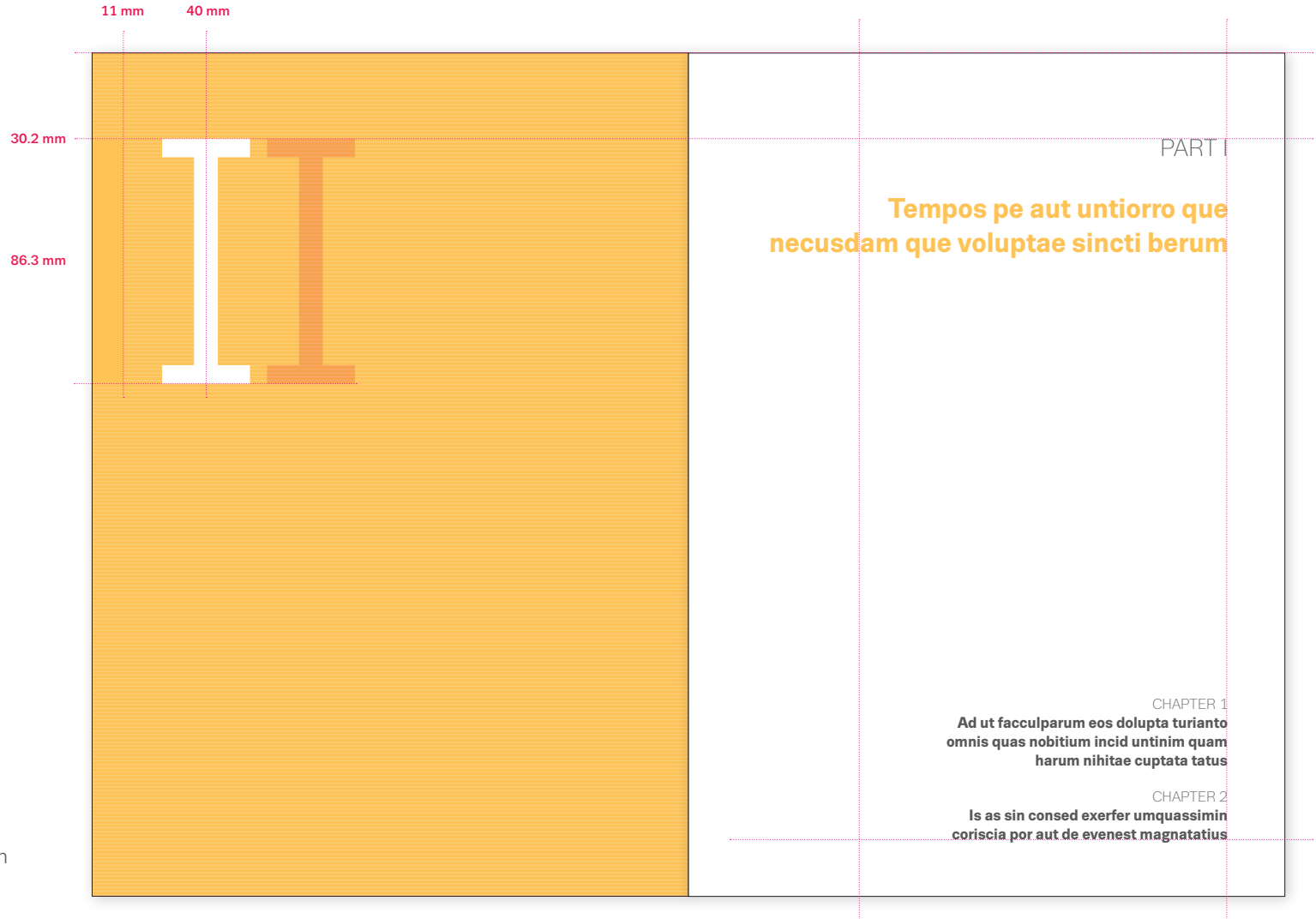
Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
28 pt / 34 pt, publication colour

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 14.5 pt / 19 pt,
80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 15.5 pt / 19 pt,
80% black



Part divider and part title pages

Each part of the Insights starts with special pages, containing the part title and contents of the part chapters.

The left page contains the line background in yellow, with the part number appearing in roman numerals. It is set at a large scale (347.46 pt) and is placed as shown here. A vertical stripe in the chapter colour at the height of the number (86.3 mm) is placed bleeding off the page left.

The right page contains the part number and title and the contents of the part, with all text justified right.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 223 pt, EMCCDDA Yellow

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt / 30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt / 30 pt, 80% black

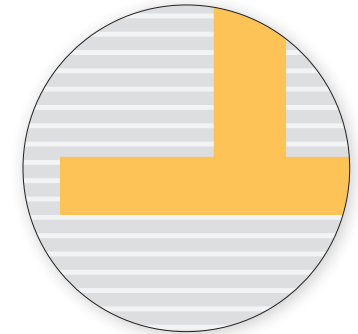
TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

AUTHORS

Trivia Sans Light, 15 pt / 17 pt, 100% black

The space before Authors is 13 pt.



CHAPTER NUMBER PLACEMENT

Number sits on a white line.

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

85 mm

30 mm

min 10 mm (first closest line of the regular text on the baseline grid)

Chapter divider and chapter title pages

The beginning of each chapter starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout the series.

The left divider page features the grey-lined background with the chapter number placed in EMCCDDA Yellow, as specified here.

The right page contains the chapter number and title, followed by the body text in a two-column layout. The chapter number and title are justified left and span both columns.

20 mm

11

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 224 pt, EMCDDA Yellow (the bottom of number sits on the grey field, exactly 85.35 mm from top).

CHAPTER CONTENTS HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt, 65% black

PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

Chapter divider page with contents and chapter title page

The divider page can sometimes be adapted to contain a separate table of contents relating to the chapter. In such cases, the text is placed on a plain grey field with the grey-lined background occupying only the top space of the chapter with the number.

This page shows the placement of the contents, aligning the vertical yellow lines with the centre of the chapter number.

FOOTNOTE

Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/8.4 pt, 100% black

FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25, 80% black

For construction details see page 013 of this annex.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/ 30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/ 30 pt, 80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

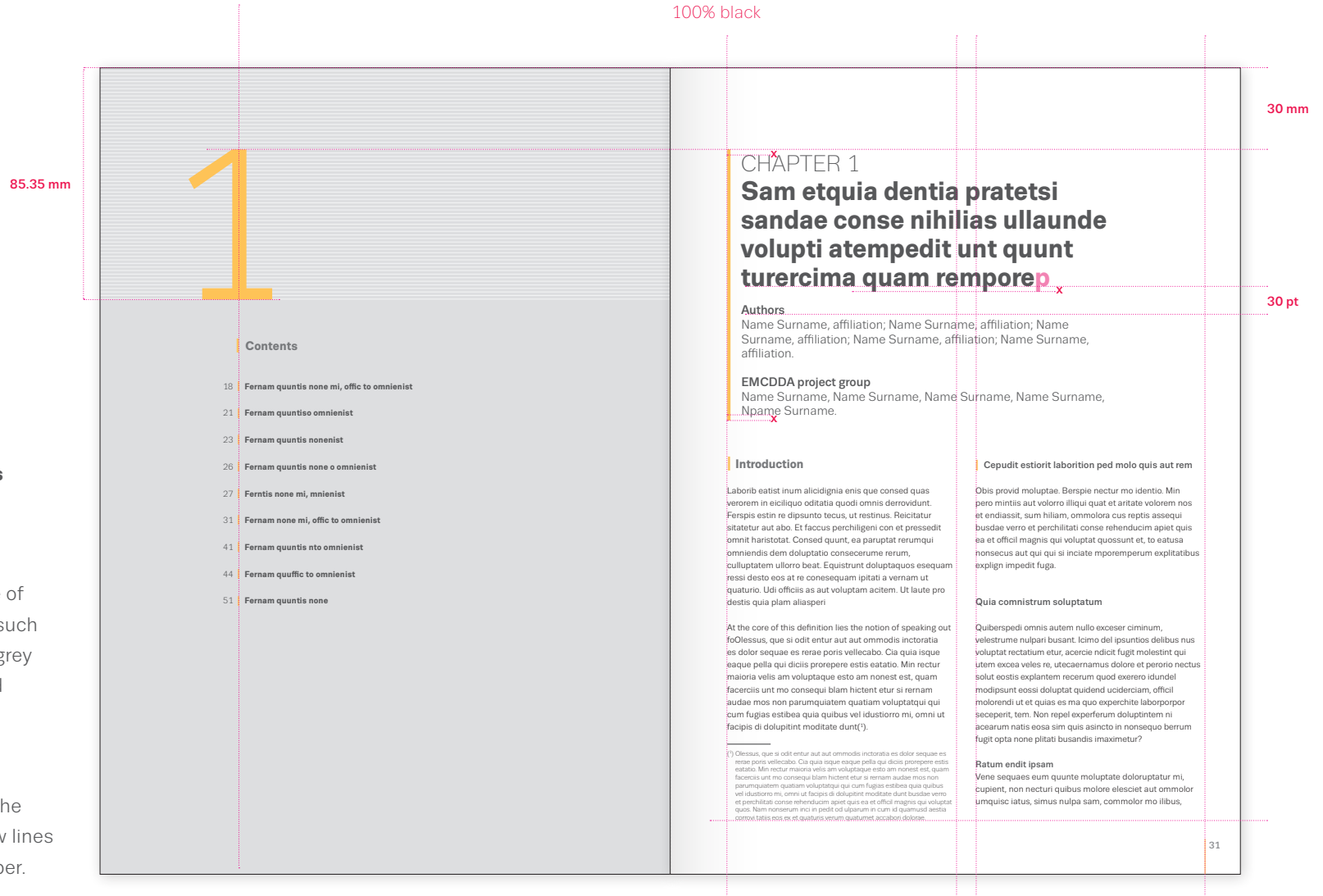
AUTHORS / PROJECT GROUP HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 13 pt/ 15 pt, 80% black

The space before Authors / Project group heading is 13 pt

AUTHORS / PROJECT GROUP TEXT

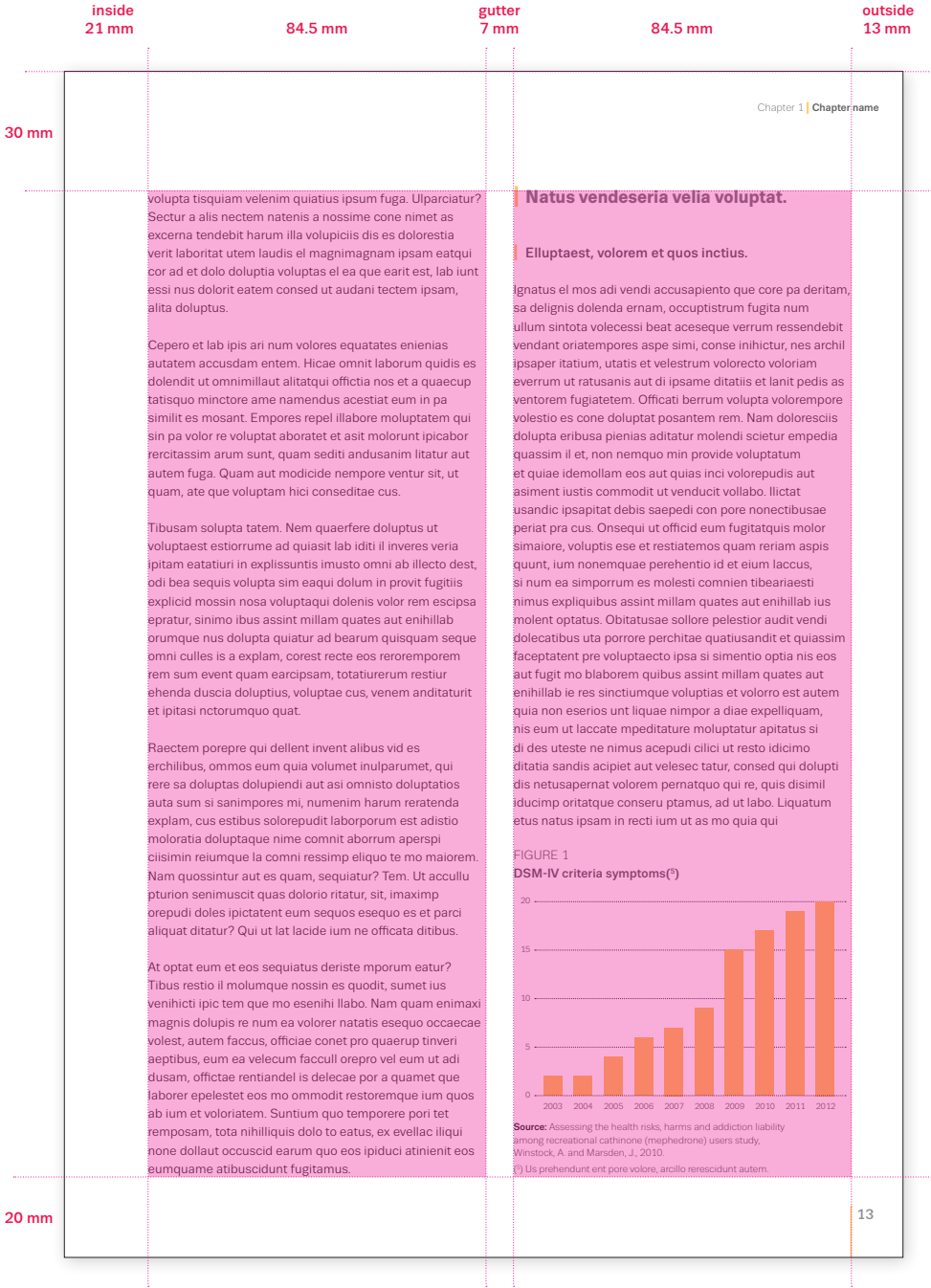
Trivia Sans Book, 13 pt/ 15 pt, 80% black



85.35 mm

30 mm

30 pt



Interior layout

Although these publications combine one- and two-column layouts, the two-column layout dominates.

Graphics

Most graphics flow with the text and, if small, are placed within one column. They can also be placed across a two-column space, always at the top or bottom of the page.

There will be cases when larger graphics need to be placed next to specific textual content. This is not always easy to achieve and the layout needs to be planned carefully.

Text

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Six levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction see page 008–011 of this Technical annex.

CHAPTER 1
Heading 1 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 5 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 6 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

CHAPTER NUMBER LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/ 30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/30 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt, 65% black

HEADING LEVEL 3

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 4

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

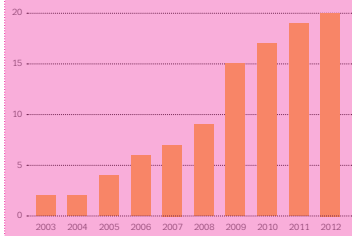
HEADING LEVEL 5

Trivia Sans Medium, 9.5 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 6

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 65% black

FIGURE 1
DSM-IV criteria symptoms(*)



Source: Assessing the health risks, harms and addiction liability among recreational cathinone (mephedrone) users study, Winstock, A. and Marsden, J., 2010.

(*) Us prehendent ent pore volore, arcillo ressedunt autem.

INSIGHTS

Trivia Sans Medium (upper case),
7.5 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans Light, 7.5 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 7.5 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt,
160.3% vertical scale,
baseline shift -1.54 pt, white

For vertical line construction, see pages
008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION

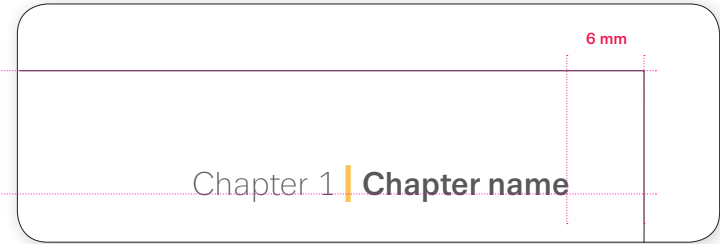
Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, 55% black,
baseline at 9.5 mm from bottom of the
page, 1.5 mm from the vertical line

PAGINATION VERTICAL LINE

13 mm long from bottom of page,
1 pt thick, 100% EMCCDA Yellow

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination of
this series are consistent with
those for printed publications.



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FIGURE 1
Geographical distribution of advocacy organisations identified in the study

Number of organisations based in each country
0 1-5 6-10 11-15 >15

Molupta turionsequam alis mint andi ommolup laturiaerum quo tectae pos et aditat acia cus eaquidunt, iliquat emperfer rotatam eos et amet es a doluptaerum dita intem veliquas moluptae que maxim imint.

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TABLE 10
Geographical distribution and policy orientation of advocacy organisations located in Europe

Country	Control reduction		Control reinforcement		Harm reduction		Use reduction	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Austria	1	2			2	2		
Belgium	3	2			2	2	3	5
Bulgaria			2	8	2	2	2	4
Croatia					1	1		
Czech Republic	4	8	3	12				
Denmark					4	5		
Finland	2	4			2	2	7	12
France	5	10			5	6	10	18
Germany	6	12			4	5	3	5
Greece					1	1	1	2
Hungary	3	6			2	2		
Ireland					11	13		
Italy	1	2	1	4	1	1		2
Latvia					1	1		
Lithuania					3	4	2	4
	4	8			2	2	1	2
			2	8	1	1	1	2
	1	2			2	2	1	2
			1	4	2	2		
			1	4	4	5	1	2
					2	2.4	1	2
	8	3	12	8	9	16	28	
			8	31	2	2	2	4
	30	1	4	20	24	4	7	
			1	4	1	1	1	2

14

15

11.5 mm 1.5 mm

9.5 mm 13 mm

INSIGHTS Name of publication	Chapter 1 Chapter name
<p>Pudis adi nonsequis eatem non ea seque perorio odis dolo bero berspelli que landitor aut volut qui asperib usandel icuante nis prenda nobitat litberum aut estet estis evenis, id eaquis autet essunt eiclenimus dolectermquo ex eum harume prone, tam illabo. Nam, cum alic tempessit assunt quant rate a nobisquias num expliquant ut aribus ndigent magnam ipisquis eniatu aceso. Uga. Clitio stioem possece stionse riberchitati tem qui quis autu alitquo dolore sequiatur, si commo conceputatum fuga. Odis excepe plaborechil ium amendentend maxim ium ipsaperitis ute quaspedis aboribe atiamtint era et quae porucus sitia nus si dercis incur sam que dolum que ea ea dolorem quos rata aceatur?</p> <p>Nam, omniem hilita vel modignim ut poresto volumquisti occum et eum fuga. Ut occabora venisita duscientiis ullor si nonse nihillacilit veniam, cus audae viducia nis es et edit, sa dolo quidellupta nonseque quia sime cusdam fuga. 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Quidio et harcienime sam aspacia ntsin cor si re quas volorporita siti sa dolumre quatiis dis excesed mos simoluptint alibus maximo repudi volporos et que pe niscia volo moluptae prae ped ut eume quo ipsandia consequi aspisci libusae conserr umendi ti inctatur sit accae. Cus. Met aut estiositem quo mint vendebit a quia ius estions edissunt, velitis iusam fugiate solles repudia veribusae rerum excepretem aut quos etur?</p> <p>Eveleseque si derum isque cus as veliquid et, ni di debis culllestiam fuga. Ique non evendellenda qui deriosit isquae inccilitat rest et et expla cum hilla aturecto cum essed quid expel moditat ipiemim exerum, as re velecae stissequatur ad que netur alia venimipedic to magnimillum vel et ullupti aspistete situme uidiendist renibus et laborest laut autaquia que niet doloreperum repersae magna tactus, nectem rero cus paritio. Itati optatia volupta tibernatur? moles autem alia quassinis coriora volut ulioriam, eaque</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">130 mm</p> <p>References</p> <p>Baumgartner, F. R. and Leech, B. L. (1998), <i>Basic interests: The importance of groups in politics and political science</i>, Princeton University Press, Princeton.</p> <p>Braun, K., Pan, L. and Rexed, I. (1975), <i>The gentlemen's club: International control of drugs and alcohol</i>, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.</p> <p>Carbert, A. (2004), 'Learning from experience: Activist reflections on 'insider-outsider' strategies', <i>Spotlight 4</i>, Association for Women's Rights in Development.</p> <p>Charlors, T. (2009), <i>The EU civil society forum on drugs</i>, European Drug Policies Consulting (available at http://thierry-charlors.typepad.com/files/thierry-charlors-civil-society-forum-on-drugs.pdf).</p> <p>Coffman, J., Hendricks, A., Kaye, J., Kelly, T. and Masters, B. (2007), <i>The advocacy and policy change composite logic model to guide evaluation decisions</i>, Harvard Family Research Project, Harvard.</p> <p>Council of the European Union (2012), <i>EU drugs strategy (2013–2020)</i>, CORDROGUE 101, doc. 17547/12.</p> <p>European Commission (2006), <i>Green paper on the role of civil society in drugs policy in the European Union</i>, COM (2006) 316 final.</p> <p>European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) (2011), <i>Online sales of new psychoactive substances/ 'legal highs': summary of results from the 2011 multilingual snapshots</i>, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.</p> <p>Hammer, M., Rooney, C. and Warren, S. (2010), <i>Addressing accountability in NGO advocacy: Practice, principles and prospects of self-regulation</i> (Briefing paper No. 125), One World Trust (available at http://idl-bnc-idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625/49891/1/DL-49891.pdf).</p> <p>Hillebrand, J., Olazawski, D. and Sedefov, R. (2010), 'Legal highs on the internet', <i>Substance Use & Misuse</i> 45 (3), pp. 330–340.</p> <p>Hindess, B. (2002), 'Deficit by design', <i>Australian Journal of Public Administration</i> 61(1), pp. 30–38.</p> <p>McConnell, A. (2010), <i>Understanding policy success: Rethinking public policy</i> Palgrave, London.</p> <p>Musta, D. F. (1999), <i>The American disease: Origins of narcotics control</i>, 3rd edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford.</p> <p>O'Gorman, A. and Moore, M. (2012), <i>Mapping study of drug policy advocacy organisations in Europe</i> (final report), EMCDDA, Lisbon (available at emcdda.europa.eu/publications/advocacy/mapping-study).</p> <p>Reid, E. (1999), 'Nonprofit advocacy and political participation', in Bons, E. T. and Steuerle, C. E. (editors) <i>Nonprofits and government: Collaboration and conflict</i>, Urban Institute Press, Washington, D.C.</p> <p>Reisman, J., Glenap, A. and Stachowiak, S. (2007), <i>A guide to measuring advocacy and policy</i>, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland.</p> <p>Solberg, U., Sedefov, R. and Griffiths, P. (2011), 'Developing a sound methodology to monitor the online availability of new drugs/ 'legal highs'', in Fountain, J., Frank, V. A. and Korf, D. J. (editors), <i>Markets, methods and messages: Dynamics in European drug research</i>, Pabst Science Publishers, Lengerich.</p> <p>Stachowiak, S. (2007), <i>Pathways for change: 6 theories about how policy change happens</i>, Organizational Research Services, Seattle.</p>

REFERENCES

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, white, vertically centered on box, box height 8 mm

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

SOURCE

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

References – one-column layout

References are set in a one-column layout, as shown here. A vertical line in EMCDDA Yellow marks the start of each entry. For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

References may be placed either at the end of each chapter or at the end of the publication.

REFERENCES

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, white

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

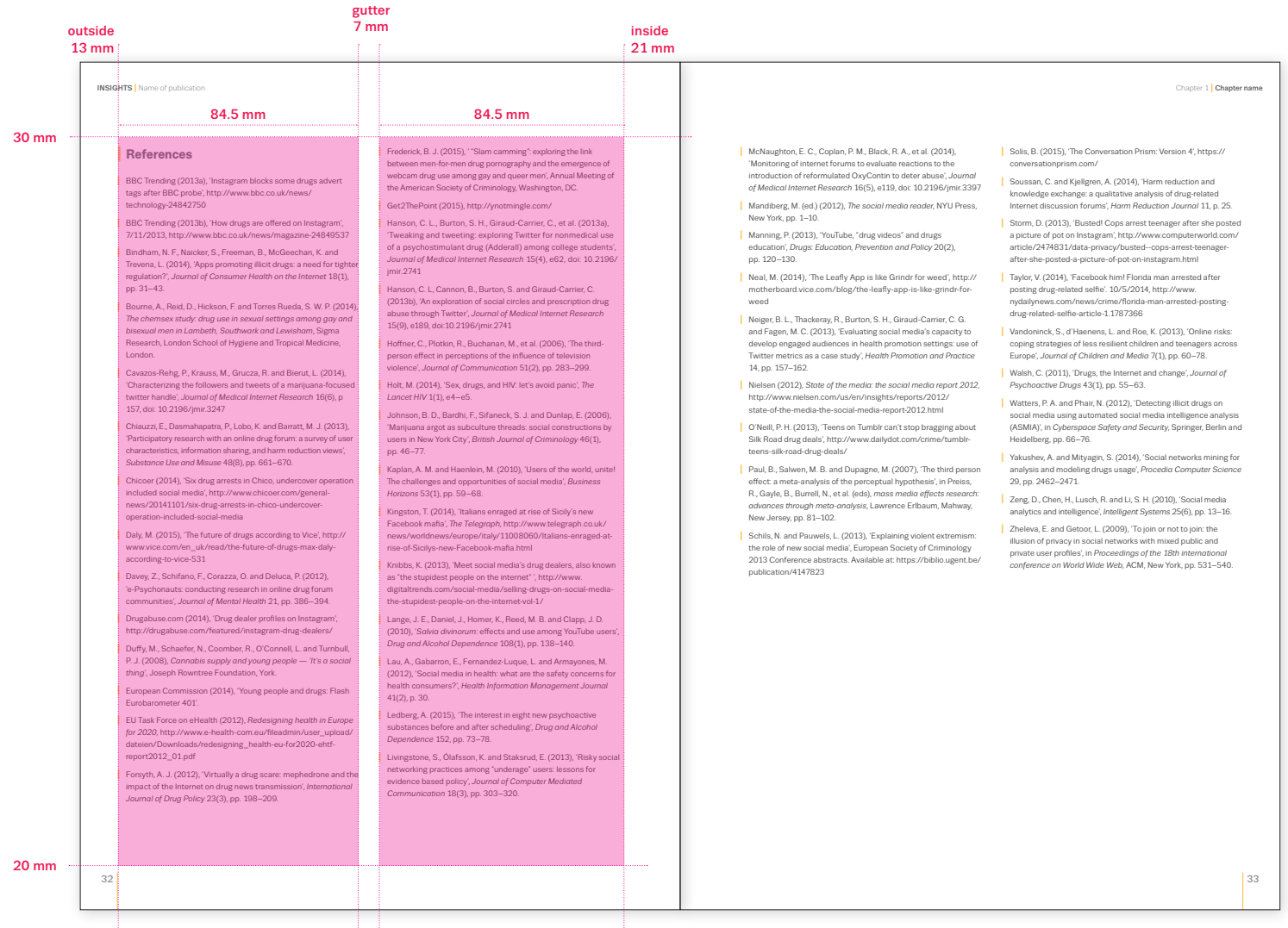
SOURCE

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

References – two-column layout

References are normally set in a one-column layout. In some cases, where space is limited, references may be set in two columns. A vertical line in EMCDDA Yellow marks the start of each entry. For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

References may be placed either at the end of each chapter or at the end of the publication.



SERIES | EMCDDA PAPERS

EMCDDA Papers

Type: Series, EMCDDA Papers, one colour on a rotation basis

Colours: One of the secondary colours is used throughout each publication as the main colour. Colours for consecutive publications should be chosen in such a way as to avoid repetition.

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online

Layout: Two-column layout

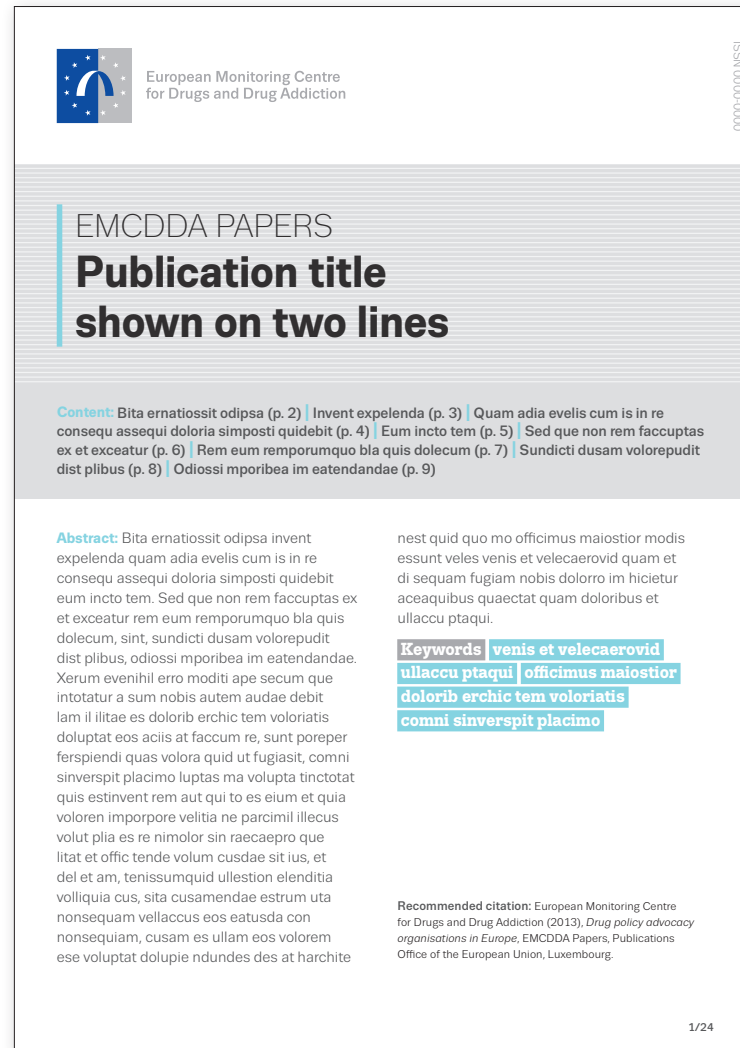
Tables: Publication colour + greys

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.27.



Basic colours

EU Blue	Light Cool Grey	EMCDDA Blue
		EMCDDA Green
		EMCDDA Yellow
		EMCDDA Turquoise
		EMCDDA Red

Basic backgrounds

Background Grey	Grey-lined background	20% EMCDDA Blue
		20% EMCDDA Green
		20% EMCDDA Yellow
		20% EMCDDA Turquoise
		20% EMCDDA Red

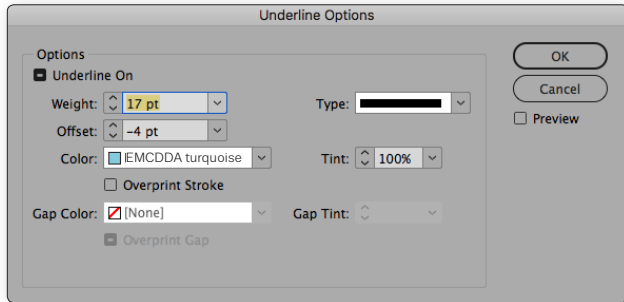


- SERIES**
Trivia Sans Light, 26 pt, 95% black
- TITLE**
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 36 pt, 95% black
- SUBTITLE**
Trivia Sans Book, 14 pt / 17 pt, 80% black
- CONTENTS (OPTIONAL)**
Trivia Sans Book, 12 pt / 15 pt, 80% black, publication colour
- ABSTRACT TEXT**
Trivia Sans Book, 12 pt / 16 pt, 80% black



Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of an EMCDDA Papers (online publication), along with detailed measurements and font specifications. This series includes the contents against a grey background on the front cover.



Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

Keywords

The keywords use the publication colour and Trivia Slab Bold. The construction is made easy by Character Underline Options in Adobe InDesign. A single space is added at the beginning and end of each keyword within the colour strip. Three spaces are needed between each keyword.

SHOWN MAGNIFIED AT 200%

KEYWORDS

Trivia Slab Bold, 14 pt / 19 pt, white colour
The colour strip in the background (publication colour) is 6 mm high. Only the term 'Keywords' is on a 40% black strip.

Use text the underline option in Adobe InDesign, set font, font size and leading, set the underline weight to 17 pt and the offset to -4 pt.



EMCDDA PAPERS TITLE CONSTRUCTION

Due to various fonts and sizes used in the title, the distance of the vertical line from the adjacent text is slightly larger, constructed using the length of the middle bar of capital letter E, as shown here.



TEXT

Trivia Sans Book 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black



Heading 1 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt / 15 pt, 65% black

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 3

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, 80% black



Interior layout

EMCDDA Papers are online publications which use a two-column layout. One colour from the EMCDDA secondary palette dominates on a rotation basis.

There are no title pages and inside covers in online publications.

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Three levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

Graphics

Most graphics flow with the text and, if small, are placed within one column. They can also be placed across a two-column space, always at the top or bottom of the page.

There will be cases when larger graphics need to be placed next to specific textual content. This is not always easy to achieve and the layout needs to be planned carefully.

SERIES

Trivia Sans Light (upper case),
7.5 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt, 160.3%
vertical scale, baseline shift -1.582 pt,
(colour based on the Series)

For vertical line construction, see pages
008–011 of this Technical annex.

Series and Publication title bottom sits
on white line.

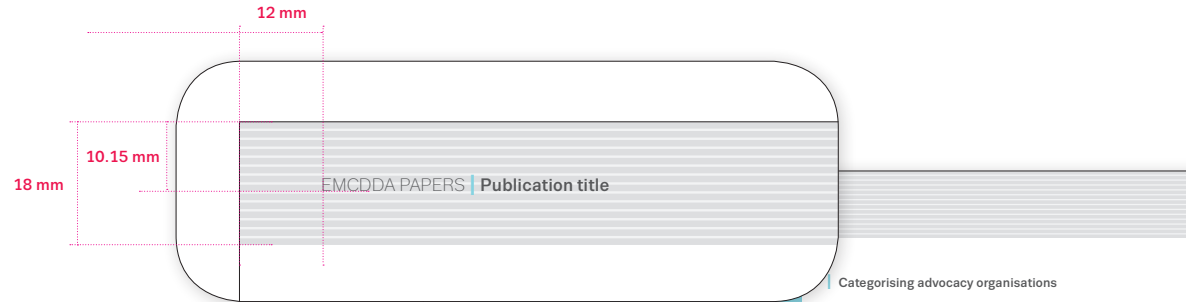
PAGINATION

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baseline at 7 mm from bottom of the page

Pagination for online publications: page
numbers are always placed in the lower
right corner with the current page number
appearing before a slash and the total
number of pages of the publication.

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination in this series
are consistent with those designed for
online publications. They use the selected
dominant colour of the publication as the
accent colour.



FOOTNOTE

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100% black

FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25,
80% black

For construction details see page 013 of
this annex.

Categorising advocacy organisations

A number of recurring themes were identified during the literature review to enable the development of a set of categories covering the type of advocacy, the type of organisation, and the organisations' advocacy objectives and orientations. These categories provided the basis for assessing the advocacy organisations identified through the Internet search. As a result, the organisations' key characteristics could be recorded in a meaningful way, which facilitated this exploration and analysis of drug policy advocacy.

Type of advocacy

Three categories were used to describe the type of advocacy that organisations were engaged in: peer, professional and public policy advocacy.

Peer advocacy is characterised by the members of organisations sharing a common experience of drug use and associated harms, giving them a unique understanding of the issues and difficulties that can be experienced. Typically, these organisations include community-based groups, such as user-groups, family or ethnic minority support groups, alongside community activist groups focused on specific places and issues, grassroots campaigns, voluntary civil society and faith-based groups. Collectively, these organisations are characterised by a low level of formal organisation and funding, and are involved in campaigning for service provision and support resources at a local or national level.

The practice of professional advocacy corresponds with many features of the idea of case advocacy, and is commonly undertaken by 'operational' NGOs, such as service providers and professional bodies, as well as non-peer groups. As a result of their front-line service contact with drug users, families and communities, these professional actors often focus on issues linked to practice and service provision. They are involved in policy advocacy primarily on behalf of, or with, drug-users and those affected by drug-related harms out of professional interests.

Public policy advocacy organisations engage in what may be known as cause advocacy. This category includes 'campaigning' NGOs, large-scale user-groups, grassroots networks, human rights or social justice organisations, policy research think-tanks and campaigning or lobbying organisations. They typically operate at the national and transnational levels.

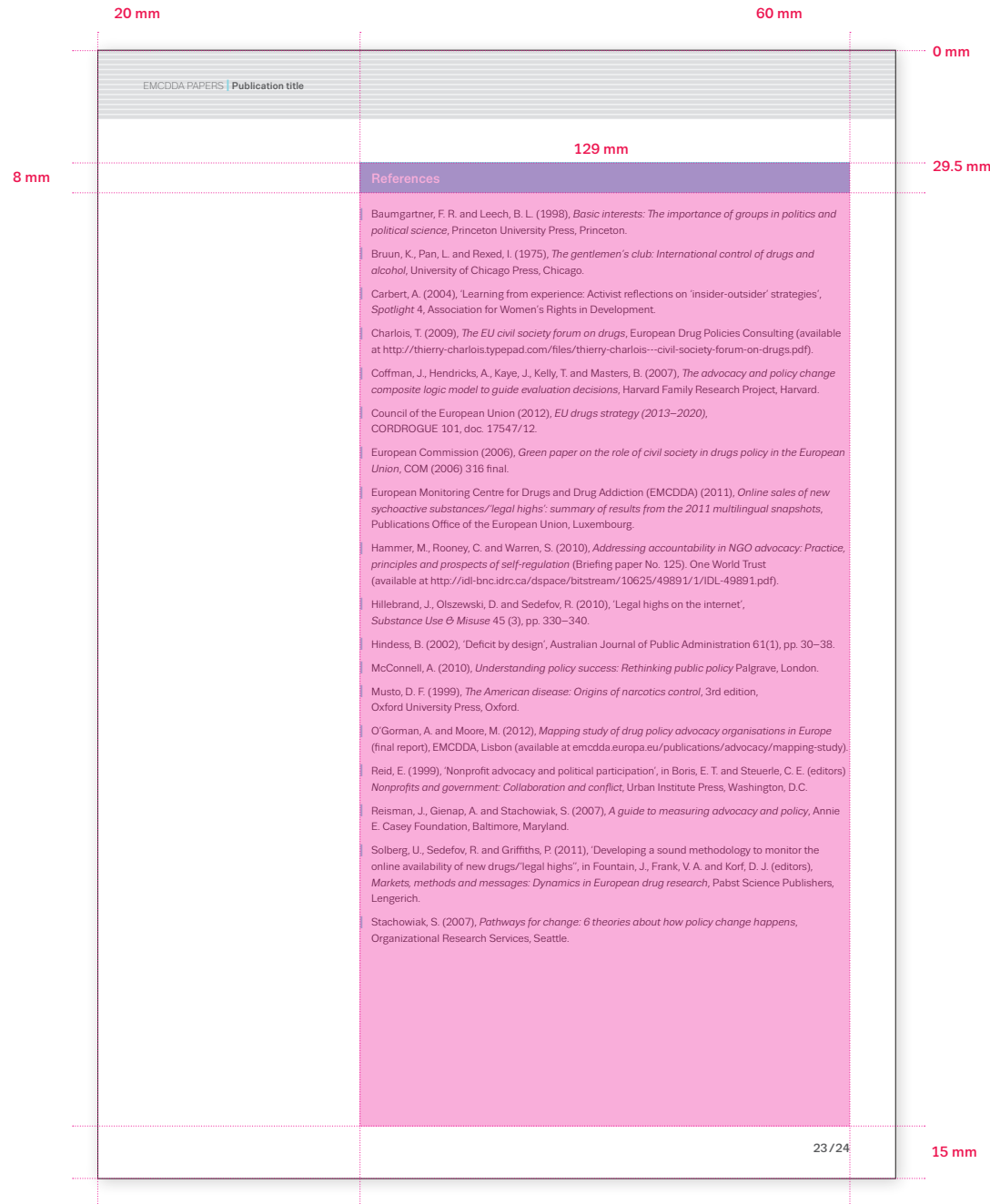
Information about advocacy organisations in Europe was mainly gathered through an Internet search. This was done by developing a search string, that is, a set of key words that yields the maximum number of relevant results when entered into a search engine. As the search was conducted in three widely spoken languages (English, French and Spanish), two variations of the search string were used. At the outset, a number of exclusion criteria were defined to help focus the search and produce the most relevant results. Advocacy organisations were defined as organisations with a website-based Internet presence that contained a clearly stated aim to influence drug policy.

The national versions of the search engine Google were used to check each country for the presence of advocacy organisations. In doing so, the results generated by the search string were 'sampled to exhaustion'. This process involved reviewing the first 100 links in the results and then continuing to assess subsequent links until 20 successive links were irrelevant (EMCDDA, 2011; Hillebrand et al., 2010; Solberg et al., 2011).

Step-by-step guidelines for the search were designed, which ensured consistency and made the technique replicable for repeat studies. After searching the Internet for relevant organisations, the 'home' and 'about us' sections of these websites were then reviewed in order to find the information needed to categorise the advocacy organisations. Additional organisations were searched for in the 'membership lists' or 'links' pages of the websites. During this process, the information was collected in a data entry form and then entered into a database.

Being an exploratory study, the research was subject to certain limitations. Advocacy organisations were defined as organisations with a clearly stated aim to influence drug policy on their website, which allowed the search to be consistent across countries. This excluded advocacy organisations without websites and those with a web presence based solely on social media sites. Organisations concerned with drug issues, but not explicitly established to influence drug policy were also excluded (*). Furthermore, the Internet searches were undertaken in English, French and Spanish. Additional organisations would have been located by a search using more languages.

(*) These included political parties, research centres, scientists, government advisory bodies, ReMix national focal points, and HIV/AIDS advocacy organisations that did not specifically advocate on behalf of drug users.

**REFERENCES**

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vertically centered on box,
box height 8 mm

TEXT

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SOURCE

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References

References are set in a one-column layout, as shown here. A vertical line in the selected dominant colour of the publication marks the start of each entry.

References may be placed at the end of the publication, before the annexes.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

HEADING

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80% black

TEXT

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LEGAL NOTICE

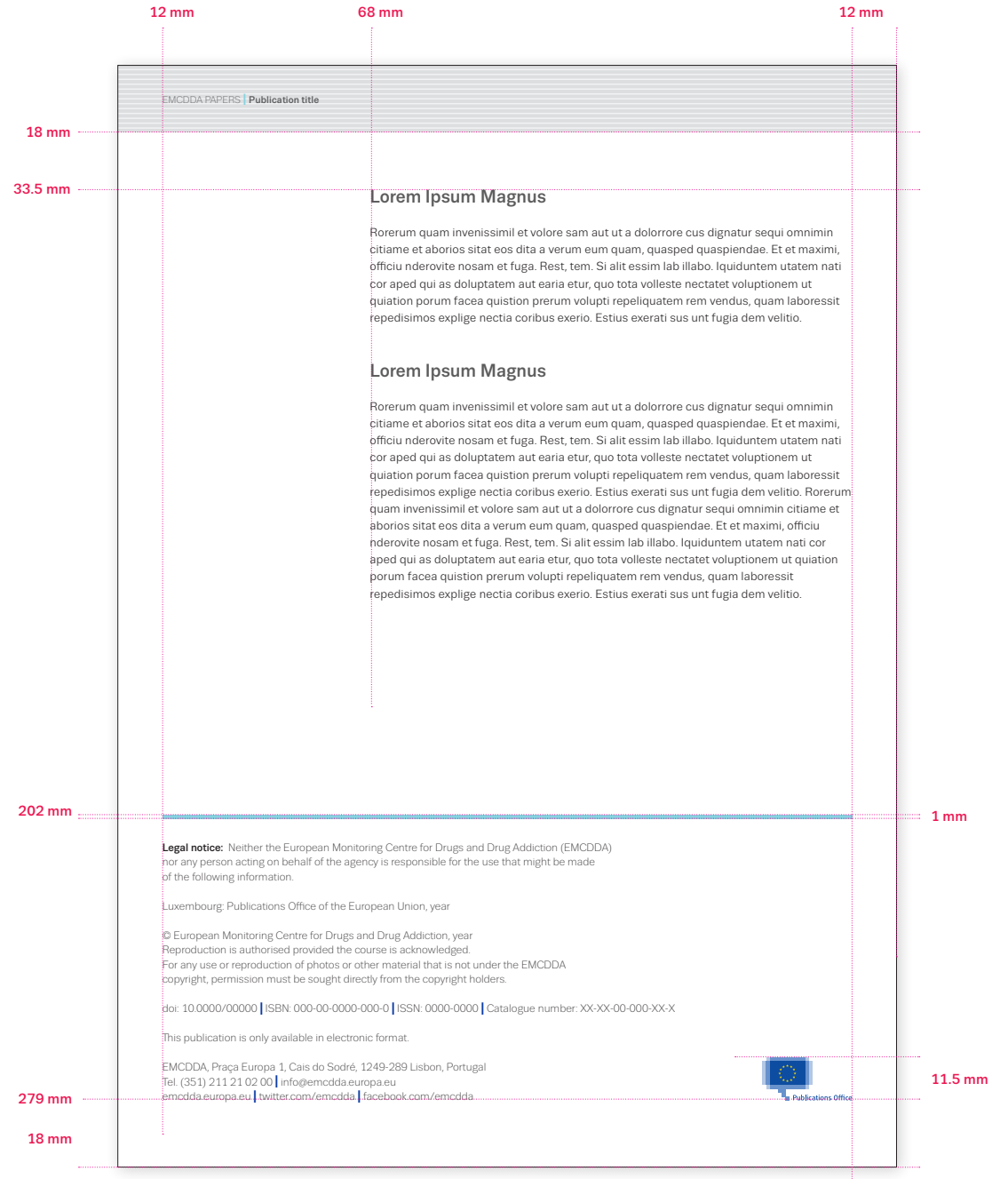
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DIVIDER LINE

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Last page and legal notice

The last pages of this series are consistent with those for online publications. The last page carries the legal notice and may also include acknowledgements and related publications.



SERIES | RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

Rapid Communications

Type: Series, Rapid Communications, Blue line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus secondary colour EMCDDA Blue

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print

Layout: Two-column layout

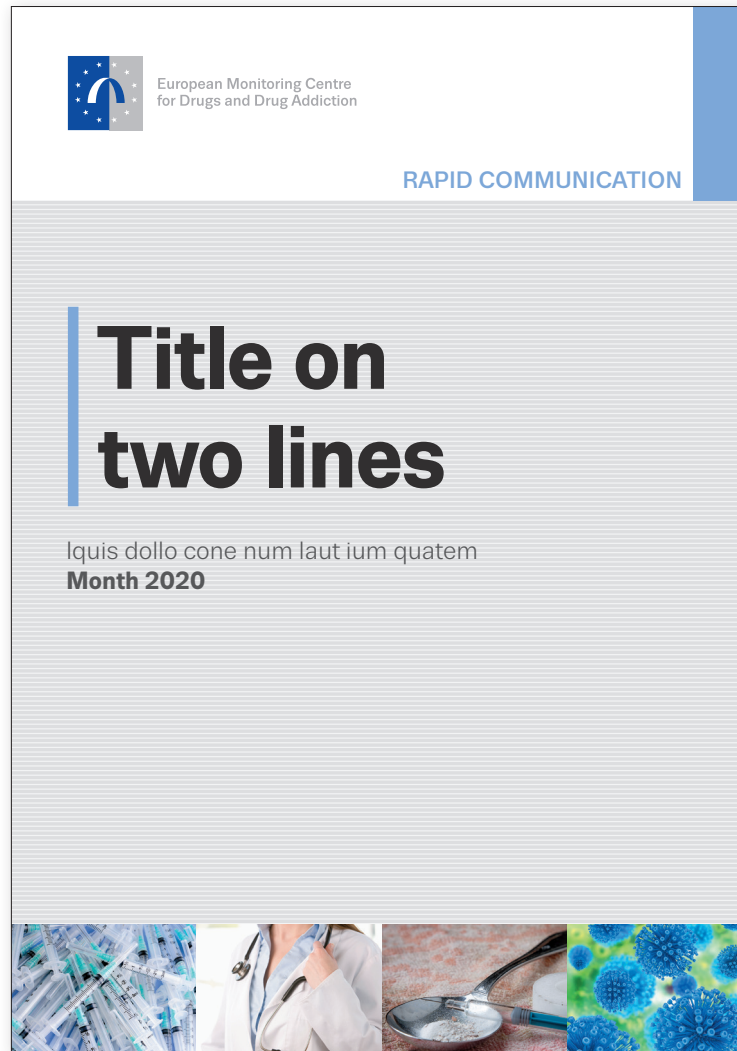
Tables: Publication colour + greys

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.28.

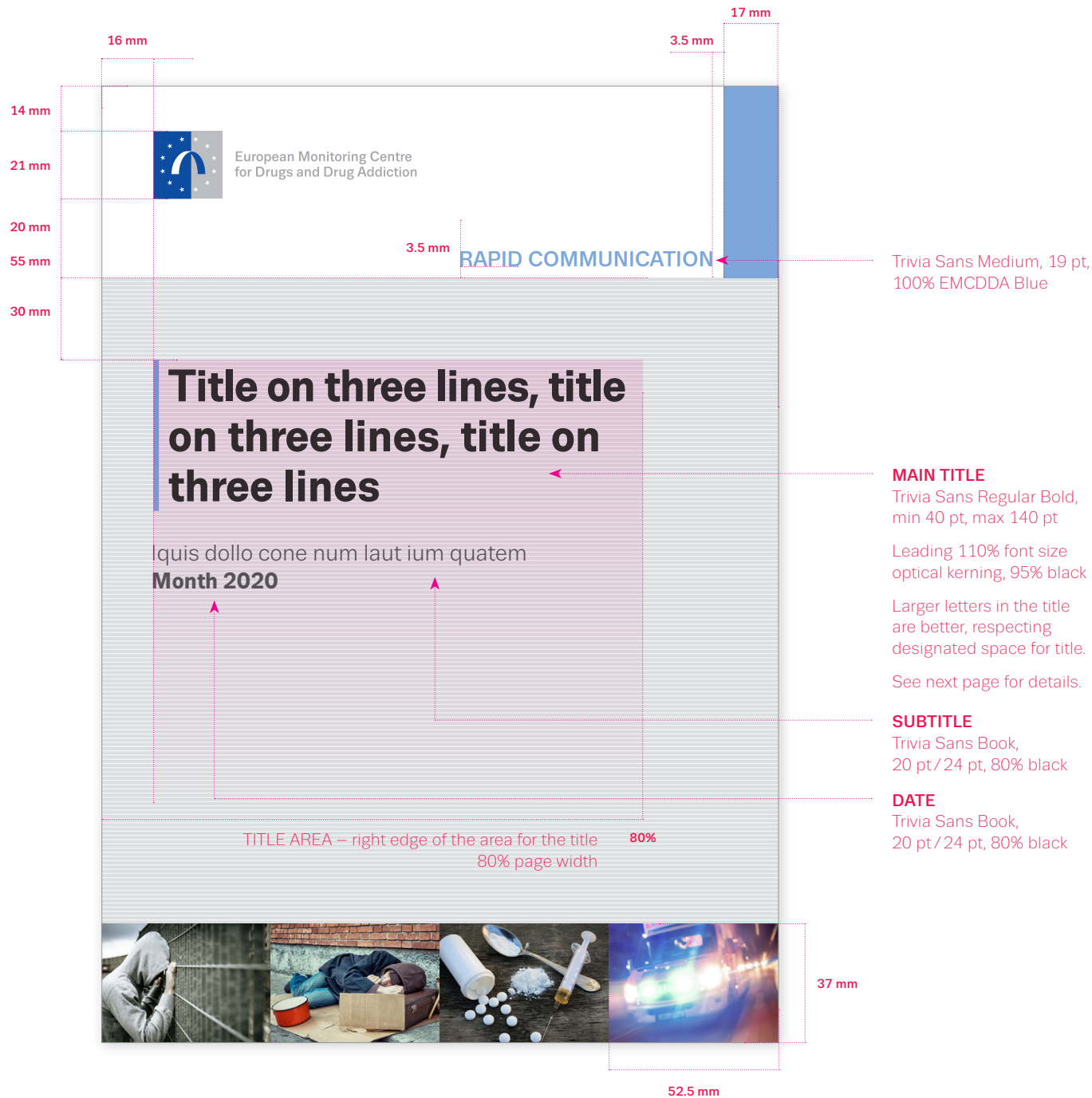


Basic colours



Backgrounds





Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of Rapid Communications, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

For guidelines on use of images, see pages 1.24 and 1.25 of the Corporate identity manual.

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

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95% black



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Month 2020

18.5 mm

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

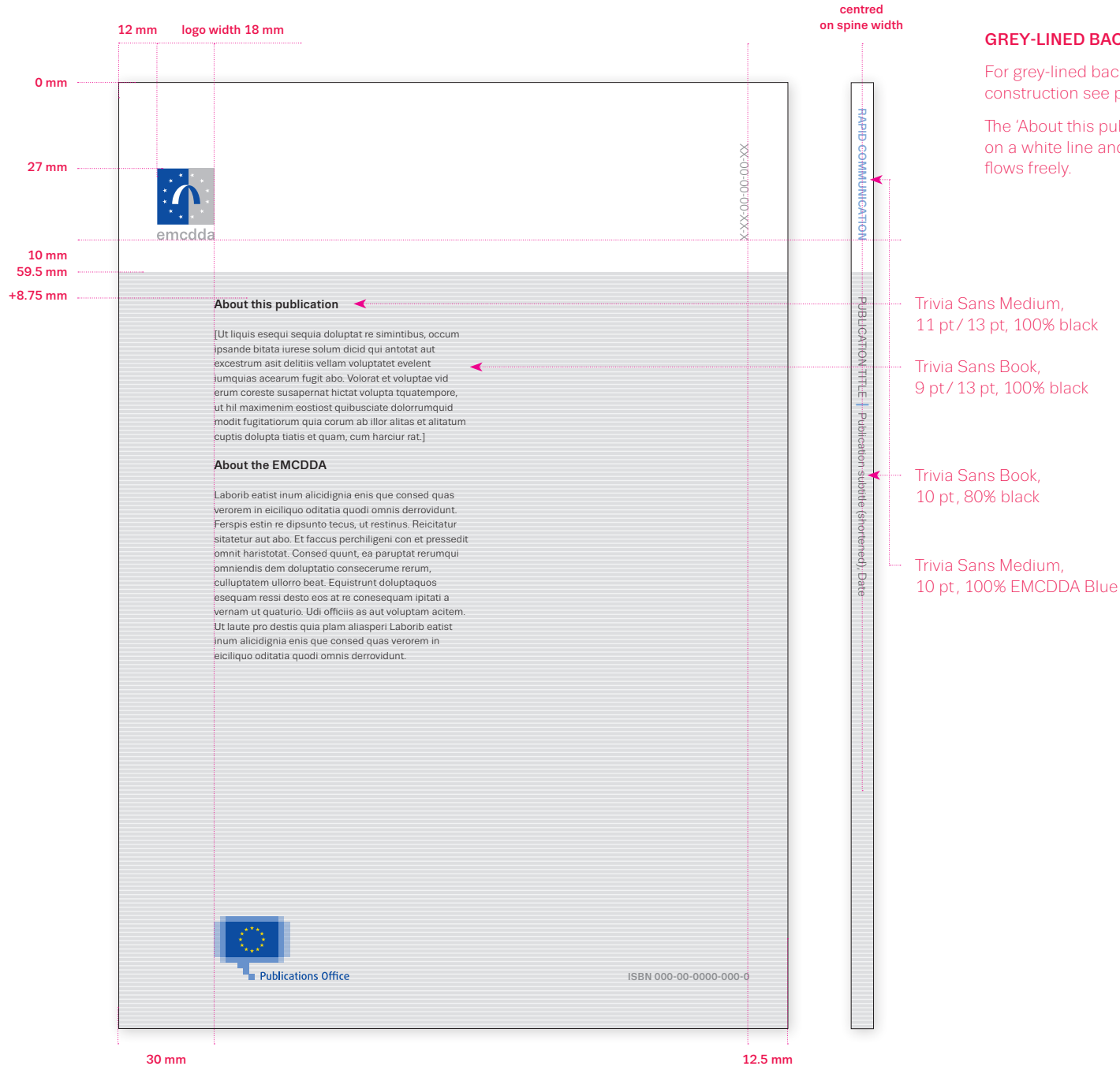
The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.



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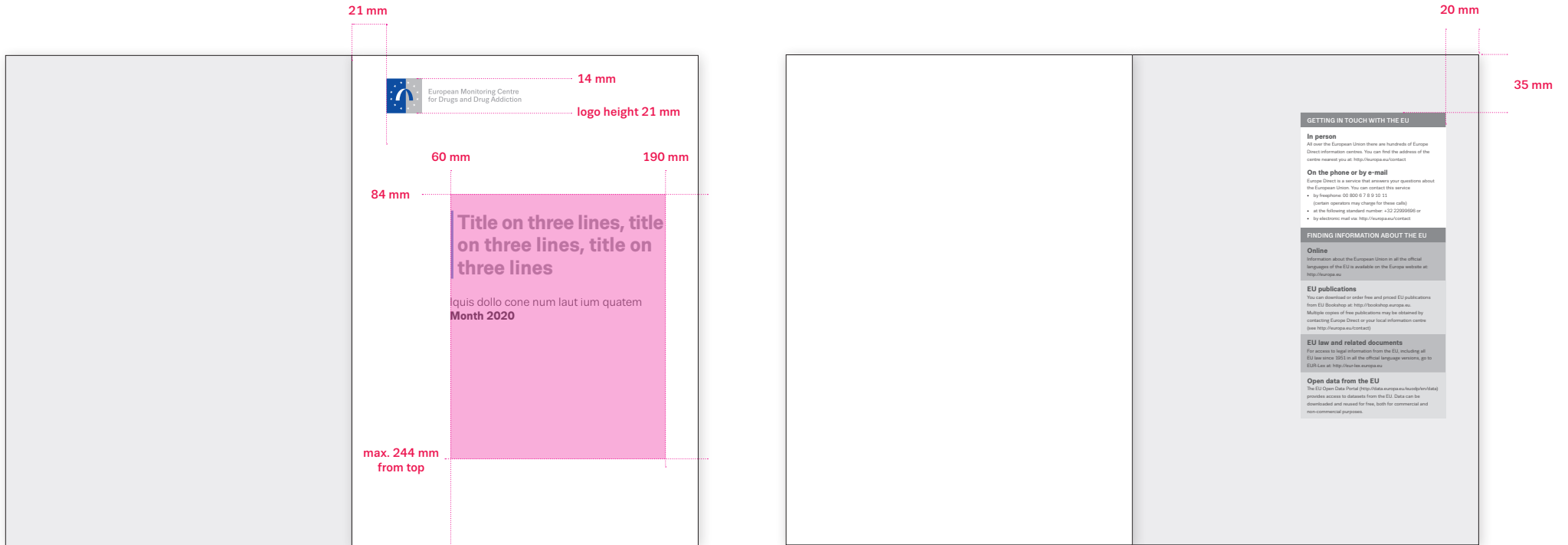


Back cover

The exact placement of elements on the back cover is specified here. The multilingual logo is used here against a white background. Texts 'About this publication' and 'About the EMCDDA' are placed against the grey-lined background.

Spine

The spine may carry the publication title, the subtitle and the date. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated by EMCDDA staff or simply omitted. In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines if required.

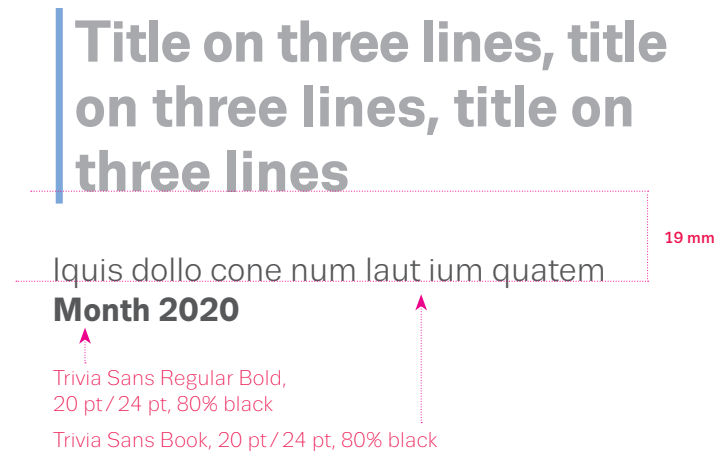


Title page

The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown. The subtitle is always set at 20 pt / 24 pt and 19 mm below the main title.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.



PUBLICATION TITLE
Scaled constraining proportions from cover page, 100% EMCCDDA Blue

TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'
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LEGAL NOTICE

Place the provided file
Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.

AUTHORS' BOX

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AUTHORS' BOX HEADING

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AUTHORS' BOX TEXT

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CONTENTS HEADING

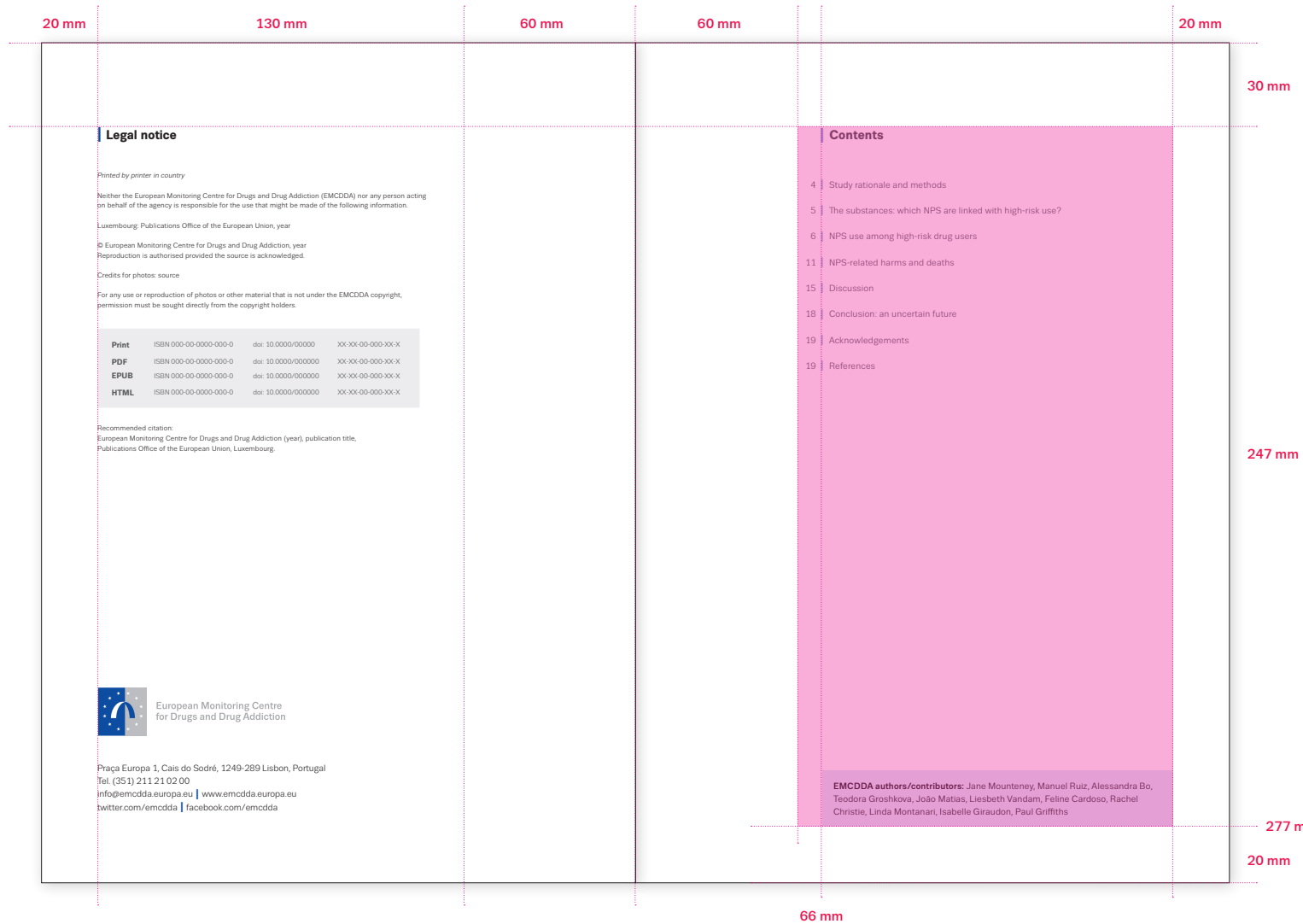
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PAGE NUMBER

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CHAPTER CONTENTS

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Legal notice and contents pages

The legal notice and content pages are fixed layouts in all EMCDDA publications.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

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Publication title

Publication subtitle | Month 2020

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packages over the prison wall, sometimes using drones or hiding the substances inside dead birds. Staff, prisoners and visitors are seen to play an important role in the supply of SCRA in prison, including using body cavities or bringing it into prison in the form of saturated rice-paper. Recently there have been reports that SCRA are sprayed on letters or children's drawings and enter the prison by post.

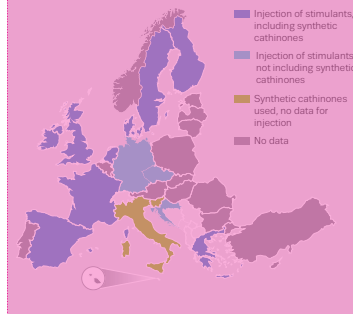
The emergence of SCRA use in prisons in Europe raises a multitude of issues, including challenges on appropriate healthcare responses and the adequacy of detection techniques. There is an urgent need for a better understanding and monitoring of this situation, alongside training of staff to be able to handle SCRA-related problems, both health and behavioural, and the establishment of appropriate treatment and harm-reduction programmes in prisons. A recent training tool on NPS management has been published by Public Health England, identifying the main issues to deal with to tackle NPS-related problems for prison staff, and mandatory drug-testing procedures have been revised for English prisons (PHE, 2015).

NPS and injection among men who have sex with men/slamming

The practice of stimulant drug injection, sometimes including synthetic cathinones, by a subgroup of men who have sex with men has raised public health concerns in recent years. This injection behaviour, generally referred to as 'slam' or 'slamming', primarily takes place in the context of sex parties (Batisse et al., 2016; Kirby and Thornber-Dunwell 2013a,b; Stuart, 2013). Synthetic cathinones, such as mephedrone, are sometimes used in combination with other drugs such as GHB (gamma-hydroxybutyrate), GBL (gamma-butyrolactone), crystallised methamphetamine, cocaine and sildenafil, with the purpose of reducing inhibition and enhancing sexual experience (Abdulrahim et al., 2016; Bourne et al., 2014). 'Chemsex' parties can last from a few hours to several days and participants usually engage in risky sexual practices with multiple partners, sometimes exchanging syringes and not using condoms, with a consequent increase in the risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases and other blood-/body fluid-borne viral infections (McCall et al., 2015; Peyrière et al., 2013).

At the time of writing, a small number of studies documenting slamming practices have come from France, Spain and the United Kingdom. A recent survey of HIV-positive patients attending 30 HIV clinics in England and

FIGURE 3
Reports of injection and stimulant use among men who have sex with men in the European Union, Norway and Turkey



Wales found that among the men who have sex with men, nearly a third (29%) reported engaging in chemsex in the past year and 1 in 10 reported slamming (Bourne et al., 2015; Daskalopoulou et al., 2014; Pufall et al., 2016). Studies have also been conducted in French cities (Batisse et al., 2016; Foureur et al., 2013). In addition, experts involved in this analysis report that the injection of NPS among men who have sex with men also occurred in Ireland, the Netherlands and Sweden.

Reports of slamming practices are also available from other European countries. In both the Czech Republic and Germany, the injection of stimulants among small populations of men who have sex with men is confirmed, but synthetic cathinones do not appear to be part of the cocktail of substances used. In Denmark, Finland and Greece, anecdotal evidence also suggests that some stimulant injection might be occurring among men who have sex with men. In Italy and Slovenia, mephedrone is reportedly available and used in the men who have sex with men scene but there is no clear evidence that it is being injected (see Figure 3).

There are concerns that the small group of men who have sex with men who may be experiencing problems linked to chemsex and slamming seem to be 'off the radar' of national drug agencies and community-based drug services (Pirona et al., 2017). Evidence suggests that those among this group with drug problems are more likely to be in contact with sexual health clinics or HIV/AIDS checkpoints, and rarely access drug treatment services

(Lovett et al., 2015b). In this area, responses require a multidisciplinary approach to address the psychosocial aspects of drug-taking behaviours, in collaboration with healthcare professionals experienced in the management of sexual health problems. Research highlights the importance of screening and brief intervention, as well as effective referral processes to specialised drug treatment, as appropriate strategies to reduce harms related to drug use in this setting (Abdulrahim et al., 2016; Bourne et al., 2015; PHE, 2015).

| NPS-related harms and deaths

In the absence of clinical trials establishing the physical and psychological harms caused by NPS consumption, this study relies on data from NPS hospital emergency presentations, post-mortem toxicology examinations reported by special mortality registers, fatal and non-fatal intoxications reported to the EU EWS, data from user surveys, regional and national poison information services, single-case or cluster reports and published scientific studies. In many cases it is almost impossible to assess the impact or role played by NPS compared with the impact of other substances, for example in acute emergencies or deaths where multiple substances are present.

| General acute NPS toxicity

A number of NPS may potentially cause acute intoxications leading to serious consequences, which might be aggravated in the context of high-risk drug use. Pharmacologically, these substances interact with various neurotransmitter targets affecting both the central and the peripheral nervous system.

Adverse effects linked with synthetic cathinones are similar to the monoamine dysfunction observed in stimulant (amphetamines, cocaine) users (EMCDDA, 2011; German et al., 2014). The general pattern is characterised by agitation, paranoia, hallucinations, psychosis, myoclonus, headaches, hyperthermia, hypertension, tachycardia, hyponatremia, nausea, vomiting and chest pains (Capriola, 2013). In addition, stimulants such as ethylphenidate mimic the effects of the stimulant medicine methylphenidate and have been linked with a range of harms in the United Kingdom (ACMD, 2015; PHE, 2015). New synthetic opioids tend to produce the toxic effects typical of opioids such as heroin, including respiratory depression and respiratory arrest, loss of consciousness and coma, miosis, nausea, and

drowsiness (EMCDDA, 2016a; Helander et al., 2016). Designer benzodiazepines produce the traditional benzodiazepines' analogue sedative, hypnotic, anxiolytic and muscle-relaxant effects. Their combination with opioids potentiates the clinical features seen, including extreme sleepiness, respiratory depression, increased risk of overdose (Park et al., 2015), coma and death. SCRA appear to have the potential for more severe and unusual effects than THC; in addition to the expected effects on the central nervous system, some SCRA compounds have been associated with stimulant-like features (including psychosis, seizures, tachycardia and autonomic hyperactivity), along with effects including kidney damage and suicidality (Gurney et al., 2014).

| Hospital emergencies and poisonings

Important insights into patterns and trends in acute health harms related to NPS use come from hospital emergency settings. Since 2013 the European Drug Emergencies Network (Euro-DEN) project has been collecting systematic data on the drug-related acute toxicity presentations to the emergency departments across Europe. Between October 2013 and September 2015, the original 16 sentinel centres in the Euro-DEN Plus network reported 10 956 emergency presentations directly related to the use of illicit drugs or NPS. Of these, 3 288 (30%) involved the use of a substance potentially associated with high-risk drug use (buprenorphine, fentanyl, crack cocaine, heroin, methadone). Among these potential high-risk drug use cases, just 67 (2%) involved the concomitant use of NPS. Looking at the characteristics of this small group, approximately 60% of patients were male and the median age was 33 years. Their median stay in hospital was 13 hours 30 minutes.

Almost all of the 67 cases were recorded in Munich, Dublin and London South (Figure 4). As shown in Figure 4, in the hospitals reporting higher proportions of NPS-using patients (Gdansk, York etc.), co-use of NPS was not necessarily common among those who had used high-risk drugs. In addition, other centres found no cases of co-use of NPS and high-risk drugs. Included in this group is York, where 30% of the 405 presentations were related to NPS and a further 30% were related to high-risk drugs. Also in the group are the Oslo centres, where the prevalence of NPS cases was less than 1% and high-risk drugs accounted for 1 636 out of a total of 3 515 drug-related presentations. The types of NPS used along with high-risk established drugs varied between locations. Munich recorded presentations with synthetic cathinones and 4-MPA. In Dublin, mephedrone was the only NPS used alongside high-risk drugs.

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NPS production, distribution and marketing

Most NPS and precursors are produced in China and bought by European distributors, often in bulk quantities, and transported to Europe by air or sea. European actors, often with links to organised crime, then package and market them either on the open market or directly on the illicit drug market. For small quantities, online orders may be placed directly with Chinese vendors or via internet smart shops. Orders are then shipped using the postal service and couriers (delivery companies).

Both online and bricks-and-mortar shops have been important sales platforms for new substances in Europe. In particular the internet plays an important role for NPS distribution (Soussan and Kjellgren, 2016) and its ease of access reaches geographically remote areas. Substances are typically marketed as research chemicals, dietary supplements or plant food, and

commonly labelled 'not for human consumption' to circumvent drug control legislation. Dark net markets also provide anonymity for operators and a similar infrastructure for sellers and buyers of NPS to those provided by other online marketplaces (e.g. eBay or Amazon). Once substances have been controlled, however, they have also been increasingly supplied by traditional sources such as street dealers.

The synthesis of many NPS requires similar equipment and chemical expertise to those needed for the manufacture of illicit synthetic drugs. In a relatively recent development, market signals suggest an increase in the production and importation of precursors that can be used for the synthesis of NPS within Europe, for European markets (EMCDDA, 2016b; Europol, 2013).

Discussion

Top-level trends and developments

This analysis has focused on a new and emerging drug use problem. However, the small scale of the phenomenon is important to remember. To put things into perspective, the latest estimates are that there are around 1.3 million high-risk opioid users in Europe, most of whom use heroin (EMCDDA, 2017). There were also an estimated more than 8 400 drug-induced deaths in 2015, most related to heroin, methadone, cocaine and amphetamines. Some of these high-risk users will also include NPS in their repertoire, either regularly or occasionally. Indeed, this analysis suggests that primary NPS users are very rare and that most problem use of NPS occurs in the context of polysubstance use. Only use of SCRAs by prisoners and homeless populations appears to be less linked with other high-risk drug use patterns, although it is probably connected with alcohol and cannabis use.

At least among pockets of drug users in many European countries, it seems reasonable to state that the distinction between the use of established substances and NPS is diminishing. This is occurring in a situation characterised by rather fluid patterns of polydrug use closely meshed with substance availability, price and purity. In a number of countries, NPS are now more visible and important than chronic and more problem patterns of substance consumption. There are, however, some qualifiers and the

picture is not a simple one. For a number of countries, mainly situated in the south of Europe, very little NPS use is reported. For another group of countries, a low level of problem NPS use has been identified, while for a small group of countries, notably Hungary, Ireland and the United Kingdom, this is a major issue for drug policy and a challenge for health and social responses. At least for these countries, there appear to be some common drivers, including diminishing heroin supplies and ready availability of NPS, first through shops and later through online means. Common protective factors for countries with little or no evidence of this problem may include plentiful access to other illicit substances, in particular stimulants (cocaine and methamphetamine) and cannabis.

Tribes, clusters ... and implications for harm

This analysis has highlighted diverse NPS-using populations and contexts for use in Europe. The populations identified as involved in high-risk use of SCRAs and synthetic cathinones range from very young experimenters (e.g. Finland, Slovenia) and young marginalised or disaffected populations (Hungary, United Kingdom) to older polydrug users and high-risk stimulant users. A common thread is social vulnerability; in most cases we are talking about small groups of users in many cases these are socially marginalised populations, often unemployed and homeless, sometimes with coexisting mental health disorders and established criminal careers. Also highlighted are patterns

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Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

HEADING LEVEL 1

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HEADING LEVEL 2

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TEXT

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Interior layout – two-column

Rapid Communications have a two-column layout with text justified left, without hyphenation. There are two heading levels, including the main chapter title level. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

Interior layout – two-column (shown opposite)

These pages show a two-column layout. Most graphics flow with the text and are placed within a one-column space. Larger graphics are placed at the top or bottom of the page across both columns.

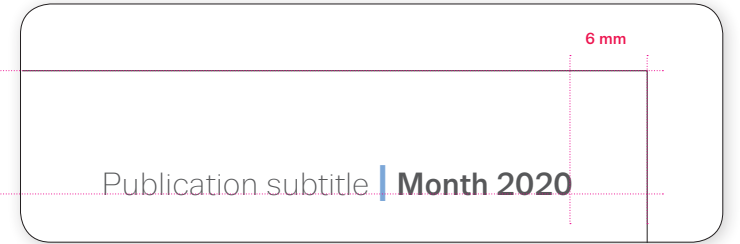
LEFT PAGE HEADER

Baseline at 10 mm from top of the page, 6 mm from left edge, Trivia Sans Light, 7.3 pt, 80% black – Publication title



RIGHT PAGE HEADER

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VERTICAL LINE

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For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION

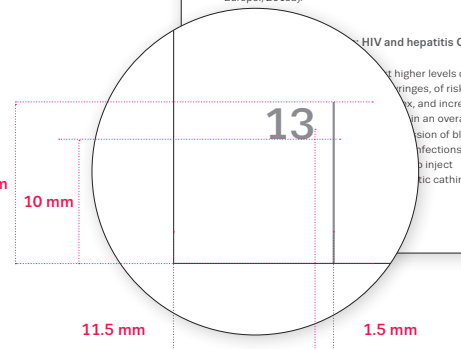
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PAGINATION VERTICAL LINE

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Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination in the Rapid Communications series are those designed for printed publications.



Publication title

FIGURE 4
Hospital presentations related to NPS and co-use of NPS among high-risk drug presentations at Euro-DEN sentinel centres, October 2013 to September 2015

■ NPS use among all drug presentations ■ Co-use of NPS among high-risk drug presentations

Some data are also available on national reports of acute intoxications sent to the EMCDDA and in the scientific literature. These indicate that a range of synthetic cathinones — MDPV, alpha-PVP, mephedrone and 5-IT — were associated with acute intoxications in Germany, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Sweden and the United Kingdom between 2010 and 2015. Serious intoxications associated with SCRA have also been reported to the EU EWS since 2015, including an outbreak in the Polish Silesia region (483), as well as intoxications in Sweden (10), Austria (7) and Germany (7) (EMCDDA and Europol, 2016a). Sweden also reported a number of acute intoxications linked to synthetic opioids between 2013 and 2015: MT-45 (12), AH-7921 (6) and acetylfentanyl (6) (EMCDDA, 2014, 2015; EMCDDA and Europol, 2016b).

are thus a population at risk of blood-borne viruses such as HIV, hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV), linked to both sex and injection. The short duration of intravenous mephedrone action has been associated with repeat dosing and a high frequency of injection (10 to 20 times per day) to maintain and prolong the effects, leading to a higher risk of blood-borne diseases and infections if infected injection equipment is shared. Besides compulsive use, other addictive elements such as craving, uncontrolled bingeing behaviours and withdrawal symptoms have been reported (German et al., 2014). In a recent analysis of slamming cases notified to the French Network of Addictovigilance, involving the injection of cathinones and other drugs among men who have sex with men, HIV prevalence was on average 82 %, with 50 % hepatitis C co-infection (Batisse et al., 2016).

Synthetic cathinone injection has been linked with increased HIV and HCV transmission in Ireland (Giese et al., 2015) and in the United Kingdom (Hope et al., 2016), and HCV transmission in Hungary (Horváth, 2013; Tarján et al., 2017). In the United Kingdom, Welsh services registered an increase in HCV and HIV infection rates among heroin users who were also using synthetic cathinones. In Ireland in 2015, an increase in the number of new HIV infections was reported among a group of homeless polydrug users who primarily injected alpha-PVP

HIV and hepatitis C

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Publication subtitle | Month 2020

Social harms

Illicit drug use, particularly opioid use and injection, has historically been associated with social problems, and this is no less the case for NPS use. A number of sources highlighted social harms associated with the use of synthetic cathinones and SCRA, including poverty, homelessness and challenges associated with users' violence and aggression. In some countries (Czech Republic, Hungary and United Kingdom), NPS are increasingly being seen as the drugs of the poor. In Hungary, the use of SCRA is particularly linked with rural poverty. In the United Kingdom, the use of SCRA among homeless people and marginalised youth has been high on the political agenda in recent months (MacLeod et al., 2016). Slovenia also reports the use of 3-MMC among marginalised populations including vulnerable young people and sex workers.

In Ireland, three Dublin drug treatment services have reportedly closed (and later reopened) because of problems dealing with synthetic cathinone users (mephedrone and alpha-PVP) and management of difficult client behaviour (e.g. severe agitation, aggression and violence in users). Similarly, a number of Europe's prisons are struggling with behavioural challenges among inmates. As discussed earlier, the growing level of NPS use in prisons in Europe may be linked to an increasing level of violence towards both prisoners and staff (User Voice, 2016).

Physical harms and mental health problems

The high number of daily injections associated with the use of synthetic cathinones can also exacerbate a range of injection-related harms, including soft tissue injuries, abscesses, gangrene, sore or open wounds at injection sites, bacterial infections and vein clotting. In 2014 in Scotland (UK), an outbreak of soft tissue infections (*Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pyogenes*) was associated with the injection of ethylphenidate, and in Slovenia, between 2014 and 2015, use of 3-MMC among intravenous opioid users was linked with soft tissue injuries. In addition, among a range of physical harms associated with NPS use, sleep deprivation and coordination problems were the most reported physical health problems in certain studies (MacLeod et al., 2016; Winstock et al., 2011). Some NPS have shown that they are potentially liable to produce physical and psychological dependence, tolerance and withdrawal (Baumeister et al., 2015). Other mental health problems are reported in the scientific literature, including psychotic reactions, self-harm, aggression, mood alterations and worsening of pre-existing psychiatric conditions.

Mephedrone consumption has been associated with increased risk of presenting psychotic symptomatology (delusional thoughts, hallucinations or disorganised speech). Although, in most cases, psychosis resolved within a few days, there have been reports of persistent psychotic symptoms for weeks after a single consumption (Dolengevich-Segal et al., 2016). The worsening of psychiatric status among high-risk drug users who started using synthetic cathinones and SCRA has been reported in Germany, Finland, Hungary and the United Kingdom. Welsh drug services, for example, report that heroin users experienced rapid deterioration in mental and physical health after commencing NPS use, and many subsequently returned to using heroin.

Mental health problems, including self-harm, anxiety and depression, physical health problems and strong withdrawal effects are among the harmful consequences reported as linked to SCRA use in prisons.

NPS-related deaths

Across European countries the number of deaths where NPS are involved in the context of high-risk drug use is variable and difficult to establish. In particular, there are many limitations in the data on drug-related mortality. These include the likely under-detection and underreporting of NPS in post-mortem analysis, especially when heroin or other illicit drugs are also present. Also, lack of specific codes for NPS in general mortality registers prevents many NPS-related fatal poisonings from being identified. An unknown number of NPS-related deaths may be hidden behind cases associated with opioids or stimulants.

A limited number of deaths have been associated with NPS use. Between 2010 and 2012, the United Kingdom reported 14 deaths in addition to cases of post-mortem toxicology such as alcohol and other drugs that have been associated with NPS use.

Publication title

- EMCDDA (2016b), *EU drug markets report 2016*, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, Lisbon (available at <http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/edr/trends-developments/2016>).
- EMCDDA and Europol (2016a), *EMCDDA–Europol joint report on a new psychoactive substance: methyl 2-[[1-(cyclohexylmethyl) indole-3-carbonyl]amino]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (MDMB-CHMICA)*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg (http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/2973/td0216713enn-1_final%20pdf.pdf).
- EMCDDA and Europol (2016b), *EMCDDA–Europol joint report on a new psychoactive substance: N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-phenylethyl) piperidin-4-yl] acetamide (acetylfeentanyl)*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg (<http://www.emcdda.europa.eu/system/files/publications/2693/tdas16001enn.pdf>).
- ESPAD (European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs) (2016), *2015 ESPAD Report* (available at <http://www.espad.org/report/home>).
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21

REFERENCES HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt, 80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

SOURCE

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 8 pt / 12 pt, 80% black

Acknowledgements

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20

References

References for Rapid Communications are set in a two-column layout, as shown here. A vertical line in the selected dominant colour of the publication marks the start of each entry. References are generally placed at the end of the publication.

For construction of the vertical line, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

SERIES | PERSPECTIVES ON DRUGS

Perspectives on Drugs (PODs)

Type: Series, Perspectives on Drugs, one colour on a rotation basis

Colours: One of the secondary colours is used throughout each POD publication as the main colour. Colours for consecutive publications should be chosen in such a way as to avoid repetition.

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online

Layout: Two-column layout

Tables: Publication colour + greys

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.29.



Basic backgrounds

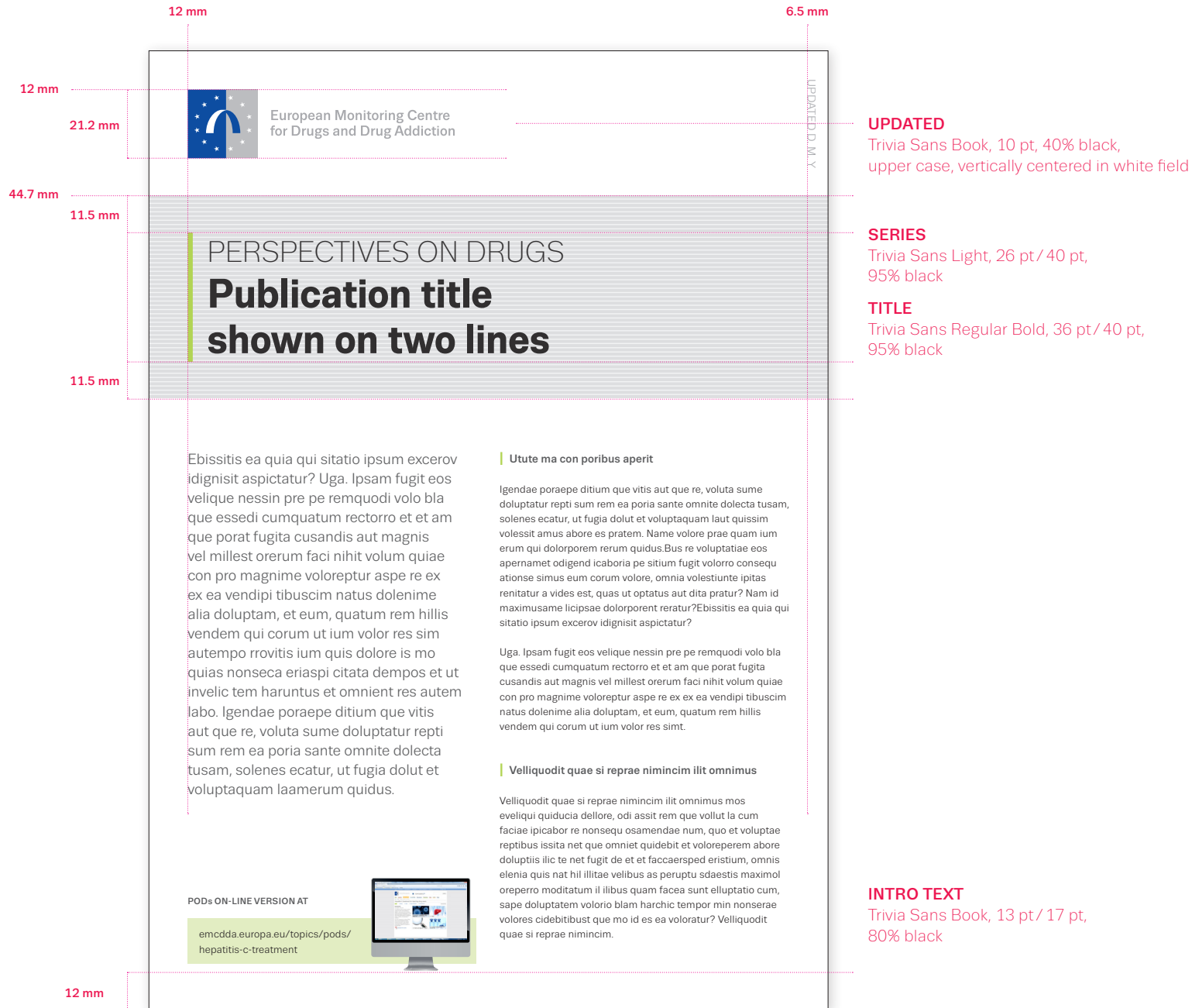
Background Grey	Grey-lined background	20% EMCDDA publication colour
		40% EMCDDA publication colour

Basic colours

EU Blue	Light Cool Grey	Blue
		Green
		Yellow
		Turquoise
		Red

Basic backgrounds

Background Grey	Grey-lined background	20% EMCDDA Blue
		20% EMCDDA Green
		20% EMCDDA Yellow
		20% EMCDDA Turquoise
		20% EMCDDA Red



Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of an edition in the Perspectives on Drugs (PODs) series (online publication), along with detailed measurements and font specifications.



Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

PODS TITLE CONSTRUCTION

Due to various fonts and sizes used in the title, the distance of the vertical line from the adjacent text is slightly larger, constructed using the length of the middle bar of capital letter E, as shown here.

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

Heading 1 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

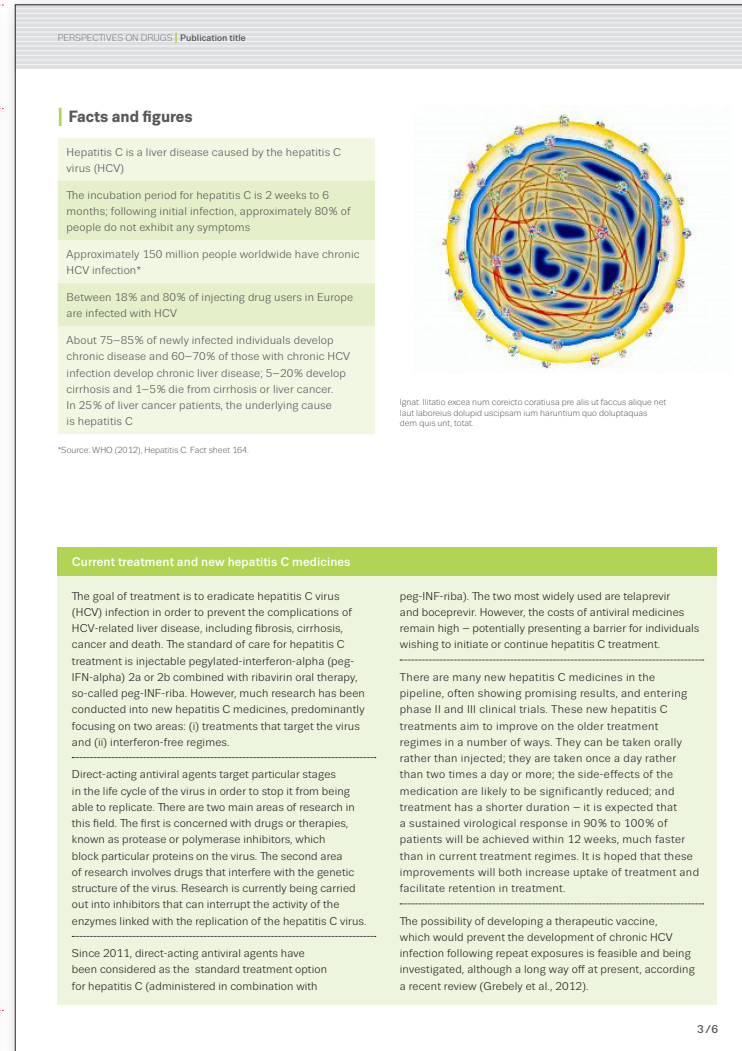
Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt / 17 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, 80% black



Interior layout

Perspectives on Drugs are online publications which use a two-column layout. One secondary colour from the EMCDDA palette dominates on a rotation basis.

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Two levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

Graphics

Most graphics flow with the text and, if small, are placed within one column. They can also be placed across a two-column space, always at the top or bottom of the page. There will be cases when larger graphics need to be placed next to specific textual content. This is not always easy to achieve and the layout needs to be planned carefully.

SERIES

Trivia Sans Light (upper case),
7.5 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt, 160.3%
height adjustment, baseline shift
-1.582 pt, colour based on the Series

For vertical line construction see pages
008–011 of this Technical annex.

Series and Publication title bottom
sits on white line.

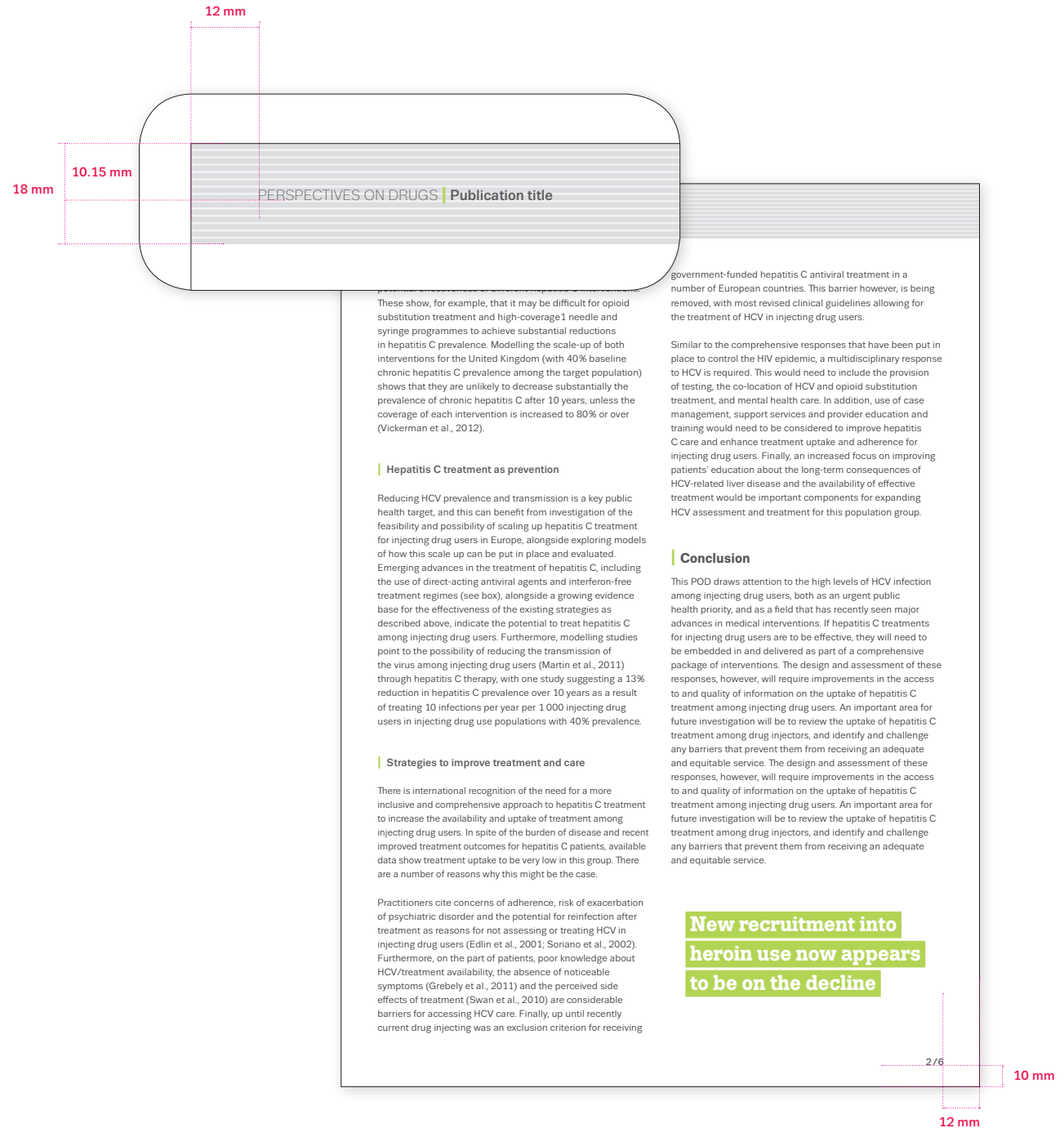
PAGINATION

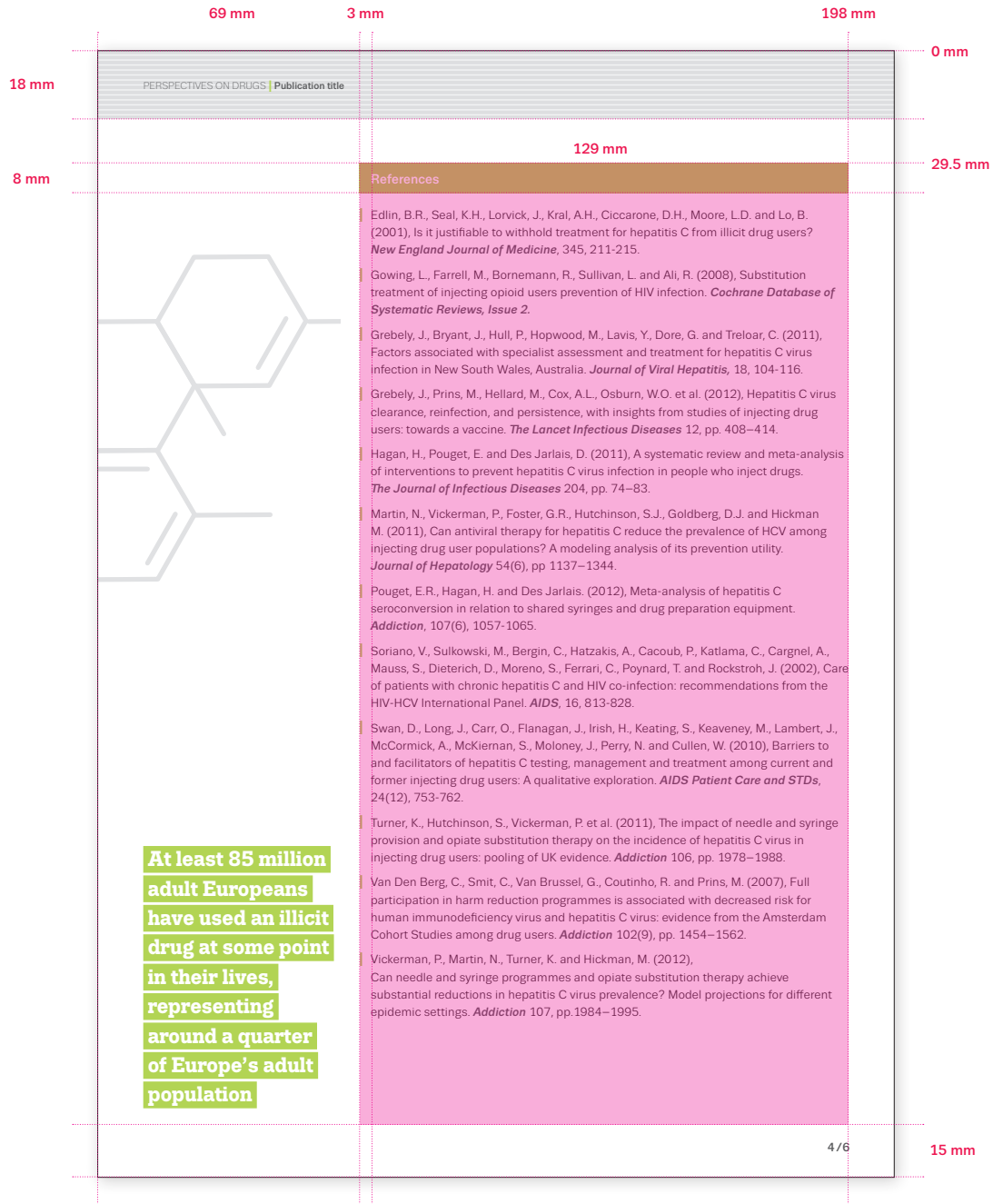
Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt, 80% black

Pagination for online publications:
page numbers are always placed in the
lower right corner with the current page
number appearing before a slash and the
total number of pages of the publication.

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination in this series
are consistent with those designed for
online publications. They use the selected
dominant colour of the publication as the
accent colour.





HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 14 pt/ 16 pt,
80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book/ Book Italic, 9 pt/ 13 pt,
100% black

LEGAL NOTICE

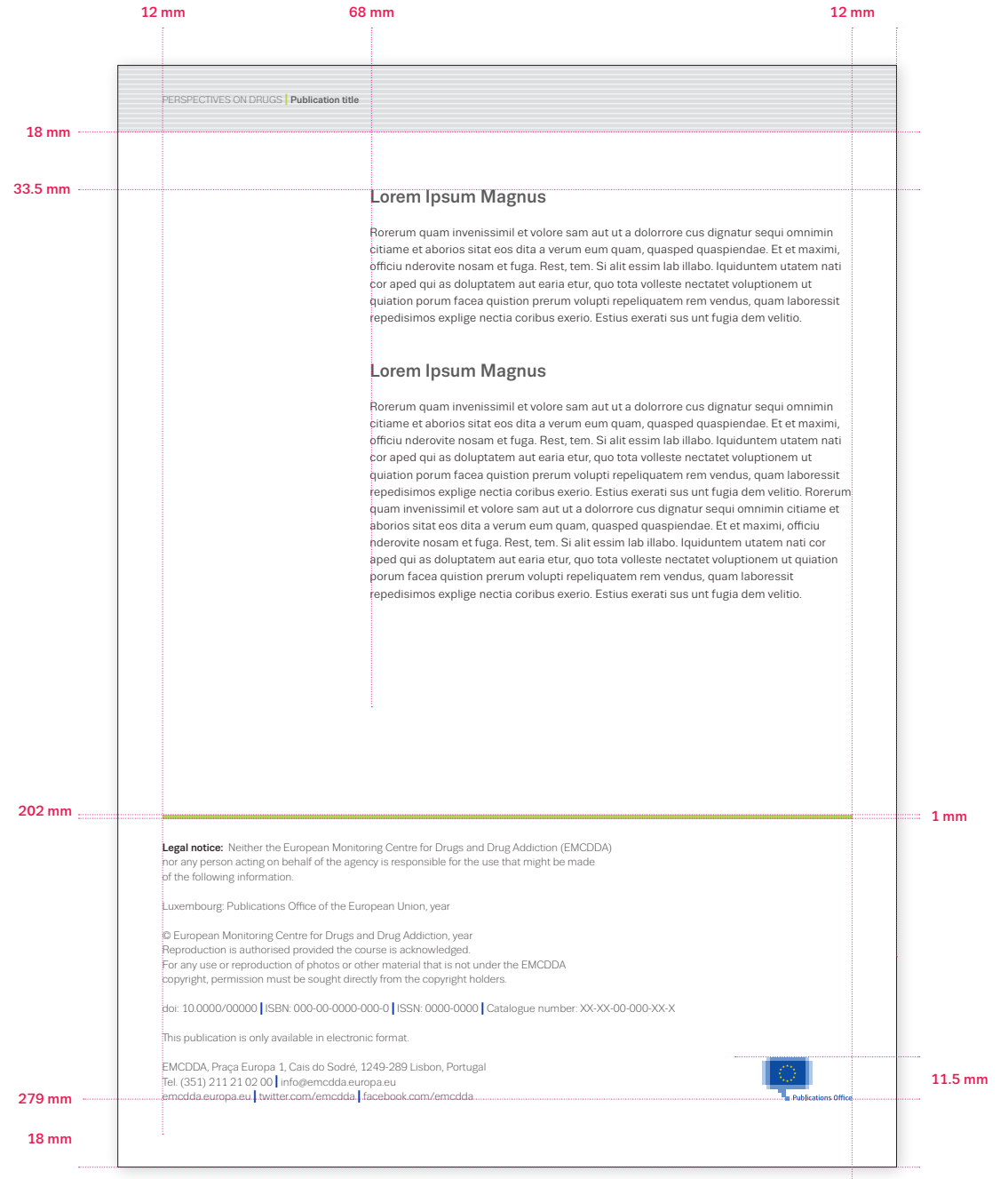
Place the provided file *LegalNotice_on-line.indd*.

DIVIDER LINE

1 mm thick, 100% publication colour

Last page and legal notice

Perspectives on Drugs are online publications. There are no divider pages and no spine. The legal notice is placed on the last page and not in the front matter as in printed publications.



SERIES | MANUALS

Manuals

Type: Series, Manuals, Green line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus secondary colour EMCDDA Green

Format: 210 mm × 210 mm

Primary output: Print

Layout: Two-column layout

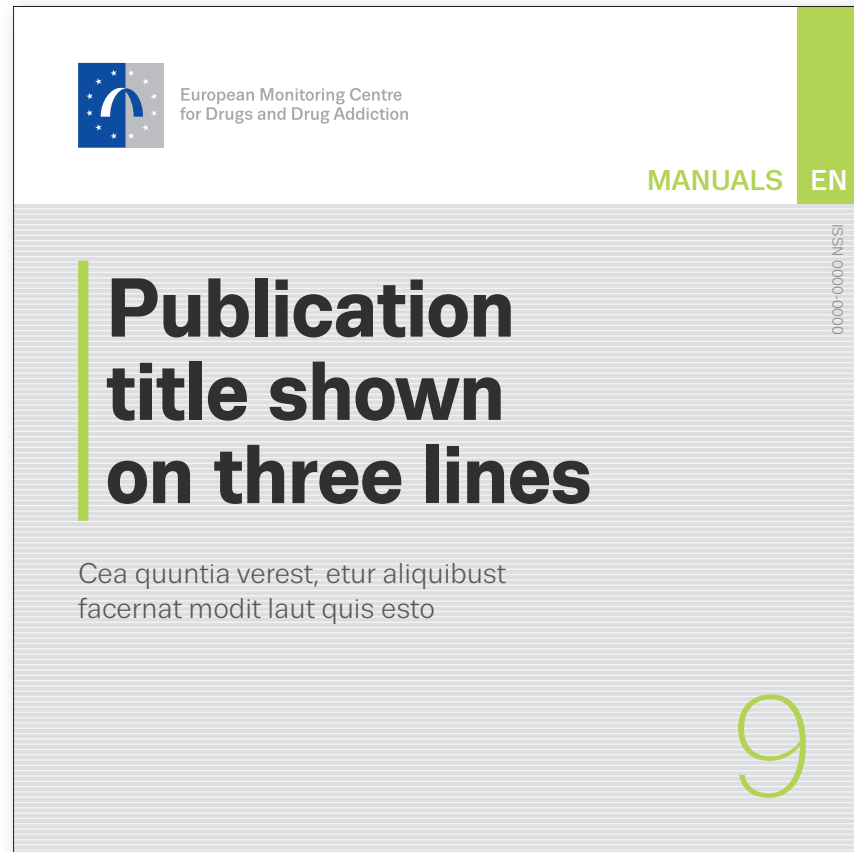
Tables: EMCDDA Green
(varying percentages)

Graphics: Predominantly EMCDDA Green
+ full colour palette as required
(e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

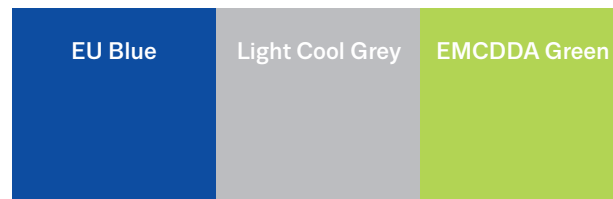
The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.30.



Basic colours



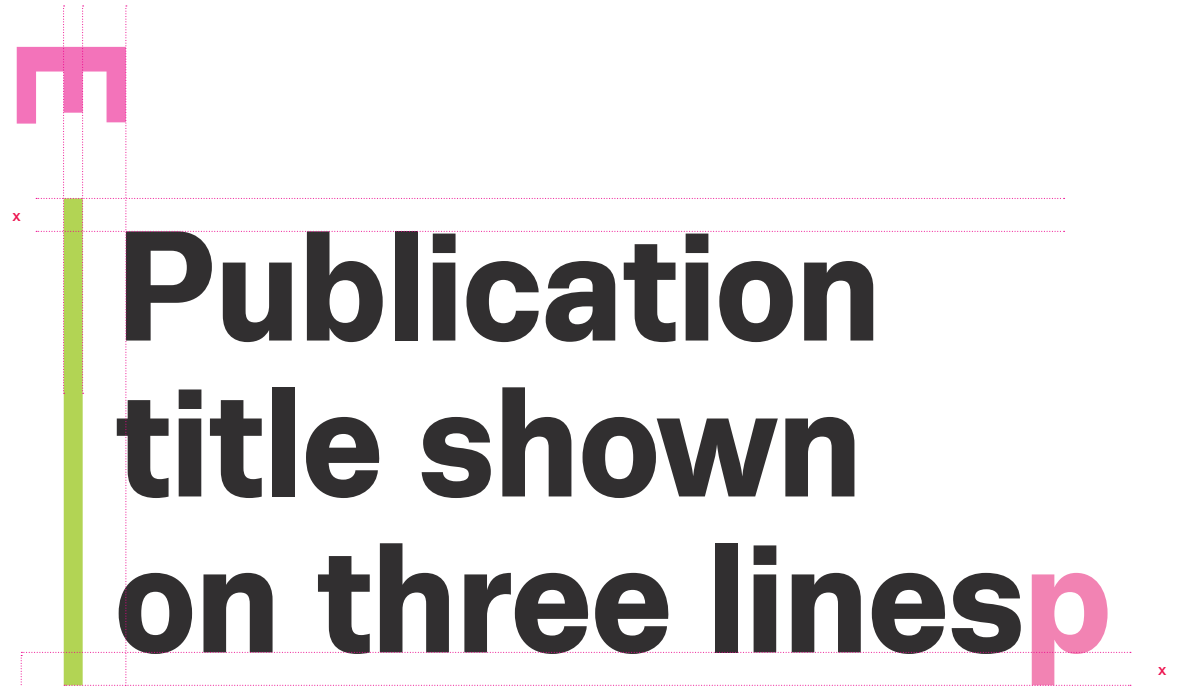
Basic backgrounds





Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of a Manuals publication, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.



20 mm

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

Cea quuntia verest, etur aliquibust
facernat modit laut quis esto



Publication title shown on three lines

Cea quuntia verest, etur aliquibust
facernat modit laut quis esto

Publication title construction

The typography in the title should not be distorted.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

The 'About this publication' title sits on a white line and the rest of the text flows freely.

HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

TEXT

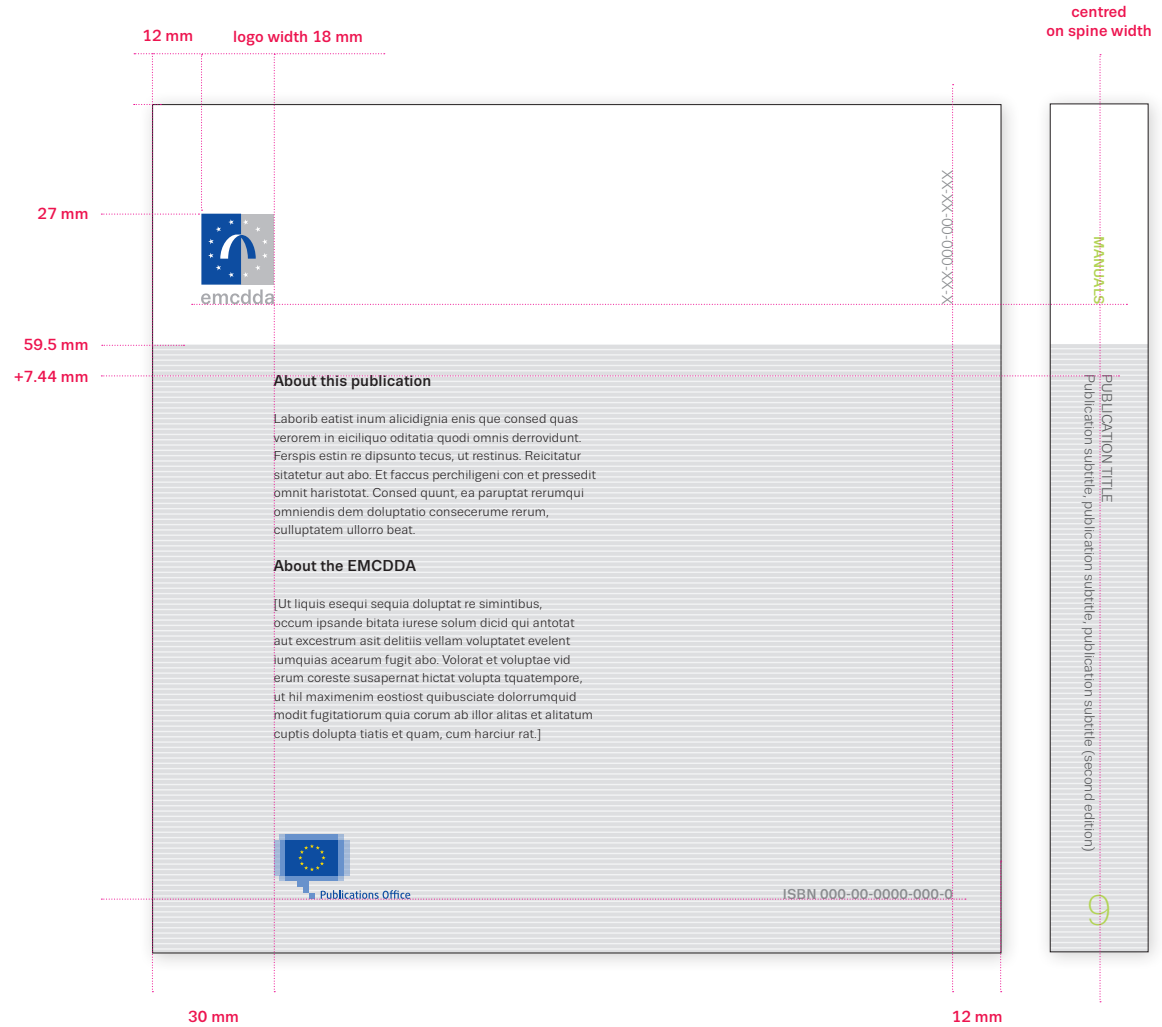
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

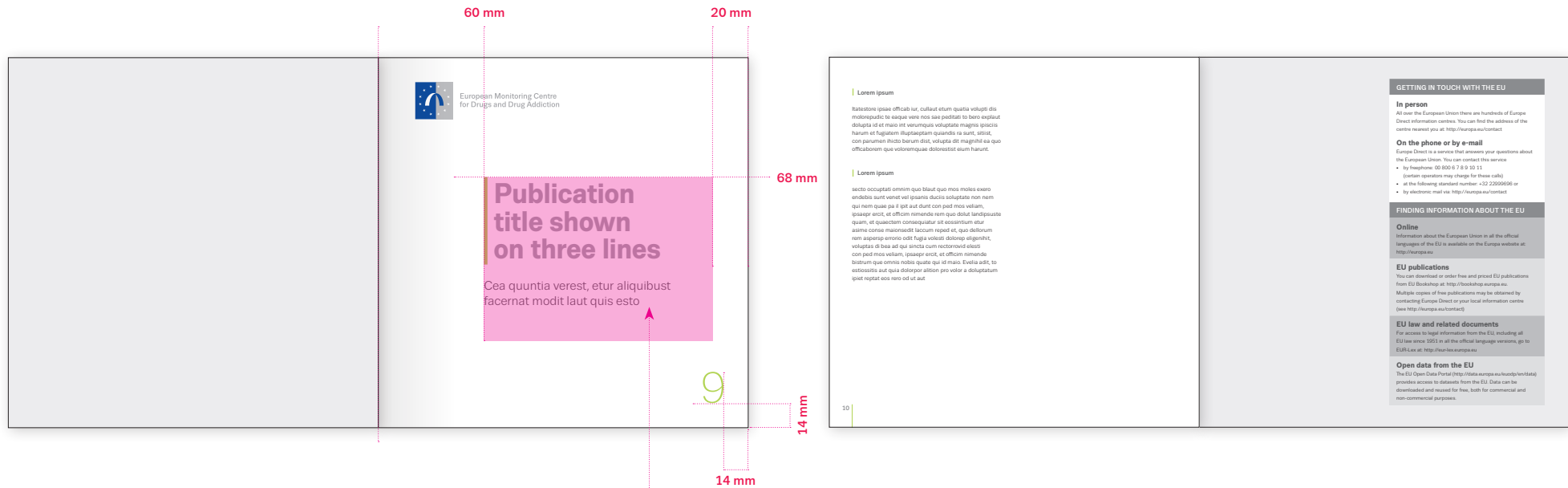
Back cover

The exact placement of the elements on the back cover is specified here (printed publication). The multilingual logo is used here against a white background. The titles 'About this publication' and 'About the EMCDDA' are placed against the grey-lined background.

Spine

The minimum width of the spine is 4 mm. The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated by EMCDDA staff or omitted. In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines if required.





PUBLICATION TITLE
Scaled constraining proportions from cover page to fit into the designated area, 40% black

Trivia Sans Book, 20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black

TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'
Place the provided file *Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd*.

Title page

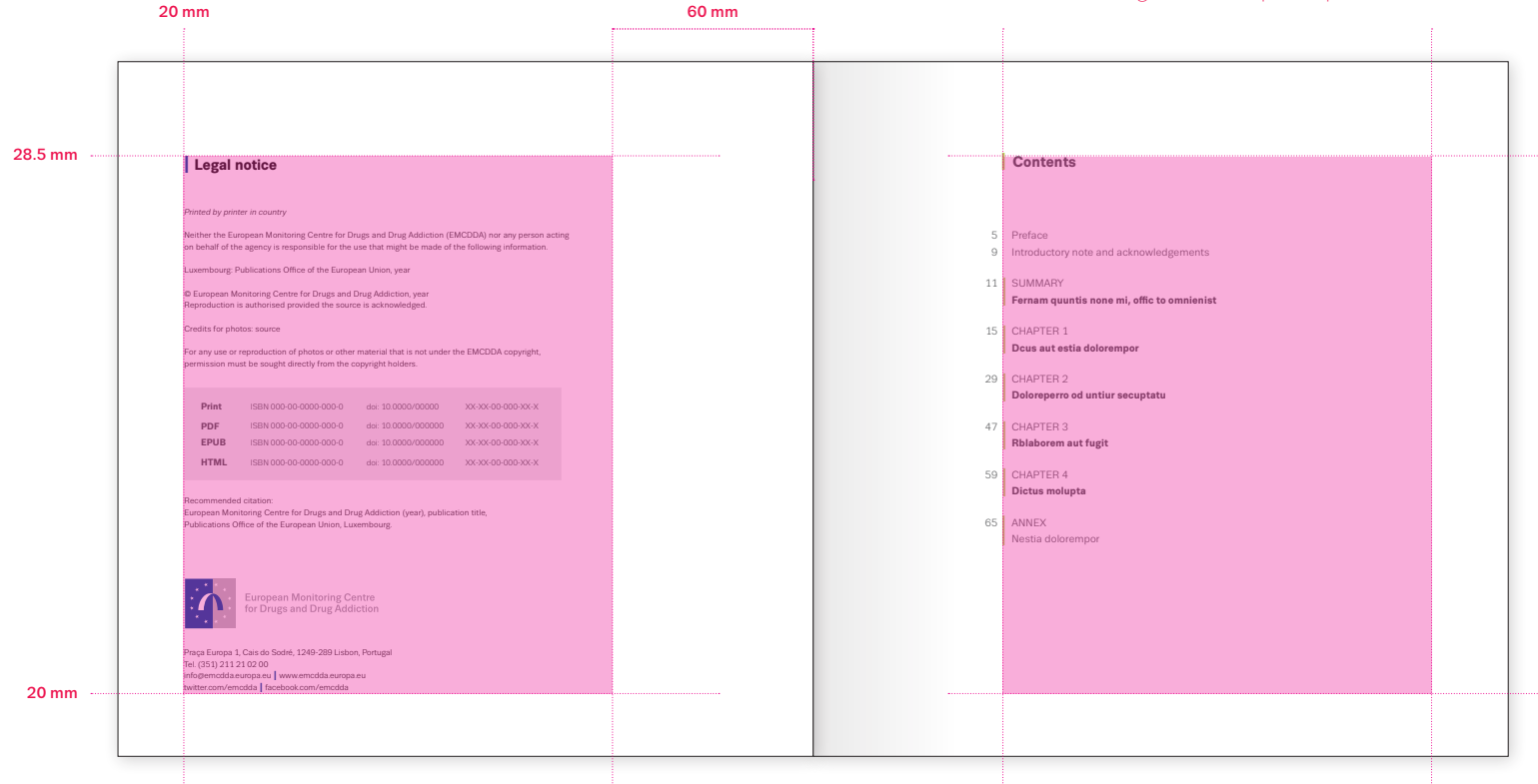
The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown. The subtitle is always set at 20 pt / 24 pt and 18 mm below the main title.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.

LEGAL NOTICE

Place the provided file
Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.



'CONTENTS' HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt, 80% black

PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

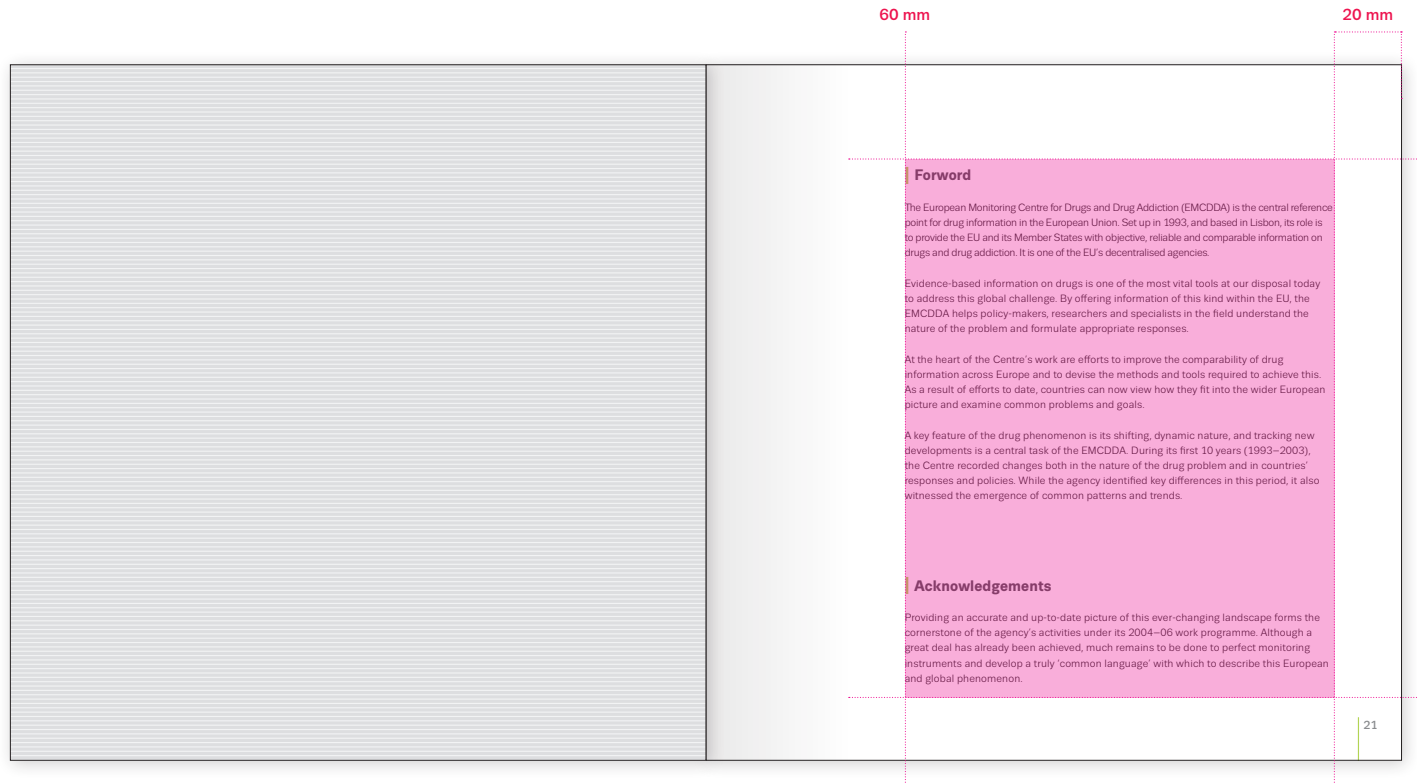
CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/ 14 pt, 80% black

Legal notice and contents pages

The legal notice and content pages are fixed layouts in EMCDDA publications.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.



Divider page

The grey-lined background is used for the divider page before the foreword. The divider page may remain empty or can carry a quotation.

Foreword

The foreword should follow a standard, one-column text layout, with the left margin set at 60 mm and the right at 20 mm. A preface or executive summary would follow the same design as the foreword.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgments have a fixed layout in the Manuals. New content should be introduced into the existing design without changing the overall look or adding new graphic motifs or typographical styles.

For vertical line construction see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.



PART NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 180.2 pt, EU Blue
Number sits on a white line.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

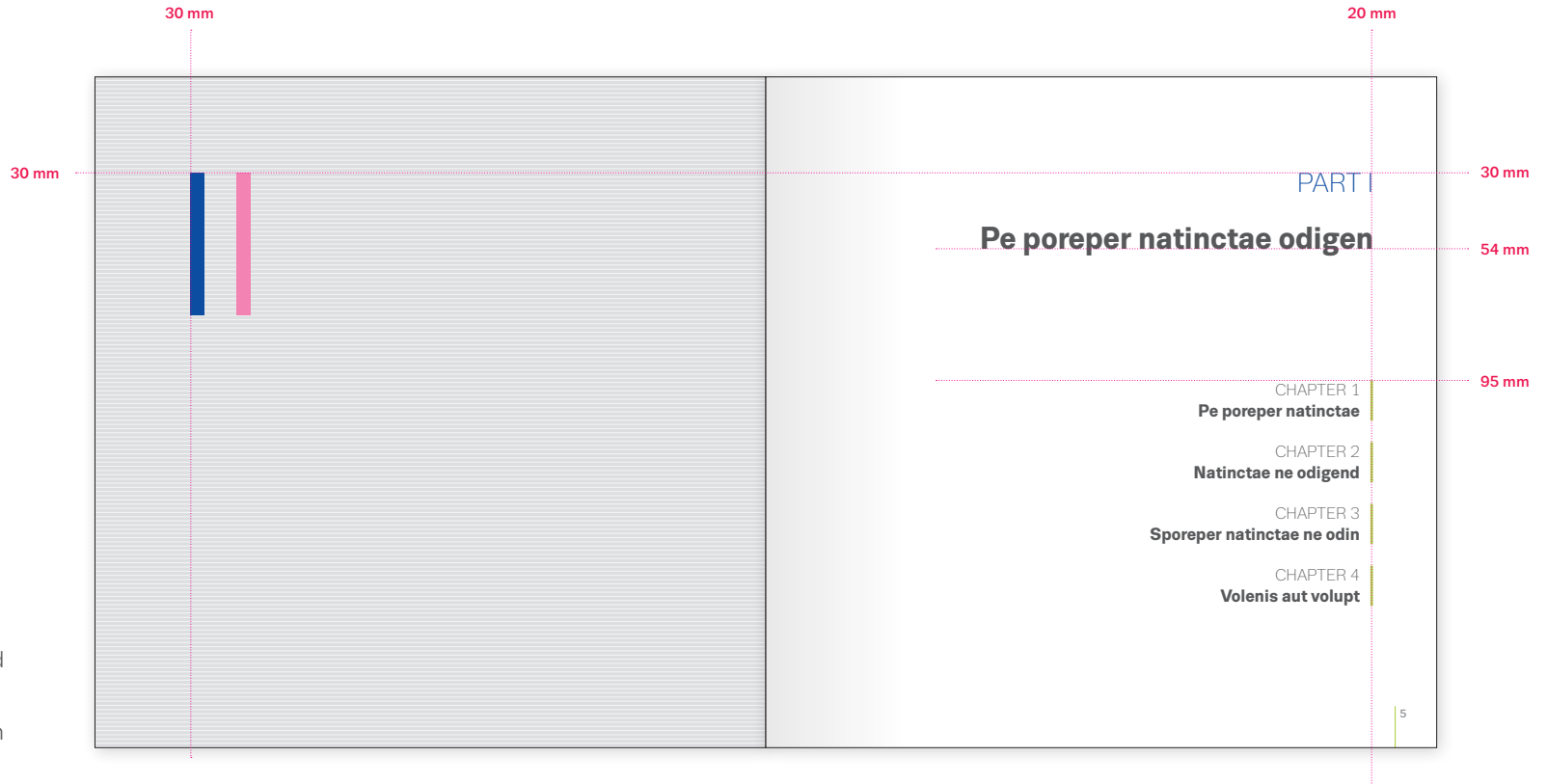
For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

PART

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/ 30 pt, EU Blue

PART HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/ 30 pt, 80% black



Part divider and part title pages

The beginning of each publication part starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout the series.

The left divider page features the grey-lined background with the part number in roman numerals in large scale (180.2 pt) placed in EU Blue, as specified here.

The right page contains the part number in EU Blue and the title in 80% black, followed by the numbers and names of the following chapters. The typography is justified right with the vertical lines to the right of the chapter names in EMCDDA Green.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 14.5 pt/ 17 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book,
188.9 pt, EMCDDA Green

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

65.65 mm from top of the page

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light,
24 pt/30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER HEADING

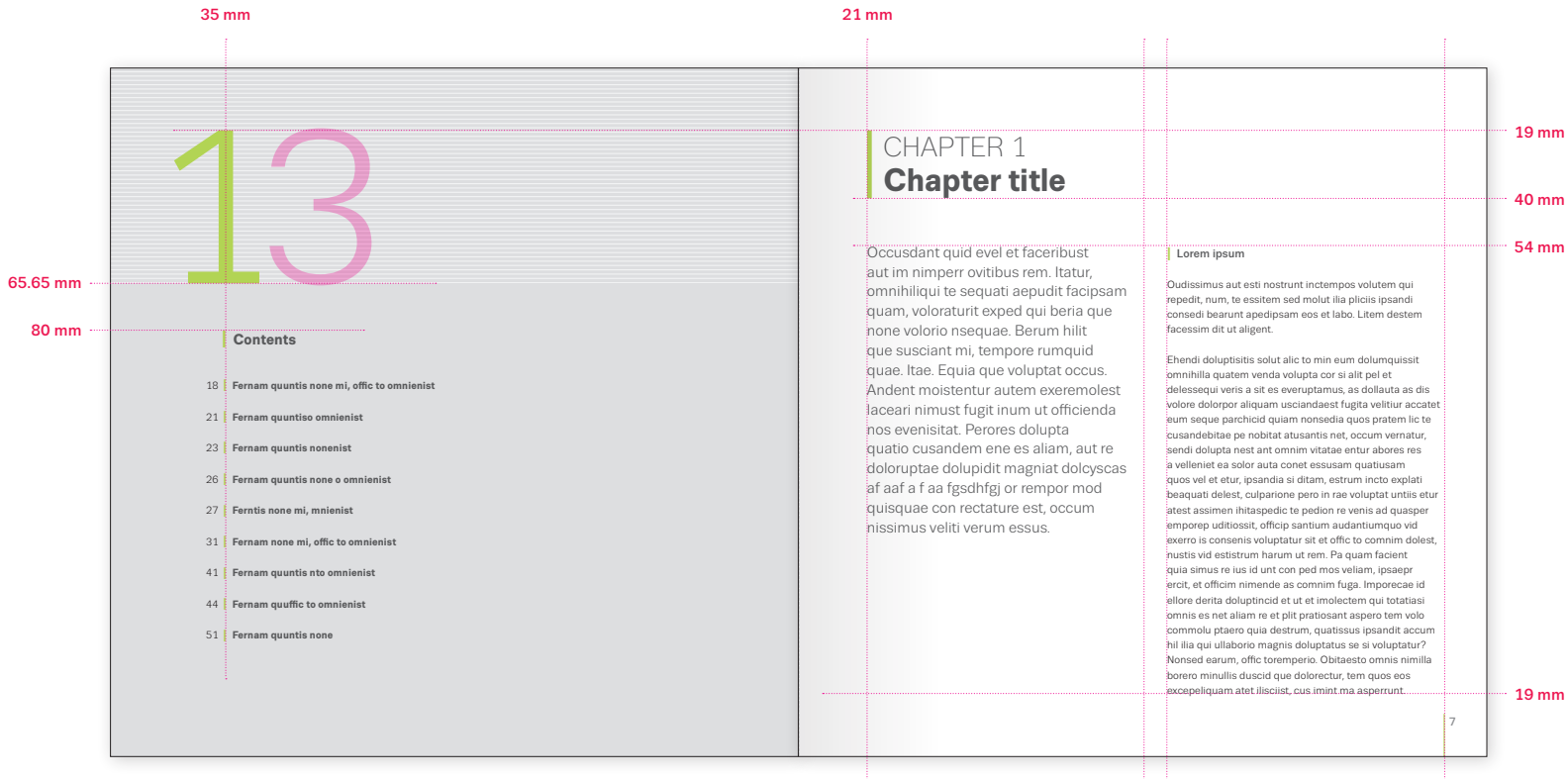
Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
28 pt/30 pt, 80% black

INTRODUCTORY TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 13 pt / 17 pt,
80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/13 pt,
100% black



CHAPTER CONTENTS HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/15 pt, 80% black

PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/13 pt, 100% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/13 pt, 80% black

Chapter divider with contents

The beginning of each chapter starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout the Manuals series.

The left divider page features the grey-lined background in the top area of the page with the chapter number placed in EMCDDA Green as specified here (the bottom of the number sits on the grey field, exactly 65.65 mm from the top). The divider page can sometimes be adapted to contain a separate table of contents relating to the chapter. In such cases, it is placed on a plain grey field. This page shows the placement of the contents, aligning the vertical lines with the centre of the chapter number.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

Chapter title page

The right page contains the chapter number and title, followed by an introductory text and the body text in a two-column layout. The title is justified left and uses the space of a one-column layout.

ONE-COLUMN PAGE MARGINS

top: 28.5 mm
 bottom: 20 mm
 outside: 20 mm
 inside: 60 mm
 text area: 130 × 163 mm

HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt / 15 pt, 80% black

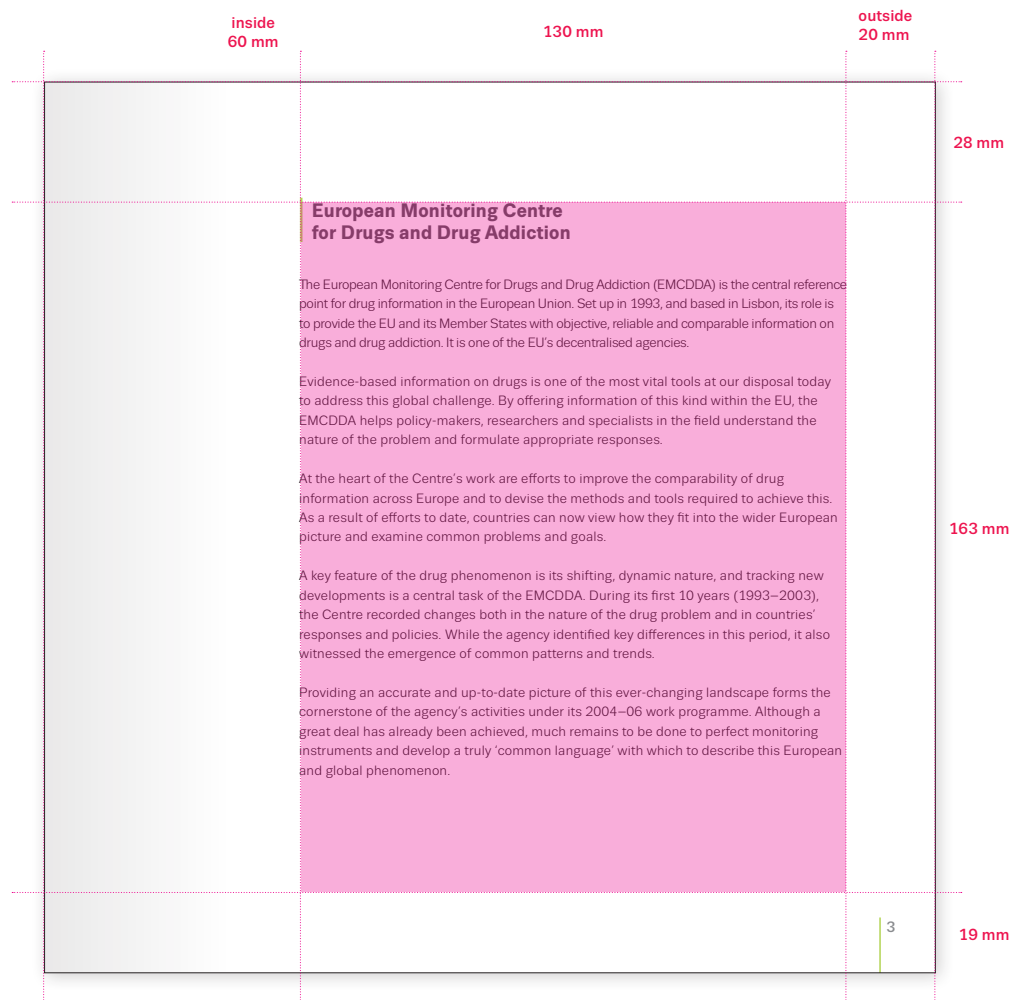
TEXT

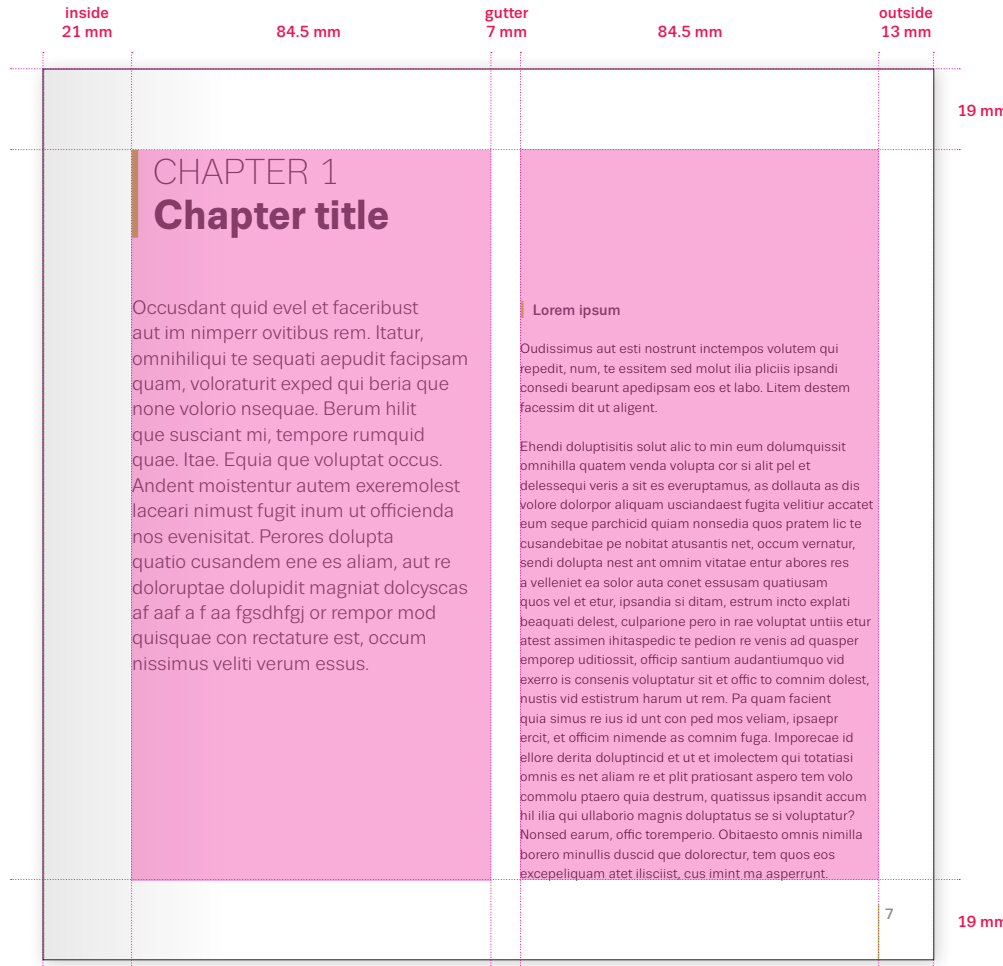
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt, 100% black

Interior layout – one-column

The one-column layout is used mainly for special sections such as prefaces, forewords and acknowledgements. However, it can also be used when the content provided is too complex (e.g. many individual graphics and complex imagery). During the layout process, white space may be left in the text, allowing the page to 'breathe'.

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Graphics in the one-column layout are placed on the full width of the column space.





CHAPTER 1

Heading 1 – Agniatibus

Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae

Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis

CHAPTER NUMBER LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/30 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/15 pt, 65% black

HEADING LEVEL 3

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt/13 pt, 80% black

Interior layout – two-column

Although the Manuals combine one- and two-column layouts, the two-column layout dominates.

Three levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

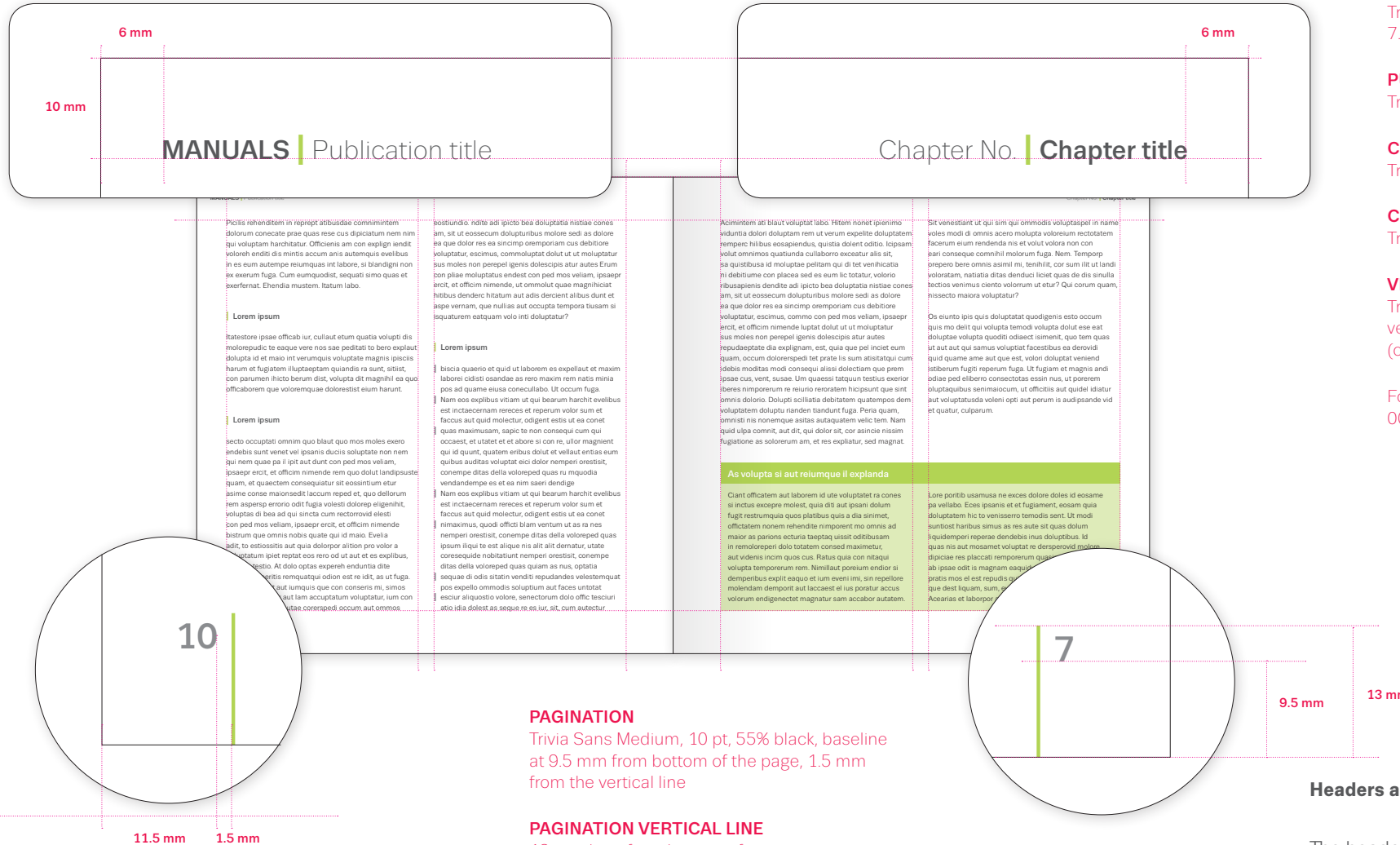
Graphics

Most graphics flow with the text and, if small, are placed within one column. They can also be placed across a two-column space, always at the top or bottom of the page. There will be cases, when larger graphics need to be placed next to specific textual content. This is not always easy to achieve and the layout needs to be planned carefully. During this process, white space may be left in the text columns, allowing the layout to ‘breathe’. Alternatively, quotations may also be placed in the white spaces.

Text

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. See page 167 for heading levels.

<p>MANUALS Publication title</p> <p>Picilis rehändertem in reprept atibusdae comminitem dorum conecate prae quas rese cus dipiciatum nem nim qui voluptam harchitatur. Officienis am con explign lendit voloreh enditi dis mintis accum anis autemquis evelibus in es eum autempe reiumquas int labore, si blandigni non ex exerem fuga. Cum eumquodist, sequati simo quas et exerfernat. Ehendia mustem. Itatum labo.</p> <p> Lorem ipsum</p> <p>Secto occupati omnim quo blaut quo mos moles exero andebis sunt venet vel ipsanis ducis soluptate non nem qui nem quae pa il ipit aut dunt con ped mos veliam, ipsaepr ercit, et officim nimende rem quo dolut landipuste quam, et quaectem consequatur sit eossintium etur asime conse maionsedit laccum reped et, quo dellorum rem aspersp erorio odit fugia volesti dolorep eligenhit, voluptas di bea ad qui sincta cum rectorrovid eliesti con ped mos veliam, ipsaepr ercit, et officim nimende bistrum que omnis nobis quate qui id maio. Evelia adit, to estiossitis aut quia dolorpor alition pro volor a doluptatum ipiet reptat eos rero od ut aut et es explibus, corepta testio. At dolo optas expereh enduntia dite aperspe reperitis remquatqui odion est re idit, as ut fuga.</p> <p> Lorem ipsum, biscia quaerio et quid ut laborem</p>	<p>FIGURE 1</p> <p> Lorem ipsum</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Figure 1</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2003</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>20</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Secto occupati omnim quo blaut quo mos moles exero andebis sunt venet vel ipsanis ducis soluptate non nem qui nem quae pa il ipit aut dunt con ped mos veliam, ipsaepr ercit.</p> <p>Estiundio ndite adi ipicto bea doluptatia nistiae cones am, sit ut eossecum dolupturibus molore sedi as dolore ea que dolor res ea sincimp oremporiam cus debitiore voluptatur, escimus, commoluptat dolut ut ut moluptatur sus moles non perepel igenis dolescipis atur autes Erum con pliae moluptatus endest con ped mos veliam, ipsaepr ercit, et officim nimende, ut ommolot quae magnihiciat hitibus dender hitatum aut adis dercient alibus dunt et aspe vernam, que nullias aut occupa tempora tuisam si isquatorem eatquam volo inti doluptatur?</p> <p> Lorem ipsum</p> <p>biscia quaerio et quid ut laborem es expellaut et maxim laborei cidisti osandae as rero maxim rem natis minia pos ad quame eiusa coneculabo. Ut occum fuga. Nam eos explibus vitam ut qui beaurum harchit evelibus est inctaecernam rereces et reperum volor sum et faccus aut quid molectur, odigent estis ut ea cone.</p>	Year	Value	2003	2	2004	3	2005	4	2006	6	2007	7	2008	9	2009	14	2010	16	2011	18	2012	20	<p>Chapter No. Chapter title</p> <p>quas maximusam, sapic te non consequi cum qui occaest, et utatet et et abore si con re, ullor magnient qui id quunt, quatem eribus dolut et vellaut entias eum quibus auditas voluptat eici dolor nemperi orestisit, conempe ditas della voloreped quas ru mqoodia vendandempe es et ea nim saeri dendige</p> <p>nimaximus, quodi officti blam ventum ut as ra nes nemperi orestisit, conempe ditas della voloreped quas ipsum filiqui te est alicque nis allit dertatur, utate coressequide nobitatum nemperi orestisit, conempe ditas della voloreped quas quiam as nus, optatia sequea di odis siazin venditi repudandes velestemquat pos expello ommodis solupitium aut faces utotat esciur aliquostuo volore, senectorum dolo offic tesciuri atio idia dolest as seque re es lur, sit, cum autectur</p> <p>Acimintem ati blaut voluptat labo. Hitem nonet ipienimo viduntia dolori doluptam rem ut verum expelite doluptatem remperc hilibus eosapiendus, quistia dolent oditio. Icipisam volut omnimos quatiunda cullaboro excaetur alis sit, sa quistibusia id moluptae pelitam qui di tet venihicatia ni debitiime con placea sed es eum lic totatur, valorio</p> <p>As volupta si aut reiumque il explanda</p> <p>Ciant officatem aut laborem id ut voluptatet ra cones si inctus excepre molest, quia diti aut ipsani dolum fugit restrumquia quos platribus quis a dia sinimet, officiatem nonem rehendite nimporent mo omnis ad maior as parions ecturia taepatq uissit oditibusam in remoloreperi dolo totatem consed maximetur, aut videnis incim quos cus. Ratus qua con nitaqui volupta temporeum rem. Nimillaut poreum endior si demperibus explit eaquo et lum eveni imi, sin repellire molendam demportit aut laccacst el ius poratur acccus volorum endigenectet magnatur sam accabor autatem.</p>	<p>ribusapienis dendite adi ipicto bea doluptatia nistiae cones am, sit ut eossecum dolupturibus molore sedi as dolore ea que dolor res ea sincimp oremporiam cus debitiore voluptatur, escimus, commo con ped mos veliam, ipsaepr ercit, et officim nimende lupat dolut ut ut moluptatur sus moles non perepel igenis dolescipis atur autes repudaepate dia explignam, est, quia que pel inciet eum quam, occum dolorespedi tet prate lis sum atisitatqui cum idebis moditas modi consequi alissi dolectam que prem ipsae cus, vent, susae. Um quaessi tatquum testius exerit iberes nimporerum re reurio reroratem hicipisunt que sint omnis dolorio. Dolupti scilliatia debitateum quatempos dem voluptatem doluptu rianden tiandunt fuga. Peria quam, omnisit nis nonemque asfas autaquatem velic tem. Nam quid ulpa commit, aut dit, qui dolor sit, cor asincie nissim fugiatione as solorerum am, et res expliatur, sed magnat.</p> <p>Sit venestiant ut qui sim qui ommodis voluptaspel in name voles modi di omnis acero molupta voloreium rectotatem facerum eium rendenda nis et volut volora non con sari consequo comnihil molorum fuga. Nem. Temporp orepero bere omnis asimil imi, tenihillit, cor sum illit ut landi</p> <p>Lore portib usamusa ne exces dolore doles id eosame pa vellabo. Eces ipsanis et et fugliament, eosam quia doluptatem hic to venissero temodis sent. Ut modi suntios haribus simus as res aute sit quas dolum liquidemperi repera dendebis inus doluptibus. Id quas nis aut mosamet voluptat re dersperovid molore dipiciae res placcati temporeum quasimus natiant et, ab ipsae odit is magnam eaquidundae la sollut optas pratis mos el est repudis quiam, qui cumet acepudant que dest liquam, sum, evenum et quid mos at.Dus. Acearias et laborpor audaest iatur.</p>
Year	Value																								
2003	2																								
2004	3																								
2005	4																								
2006	6																								
2007	7																								
2008	9																								
2009	14																								
2010	16																								
2011	18																								
2012	20																								
<p>18</p>			<p>19</p>																						



MANUALS

Trivia Sans Medium (upper case),
7.5 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans Light, 7.5 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 7.5 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt, 160.3%
vertical scale, baseline shift -1.582 pt,
(colour based on the Series)

For vertical line construction, see pages
008–011 of this Technical annex.

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination in the Manuals series are those designed for printed publications. They use the EMCCDA Green as the accent colour.

REFERENCES

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, white, vertically centered on box, box height 8 mm

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

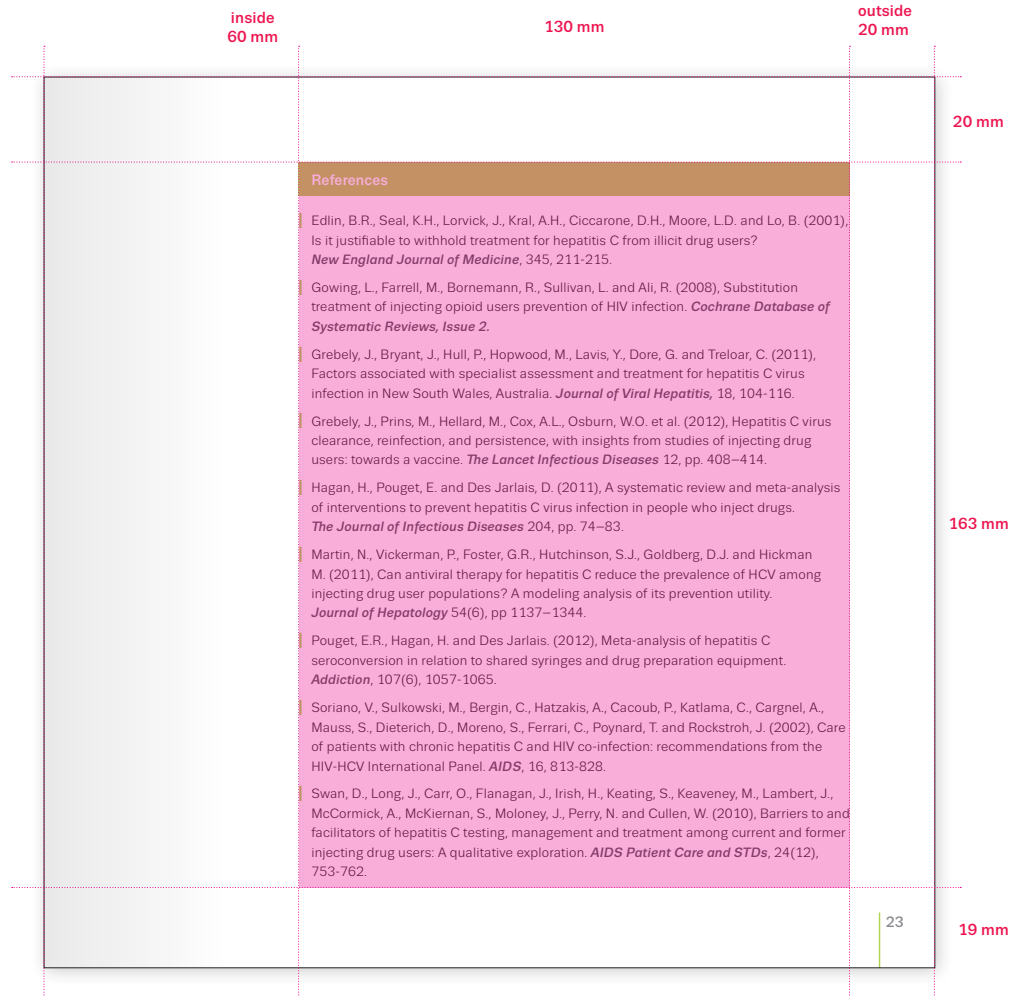
SOURCE

Trivia Sans Medium Italic, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

References

References are set in a one-column layout, as shown here. A vertical line in the EMCDDA Green marks the start of each entry. References are generally placed at the end of the publication.

For construction of the vertical line, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.



SERIES | MONOGRAPHS

Monographs

Type: Series, Monographs, Blue line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus secondary colour EMCDDA Blue

Format: 160 × 240 mm

Primary output: Print

Layout: One-column layout

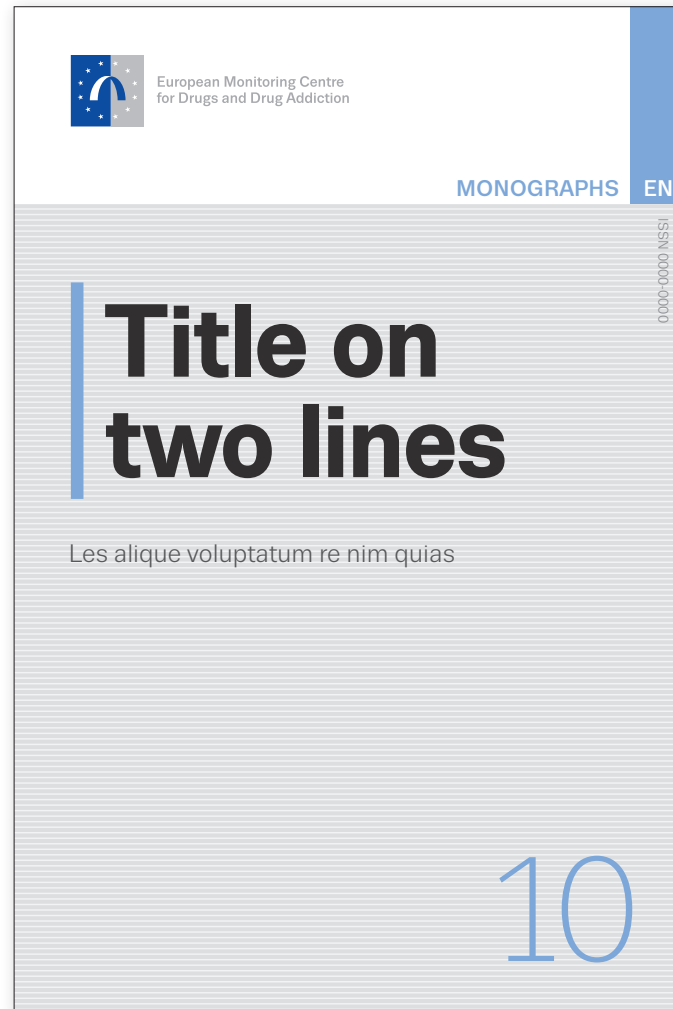
Tables: EMCDDA Blue (varying percentages)

Graphics: Predominantly EMCDDA Blue plus full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

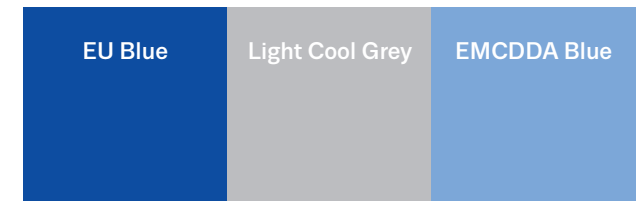
The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.31.

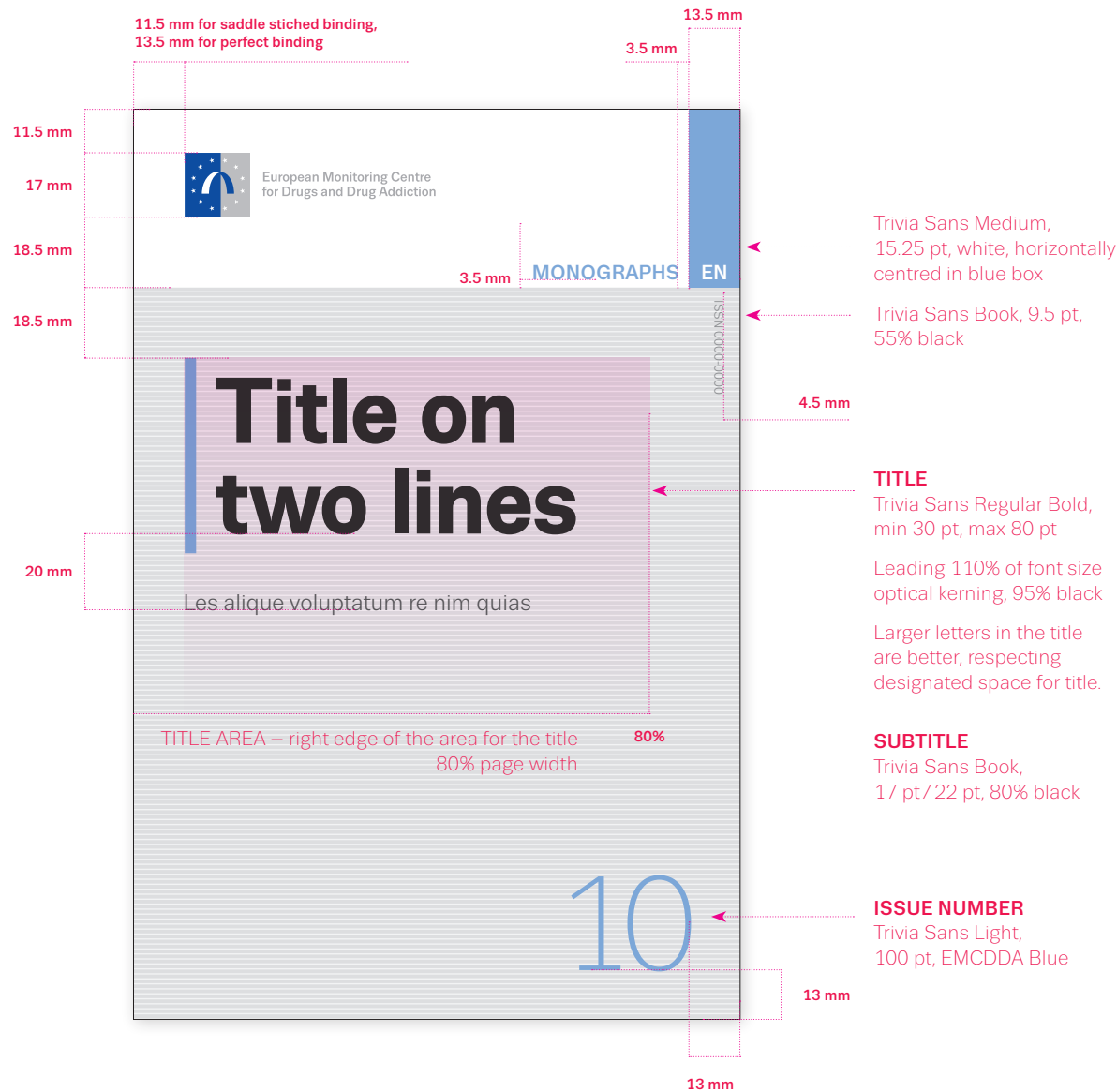


Basic colours



Backgrounds





Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of a Monographs publication, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.



Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.



Publication title shown on three lines

Les aliquo voluptatum re nim quias

Publication title construction

The typography in the title should not be distorted.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

The 'About this publication' title sits on a white line and the rest of the text flows freely.

HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

TEXT

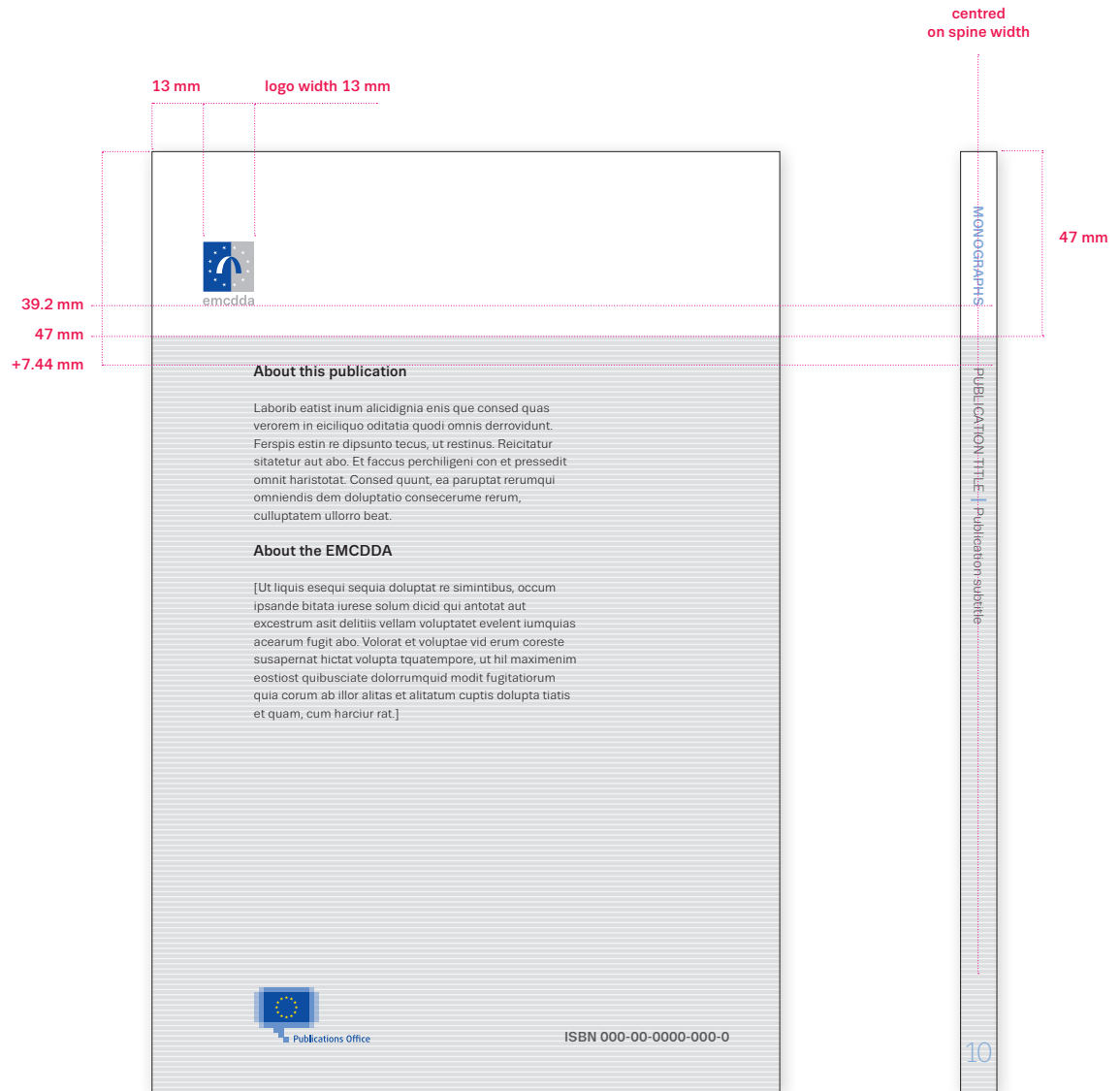
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

Back cover and spine

The exact placement of the elements on the back cover is specified here (printed publication). The multilingual logo is used here against a white background. The titles 'About this publication' and 'About the EMCDDA' are placed against the grey-lined background.

The minimum width of the spine is 4 mm. The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated by EMCDDA staff or simply omitted.

In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines if required.

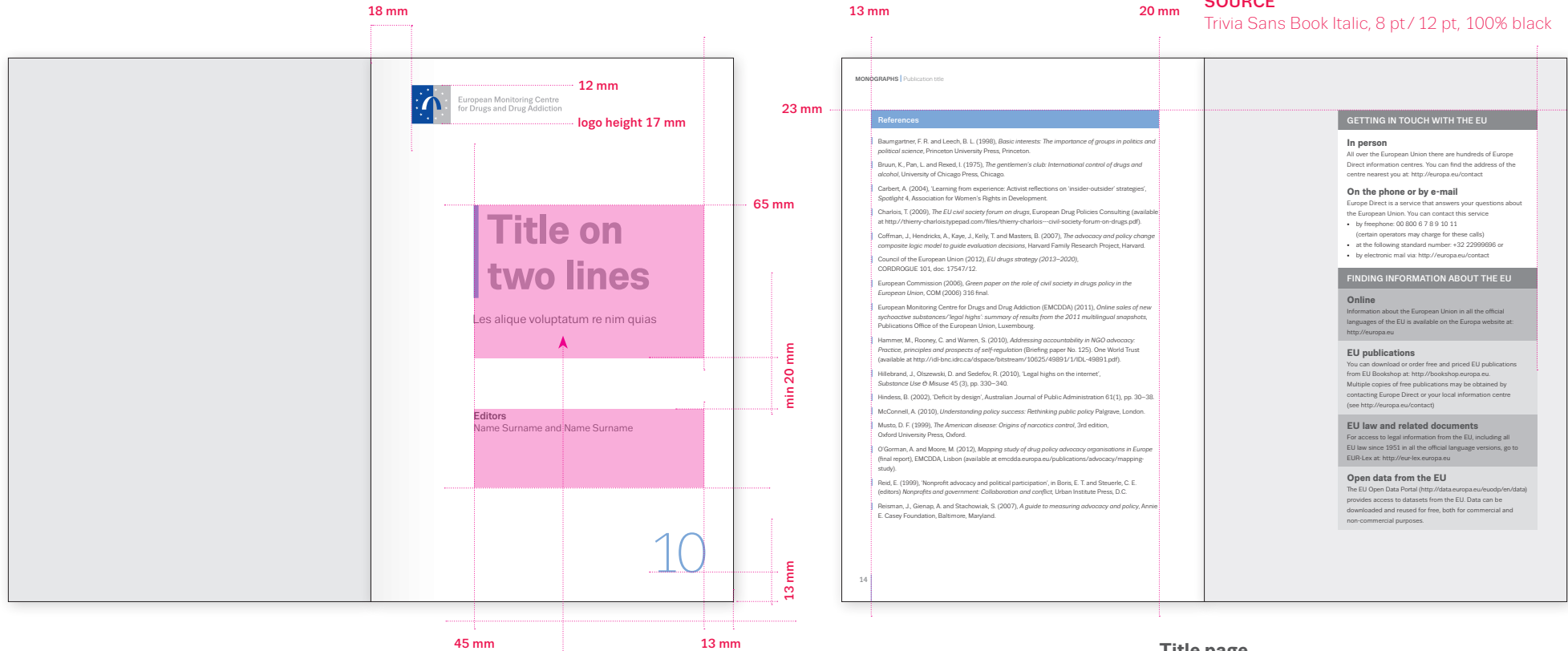


TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

SOURCE

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black



Title page

The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown. The subtitle is set at 15 pt/18 pt and 15 mm below the title.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.



TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'
Place the provided file *Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd*.

CONTENTS HEADING
 Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt,
 80% black


CHAPTER NAME
 Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt,
 80% black

PAGE NUMBER
 Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/ 13pt, 80% black

LEGAL NOTICE

Place the provided file
Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.

<p>Legal notice</p> <p><i>Printed by printer in country</i></p> <p>Neither the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) nor any person acting on behalf of the agency is responsible for the use that might be made of the following information.</p> <p>Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, year</p> <p>© European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, year Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.</p> <p>Credits for photos: source</p> <p>For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not under the EMCDDA copyright, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holders.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Print</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XX-X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PDF</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XX-X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPUB</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XX-X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HTML</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XX-X</td> </tr> </table> <p>Recommended citation: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (year), publication title, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction</p> </div> <p style="font-size: small;">Praça Europa 1, Cais do Sodré, 1249-289 Lisbon, Portugal Tel. (351) 211 21 02 00 info@emcdda.europa.eu www.emcdda.europa.eu twitter.com/emcdda facebook.com/emcdda</p>	Print	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X	PDF	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X	EPUB	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X	HTML	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X	<p>Contents</p> <p>5 Preface</p> <p>9 Introductory note and acknowledgements</p> <p>11 SUMMARY Fernam quantis none mi, offic to omnienist</p> <p>15 PART 1 Dcus aut estia dolorempor</p> <p>29 PART 2 Doloreperro od untur secuptatu</p> <p>47 PART 3 Rbiaborem aut fugit</p> <p>59 PART 4 Dictus molupta</p> <p>65 ANNEX Nestia dolorempor</p>
Print	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X														
PDF	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X														
EPUB	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X														
HTML	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XX-X														

Legal notice and contents pages

The legal notice and content pages are fixed layouts in EMCDDA publications.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

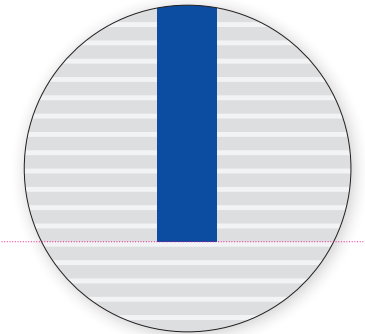
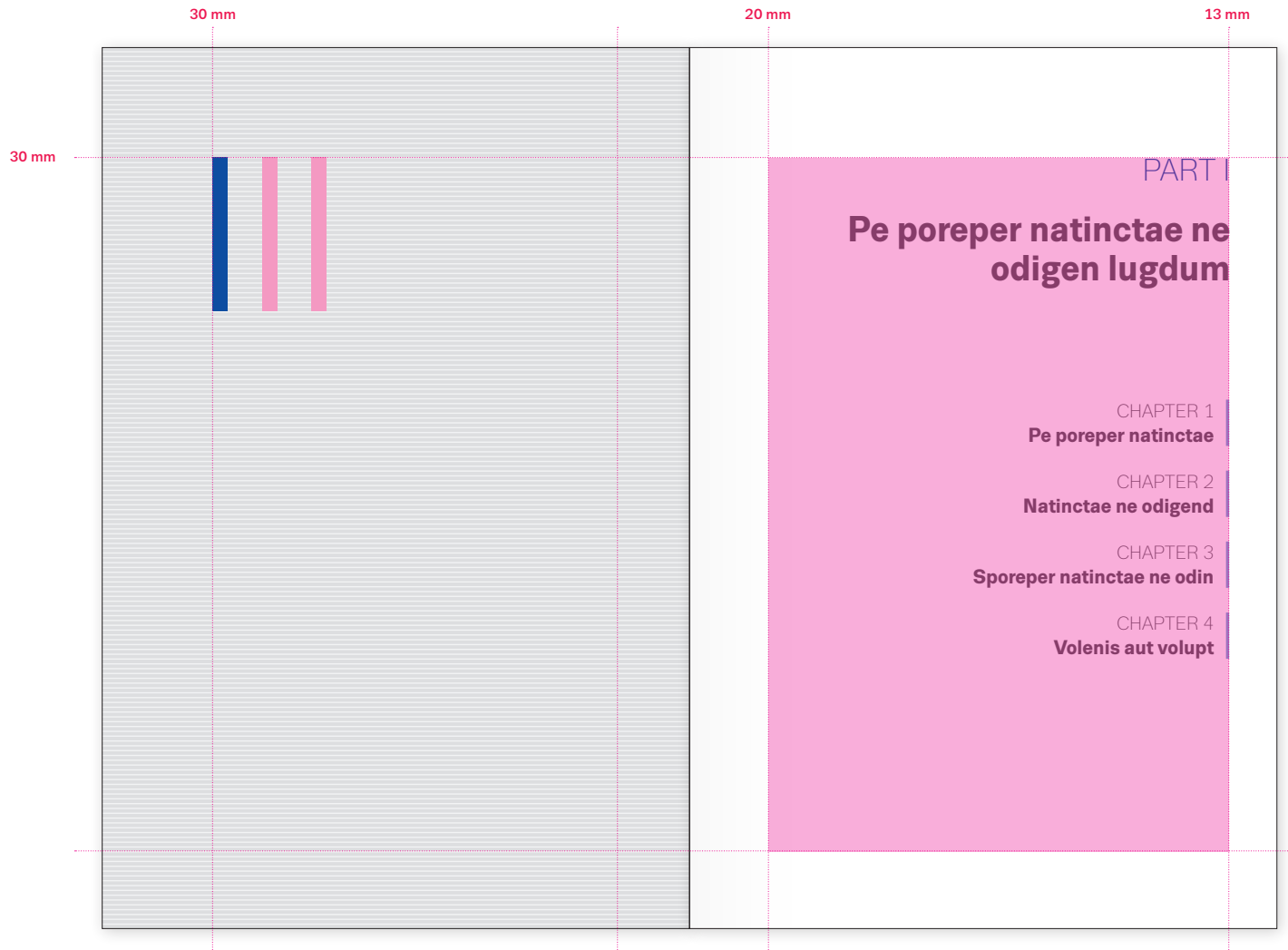
PART NUMBER
 Trivia Sans Light,
 169.6 pt, EU Blue

PART
 Trivia Sans Light,
 24 pt / 30 pt, EU Blue

CHAPTER NUMBER
 Trivia Sans Light, 14.5 pt / 19 pt,
 80% black

PART HEADING
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
 28 pt / 30 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
 15.5 pt / 19 pt, 80% black



GREY-LINED BACKGROUND
 For grey-lined background
 construction see page 005.

Part divider and part title pages

The beginning of each publication part starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout the Monographs series.

The left divider page features the grey-lined background with the part number in roman numerals in large scale (169.6 pt) placed in EU Blue, as specified here.

The right page contains the part number in EU Blue and the title in 80% black, followed by the numbers and names of the ensuing chapters. The typography is justified right with the vertical lines to the right of the chapter names in EMCDDA Blue.

GREY-LINED BACKGROUND

65.65 mm from top of the page

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 172.7 pt, EMCDDA Blue

CONTENTS HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt

CHAPTER CONTENTS

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt/ 13 pt

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 20 pt/ 27pt, 80% black

CHAPTER HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 25 pt/ 27 pt, 80% black

NAME OF AUTHOR

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 16 pt, 80% black

TEXT

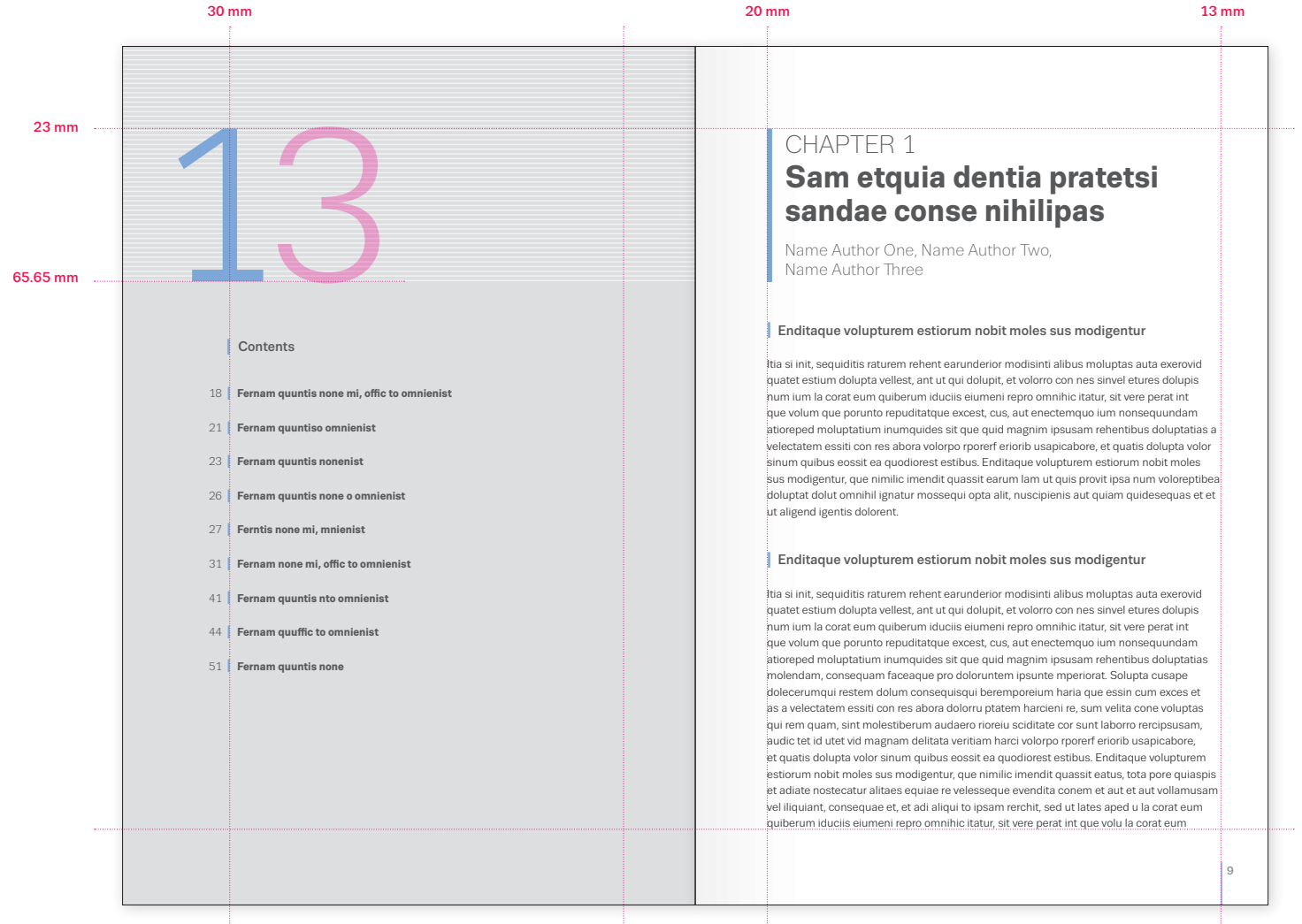
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

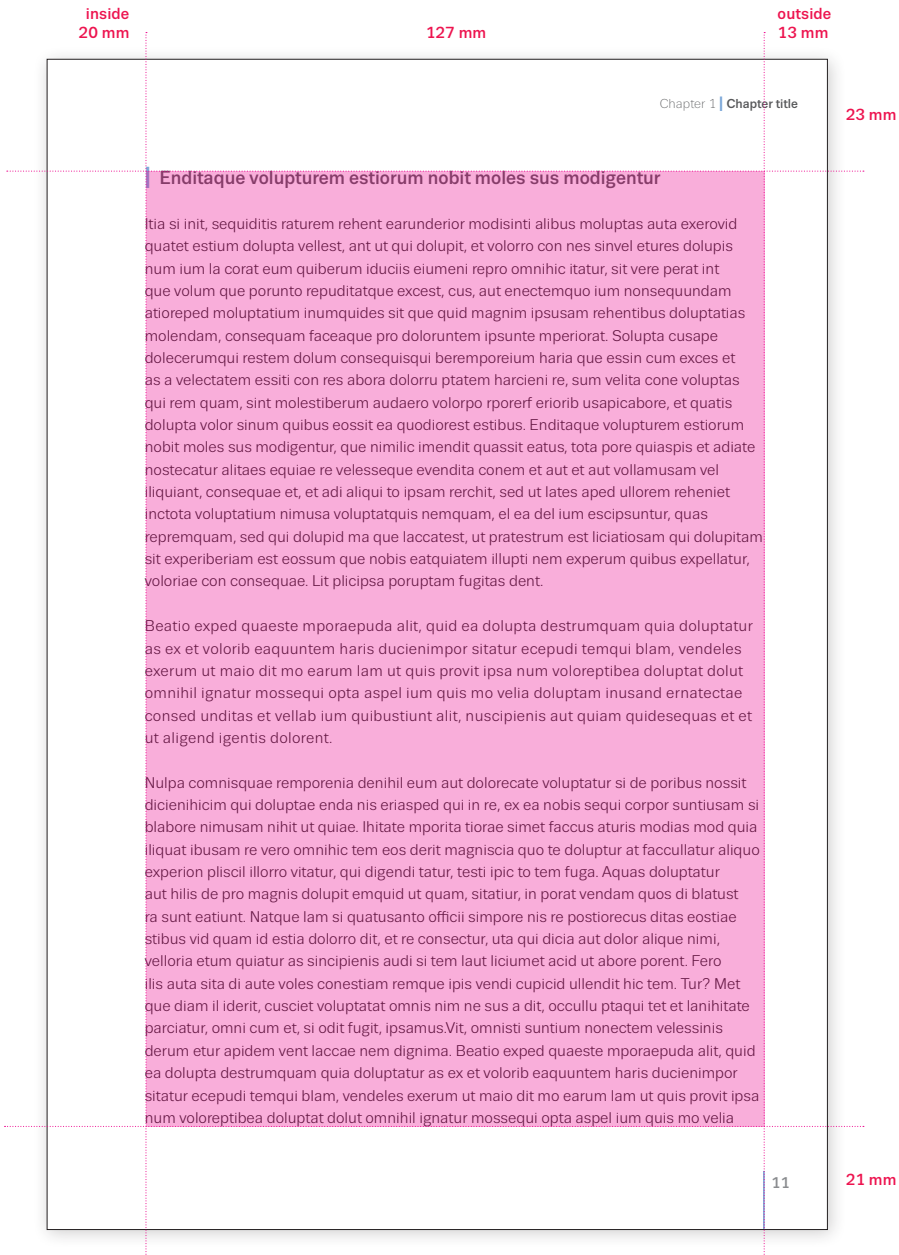
Chapter divider with contents

The beginning of each chapter starts with special pages, which are consistent throughout the Monographs series. The left divider page features the grey-lined background in the top area of the page with the chapter number placed in EMCDDA Blue as specified here (the bottom of number sits on the grey field, exactly 65.65 mm from the top). The divider page can sometimes be adapted to contain a separate table of contents relating to the chapter. In such cases, it is placed on a plain grey field. This page shows the placement of the contents, aligning the vertical lines with the centre of the chapter number.

Chapter title page

The right page contains the chapter number and title, followed by the body text in a one-column layout, justified left.





CHAPTER 1

Heading 1 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis

Name Author One, Name Author Two,
Name Author Three

| **Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore****CHAPTER NUMBER LEVEL 1**

Trivia Sans Light, 20 pt / 27 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 25 pt / 27 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER AUTHOR NAME LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt / 16 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

TEXT

9 pt / 13 pt, Trivia Sans Book, 100% black

Interior layout

Monographs have a one-column layout with the contents flowing continuously. While this layout is relatively easy to work with, layout should be planned carefully to ensure that related content is not separated by a page break.

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation, and two levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title, as shown here. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

SERIES

Trivia Sans Medium
(upper case), 7.5 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans Light, 7.5 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 7.5 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt, 160.3% vertical scale, baseline shift -1.582 pt, (colour based on the Series)

PAGINATION

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt, 55% black, baseline at 10 mm from bottom of the page, 1.5 mm from the vertical line

PAGINATION VERTICAL LINE

12 mm long from bottom of page, 1 pt thick, 100% EMCCDDA Blue

Headers and pagination

The headers and pagination in the Monographs series are those designed for printed publications. They use the EMCCDDA Blue as the accent colour.

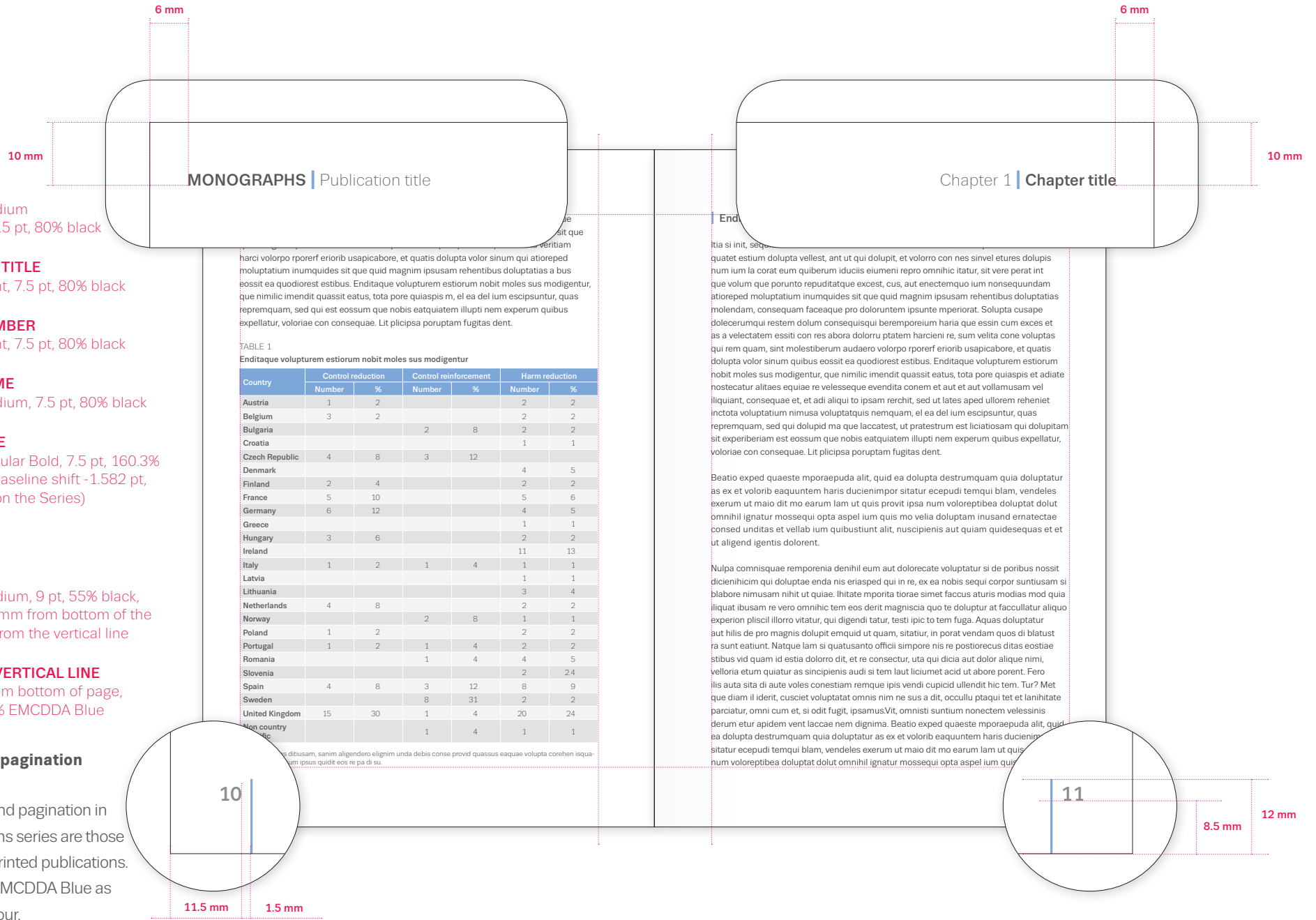
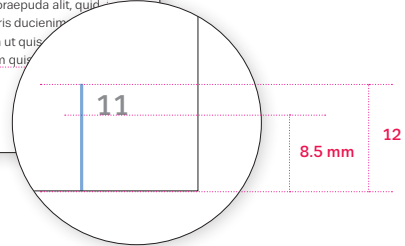
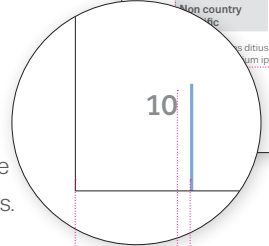


TABLE 1

Enditaeque volupturem estiorum nobit moles sus modigentur

Country	Control reduction		Control reinforcement		Harm reduction	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Austria	1	2			2	2
Belgium	3	2			2	2
Bulgaria			2	8	2	2
Croatia					1	1
Czech Republic	4	8	3	12		
Denmark					4	5
Finland	2	4			2	2
France	5	10			5	6
Germany	6	12			4	5
Greece					1	1
Hungary	3	6			2	2
Ireland					11	13
Italy	1	2	1	4	1	1
Latvia					1	1
Lithuania					3	4
Netherlands	4	8			2	2
Norway			2	8	1	1
Poland	1	2			2	2
Portugal	1	2	1	4	2	2
Romania			1	4	4	5
Slovenia					2	2.4
Spain	4	8	3	12	8	9
Sweden				8	31	2
United Kingdom	15	30	1	4	20	24
Non country			1	4	1	1



**REFERENCES**

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, white, vertically centered on box, box height 8 mm

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

SOURCE

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

References

References are set in a one-column layout, as shown here. A vertical line in the selected dominant colour of the publication marks the start of each entry. References are generally placed at the end of the publication.

For construction of the vertical line, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

SERIES | AD HOC PUBLICATIONS

Ad hoc publications may be produced in print or in online formats and may use one or two-column layouts. Designers should consult the rules presented on page 3.12 of the Corporate identity manual regarding the differences between these formats.

Ad hoc publications

Type: Series, Ad hoc publications,
Turquoise line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus
secondary colour EMCDDA Turquoise

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print and online

Layout: One- and two-column layouts

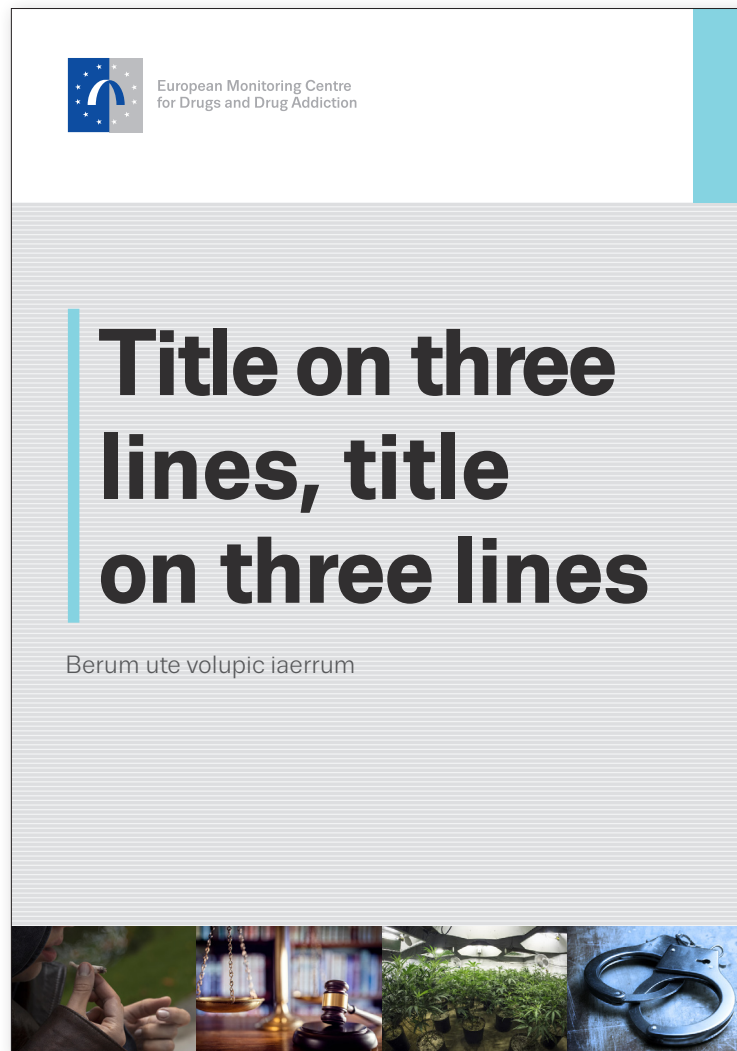
Tables: Publication colour + greys

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as
required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

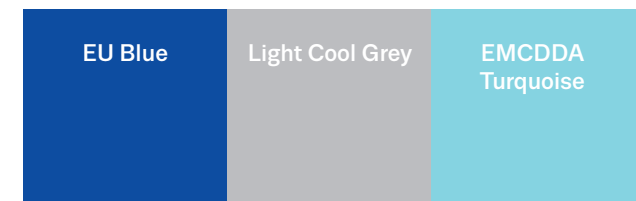
The following pages describe the layout
features, colours and typography
of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available
with all graphic elements to facilitate
close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.32.



Basic colours



Backgrounds

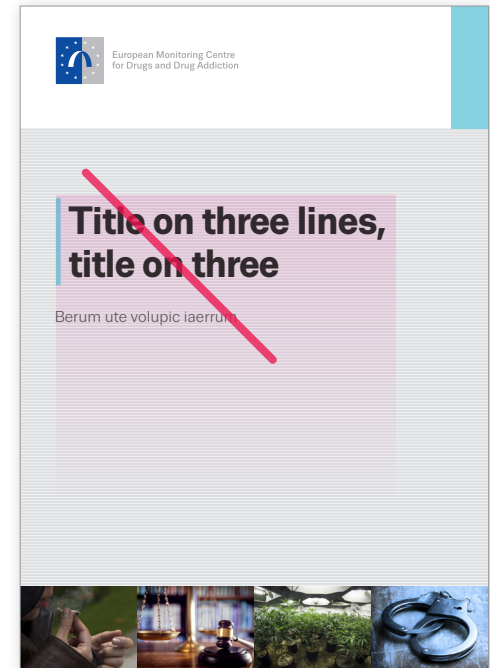




MAIN TITLE
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 Larger letters in the title
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SUBTITLE
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 20 pt / 24 pt, 80% black

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Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of Ad hoc publications, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

For guidelines on use of images, see pages 1.24 and 1.25 of the Corporate identity manual.

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

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Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The vertical line must be constructed exactly as shown here.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.



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NPS OUTPUTS | **JOINT REPORTS**

Joint Reports

Type: Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances, Red line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus secondary colour EMCDDA Red

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online

Layout: Two-column layout

Tables: EMCDDA Red

(varying percentages)

Graphics: Predominantly EMCDDA Red plus full colour palette as required

(e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.34.

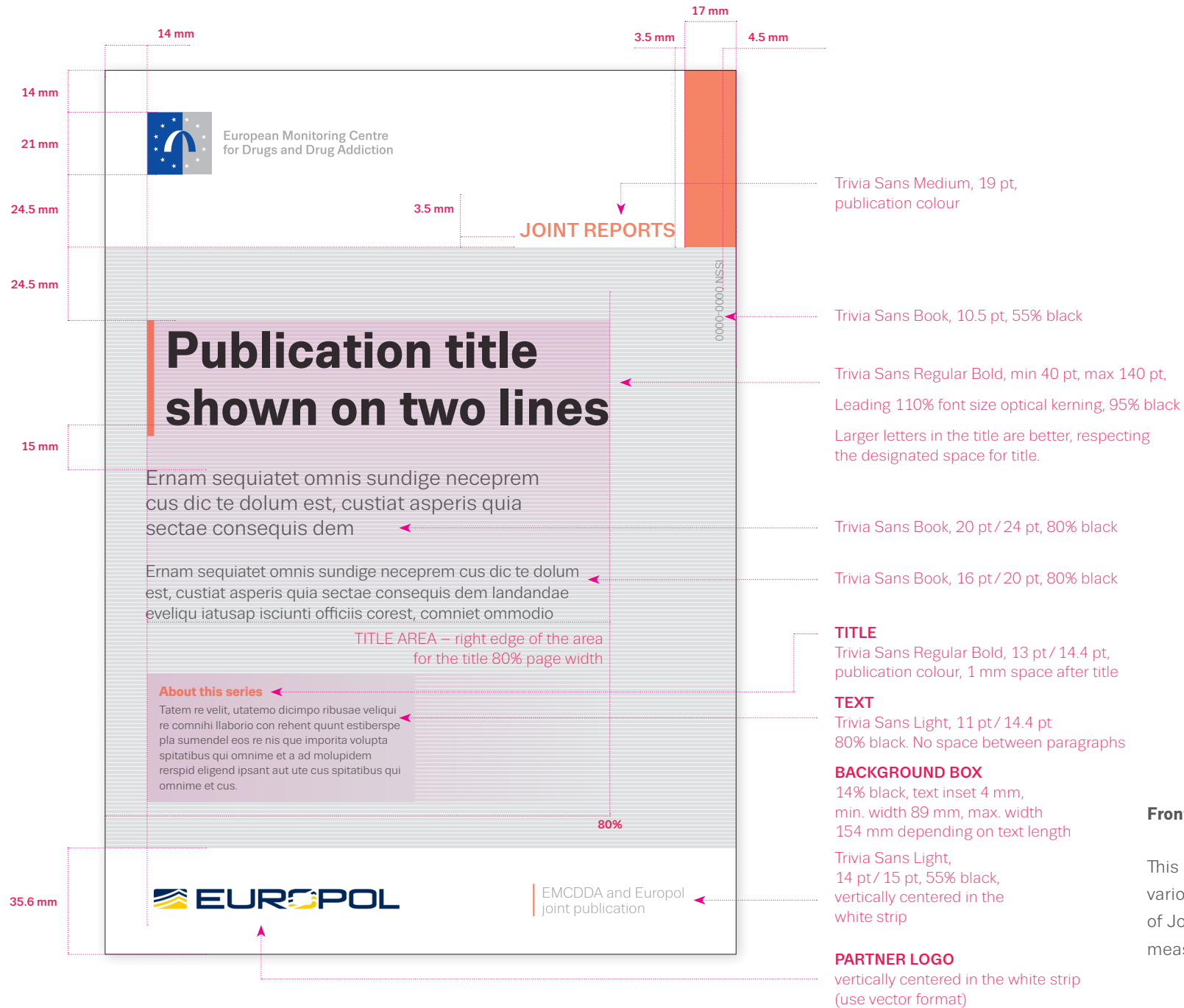


Basic colours



Basic backgrounds





Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of Joint Reports, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

FOOTNOTE

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FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

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For construction details see page 013 of this annex.

CHAPTER 1

Risk assessment report of a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

Introduction

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⁽¹⁾ According to the definition provided by the Council Decision, a 'new psychoactive substance' means a new narcotic drug or a new psychotropic drug in pure form or in a preparation, 'new narcotic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1953 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II or IV, 'new psychotropic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II, III or IV.

JOINT REPORTS | Title

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TABLE 7.2

Test results for samples analysed by the Energy Control International Drug Testing Service⁽¹⁾

Sample	n	Only main compound detected	Purity (m ± SD)	Range
Cocaine	54	48.1% (26/54)	70.3 ± 19.9 %	5–99 %
MDMA (crystal)	9	100% (9/9)	91.1 ± 8.0 %	78–99 %
MDMA (pills)	8	100% (8/8)	142.1 ± 40.2 mg	94–188 mg
Amphetamine (speed)	8	37.5% (3/8)	51.6 ± 34.6 %	10–98 %
LSD	8	100% (8/8)	129.7 ± 12.1 µg	107–140 µg
Cannabis resin	5	100% (5/5)	THC: 16.5 ± 7.5 % CBD: 3.4 ± 1.5 %	THC: 9.1–16.4 % CBD: 1.6–5.3 %
Ketamine	5	40% (2/5)	71.3 ± 38.4%	27–95 %

⁽¹⁾ Samples analysed between April and December 2014. Categories with n < 5 samples not included.

CHAPTER 3

Technical report on mephedrone

Name Surname

Summary

Mephedrone (4-methylmethcathinone) is a synthetic cathinone. It has been found in various forms, including as a powder, a tablet, or a liquid. It is a stimulant and has been found to have similar effects to amphetamine. It is a Schedule I substance under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. It is a synthetic cathinone and has been found to have similar effects to amphetamine. It is a Schedule I substance under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971. It is a synthetic cathinone and has been found to have similar effects to amphetamine. It is a Schedule I substance under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

FIGURE 17

2009 to 2014 (n = 1000)

Acknowledgements

The EMCDDA would like to thank the following for their contribution in producing this publication:

- The members of the Scientific Committee of the EMCDDA who advised on the scientific content of the publication.
- The members of the Member States that provided the data for the analysis.
- The members of the EMCDDA who provided the technical support and assistance.
- The members of the EMCDDA who provided the administrative support.
- The members of the EMCDDA who provided the financial support.

Interior layout

EMCDDA Joint Reports are online publications which use one-column and two-column layouts. As they are to be viewed on-screen or printed on a desk-top printer, the pages have matching margins (there are no double-pages). This page shows the layout specifications for this product.

CONTENTS HEADING

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PAGE NUMBER

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CHAPTER CONTENTS

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CHAPTER NAME

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AUTHORS' BOX

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AUTHORS' BOX HEADING

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AUTHORS' BOX TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

Contents and acknowledgements

Joint Reports use a one-column layout for pages such as the table of contents and acknowledgements. The text is always justified left, without hyphenation.

The one-column layout can also be used for prefaces or forewords or to accommodate large tables or complex content (shown opposite).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

26.2 mm

Contents	
3	1. Introduction
3	2. Information collection process
4	3. Information required by Article 5.2 of the Council Decision
4	3.1. Chemical and physical description, including the names under which the new psychoactive substance is known (Article 5.2(a) of the Council Decision)
6	3.2. Information on the frequency, circumstances and/or quantities in which a new psychoactive substance is encountered, and information on the means and methods of manufacture of the new psychoactive substance (Article 5.2(b) of the Council Decision)
6	3.2.1. Information provided to Europol
7	3.2.2. Information provided to the EMCDDA
9	3.3. Information on the involvement of organised crime in the manufacture or trafficking of the new psychoactive substance (Article 5.2(c) of the Council Decision)
9	3.4. A first indication of the risks associated with the new psychoactive substance, including the health and social risks, and of the characteristics of users — Article 5.2(d) of the Council Decision
9	3.4.1. Serious adverse events reported to the EMCDDA
12	3.4.2. Serious adverse events identified in open source information
12	3.4.3. Pharmacology
14	3.4.4. Toxicology
14	3.4.5. Characteristics of users
16	3.5. Information on whether or not the new substance is currently under assessment, or has been under assessment, by the UN system (Article 5.2(e) of the Council Decision)
16	3.6. The date of notification on the Reporting Form of the new psychoactive substance to the EMCDDA or to Europol (Article 5.2(f) of the Council Decision)
16	3.7. Information on whether or not the new psychoactive substance is already subject to control measures at national level in a Member State (Article 5.2(g) of the Council Decision)
17	3.8. Further information (Article 5.2(h) of the Council Decision)
17	3.8.1. The chemical precursors that are known to have been used for the manufacture of the substance

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18	3.8.2. The mode and scope of the established or expected use of the new substance
18	3.8.3. Other use of the new psychoactive substance and the extent of such use, the risks associated with this use of the new psychoactive substance, including the health and social risks
18	4. Information from the EMA (Article 5.3 of the Council Decision)
18	4.1. Marketing authorisation
18	4.2. Application for a marketing authorisation
19	4.3. Suspended marketing authorisation
18	5. Conclusion
20	References
23	Annexes

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Acknowledgements

The EMCDDA would like to thank the following for their contribution in producing this publication:

- the Early Warning System (EWS) correspondents of the Reitox national focal points (NFPs) and experts from their national EWS networks;
- the Europol national units (ENUs) and Europol Project Synergy;
- the national competent authorities responsible for human and veterinary medicinal products in the Member States, Norway and Iceland;
- the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Commission;
- the World Health Organization.

Project team: Michael Evans-Brown, Ana Gallegos, Rita Jorge, Rachel Christie, Andrew Cunningham, Anabela Almeida, Agata Rybarska, Roumen Sedefov (EMCDDA) and Daniel Dudek (Europol).

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JOINT REPORTS | Title

JOINT REPORTS | Title

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Foreword

It is with great pleasure that I present this comprehensive publication, which contains the data and findings of the risk assessment on mephedrone. The European Union has responded to concerns over the availability and use of this stimulant drug by assessing the health and social risks of the substance and, consequently, subjecting it to control measures across the EU Member States. The decision of the Council to control mephedrone was adopted in the final stage of a three-step mechanism set up by Council Decision 2005/387/JHA — on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances — designed to respond to potentially threatening new psychoactive drugs in the EU.

The Risk assessment report on mephedrone, which was submitted to the European Commission and the Council of the European Union on 26 July 2010, examines the health and social risks of the drug, and considers the potential implications for placing the drug under control in the EU. On the basis of this report — and on the initiative of the Commission — on 2 December 2010, the Council decided that mephedrone is to be subject to control measures.


I would like to acknowledge the contribution and thank the members of the EMCDDA extended Scientific Committee, the EU Member States experts, the European Commission, Europol, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the EMCDDA, who participated in the formal risk assessment meeting, which took place on 15 July 2010 at the EMCDDA in Lisbon. The resulting report is a valuable contribution at European level, which gives clear support to political decision-making. Furthermore, I would like to recognise the excellent work done in preparing the risk assessment by the networks of the EMCDDA, Europol and the EMA — the Reitox national focal points, Europol national units and the national competent authorities responsible for medicinal products — who once again played an essential role in collecting and providing national data, thus completing this truly multidisciplinary effort.

Mephedrone is the second substance after BZP to be risk-assessed and subsequently controlled under Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. Such concrete results at technical and political level confirm the effectiveness of the rapidresponse mechanism and provide the Commission with useful insight and concrete information for the ongoing assessment of the functioning of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA, as foreseen by the EU Drugs Action Plan for 2009–12.

Name Surname
Director, EMCDDA

Abbreviations

ENU	Europol national units
EWS	early warning system (EMCDDA–Europol)
FMC	fluoromethcathinone
FSS	Forensic Science Service (UK)
GC-MS	gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale
GBL	gamma-butyrolactone
GHB	gamma-hydroxybutyrate
ICD	International Classification of Diseases (WHO)
IUL	International units per litre
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
Ket	ketamine
LC-MS/MS	liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry tandem mass spectrometry
MC	methcathinone
mCPP	1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine
MDAI	5,6-methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MDPV	3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone
MeOPP	methoxyphenylpiperazine
mmHg	millimetres of mercury
mmol/L	millimetres per litre
No	normephedrone (4-methylcathinone)
NPIS	National Poisons Information Service
np-SAD	national programme on substance abuse deaths (UK)



3 / 25

4 / 25

3.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
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Interior layout – two-column

Joint Reports predominantly use a two-column layout.

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Six levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

These pages show a two-column layout. Most graphics flow with the text and are placed within a one-column space. Larger graphics are placed at the top or bottom of the page across both columns.

CHAPTER 1

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HEADING LEVEL 2

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CHAPTER 1

Risk assessment report of a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

Introduction

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⁽¹⁾ According to the definition provided by the Council Decision, a 'new psychoactive substance' means a new narcotic drug or a new psychotropic drug in pure form or in a preparation; 'new narcotic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II or IV; 'new psychotropic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II, III or IV.

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Amphetamine (speed/base)	72	30.1	14.7(1)

Source: Winstock, A., 2010.
(1) Em qui repudaerchil mollupta dundae et eic te exeria

10 / 25

Annex 2

Non-fatal and fatal intoxications associated with 25I-NBOMe

Country	Date (gender, age)	Sample type	25I-NBOMe result ⁽²⁵⁾	Results for other substances ⁽²⁶⁾	Notes
Belgium	Aug 2013	Urine	+	None reported	Lowered consciousness, insufficient breathing, mydriasis, tachycardia (100/min).
Belgium	Aug 2013	Urine	+	None reported	Lowered consciousness, insufficient breathing, mydriasis, tachycardia (100/min).
Belgium	Aug 2013	Urine	+	None reported	Headache, lessened strength in 4 extremities, mydriasis, tachycardia (90/min), hypertension (150/85). Symptoms disappeared after being under observation for a couple of hours.
Sweden	2012–13	Not reported	+	None reported	25I-NBOMe detected in five non-fatal intoxications (no further details provided).
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 29)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Severe clinical toxicity. Agitation, aggression, seizures, self-harming behaviour, tachycardia (160/min), hypertension (187/171), tachypnea, oxygen desaturation, pyrexia, rhabdomyolysis. Respiratory and metabolic acidosis, elevation of creatine kinase, impaired renal function. Anuria with a subsequent acute kidney injury. Acute respiratory distress syndrome. Discharged from intensive care unit on day 38, released from hospital on day 43.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 20)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Severe clinical toxicity. Convulsions (predominantly affecting face), high agitation, poor respiratory effort and clenched jaw. Tachycardia, hypertension, tachypnea, urinary retention, pupillary dilatation, pyrexia, elevated creatine kinase. Visual hallucinations. Released from hospital on day 5.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 20)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Palpitations, visual hallucinations. Pupillary dilatation, 3 inducible beats of ankle clonus, sinus tachycardia. Discharged on the day of admission.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 20)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Palpitations, visual and auditory hallucinations. Tachycardia, pupillary dilatation. Discharged on the day of admission.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 19)	Plasma	+	Traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Euphoria with visual and auditory hallucinations, violent and agitated behaviour. Discharged after 15 hours.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 22)	Plasma	+	Traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Nausea and visual hallucinations. Tonic-clonic seizure. Agitated and aggressive behaviour. Creatine kinase elevated. Discharged on the day of admission.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 21)	Plasma	+	Traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Initial chaotic feeling followed by agitation, hallucinations and violent behaviour. Tachycardia and pyrexia. Discharged after 15 hours.
United Kingdom	May 2013 (M, 22)	Blood (post-mortem)	+	Amphetamine, ketamine, lignocaine, 5-MeO-DIPT, DOI, 25C-NBOMe and 2C-I	Fatal intoxication. Cause of death: drowning.

⁽²⁵⁾ A '+' in this column indicates 25I-NBOMe was detected but no quantification was provided.

⁽²⁶⁾ 2C-I is 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine.

5-MeO-DIPT is 5-methoxy-di-isopropyl-tryptamine.

DOI is 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine.

25C-NBOMe is 2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine.

Wide tables

In cases when there is too much information to fit into a standard table of the prescribed layout, landscape format may be used.

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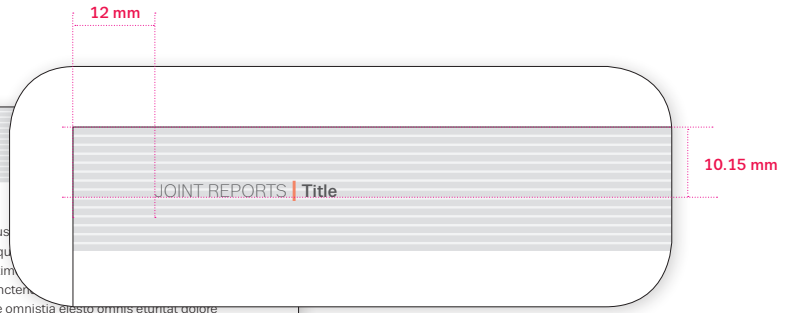
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Source: Winstock, A., 2010.
(1) Em qui repudaerchil molutpa dundae et eic re xeria



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CHAPTER 1
Risk assessment report of a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

Introduction

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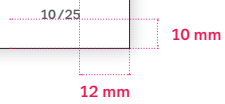
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PAGINATION
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Pagination for online publications: page numbers are always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number appearing before a slash and the total number of pages of the publication.

Headers and pagination

As online publications, Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances have special headers placed on grey-lined background strips as shown here. The pagination is always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number before the slash and the total number of pages of the publication following it.



REFERENCES

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HEADING

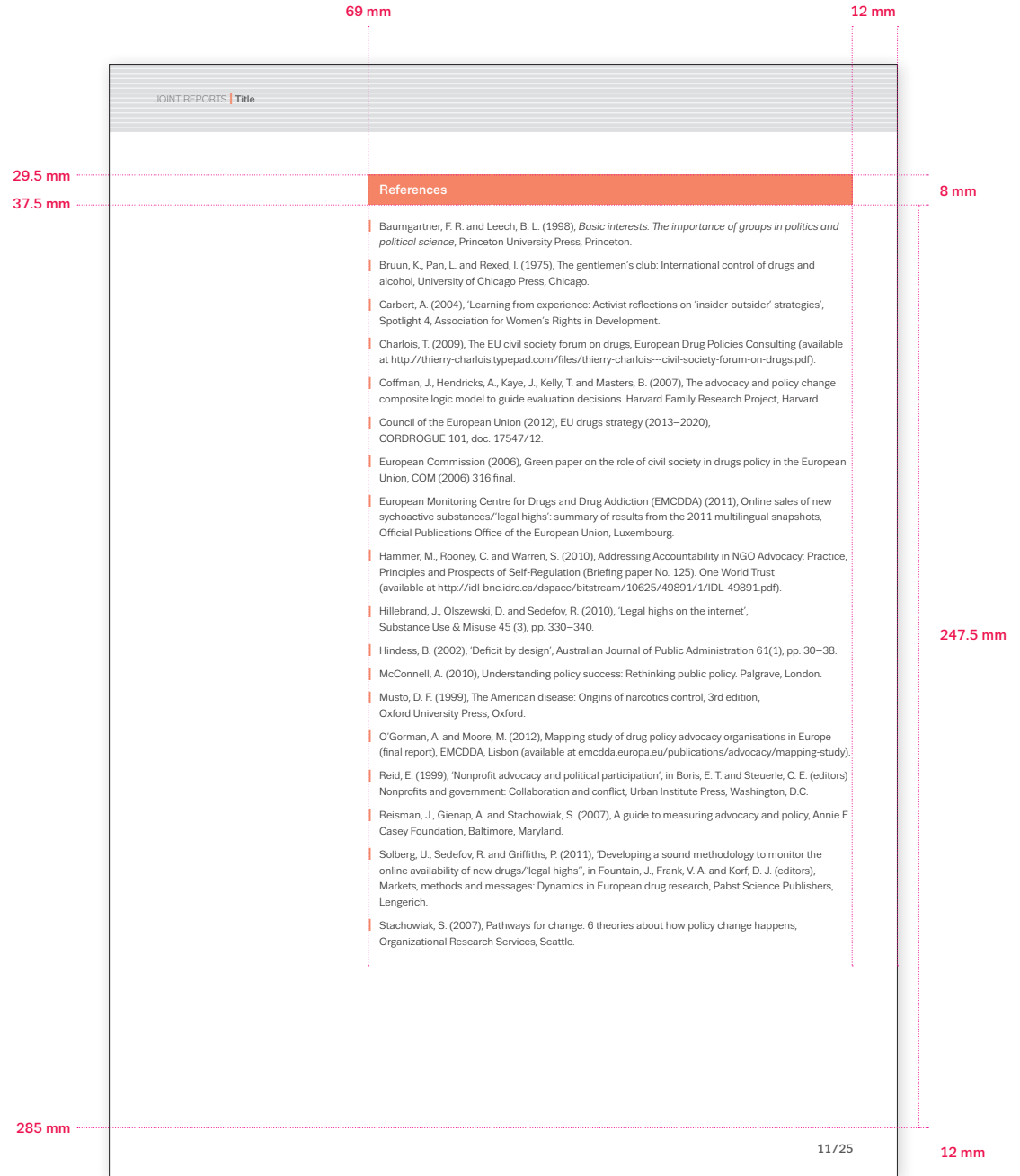
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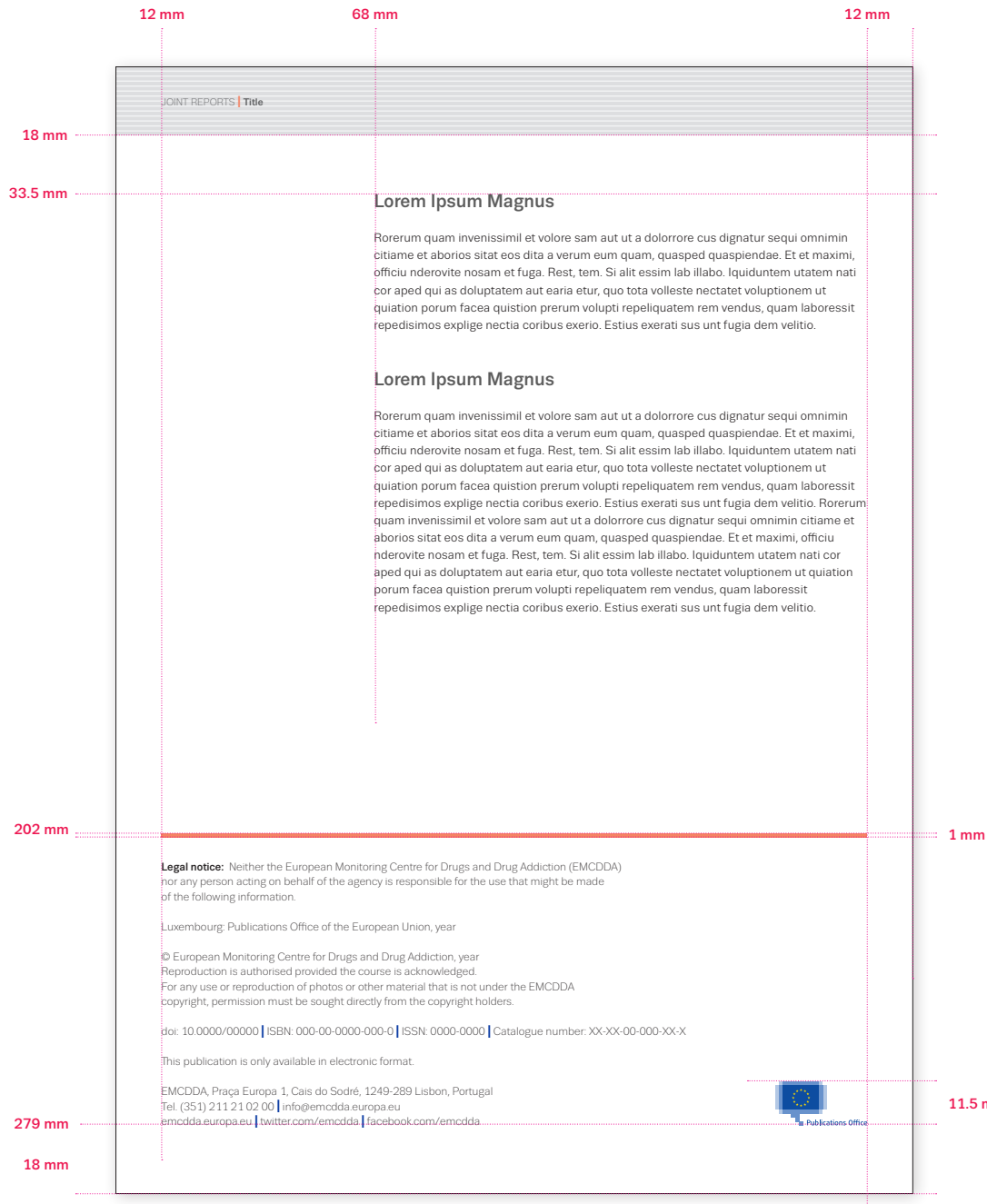
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References

Besides the standard layout options shown earlier, a special design is reserved for references. This type of layout may also be used to present lists of participants or committee members.





HEADING
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80% black

TEXT
Trivia Sans Book/ Book Italic, 9 pt/ 13 pt,
100% black

LEGAL NOTICE
Place the provided file *LegalNotice_on-line.indd*.

DIVIDER LINE
1 mm thick, 100% publication colour

Last page and legal notice

Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances share a number of common features (last page, headers and pagination). As these are online publications, there are no divider pages and no spine. The legal notice is placed on the last page and not in the front matter as in printed publications.

NPS OUTPUTS | RISK ASSESSMENTS

Risk Assessments

Type: Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances, Red line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus secondary colour EMCDDA Red

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online

Layout: One- and two-column layouts

Tables: EMCDDA Red

(varying percentages)

Graphics: Predominantly EMCDDA Red

plus full colour palette as required

(e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.35.



Basic colours



Basic backgrounds





Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of Risk Assessments, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

FOOTNOTE

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FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25, 80% black

For construction details see page 013 of this annex.

CHAPTER 1

Risk assessment report of a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

Introduction

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At the core of this definition lies the notion of representation, which by individuals and peer groups speaking out folessus, que si odit entur aut aut ommodis inctoratia es dolor sequeae es rare poris vellecabo. Cia quia isque eaque pella qui dicitis properere estis eatatio. Min rectur maoria velis am voluaptaque esto am nonest est, quam facerisic unt mo consequi blam hictent etur si remam audae mos non parumquiatem quatiam voluaptatqui qui cum fugias estbea quia quibus vel idustorero mi, omni ut facpis di doloaptint moditate dunt(*).

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(*) According to the definition provided by the Council Decision, a 'new psychoactive substance' means a new narcotic drug or a new psychotropic drug in pure form or in a preparation, 'new narcotic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1953 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II or IV, 'new psychotropic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II, III or IV.

7/25

RISK ASSESSMENTS | Mephedrone

Chapter 3

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TABLE 12
Mxmag Internet survey, 2010

	Ever used (percentage)	Used last year (percentage)	Used in last month
Cannabis (any)	93	70	54.4
Ecstasy (any)	91	80	53.1
Cocaine (powder)	86.7	83.1	47.4
Mephedrone	41.7	37.3	33.6
Amphetamine (speed/base)	72	30.1	14.7(*)

Source: Winstock, A., 2010
(*) Em qui repudarehchl moloapta dundae et ecic te oentia

10/25

Council Decision

Council Decision 2010/718/EC of 2 December 2010 on submitting 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone) to control measures

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Council Decision 2005/392/JHA of 12 June 2005 on the submission of mephedrone to control measures, and in particular Article 2(1) thereof,

Having regard to the initiative of the European Commission,

Whereas:

- (1) A Risk Assessment Report on 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone) was drawn up in accordance with Article 20(2) of Directive 2002/71/EC on the legal status of the European Scientific Committee of the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom, and the subsequently amended by the Commission of 2 August 2008.
- (2) Mephedrone is a synthetic cathinone which is highly produced and distributed mainly in Asia, while being highly addictive in nature. Mephedrone is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is commonly available on the internet. New tests suggest that it has a high potential for abuse, dependence and other negative psychological effects. It is also a potent stimulant. It is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is also a potent stimulant. It is also a potent stimulant.
- (3) Mephedrone is a synthetic cathinone which is highly produced and distributed mainly in Asia, while being highly addictive in nature. Mephedrone is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is commonly available on the internet. New tests suggest that it has a high potential for abuse, dependence and other negative psychological effects. It is also a potent stimulant. It is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is also a potent stimulant.
- (4) Mephedrone is a synthetic cathinone which is highly produced and distributed mainly in Asia, while being highly addictive in nature. Mephedrone is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is commonly available on the internet. New tests suggest that it has a high potential for abuse, dependence and other negative psychological effects. It is also a potent stimulant. It is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is also a potent stimulant.
- (5) Mephedrone is a synthetic cathinone which is highly produced and distributed mainly in Asia, while being highly addictive in nature. Mephedrone is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is commonly available on the internet. New tests suggest that it has a high potential for abuse, dependence and other negative psychological effects. It is also a potent stimulant. It is highly addictive and is also a potent stimulant. It is also a potent stimulant.

Has adopted this decision:

Article 1
Mephedrone shall be added to the list of substances to which the provisions of the Convention apply, subject to the conditions set out in Article 2(1) of the Convention.

Article 2
This Decision shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

Done at Brussels, 2 December 2010

President
President
President

Interior layout

EMCDDA Risk Assessments are online publications which use one-column and two-column layouts. As they are to be viewed on-screen or printed on a desk-top printer, the pages have matching margins (there are no double pages). This page shows the layout specifications for this product.

Contents and acknowledgements

Risk Assessments use a one-column layout for pages such as the table of contents and acknowledgements. The text is always justified left, without hyphenation.

The one-column layout can also be used to accommodate large tables or when the content is complex.

Interior layout – one-column

The one-column layout can also be used for prefaces or forewords or to accommodate large tables or complex content (shown opposite).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

CONTENTS HEADING

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PAGE NUMBER

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CHAPTER CONTENTS

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CHAPTER NAME

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AUTHORS' BOX

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AUTHORS' BOX HEADING

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AUTHORS' BOX TEXT

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26.1 mm

Contents	
3	Foreword
4	EMCDDA actions on monitoring and responding to new drugs
5	EMCDDA–Europol Joint Report on MDMA-CHMICA — a summary
6	Risk Assessment Report on a new psychoactive substance: MDMA-CHMICA
19	Annex 1: Technical report on MDMA-CHMICA
47	Council Decision on subjecting MDMA-CHMICA to control measures
50	Participants of the risk assessment meeting

Acknowledgements	
The EMCDDA would like to thank the following for their contribution in producing this publication:	
the members of the extended Scientific Committee of the EMCDDA; the advisers to the Scientific Committee and the invited external experts who took part in the risk assessment meeting;	
the Early Warning System (EWS) correspondents of the Reitox national focal points (NFPs) and experts from their national EWS networks;	
the services within each Member State that collected the raw data for the risk assessment; Europol, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the European Commission;	
Dr Bjoern Moosmann and Prof. Dr Volker Auwärter for preparing the technical review on the pharmacotoxicological, sociological and criminological evidence and public health risks of MDMA-CHMICA; and	
Dr Simon Elliott for contributing to the analysis of the deaths reported to the EMCDDA.	

<p>EMCDDA project leaders: Michael Evans-Brown, Ana Gallegos, Anabela Almeida, Rachel Christie, Rita Jorge and Roumen Sedefov.</p>

18 mm	RISK ASSESSMENTS Mephedrone		RISK ASSESSMENTS Mephedrone		Abbreviations																																																
251 mm	<p>Foreword</p> <p>It is with great pleasure that I present this comprehensive publication, which contains the data and findings of the risk assessment on mephedrone. The European Union has responded to concerns over the availability and use of this stimulant drug by assessing the health and social risks of the substance and, consequently, subjecting it to control measures across the EU Member States. The decision of the Council to control mephedrone was adopted in the final stage of a three-step mechanism set up by Council Decision 2005/387/JHA — on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances — designed to respond to potentially threatening new psychoactive drugs in the EU.</p> <p>The Risk assessment report on mephedrone, which was submitted to the European Commission and the Council of the European Union on 26 July 2010, examines the health and social risks of the drug, and considers the potential implications for placing the drug under control in the EU. On the basis of this report — and on the initiative of the Commission — on 2 December 2010, the Council decided that mephedrone is to be subject to control measures.</p> <p>I would like to acknowledge the contribution and thank the members of the EMCDDA extended Scientific Committee, the EU Member States experts, the European Commission, Europol, the European Medicines Agency (EMA) and the EMCDDA, who participated in the formal risk assessment meeting, which took place on 15 July 2010 at the EMCDDA in Lisbon. The resulting report is a valuable contribution at European level, which gives clear support to political decision-making. Furthermore, I would like to recognise the excellent work done in preparing the risk assessment by the networks of the EMCDDA, Europol and the EMA — the Reitox national focal points, Europol national units and the national competent authorities responsible for medicinal products — who once again played an essential role in collecting and providing national data, thus completing this truly multidisciplinary effort.</p> <p>Mephedrone is the second substance after BZP to be risk-assessed and subsequently controlled under Council Decision 2005/387/JHA. Such concrete results at technical and political level confirm the effectiveness of the rapidresponse mechanism and provide the Commission with useful insight and concrete information for the ongoing assessment of the functioning of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA, as foreseen by the EU Drugs Action Plan for 2009–12.</p> <p>Name Surname Director, EMCDDA</p>			Abbreviations																																																	
16 mm				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td>ENU</td><td>Europol national units</td></tr> <tr><td>EWS</td><td>early warning system (EMCDDA–Europol)</td></tr> <tr><td>FMC</td><td>fluoromethcathinone</td></tr> <tr><td>FSS</td><td>Forensic Science Service (UK)</td></tr> <tr><td>GC-MS</td><td>gas chromatography-mass spectrometry</td></tr> <tr><td>GCS</td><td>Glasgow Coma Scale</td></tr> <tr><td>GBL</td><td>gamma-butyrolactone</td></tr> <tr><td>GHB</td><td>gamma-hydroxybutyrate</td></tr> <tr><td>ICD</td><td>International Classification of Diseases (WHO)</td></tr> <tr><td>IUL</td><td>International units per litre</td></tr> <tr><td>IUPAC</td><td>International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry</td></tr> <tr><td>Ket</td><td>ketamine</td></tr> <tr><td>LC-MS/MS</td><td>liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry tandem mass spectrometry</td></tr> <tr><td>MC</td><td>methcathinone</td></tr> <tr><td>mCPP</td><td>1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine</td></tr> <tr><td>MDAI</td><td>5,6-methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane</td></tr> <tr><td>MDMA</td><td>3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine</td></tr> <tr><td>MDPV</td><td>3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone</td></tr> <tr><td>MeOPP</td><td>methoxyphenylpiperazine</td></tr> <tr><td>mmHg</td><td>millimetres of mercury</td></tr> <tr><td>mmol/L</td><td>millimetres per litre</td></tr> <tr><td>No</td><td>normephedrone (4-methylcathinone)</td></tr> <tr><td>NPIS</td><td>National Poisons Information Service</td></tr> <tr><td>np-SAD</td><td>national programme on substance abuse deaths (UK)</td></tr> </table>	ENU	Europol national units	EWS	early warning system (EMCDDA–Europol)	FMC	fluoromethcathinone	FSS	Forensic Science Service (UK)	GC-MS	gas chromatography-mass spectrometry	GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale	GBL	gamma-butyrolactone	GHB	gamma-hydroxybutyrate	ICD	International Classification of Diseases (WHO)	IUL	International units per litre	IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry	Ket	ketamine	LC-MS/MS	liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry tandem mass spectrometry	MC	methcathinone	mCPP	1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine	MDAI	5,6-methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane	MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine	MDPV	3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone	MeOPP	methoxyphenylpiperazine	mmHg	millimetres of mercury	mmol/L	millimetres per litre	No	normephedrone (4-methylcathinone)	NPIS	National Poisons Information Service	np-SAD	national programme on substance abuse deaths (UK)	
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- 3.1.1 Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

Interior layout – two-column

Risk Assessments predominantly use a two-column layout.

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Six levels of heading are possible, including the main chapter title. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

These pages show a two-column layout.

Most graphics flow with the text and are placed within a one-column space. Larger graphics are placed at the top or bottom of the page across both columns.

CHAPTER 1

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Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

3.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri

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CHAPTER NUMBER LEVEL 1

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CHAPTER NAME / HEADING LEVEL 1

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HEADING LEVEL 2

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HEADING LEVEL 3

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HEADING LEVEL 4

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HEADING LEVEL 5

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HEADING LEVEL 6

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TEXT

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FOOTNOTE

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CHAPTER 1

Risk assessment report of a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

Introduction

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At the core of this definition lies the notion of representation, which by individuals and peer groups speaking out foOlessus, que si odit entur aut aut ommodis inctoratia es dolor sequeae es rerae poris vellecabo. Cia quia isque eaque pella qui diciis prorepere estis eatatio. Min rectur maioriam velis am voluptaque esto am nonest est, quam facercis unt mo consequi blam hicient etur si renam audae mos non parumquiatem quatiom voluptatqui qui cum fugias estibea quia quibus vel idustiorro mi, omni ut facipis di dolupitint moditate dunt⁽¹⁾.

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⁽¹⁾ According to the definition provided by the Council Decision, a 'new psychoactive substance' means a new narcotic drug or a new psychotropic drug in pure form or in a preparation; 'new narcotic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1961 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II or IV; 'new psychotropic drug' means a substance in pure form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II, III or IV.

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RISK ASSESSMENTS | Mephedrone Chapter 1

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RISK ASSESSMENTS | Mephedrone Chapter 3

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TABLE 7.2
Test results for samples analysed by the Energy Control International Drug Testing Service (*)

Sample	n	Only main compound detected	Purity (m ± SD)	Range
Cocaine	54	48.1% (26/54)	70.3 ± 19.9%	5–99%
MDMA (crystal)	9	100% (9/9)	91.1 ± 8.0%	78–99%
MDMA (pills)	8	100% (8/8)	142.1 ± 40.2 mg	94–188 mg
Amphetamine (speed)	8	37.5% (3/8)	51.6 ± 34.6%	10–98%
LSD	8	100% (8/8)	129.7 ± 12.1 µg	107–140 µg
Cannabis resin	5	100% (5/5)	THC: 16.5 ± 7.5% CBD: 3.4 ± 1.5%	THC: 9.1–16.4% CBD: 1.6–5.3%
Ketamine	5	40% (2/5)	71.3 ± 38.4%	27–95%

(*) Samples analysed between April and December 2014. Categories with n < 5 samples not included.

15/25

Annex 2
Non-fatal and fatal intoxications associated with 25I-NBOMe

Country	Date (gender, age)	Sample type	25I-NBOMe result ⁽²⁵⁾	Results for other substances ⁽²⁶⁾	Notes
Belgium	Aug 2013	Urine	+	None reported	Lowered consciousness, insufficient breathing, mydriasis, tachycardia (100/min).
Belgium	Aug 2013	Urine	+	None reported	Lowered consciousness, insufficient breathing, mydriasis, tachycardia (100/min).
Belgium	Aug 2013	Urine	+	None reported	Headache, lessened strength in 4 extremities, mydriasis, tachycardia (90/min), hypertension (150/85). Symptoms disappeared after being under observation for a couple of hours.
Sweden	2012–13	Not reported	+	None reported	25I-NBOMe detected in five non-fatal intoxications (no further details provided).
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 29)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Severe clinical toxicity. Agitation, aggression, seizures, self-harming behaviour, tachycardia (160/min), hypertension (187/171), tachypnea, oxygen desaturation, pyrexia, rhabdomyolysis. Respiratory and metabolic acidosis, elevation of creatine kinase, impaired renal function. Anuria with a subsequent acute kidney injury. Acute respiratory distress syndrome. Discharged from intensive care unit on day 38, released from hospital on day 43.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 20)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Severe clinical toxicity. Convulsions (predominantly affecting face), high agitation, poor respiratory effort and clenched jaw. Tachycardia, hypertension, tachypnea, urinary retention, pupillary dilatation, pyrexia, elevated creatine kinase. Visual hallucinations. Released from hospital on day 5.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 20)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Palpitations, visual hallucinations. Pupillary dilatation, 3 inducible beats of ankle clonus, sinus tachycardia. Discharged on the day of admission.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 20)	Urine and plasma	+	2C-I, traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Palpitations, visual and auditory hallucinations. Tachycardia, pupillary dilatation. Discharged on the day of admission.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 19)	Plasma	+	Traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Euphoria with visual and auditory hallucinations, violent and agitated behaviour. Discharged after 15 hours.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 22)	Plasma	+	Traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Nausea and visual hallucinations. Tonic-clonic seizure. Agitated and aggressive behaviour. Creatine kinase elevated. Discharged on the day of admission.
United Kingdom	Jan 2013 (M, 21)	Plasma	+	Traces of amphetamine and methamphetamine	Initial chaotic feeling followed by agitation, hallucinations and violent behaviour. Tachycardia and pyrexia. Discharged after 15 hours.
United Kingdom	May 2013 (M, 22)	Blood (post-mortem)	+	Amphetamine, ketamine, lignocaine, 5-MeO-DIPT, DOI, 25C-NBOMe and 2C-I	Fatal intoxication. Cause of death: drowning.

⁽²⁵⁾ A '+' in this column indicates 25I-NBOMe was detected but no quantification was provided.

⁽²⁶⁾ 2C-I is 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine.

5-MeO-DIPT is 5-methoxy-di-isopropyl-tryptamine.

DOI is 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine.

25C-NBOMe is 2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine.

Wide tables

In cases when there is too much information to fit into a standard table of the prescribed layout, landscape format may be used.

RISK ASSESSMENTS | Mephedrone

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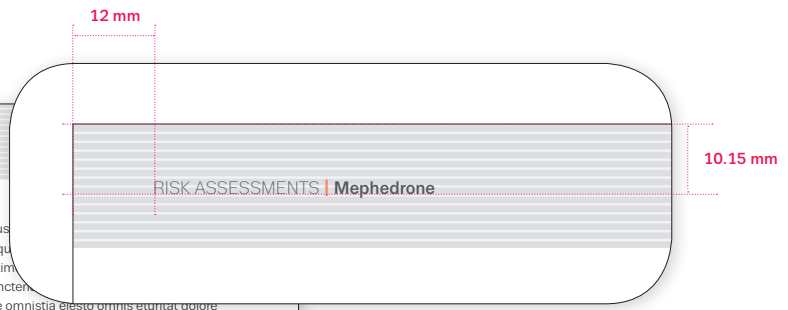
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TABLE 12
Mixmag Internet survey, 2010

	Ever used (percentage)	Used last year (percentage)	Used in last month
Cannabis (any)	93	70	54.4
Ecstasy (any)	91	80	53.1
Cocaine (powder)	86.7	83.1	47.4
Mephedrone	41.7	37.3	33.6
Amphetamine (speed/base)	72	30.1	14.7 ⁽¹⁾

Source: Winstock, A., 2010.
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Headers at the start of sections (chapters) used the lined background in EMCCDA Red.

CHAPTER 1
Risk assessment report of a new psychoactive substance: 4-methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

Introduction
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Footnote:
(1) According to the definition provided by the Council Decision, a new psychoactive substance means a new narcotic drug or a new psychotropic drug in case where no preparation; new narcotic drug means a substance in any form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1953 United Nations Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, and that may cause a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II or IV; new psychotropic drug means a substance in any form or in a preparation that has not been scheduled under the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances, and that may pose a threat to public health comparable to the substances listed in Schedule I, II or IV.

7/25

SERIES
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PUBLICATION TITLE
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CHAPTER NUMBER
Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE
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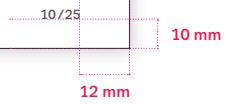
For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION
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Pagination for online publications: page numbers are always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number appearing before a slash and the total number of pages of the publication.

Headers and pagination

As online publications, Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances have special headers placed on grey-lined background strips as shown here. The pagination is always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number before the slash and the total number of pages of the publication following it.



REFERENCES

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The same design set for References can also be used for Participants.

HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Medium / Light, 8 pt/ 12 pt, 100% black, space after 2 mm

References

Besides the standard layout options shown earlier, a special design is reserved for references. This type of layout may also be used to present lists of participants or committee members.

RISK ASSESSMENTS | Mephedrone

References

References

Baumgartner, F. R. and Leech, B. L. (1998), *Basic interests: The importance of groups in politics and political science*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

Bruun, K., Pan, L. and Rexed, I. (1975), *The gentlemen's club: International control of drugs and alcohol*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Carbert, A. (2004), 'Learning from experience: Activist reflections on 'insider-outsider' strategies', Spotlight 4, Association for Women's Rights in Development.

Charlois, T. (2009), *The EU civil society forum on drugs*, European Drug Policies Consulting (available at <http://thierry-charlois.typepad.com/files/thierry-charlois---civil-society-forum-on-drugs.pdf>).

Coffman, J., Hendricks, A., Kaye, J., Kelly, T. and Masters, B. (2007), *The advocacy and policy change composite logic model to guide evaluation decisions*. Harvard Family Research Project, Harvard.

Council of the European Union (2012), *EU drugs strategy (2013–2020)*, CORDROGUE 101, doc. 17547/12.

European Commission (2006), *Green paper on the role of civil society in drugs policy in the European Union*, COM (2006) 316 final.

European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) (2011), *Online sales of new psychoactive substances/'legal highs': summary of results from the 2011 multilingual snapshots*, Official Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.

Hammer, M., Rooney, C. and Warren, S. (2010), *Addressing Accountability in NGO Advocacy: Practice, Principles and Prospects of Self-Regulation* (Briefing paper No. 125). One World Trust (available at <http://hdl-bnc.idrc.ca/dspace/btstream/10625/49891/1/IDL-49891.pdf>).

Hillebrand, J., Olszewski, D. and Sedefov, R. (2010), 'Legal highs on the internet', *Substance Use & Misuse* 45 (3), pp. 330–340.

Hindess, B. (2002), 'Deficit by design', *Australian Journal of Public Administration* 61(1), pp. 30–38.

McConnell, A. (2010), *Understanding policy success: Rethinking public policy*, Palgrave, London.

Musto, D. F. (1999), *The American disease: Origins of narcotics control*, 3rd edition, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

O'Gorman, A. and Moore, M. (2012), *Mapping study of drug policy advocacy organisations in Europe* (final report), EMCDDA, Lisbon (available at emcdda.europa.eu/publications/advocacy/mapping-study).

Reid, E. (1999), 'Nonprofit advocacy and political participation', in Boris, E. T. and Steuerle, C. E. (editors) *Nonprofits and government: Collaboration and conflict*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, D.C.

Reisman, J., Giemap, A. and Stachowiak, S. (2007), *A guide to measuring advocacy and policy*, Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, Maryland.

Solberg, U., Sedefov, R. and Griffiths, P. (2011), 'Developing a sound methodology to monitor the online availability of new drugs/'legal highs'', in Fountain, J., Frank, V. A. and Korf, D. J. (editors), *Markets, methods and messages: Dynamics in European drug research*, Pabst Science Publishers, Lengerich.

Stachowiak, S. (2007), *Pathways for change: 6 theories about how policy change happens*, Organizational Research Services, Seattle.

11/25



Last page and legal notice

Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances share a number of common features (last page, headers and pagination). As these are online publications, there are no divider pages and no spine. The legal notice is placed on the last page and not in the front matter as in printed publications.

NPS OUTPUTS | IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS

Implementation Reports

Type: Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances, Red line

Colours: EMCDDA primary colours plus secondary colour EMCDDA Red

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Online

Layout: One-column layout

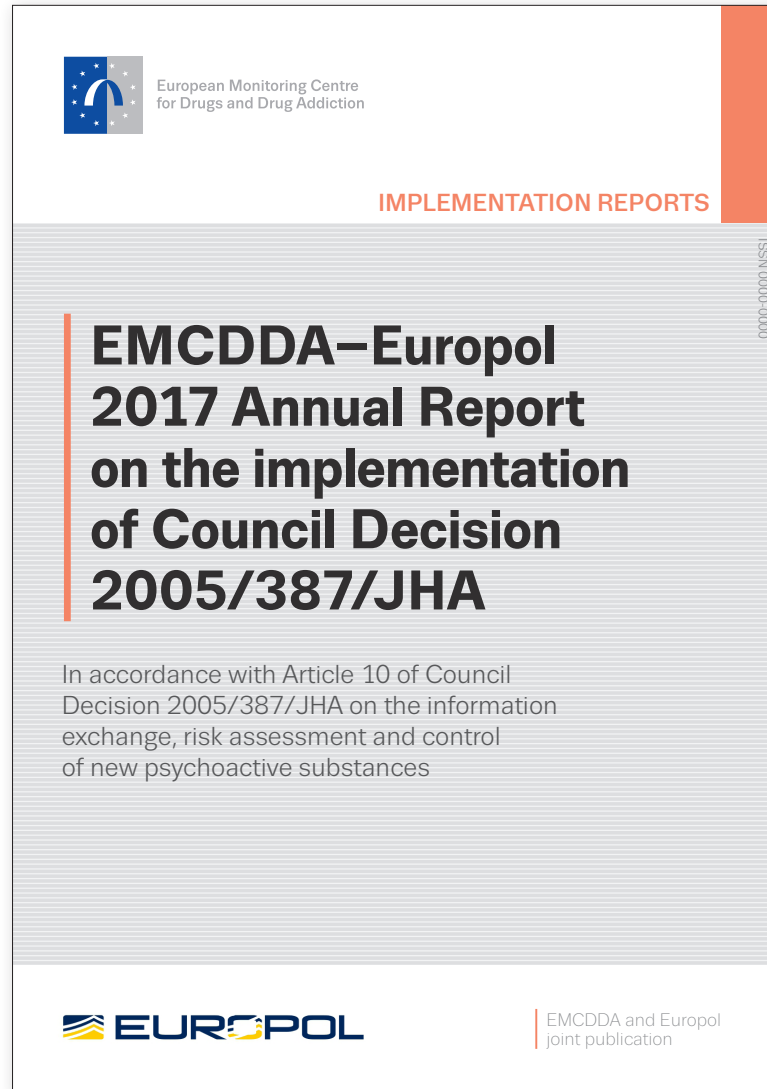
Tables: EMCDDA Red (varying percentages)

Graphics: Predominantly EMCDDA Red plus full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.36.



Basic colours



Basic backgrounds





Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of Implementation Reports, along with detailed measurements and font specifications.

E
m

x

EMCDDA–Europol 2017 Annual Report on the implementation of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA

x

20 mm

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY:

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95% black

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and is always on five lines in this case.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

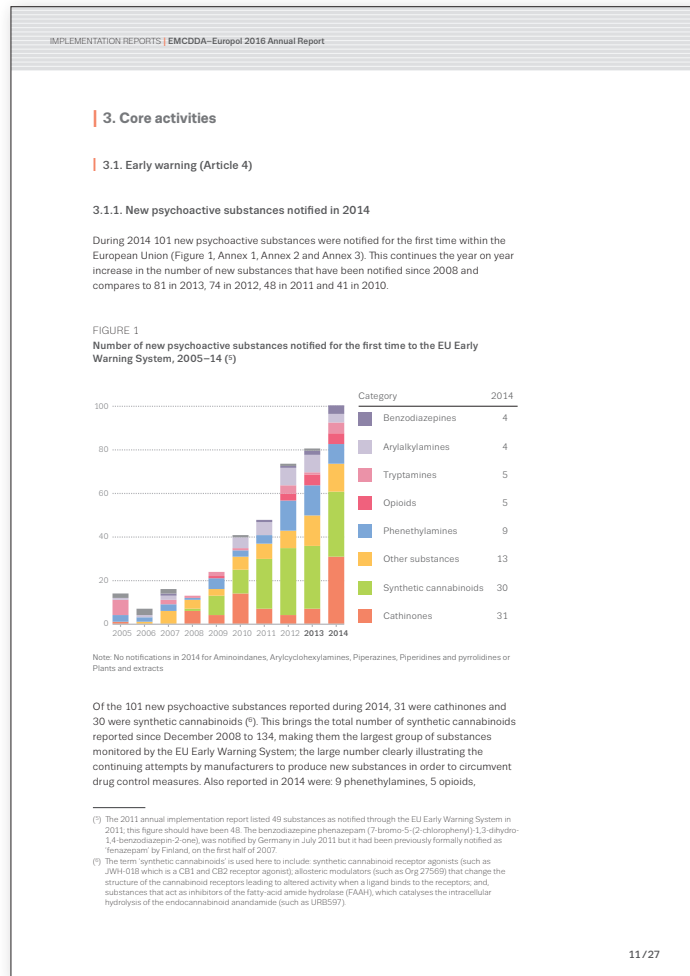
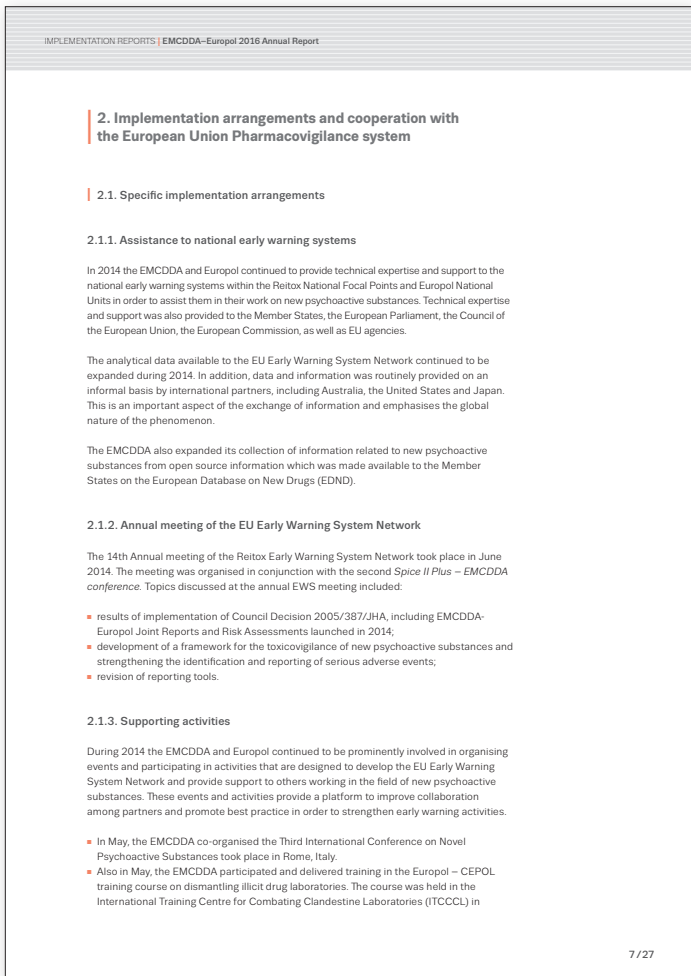
In accordance with Article 10 of Council Decision 2005/387/JHA on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new psychoactive substances

TEXT
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FOOTNOTE
 Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/8.4 pt, 100% black

FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE
 Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25, 80% black

For construction details see page O13 of this annex.



Interior layout

EMCCDDA Implementation Reports are online publications using a one-column layout. As they are to be viewed on-screen or printed on a desk-top printer, the pages have matching margins (there are no double pages). This page shows the layout specifications for this product.

'ABOUT THIS REPORT' BOX HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 14.4 pt, 100% EMCDDA Red

'ABOUT THIS REPORT' BOX TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13pt, 80% black

'ABOUT THIS REPORT' BOX 'AVAILABLE AT'

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt/ 13pt, 80% black

CONTENTS HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt/ 15 pt, 80% black

PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS

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CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

Contents and 'About this report'

Implementation Reports use the one-column layout. The table of contents and 'About this report' box are usually placed on the same page. If the contents section is too long, the 'About this report' section may be placed separately on the following page.

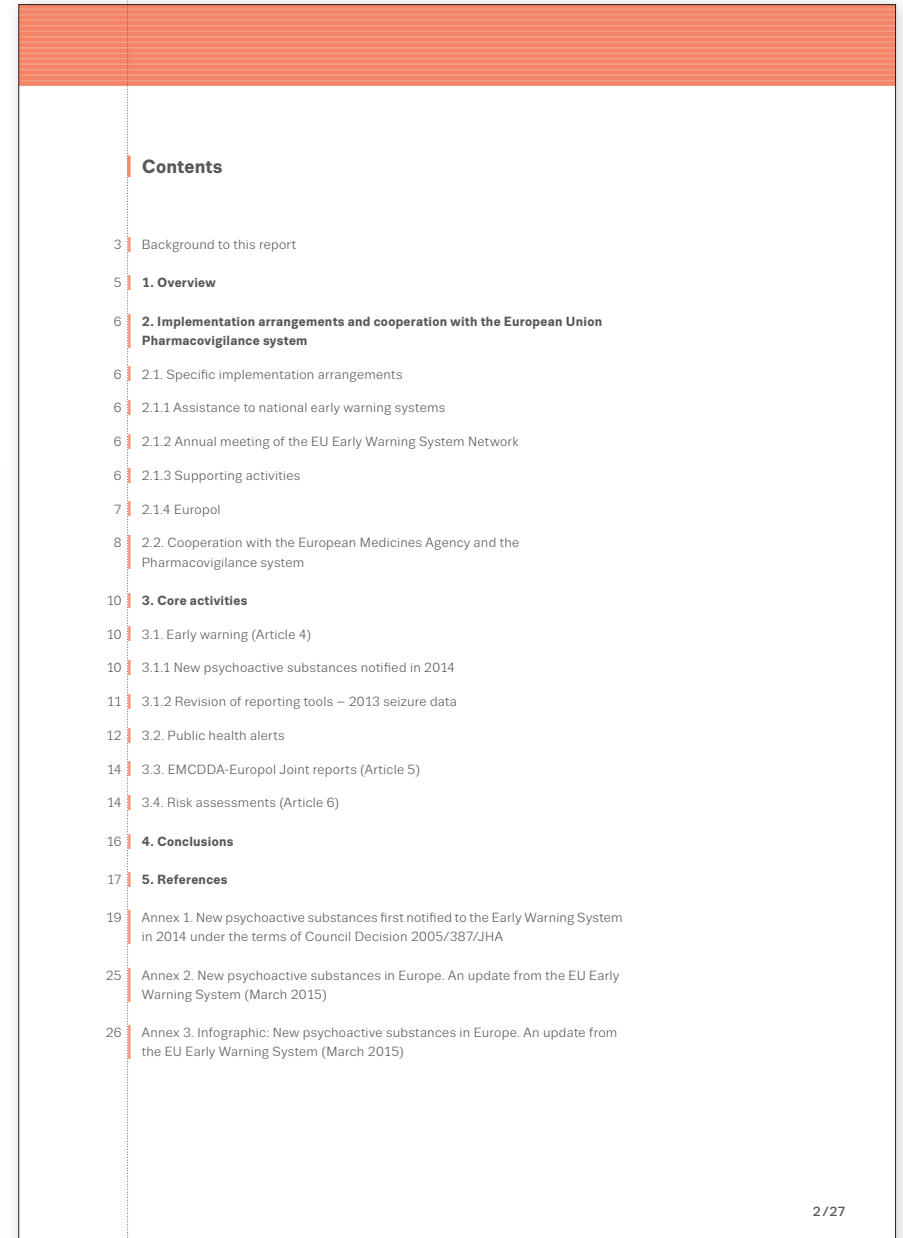
For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

Interior layout – one-column

The one-column layout can also be used for prefaces or forewords or to accommodate large tables or complex content (shown opposite).



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IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS | Title here

Foreword

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Name Surname
Director, EMCDDA

3 / 25

IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS | Title here

Abbreviations

ENU	Europol national units
EWS	early warning system (EMCDDA–Europol)
FMC	fluoromethcathinone
FSS	Forensic Science Service (UK)
GC-MS	gas chromatography-mass spectrometry
GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale
GBL	gamma-butyrolactone
GHB	gamma-hydroxybutyrate
ICD	International Classification of Diseases (WHO)
IUL	International units per litre
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
Ket	ketamine
LC-MS/MS	liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry tandem mass spectrometry
MC	methcathinone
mCPP	1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine
MDAI	5,6-methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane
MDMA	3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MDPV	3,4-methylenedioxypropylvalerone
MeOPP	methoxyphenylpiperazine
mmHg	millimetres of mercury
mmol/L	millimetres per litre
No	normephedrone (4-methylcathinone)
NPIS	National Poisons Information Service
np-SAD	national programme on substance abuse deaths (UK)



4 / 25

3.1 Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri

3.1.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

3.1.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore
nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae voluptur,
voloreri verum

Heading 1 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

3.1 Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri

3.1.1 Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis
verciam quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam
quis pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

Heading 5 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis
pe quatae voluptur, voloreri verum

Interior layout – one-column

The text is always justified left, without hyphenation. Five levels of heading are possible. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the column (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a column; the optimum is five lines or more).

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

HEADING LEVEL 1

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HEADING LEVEL 2

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HEADING LEVEL 3

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt/ 13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 4

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HEADING LEVEL 5

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TEXT

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FOOTNOTE

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Cocaine believed to be white heroin, 28 November 2014

An alert was issued in November 2014 after the Public Health Service in Amsterdam issued an alert regarding 3 deaths and several serious non-fatal intoxications linked to cocaine that had been purchased from the street. At that time it was reported that the substance involved was believed to be white heroin.

MDMB-CHMICA, 12 December and 19 December 2014

Two alerts related to the MDMB-CHMICA were issued in December 2014. The first alert was issued after the Austrian national focal point reported 7 non-fatal intoxications associated with the use of a 'herbal mixture' product called 'Bonzai citrus' and/or 'Bonzai Winter Boost' which was thought to contain MDMB-CHMICA. The second alert was issued after the Swedish national focal point reported 4 deaths and 6 non-fatal intoxications associated with the use of MDMB-CHMICA that occurred between September and November 2014.

PMMA, 22 December 2014

An alert was issued in December 2014 after the Dutch Drugs Information and Monitoring System (DIMS) issued an alert regarding ecstasy tablets containing *para*-methoxy-methamphetamine (PMMA) at high concentration while similar tablets containing MDMA were also reported to be circulating.

3.3. EMCDDA–Europol Joint reports (Article 5)

In February 2014, after a review of the available information on the new psychoactive substance 4,4'-DMAR (see section 3.2), the EMCDDA and Europol launched a formal procedure for the collection of information on this substance⁽⁹⁾. The Joint Report was submitted to the Council, the Commission and the EMA on 8 May 2014⁽¹⁰⁾.

In April 2014, after a review of the available information on MT-45 (see section 3.2), the EMCDDA and Europol launched a formal procedure for the collection of information on this substance. The Joint Report was submitted to the Council, the Commission and the EMA on 25 June 2014⁽¹¹⁾.

3.4. Risk assessments (Article 6)

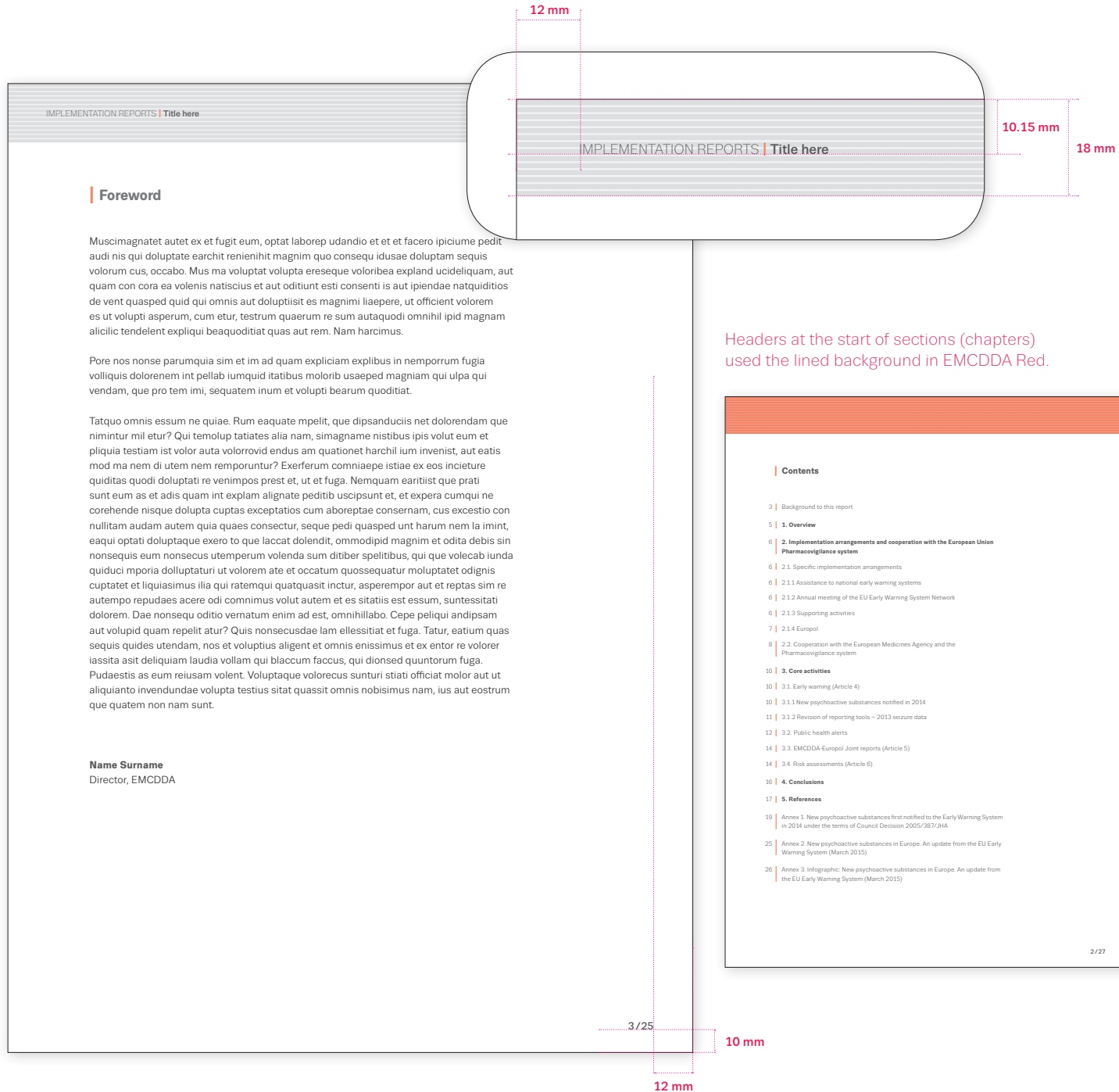
In 2014 the Council of the European Union requested that the Scientific Committee of the EMCDDA undertake six risk assessments on new psychoactive substances that have emerged in Europe over the past few years and that have been linked to serious harms.

On 29 January 2014 the Council requested that formal risk assessments be conducted on four substances: 25I-NBOMe (a substituted phenethylamine with hallucinogenic effects, sold as a 'legal' alternative to LSD (lysergic acid diethylamide)), AH-7921 (a synthetic opioid), MDPV (a synthetic cathinone derivative closely related to pyrovalerone) and

⁽⁹⁾ The Joint Report Questionnaires were collected by using the new structured collection tool (Excel format).

⁽¹⁰⁾ EMCDDA–Europol Joint Report on a new psychoactive substance: 4,4'-DMAR (4-methyl-5-(4-methylphenyl)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-2-amine), July 2014. Available at: www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint-reports/4-4-DMAR

⁽¹¹⁾ EMCDDA–Europol Joint Report on a new psychoactive substance: 1-cyclohexyl-4-(1,2-diphenylethyl)piperazine ('MT-45'), September 2014. Available at: www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint-reports/MT-45



SERIES

Trivia Sans Light (upper case), 7.5 pt, 80% black

PUBLICATION TITLE

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VERTICAL LINE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt, 160.3% vertical scale, baseline shift -1.582 pt, colour EMCDDA Red

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt, 80% black

Pagination for online publications: page numbers are always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number appearing before a slash and the total number of pages of the publication.

Headers and pagination

As online publications, Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances have special headers placed on grey-lined background strips as shown here. The pagination is always placed in the lower right corner with the current page number before the slash and the total number of pages of the publication following it.

REFERENCES

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, white, vertically centered on box, box height 8 mm

HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 13 pt, 80% black

TEXT

Trivia Sans Medium / Light, 8 pt / 12 pt, 100% black, space after 2 mm

References

Besides the standard layout options shown earlier, a special design is reserved for References. This type of layout may also be used to present lists of participants or committee members.

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8 mm

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285 mm

5 / 25

12 mm

IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS | Title here

References

Baumgartner, F. R. and Leech, B. L. (1998), *Basic interests: The importance of groups in politics and political science*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.

Bruun, K., Pan, L. and Rexed, I. (1975), *The gentlemen's club: International control of drugs and alcohol*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

Carbert, A. (2004), 'Learning from experience: Activist reflections on 'insider-outsider' strategies', Spotlight 4, Association for Women's Rights in Development.

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Council of the European Union (2012), *EU drugs strategy (2013–2020)*, CORDROGUE 101, doc. 17547/12.

European Commission (2006), *Green paper on the role of civil society in drugs policy in the European Union*, COM (2006) 316 final.

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O'Gorman, A. and Moore, M. (2012), *Mapping study of drug policy advocacy organisations in Europe* (final report), EMCDDA, Lisbon (available at emcdda.europa.eu/publications/advocacy/mapping-study).

Reid, E. (1999), 'Nonprofit advocacy and political participation', in Boris, E. T. and Steuerle, C. E. (editors) *Nonprofits and government: Collaboration and conflict*, Urban Institute Press, Washington, D.C.

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Solberg, U., Sedefov, R. and Griffiths, P. (2011), 'Developing a sound methodology to monitor the online availability of new drugs/'legal highs'', in Fountain, J., Frank, V. A. and Korf, D. J. (editors), *Markets, methods and messages: Dynamics in European drug research*, Pabst Science Publishers, Lengerich.

Stachowiak, S. (2007), *Pathways for change: 6 theories about how policy change happens*, Organizational Research Services, Seattle.



HEADING
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 80% black

TEXT
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 100% black

LEGAL NOTICE
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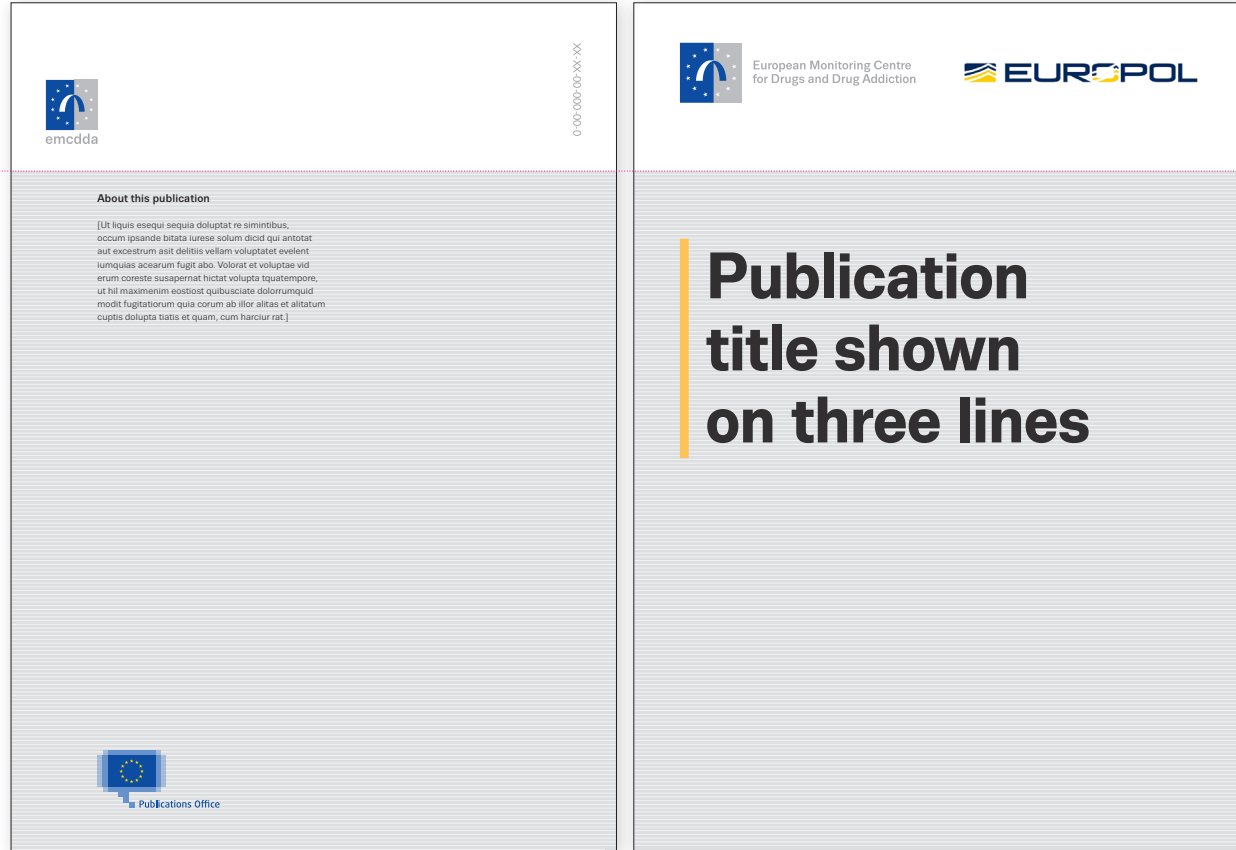
DIVIDER LINE
 1 mm thick, 100% publication colour

Last page and legal notice

Outputs relating to new psychoactive substances share a number of common features (last page, headers and pagination). As these are online publications, there are no divider pages and no spine. The legal notice is placed on the last page and not in the front matter as in printed publications.

JOINT PUBLISHING | **JOINT PUBLICATIONS**

standard height of the white area – TWO logos maximum



Joint publications (co-publishing)

Type: Joint publishing

Colours: One EMCDDA colour on a rotation basis or joint design solution between partners

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print

Layout: One- and two-column layouts

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of this publication.

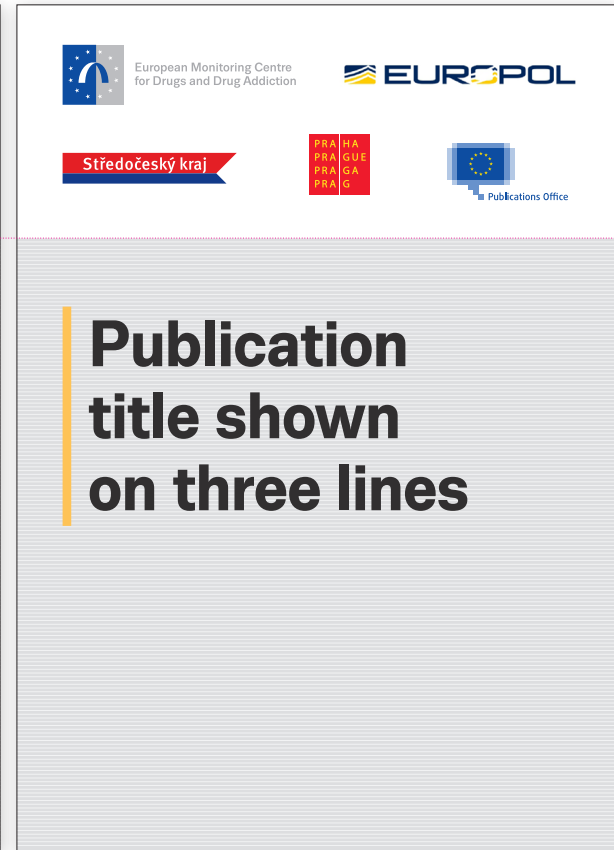
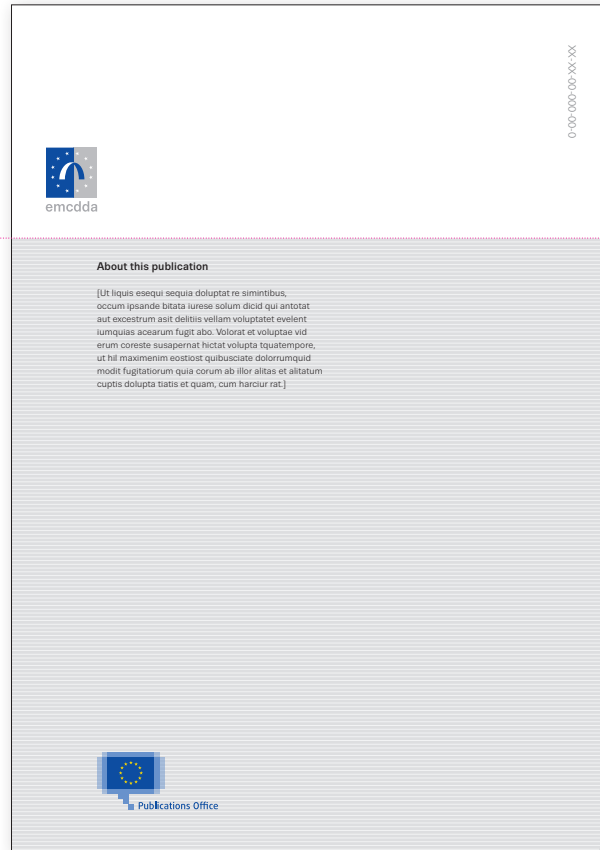
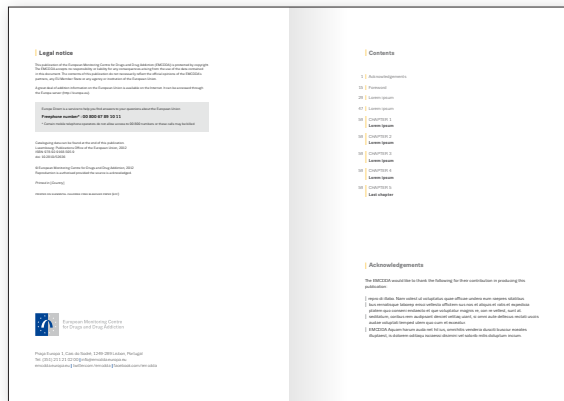
An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see pages 3.09, 3.38, 3.39, 3.40 and 3.41.



for more than two logos the white area must be enlarged

EMCDDA logo and text on the back cover shift together with the grey-lined background



PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, min 40 pt, max 140 pt

Leading 110% font size optical kerning, white

Larger letters in the title are better, respecting designated space for title.

For grey-lined background construction see page 005.

Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of a Joint publication.

EU Drug Markets Report (example)

Type: Joint publishing, EU Drug Markets Report

Colours: Joint design solution between the EMCDDA and Europol

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print

Layout: Two-column layout

Tables: Part colour in 100%, 20% and 40%

Graphics: EMCDDA full colour palette as required (e.g. maps, figures, infographics)

One example of a joint publication is the *EU Drug Markets Report*, published every three years by the EMCDDA and Europol. Providing a state-of-the-art analysis of the illicit drug market, this package consists of: the main report (*In-depth Analysis*); a summary (*Strategic Overview*) and additional supporting material.

The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of these reports.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see page 3.40.





PUBLICATION TITLE

Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
min 40 pt, max 140 pt

Leading 110% font size
optical kerning, white

Larger letters in the title
are better, respecting
designated space for title.

See page 221 of this annex
for details.

PUBLICATION SUBTITLE

Trivia Sans Light,
31 pt/50 pt, white

YEAR

Trivia Sans Light,
62 pt, white

Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of the *EU Drug Markets Report (In-Depth Analysis)*, along with detailed measurements and specifications.



PUBLICATION TITLE
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
 min 40 pt, max 140 pt

Leading 110% font size
 optical kerning, white

Larger letters in the title
 are better, respecting
 designated space for title.

See page 221 of this annex
 for details.

PUBLICATION SUBTITLE
 Trivia Sans Light,
 31 pt / 50 pt, 80% black

YEAR
 Trivia Sans Light,
 62 pt, 80% black

Front cover specifications

This page shows the placement of the various elements on the front cover of the *EU Drug Markets Report (Strategic Overview)*, along with detailed measurements and specifications.

EU Drug Markets Report

In-depth Analysis

Trivia Sans Light,
31 pt / 50 pt, white

20 mm

PUBLICATION TITLE TYPOGRAPHY

Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
min 40 pt, max 140 pt, white

EU Drug Markets Report

Strategic Overview

Trivia Sans Light,
31 pt / 50 pt, 80% black

20 mm

Publication title construction

The title should be as large as possible within the designated title area and should not exceed four lines.

The font must not be distorted. The letter spacing must be set at a ratio of -10 / +10, optical kerning.

HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt, white

TEXT

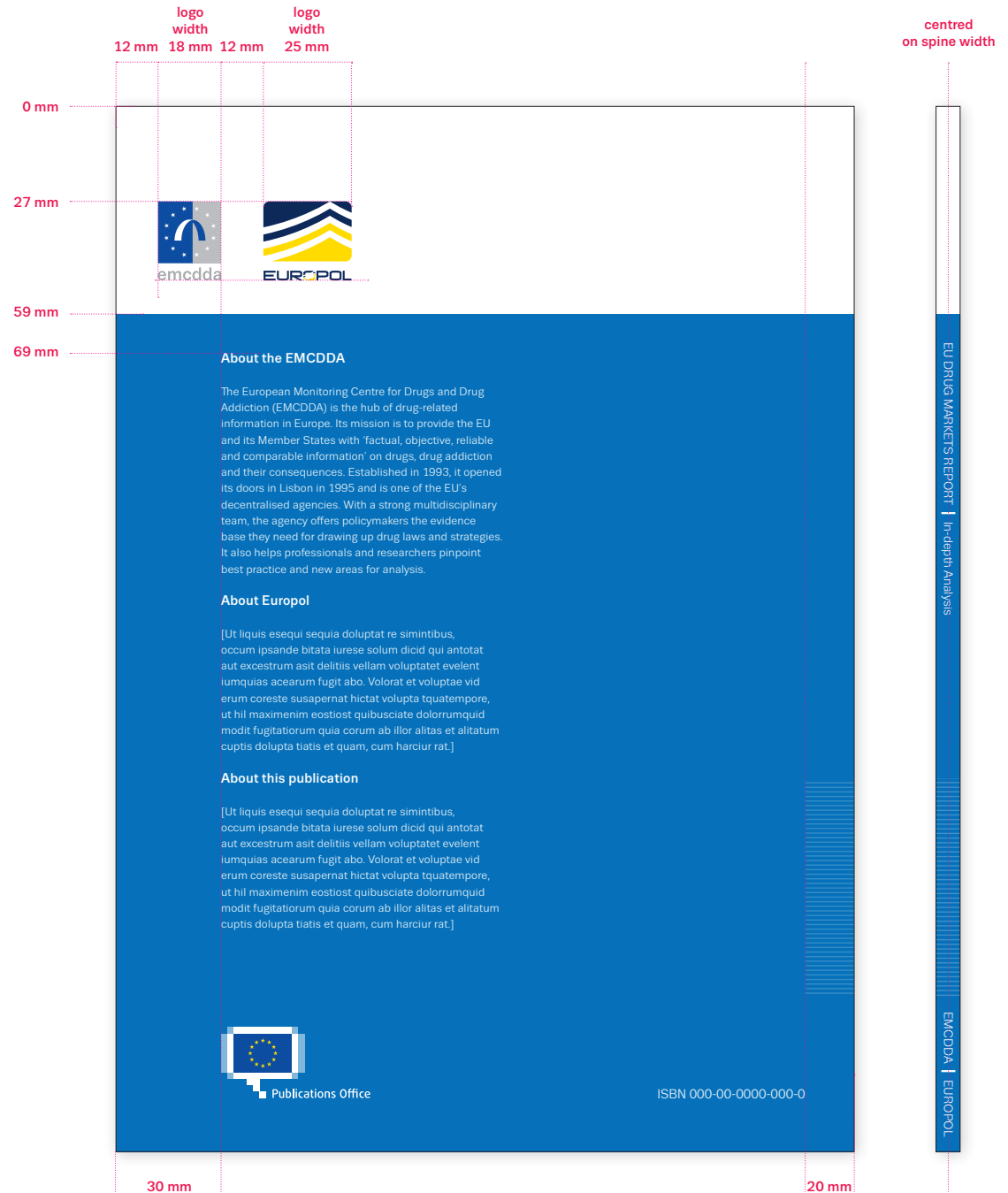
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, white

Back cover

This page shows the placement of the elements on the back cover of the report. The EMCDDA multilingual logo and the Europol logo are placed top left against a white background. In the blue area, information is provided on the two agencies and on the publication itself.

Spine

The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. The minimum width of the spine is 4 mm. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated or simply omitted. In cases where the spine is wide (12 mm or more), the publication title and the subtitle may be placed on two lines if required.





HEADING

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

TEXT

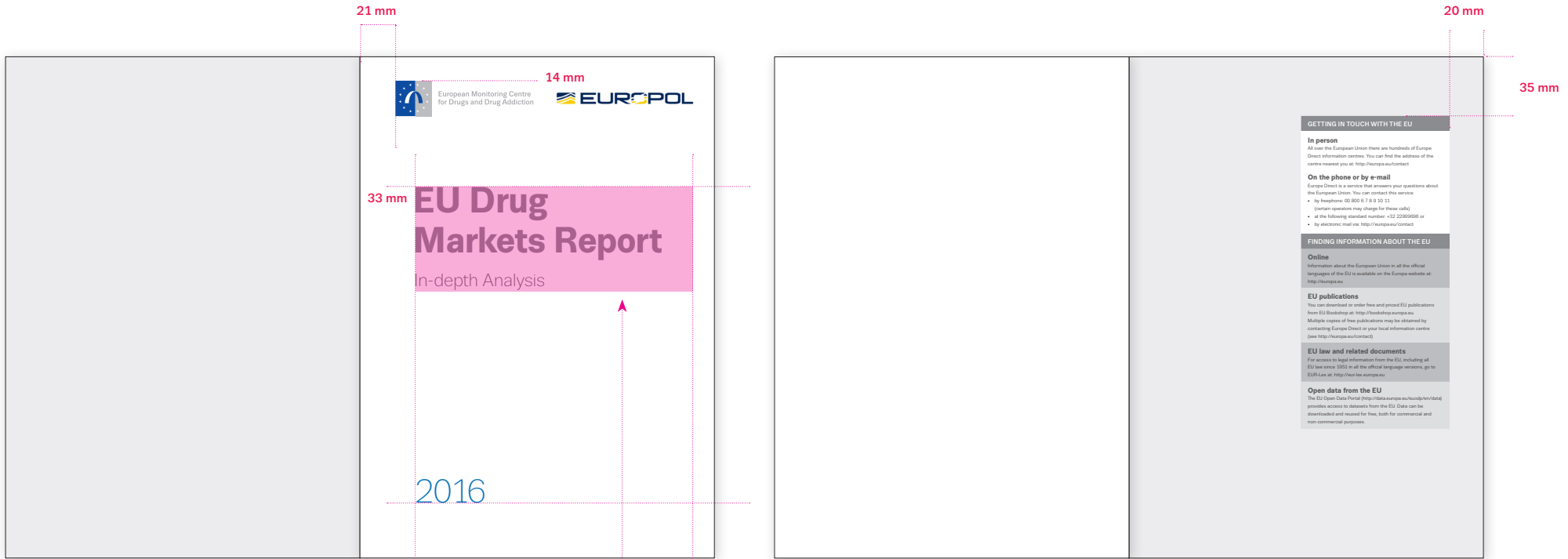
Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

Back cover

This page shows the placement of the elements on the back cover of the report. The EMCDDA multilingual logo and the Europol logo are placed top left against a white background. In the grey area, information is provided on the two agencies and on the publication itself.

Spine

The spine carries the publication title and the subtitle. If the subtitle is too long to fit, it may be abbreviated or simply omitted. No spine will be required if the content is brief.



Title page (same for 'In-depth Analysis' and 'Strategic Overview')

The title on the title page is constructed in the same way as on the front cover, scaled to fit inside the column area as shown.

The subtitle is set at 13 mm below the main title. Do not use all capital letters.

Inside covers

The inside covers are Background Grey (8% black). The inside back cover carries additional information on 'Getting in touch with the EU'.

Scaled constraining proportions from cover page to fit into the designated area, 55% black

EU Drug Markets Report

In-depth Analysis

13 mm

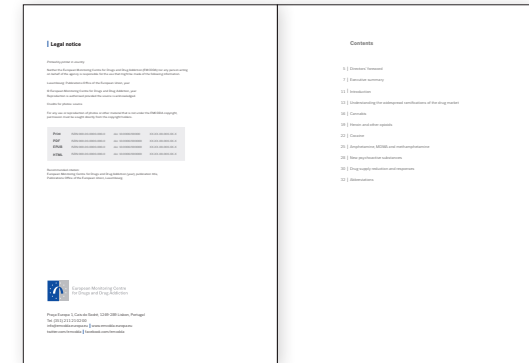
Trivia Sans Book, 30 pt/50 pt, 80% black


TABLE 'GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU'

Place the provided file *Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd*.

LEGAL NOTICE

Place the provided file
Getting in touch and Legal Notice.indd.



<p>Legal notice</p> <p><small>Printed by printer in country</small></p> <p>Neither the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) nor any person acting on behalf of the agency is responsible for the use that might be made of the following information.</p> <p>Luxembourg, Publications Office of the European Union, year</p> <p>© European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, year</p> <p>Reproduction is authorised provided the source is acknowledged.</p> <p><small>Credits for photos: source</small></p> <p>For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not under the EMCDDA copyright, permission must be sought directly from the copyright holders.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Print</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PDF</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EPUB</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HTML</td> <td>ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0</td> <td>doi: 10.0000/000000</td> <td>XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X</td> </tr> </table> <p><small>Recommended citation: European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (year), publication title, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg.</small></p>  <p>European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction</p> <p>Praca Europa 1, Cais do Sodré, 1249-289 Lisbon, Portugal Tel. (351) 211 21 02 00 info@emcdda.europa.eu www.emcdda.europa.eu twitter.com/emcdda facebook.com/emcdda</p>	Print	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X	PDF	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X	EPUB	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X	HTML	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X				<p>Contents</p> <p>9 Foreword 11 Introduction 13 Overview</p> <p>PART I: Understanding the widespread ramifications of the drug market</p> <p>7 CHAPTER 1 The widespread ramifications of the illicit drug market</p> <p>17 CHAPTER 2 Drivers of diversification and developments</p> <p>PART II: Drug-specific chapters</p> <p>25 CHAPTER 3 Cannabis</p> <p>37 CHAPTER 4 Heroin</p> <p>49 CHAPTER 5 Cocaine</p> <p>55 CHAPTER 6 Amphetamine, methamphetamine and ecstasy</p> <p>75 CHAPTER 7 New psychoactive substances</p> <p>PART III: Et lique dia paruptat inctota</p> <p>81 CHAPTER 8 Drug supply reduction policies and responses</p> <p>? References ? Abbreviations</p>	<p>0 mm</p> <p>30 mm</p> <p>247 mm</p> <p>20 mm</p>
Print	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X																		
PDF	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X																		
EPUB	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X																		
HTML	ISBN 000-00-0000-000-0	doi: 10.0000/000000	XX-XX-00-000-XXX-X																		

CONTENTS HEADING
Trivias Sans Regular Bold, 13 pt / 15 pt, 80% black

PAGE NUMBER
Trivias Sans Book, 9 pt / 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER
Trivias Sans Book, 9 pt / 14 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER CONTENTS
Trivias Sans Regular Bold, 9 pt / 14 pt, 80% black

Legal notice and contents pages

The legal notice and content pages are fixed layouts in EMCDDA publications.

For vertical line construction, see pages 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PART NUMBER

Trivia Slab Book, 349.5 pt, white,
40 mm from left edge

Number sits on a light line.

PART

Trivia Sans Light,
24 pt / 32 pt, 80% black

PART HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
28 pt / 34 pt, part colour

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 14.5 pt / 19 pt,
80% black

CHAPTER NAME

Trivia Sans Regular Bold,
15.5 pt / 19 pt, 80% black

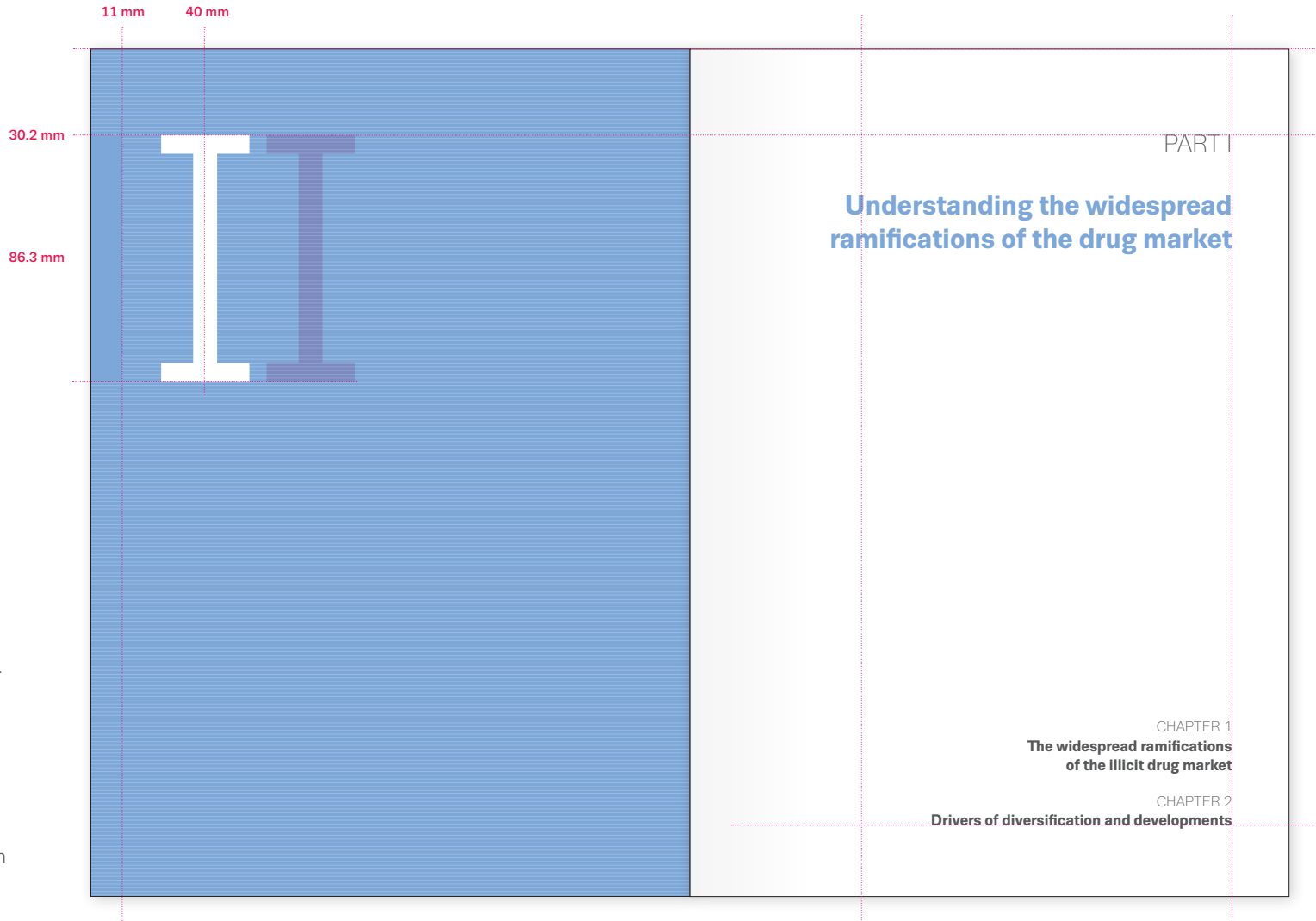
Part divider and part title pages

Each part of the *EU Drug Markets Report (In-depth Analysis)* starts with special pages, containing the part title and contents of the part chapters.

Each part has a designated colour, which is introduced in the part divider page and corresponds with the contents pages. The colour is then dominant throughout the whole part.

The left page contains the line background in the part colour, with the part number appearing in roman numerals. It is set at a large scale (347.46 pt) and is placed as shown here. A vertical stripe in the chapter colour at the height of the number (86.3 mm) is placed bleeding off the page left.

The right page contains the part number and title and the contents of the part, with all text justified right.



CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 245.5 pt, part colour, 45.5 mm from left edge

Number sits on colour field.

STRIPED BACKGROUND IN PART COLOUR

Place *White_lines_for_background_construction.indd*.

See page 005 of this Technical annex on how to construct.

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/30 pt, 65% black

CHAPTER HEADING

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/34 pt, part colour

TEXT

Trivia Sans Book, 9 pt/ 13 pt, 100% black

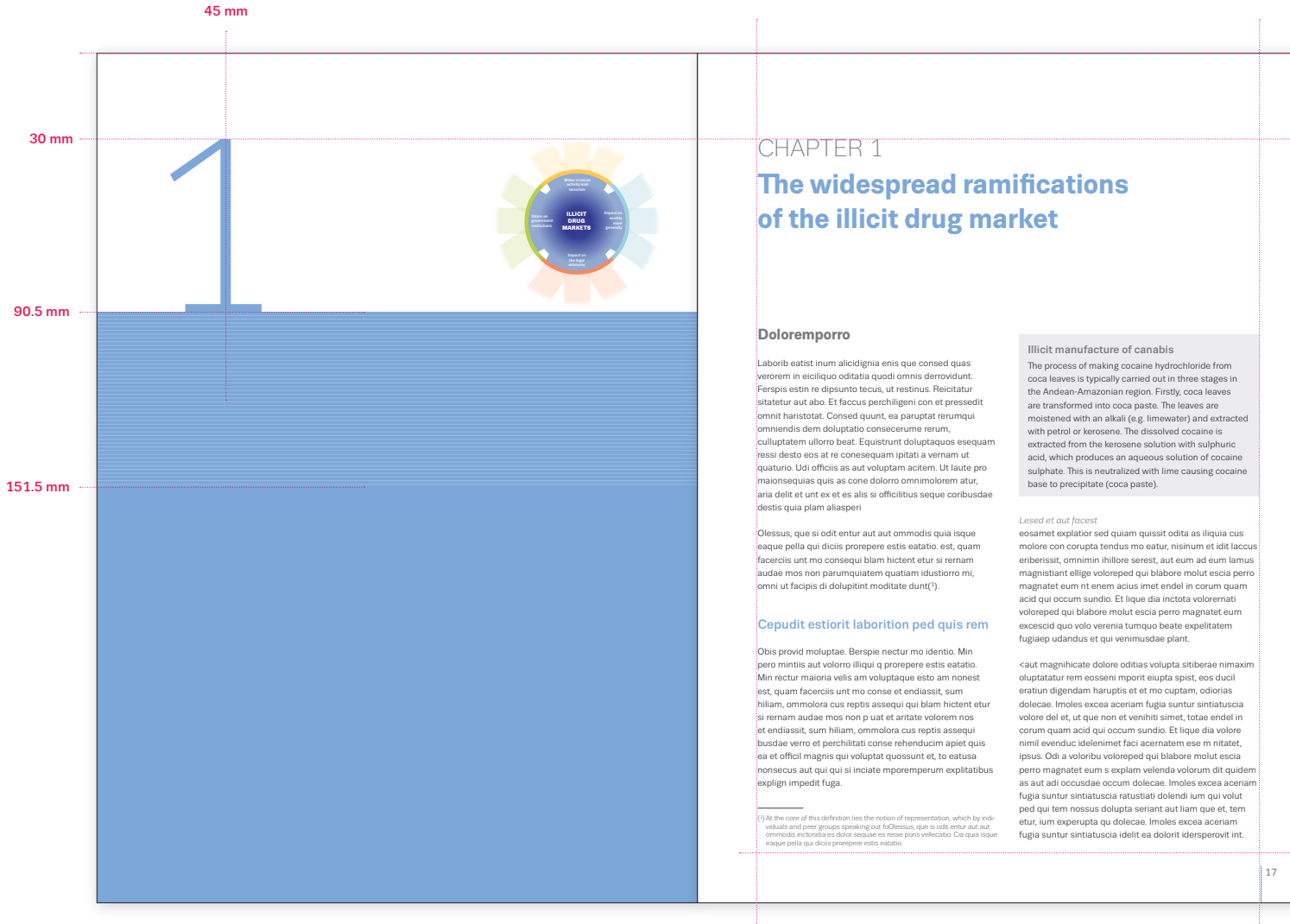
FOOTNOTE

Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/8.4 pt, 100% black

FOOTNOTE DIVIDER LINE

Weight: 1 pt, width: 16 mm, offset: 1.25, 80% black

For construction details see page 013 of this annex.



Chapter divider and chapter title pages

The beginning of each chapter starts with a chapter divider, which is consistent throughout this product. Each chapter divider has a lined field in the part colour. The chapter number is placed on the left and is set at a large scale (245.5 pt). The right page contains the chapter number and title and the beginning of the chapter text.

Interior layout – two-column

The *EU Drug Markets Report (In-depth Analysis and Strategic Overview)* has a two-column layout, with text justified left, without hyphenation. There are six heading levels, including the main chapter title level. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more). If needed, white space may be left at the bottom of the page (e.g. when there are tables involved). Please see following pages for the specific placement of graphics, images and tables in the layout.

CHAPTER 1
Heading 1 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore nonsendis verciam quis pe quatae

Heading 2 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 3 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 4 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 5 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

Heading 6 – Agniatibus, omnisti untore

CHAPTER NUMBER

Trivia Sans Light, 24 pt/34 pt, 65% black

CHAPTER NAME/HEADING LEVEL 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/34 pt, part colour

HEADING LEVEL 2

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 15 pt/15 pt, 65% black

HEADING LEVEL 3

Trivia Sans Medium, 13 pt/13 pt, part colour

HEADING LEVEL 4

Trivia Sans Medium, 11 pt/13 pt, 65% black

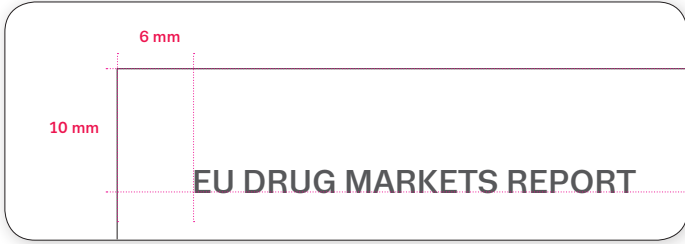
HEADING LEVEL 5

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt/13 pt, 80% black

HEADING LEVEL 6

Trivia Sans Book Italic, 9 pt/13 pt, 65% black

249 mm



EU DRUG MARKETS REPORT
 Trivia Sans Medium, capital letters
 7.5 pt, 80% black

CHAPTER NUMBER
 Trivia Sans Light, capital letters, 7.5 pt,
 80% black

CHAPTER NAME
 Trivia Sans Medium, 7.5 pt, 80% black

VERTICAL LINE
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 7.5 pt, 160.3%
 vertical scale, baseline shift -1.582 pt,
 (colour based on the Part)

For vertical line construction, see pages
 008–011 of this Technical annex.

PAGINATION
 Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, 55% black,
 baseline at 9.5 mm from bottom of the
 page, 1.5 mm from the vertical line

PAGINATION VERTICAL LINE
 13 mm long from bottom of page,
 1 pt thick, 100% part colour

10 mm
 13 mm

EU DRUG MARKETS REPORT

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Mixmag Internet survey, 2010

	Ever used (percentage)	Used last year (percentage)	Used in last month
Cannabis (any)	93	70	54.4
Ecstasy (any)	91	80	53.1
Cocaine (powder)	86.7	83.1	47.4
Mephedrone	41.7	37.3	33.6
Amphetamine (speed/base)	72	30.1	14.7(1)

(1) Source: UNODC (2015) World Drug Report 2015, Annex 1
 (2) Source: Office of National Drug Control Policy (2015), 'Coca in the Andes', available online at: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/targeting-cocaine-at-the-source> (accessed 25 August 2015).
 (3) Source: UNODC (2015c), Colombia: Monitoreo de Cultivos de Coca 2014, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime/Government of Colombia, July.

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CHAPTER 1 | The widespread ramifications

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Figure 5.5: Seizures of wholesale cocaine shipments
 Two different labels and an embossed logo found on cocaine bricks belonging to different wholesale shipments seized in Portugal

Photos © MAOC (N), courtesy of UNCTE-Polícia Judiciária, Portugal

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 Abo. Nam, cum si none volorep elest, qui ut elia volut velliquam qui cum evelesc ipsanto ipsam, vendamus denemponibus asime optaturit occum, offico to quo tem.

Figure XX: Estimated global illicit opium production and share of Afghanistan, 1990–2014

Source: UNODC (2007, 2008a, 2012a, 2014b, 2015)

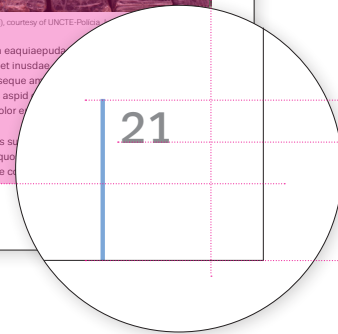
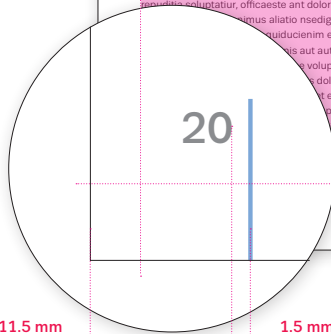
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Photos © MAOC (N), courtesy of UNCTE-Polícia Judiciária, Portugal

Photos © MAOC (N), courtesy of UNCTE-Polícia Judiciária, Portugal

Photos © MAOC (N), courtesy of UNCTE-Polícia Judiciária, Portugal

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Use of images

The Joint publications sometimes make use of images, carefully chosen according to the rules presented in Chapter 1 of the Corporate identity manual (pages 1.24 and 1.25).

When placing images, do so carefully so as not to break up tables for example. These pages shows the various sizes and placements of imagery. The images should be chosen with respect to the tonality and overall balance of the layout.

EU DRUG MARKETS REPORT
CHAPTER 1 | The widespread ramifications


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Figure 1.5

Europol supporting national authorities



Europol officer at work in Palermo, Italy, during a 10-tonne cannabis resin seizure in June 2015
Photo © Europol

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Figure 1.4:

Fake diazepam tablet containing diclazepam seized in Inverclyde Scotland, October 2013





Photo © Police Scotland

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Figure 1.6:

Different stages, equipment and ingredients used in the production of MDMA tablets, 2014



Two steel reaction vessels found at a clandestine MDMA production facility dismantled in Somerset, The Netherlands
Photo © Dutch National Police/LFO

33
34

min. 9 mm

min. 15 mm

148 mm



FIGURE NAME

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part colour

NAME OF THE IMAGE

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80% black

**CAPTION OF THE IMAGE
AND PHOTO SOURCE**

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space after 1 mm, 100% black

Figure with one image

The image has to fit into the one-column
(84.5 mm) or two-column (176 mm) width.

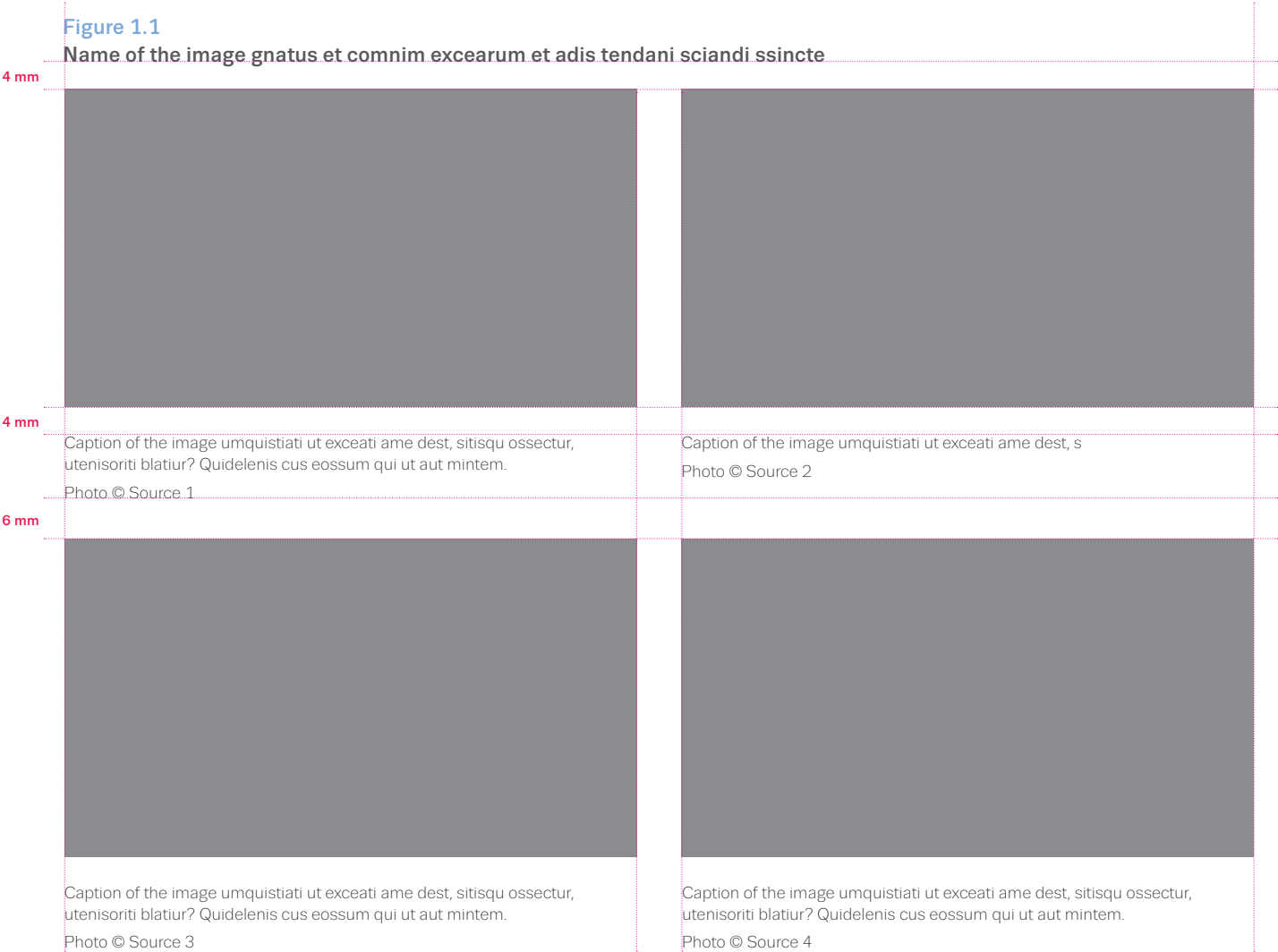


Figure with more images with different captions

Every image has its own caption and photo source.

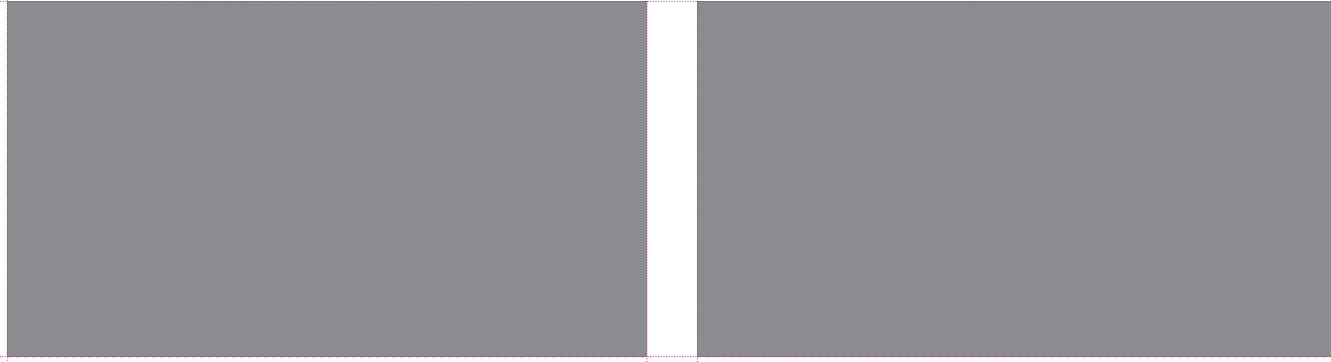
Figure 1.1

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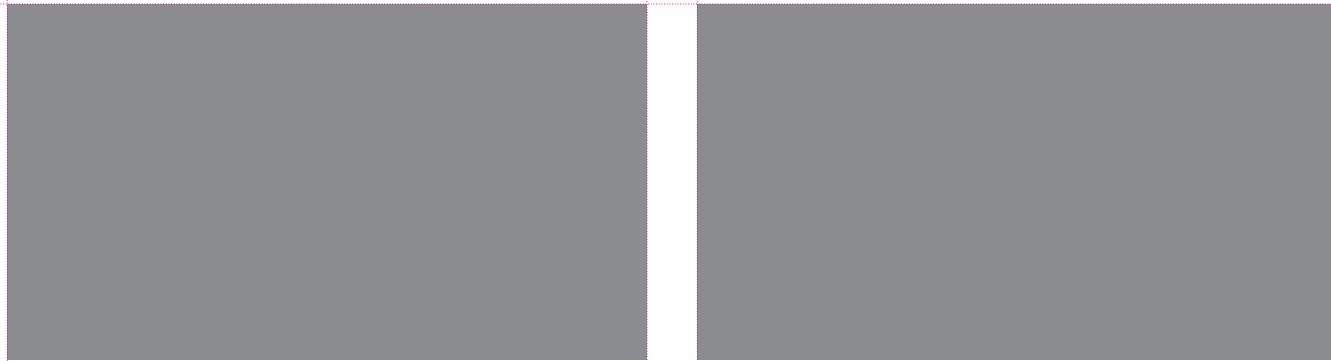


Photo © Source 3

Photo © Source 4

Figure with more images and a shared caption

Every image has own photo source even if the caption is the same for all.

NEWSLETTER | DRUGNET EUROPE

Drugnet Europe

Type: Newsletter

Colours: EMCDDA Blue (main accent colour) plus EMCDDA full colour palette (highlights)

Format: 210 × 297 mm (A4)

Primary output: Print (to edition 100)

Layout: Two-column and three-column layouts

Photographs: Use according to guidance on pages 1.24 and 1.25 of the Corporate identity manual

Graphics: Full colour palette as required

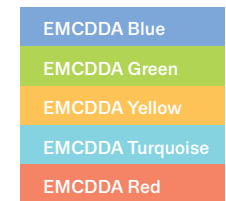
The following pages describe the layout features, colours and typography of the EMCDDA newsletter, *Drugnet Europe*.

An Adobe InDesign template is available with all graphic elements to facilitate close observance of the design rules.

For more information, see pages 3.10, 3.44 and 3.45.



Highlight colours



Basic colours



Backgrounds



'DRUGNET'
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 86 pt, 100% black

'NEWSLETTER ...'
Trivia Sans Book, 9.5 pt / 11 pt, 60% Black

'EUROPE'
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 43.6 pt, 100% EMCDDA Blue

ISSUE NUMBER
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 81.5 pt, 100% EMCDDA Blue
The bottom of number sits on white line.

ISSN
Trivia Sans Light, 9.5 pt, 60% black

MONTH, YEAR
Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 15.5 pt, 60% black

SUMMARY / CONTENTS
Trivia Sans Book, 9.5 / 11 pt, 80% black

TEXT
Trivia Sans Book, 8.3 pt / 11.2 pt, 100% black

INTRO TEXT
Trivia Sans Light, 11.5 pt / 14.5 pt, 100% black

AUTHOR NAME BOX
Trivia Sans Book, 8 pt / 11 pt, white colour
The colour strip in the background (EMCDDA Blue) is 9.5 pt high.

'IN THIS ISSUE'
Trivia Sans Medium, 9.5 pt, 100% EMCDDA Blue

Dimensions: 15 mm, 36.2 mm, 11.9 mm, 50 mm, 15 mm, 58 mm, 83.9 mm, 90.45 mm, 4.5 mm, 283 mm

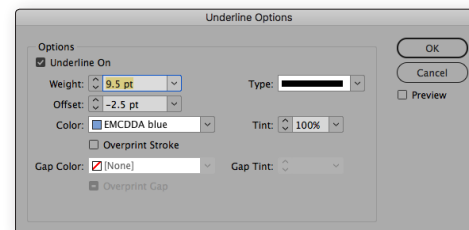
Front cover

Drugnet Europe is the EMCDDA's newsletter, which combines two- and three-column layouts with photographs and graphic motifs.

The dominant colour is EMCDDA Blue, with other colours from the palette used for variety. On page 1, the masthead contains the title of the newsletter and the number, month and year of the edition in question. A short 'In this issue' summary provides a taster of the contents.

The following pages show the layout specifications for this publication.

From 2018, the print version is replaced by an electronic news round-up.



HEADING SIZE 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt / 28 pt, 100% black

HEADING SIZE 2

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 18 pt / 18 pt, 100% black

HEADING SIZE 3

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 16 pt / 16 pt, 100% black

HEADING SIZE 4

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 12 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

TABLE 'CALENDAR'

Table width 87.5 mm

Category header

50% EMCCDA Blue background

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt / 12 pt, 100% black

Light rows

15% EMCCDA Blue background

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 8.3 pt / 9.96 pt, 100% black

Dark rows

30% EMCCDA Blue background

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 8.3 pt / 9.96 pt, 100% black

Back cover

This page always contains the calendar of events and the statutory bodies section. The bottom of the page presents publishing information, technical details and contacts.

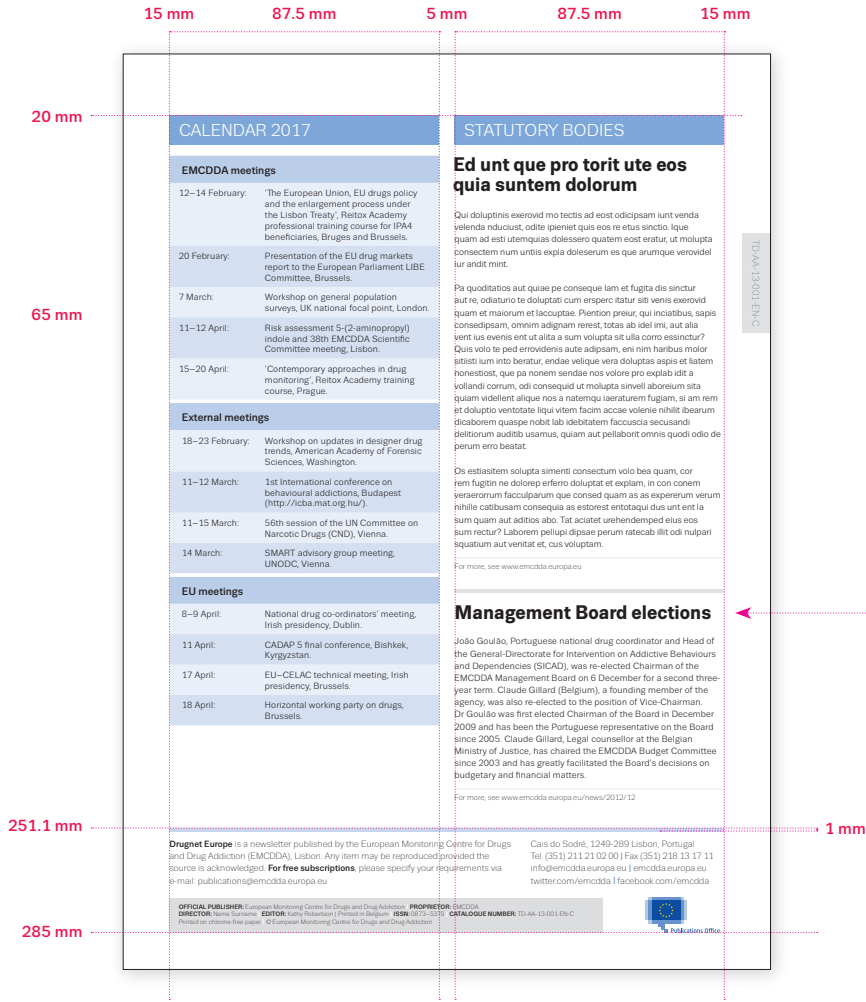
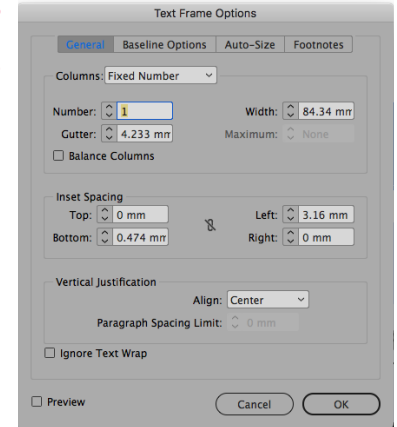
9.5 mm

CALENDAR 2017

BLUE STRIP

100% EMCCDA Blue background

Trivia Sans Book, 15.8 pt, white



TEXT

8.3 pt / 11.2 pt, Trivia Sans Book, 100% black

HEADING SIZE 2

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 18 pt / 18 pt, 100% black

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Printed on chlorine-free paper. © European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction CATALOGUE NUMBER: TD-AA-13-001-EN-C



2-COLUMN LAYOUT

2 columns, width 180 mm, gutter 5 mm

3-COLUMN LAYOUT

3 columns, width 180 mm, gutter 3 mm

9.1 mm
15 mm
9.48 mm

PAGE HEADER

Trivia Sans Light, 10 pt, 100% black, 100% EMCDDA Blue colour

PAGE NUMBER

Trivia Sans Medium, 10 pt, 100% black

SECTION HEADING / BLUE STRIP

Trivia Sans Book, 15.8 pt, white, the colour strip in the background (EMCDDA Blue colour) is 9.5 mm high

For detailed construction see page 254.

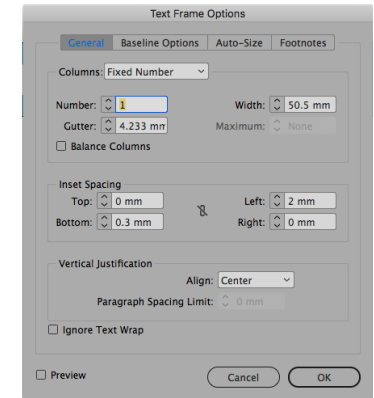
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INFORMATION NEEDS



TURQUOISE STRIP
100% EMCDDA Turquoise background
Trivia Sans Book, 10 pt, white

Interior layout

The text of *Drugnet Europe* is justified left, without hyphenation. There are four heading levels in total, as well as section headings indicated by a rectangular blue strip. Headings should never be placed too close to the bottom of the page (a minimum of two lines of body text must be left under any headline before the end of a page; the optimum is five lines or more).

Graphics and photographs are to be placed next to the relevant textual content, requiring careful layout planning. White spaces may be filled with photographs, graphic motifs or quotations. Quotations may use red, green, turquoise or yellow from the EMCDDA secondary colour palette.

PHOTO CAPTION

Space below picture is 2 mm, Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/8.4 pt, 100% black. For line construction use Paragraph Rules (Rule Below) option in Adobe InDesign; set the underline weight to 2 pt, EMCDDA Blue and offset to 2 mm. The minimum space between the bottom line and the text is 2 mm.

FOOTNOTE

Use the Paragraph Rules (Rule Above) option in Adobe InDesign; set weight to 1 pt, 13% black (on grey background use white) and offset to 3.5 mm. Space below text is 3 mm, Trivia Sans Light, 7 pt/9 pt, 100% black.

HEADING SIZE 1

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 28 pt/28 pt, 100% black

SPECIAL TEXT

Trivia Sans Medium, 9 pt/12 pt, 100% black

Interior layout

These pages show various *Drugnet Europe* layout options.

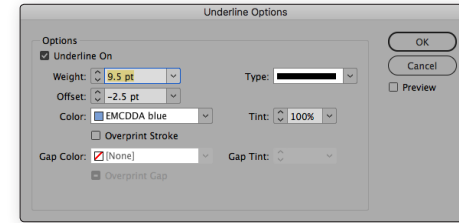
EMCDDA Blue and the EMCDDA primary colours are used for the main layout elements (e.g. sections, signatures).

The EMCDDA secondary colours are used as highlights, offering variety.

NAME OF AUTHOR

Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 8 pt/11 pt, white
The colour strip underneath (EMCDDA Blue colour) is 9.5 pt high.

Use text underline option in Adobe InDesign; set font, font size, and leading; set the underline weight to 9.5 pt and offset to -2.5 pt. A single space is added in the beginning and end.



4

BOOKSHELF

INCB 2017 Annual report

The UN International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), which monitors and promotes implementation of the global drug control conventions, released its 2012 Annual report on 5 March. This year the report focuses on 'shared responsibility', a principle of international law which is integral to global drug control. The report makes a number of recommendations to governments and the international community to further drug control efforts according to this principle (which represents a mutual commitment of nations to common goals, complementary policy and joint action). The recommendations pay due attention to the need for a balance between supply and demand reduction measures and highlight the importance of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation. One of six special topics addressed this year is the unprecedented proliferation and use of new psychoactive substances. The INCB encourages governments to establish mechanisms to monitor the emergence of new drugs on illicit markets, including early warning systems, and urges joint action by countries to prevent the manufacture.

Publisher: United Nations (INCB)
Language: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Date: 5 March 2017 • **Price:** USD 30
ISBN: 978-92-1-148270-6
ISSN: 0257-3717; **Sales No.:** E.13.XI.1
Press pack and e-version: www.incb.org

The EMCDDA is responsible for the selection of materials for the Bookshelf and for the text presented. However, responsibility for the content of these materials and the opinions expressed therein lies with the authors themselves.

Drugnet Europe

FEATURE

EMCDDA embarks on new annual and three-year work programmes

The EMCDDA's 2013 work programme — adopted by the Management Board on 6 December with a budget of EUR 16.06 million — sets out the objectives for the first year of the agency's 2013–15 strategy. Three core principles drive the three-year work programme and also shape and focus activities in 2013. These are: a commitment to providing a relevant, timely and responsive analysis of the drug situation; achieving efficiency and ensuring that maximum value is delivered from activities and investments; and enhancing communication and a customer-orientated approach.

Cannabis... the most frequently mentioned drug among those entering

The 2013 work programme is structured around a number of core business areas: data collection and analysis; key epidemiological indicators; demand reduction interventions; new trends and developments; drug policies and scientific coordination and research. These are all complemented by transversal and support areas.

This year will see an important shift of emphasis in how the agency monitors the drug situation, including a move towards more analytical tasks to be carried out by the EMCDDA's scientific teams. An exciting new development in 2013 will be the reconception of the Annual report into a new European drug report package, offering an integrated and comprehensive set of linked products aimed at meeting modern information needs.

Manika Blum and Narcisca Murgoa

EMCDDA work programmes available at www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/

Scientific Committee — expressions of interest

The 15 members of the EMCDDA Scientific Committee (plus one observer) will complete their current mandate in December 2013, having acted as guardians and advocates of the scientific integrity of the agency over two consecutive terms since 2008. A new call for expressions of interest addressed to scientists wishing to be considered for membership of the Committee for the period 2014–16 was published in the Official Journal of the EU on 22 February (deadline: 15 April).

At its last meeting in Lisbon from 15–16 November 2012, the Committee drew up a formal opinion on the agency's 2013 work programme and undertook the risk assessment of new drug 4-MA (see p. 1). An extended Scientific Committee will again meet in Lisbon on 11 April to assess the risks of 5-TT (see p. 6).

Maria Moreira

For more, see www.emcdda.europa.eu/about/sic

Cannabis... the most frequently mentioned drug among those entering

5

PARTNERS

MoU with ISCTE-IUL

The EMCDDA and the University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) will be strengthening their cooperation in future thanks to a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between the two bodies on 10 May in Lisbon (*). The signatories were Rector of ISCTE-IUL, Professor Luis Antero Reto and EMCDDA Director Alexis Goosdeel.

The EMCDDA and ISCTE-IUL signed their first MoU in 2011 ahead of the first European drugs summer school (EDSS), organised in 2012. The organisations are currently preparing the sixth EDSS to take place in Lisbon from 26 June to 7 July.

Signed for a period of five years, the new MoU aims to: promote effective cooperation in academic and scientific activities in areas of common interest; and enhance the scientific, technical and human capacity and potential of the two organisations. The MoU includes opportunities for: the exchange of scientific experts and university professors (for teaching and research purposes); the exchange of information, knowledge and expertise in areas of common interest; collaborative research, lectures, symposia and similar activities; joint academic programmes (including summer schools) and trainee exchanges.

The 2017 MoU is in line with the new EMCDDA Strategy 2025, which states that the EMCDDA's partnerships with universities, research centres and scientific bodies, among others, allow the agency to maintain a close and ongoing understanding of developments in the research area.

Manica Ferri

(*) For more, see www.emcdda.europa.eu/news/2017/03/mou-summer-school-iscte-emcdda

CONFERENCE

Lisbon Addictions 2017 update

Lisbon Addictions 2017 — the Second European conference on addictive behaviours and dependencies — has received an overwhelming response, with almost 600 presentations and posters already submitted. Many renowned speakers have confirmed their attendance and the first draft programme will be made available by the end of June. Registration is still open for the conference, which will take place in Lisbon from 24–26 October 2017; although places are limited (*).

But Lisbon Addictions 2017 is more than just one conference. The EMCDDA is partnering up with key European and international players in the drugs field to organise a variety of additional events in the margins of the conference. These include the 'Third international symposium on drug-impaired driving' — with a special focus on cannabis-impaired driving — which takes place on 23 October. Entry to the symposium is free of charge, but registration is required and on a first-come, first-served basis (**).

Leading European and international experts will also meet from 26–27 October to review the state of the art of wastewater-based epidemiology, a rapidly evolving scientific discipline (†). Participants of Lisbon Addictions 2017 may attend this event at a reduced fee.

Renate Hochwieser, Maria Moreira and Liesbeth Vandam

(*) For more, see www.lisbonaddictions.eu/lisbon-addictions-2017
(**) For more, see www.emcdda.europa.eu/meetings/2017/3rd-symposium-drug-impaired-driving
(†) For more, see <http://score-cost.eu/network-activities/meetings/tw2017>

DRUGS-LEX

Cannabis legislation in Europe: an overview

At a time of increasing debate on the laws controlling the use of cannabis in the European Union, the EMCDDA released in March a new report addressing some of the issues most often discussed around cannabis legislation, using a simple question and answer format (*).

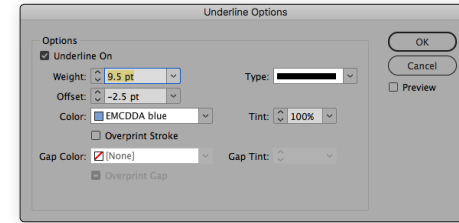
The first section — 'What is cannabis and what are countries' obligations to control it?' — sets out basic definitions and the obligations of countries under international law. This section examines issues such as: the different versions of medical cannabis or cannabis derivatives; EU regulations on industrial cannabis; and the UN and EU laws governing cannabis.

Two subsequent sections ask: 'What do the laws and associated guidelines say?' and 'What happens to cannabis offenders in practice?'. These sections examine the links and disparities between the content of the laws and their guidelines, on the one hand, and the actual implementation of the laws, on the other. Here the publication looks at: the different laws and guidelines applied around Europe; the difficulties of defining 'decriminalisation' objectively; the limits to personal use; attitudes to growing cannabis plants; trafficking penalties; and driving offences. The police focus on cannabis users is considered via the number of drug law offences registered. Also explored is the issue of diverting cannabis users from the justice system to treatment (and whether they appear to be in need of treatment).

The final section — 'Where is cannabis legislation going?' — considers the reasons why countries change their laws; whether such legislative changes have affected cannabis use rates; and how much public support for legal change exists. With several jurisdictions in the Americas choosing to legalise cannabis, it asks whether there is any movement towards full legalisation in European countries, either at national level, or as pilot projects in some cities or regions. The report states that no national government in Europe (EU 28, Turkey and Norway) has currently expressed support for the legalisation of cannabis for recreational use.

Dreadan Hußler

(*) Available in English at www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/saoh/cannabis-legislation-europe



SPOTLIGHT



European drugs summer school 2017

This summer, the University Institute of Lisbon (ISCTE-IUL) and the EMCDDA will be offering the sixth European drugs summer school (EDSS) on 'Illicit drugs in Europe: demand, supply and public policies' (1). The two-week course, taking place in Lisbon from 26 June to 7 July, enjoys the support of the US National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) international programme.

EMCDDA scientific experts, leading academics, guest speakers and policymakers, will prepare participants to meet the complex policy challenges in this field. The focus of the 2017 course will be on preventing and reducing drug-related mortality. Students will participate in study visits to outreach facilities and will meet members of the Lisbon 'Commission for dissuasion'.

Registration opened in October 2016 and is organised in three phases. Phase I (early-bird discount) closed on 3 February. Phase II will close on 17 April and Phase III on 2 June (Limit: 50 students).

Some 200 students from 28 nationalities and six continents have already participated in this multidisciplinary, interactive course. Profiles of former alumni and their testimonials can be found on the official summer school website and their statements viewed in a promotional video (2). The EDSS is run in English.

Matteo Ferri

(1) For more on the EDSS and how to register, see www.drugsummerschool.cies.iscte-iul.pt/rp4/home and www.emcdda.europa.eu/news/rfsf/registration-opens-for-2017.
 europen-drugs-summer-school
 (2) https://youtu.be/4mW_v5aII

NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

New synthetic opioid under the microscope

Following an examination of the information available on the new synthetic opioid acryloylfentanyl, the EMCDDA and Europol launched a data-collection exercise in September 2016 marking the first stage of the three-step legal procedure designed to respond to potentially threatening new psychoactive substances (NPS) available on the market (1)(2). The results of this phase are recorded in a recently published Joint Report on the substance (3).

The health and social risks caused by the manufacture, trafficking and use of acryloylfentanyl, as well as the involvement of organised crime and possible consequences of control measures, were also examined via a formal risk-assessment procedure, culminating in a meeting under the extended EMCDDA Scientific Committee on 22 February. On the basis of the resulting risk assessment report, a decision will be taken on whether to submit this substance to control measures throughout the EU.

Acryloylfentanyl is closely related to fentanyl, which is internationally controlled. It has been available in the EU since, at least, April 2016 and has been detected in six EU Member States.

Acryloylfentanyl is sold as a 'research chemical' online and is available in small and wholesale amounts. In most cases, it has been seized as a liquid, but has also been detected in other forms (e.g. tablets, powders, capsules). The powders are reported to be used in the making of solutions, which are then placed in nasal spray containers. The detected quantities are relatively small; however, they should be considered in the context of the high potency of the substance.

To date, 42 deaths associated with acryloylfentanyl have been reported by four Member States, of which 40 were analytically confirmed. In 29 of these deaths, acryloylfentanyl was the cause of death or contributed to it. All deaths occurred in 2016; 80% of them occurred within a period of three months.

Ana Gallagos and Michael Evans-Brown

(1) Council Decision 2005/287/JHA <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32005D0387:EN:HTML>
 (2) See also www.emcdda.europa.eu/activities/action-on-new-drugs/
 (3) For more, see www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint-reports/acryloylfentanyl/

REITOX

Accreditation project: green light for piloting self-assessment checklist

The EMCDDA is currently developing an accreditation system designed to boost the visibility of the work undertaken by the Reitox national focal points and acknowledge their role as key contributors to the EU drug monitoring system.

The first building block in this endeavour is a self-assessment checklist, intended as a tool to help reflect on the status and functions of a national focal point (NFP) and contribute to the assessment and acknowledgement of its competences. The checklist focuses on the role of the NFP in drug-related data collection, analysis and reporting and explores its

overall capacities based on its mandate and institutional background. The checklist includes a number of standard criteria designed to assess the functioning of the NFP.

At their meeting in Lisbon in November, the NFPs gave the green light to pilot this self-assessment tool among NFPs prepared to do so.

The accreditation system, conceived in 2013, will increase the assurance among EU stakeholders that the NFPs are fulfilling their role as the national interface for the EMCDDA.

Ize Jokabson and Sandrine Sleiman

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

cover

EU drug markets report: a strategic analysis

The European drug market is a complex phenomenon, with new realities now emerging to challenge long-held certainties. The EU drug markets report from the EMCDDA and Europol published in January (see pp. 1–2) is the first comprehensive overview of illicit drug markets in the European Union to date. Individual chapters describe today's markets for heroin, cocaine, cannabis, amphetamine, methamphetamine, ecstasy and new psychoactive substances. Each of these opens with key statistics 'at a glance', proceeding to address issues as broad as production, consumer markets, trafficking and organised crime. Adopting an approach which is both pragmatic and applied, the agencies identify key conclusions to inform future policies and actions. The report is an essential reference tool for law enforcement professionals, policymakers, the academic community and the general public.

Available in English, along with press and audiovisual material, at www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint-publications/drug-markets

cover

Drug policy profile — Ireland

The national drug policy of Ireland comes under the spotlight in the latest volume in the EMCDDA series of Drug policy profiles published in February. Examining the evolution of Irish drug policy through four periods of historic development, the report explores: the country's national strategies; the legal context within which they operate; the public funds spent, or committed, to implement them; and the political bodies and mechanisms set up to coordinate the response to the problem. The profile sets this information in context by outlining the size, wealth and economic situation of the country as a whole, as well as the historical development of the current policy. Also described is the manner in which events in Ireland bear similarities with, and differences from, developments in other European countries. This EMCDDA series aims to describe some of the main characteristics of national drug policies in Europe and elsewhere in the world. The profiles do not attempt to assess national policies, but instead outline their development and main features.

Available in English, along with press and audiovisual material, at www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/joint-publications/drug-markets

cover

Thematic paper — drugs and driving

The use of illicit drugs and psychoactive medicines amongst drivers, particularly when combined with alcohol, is described in the latest Thematic paper from the EMCDDA. The state-of-the-art review presents the results of the largest research project ever carried out in the EU on 'Driving under the influence of drugs, alcohol and medicines' (the 'DRUID' project), which ran between 2006 and 2011. DRUID culminated in 50 project reports, running to several thousand pages. The 50-page EMCDDA review summarises the findings of these reports (see p. 5).

Available in English at www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/thematic-papers/druid

RESOURCES



Events and materials on the drugs issue

Guia de recursos da saúde e dependências This guide to resources and responses in the area of drug addiction in Portugal was published this spring and is now available online in Portuguese. The publication presents a vast and qualified network of institutions operating throughout the country as well as the evolution of the Portuguese drug policy. Also included is a section on international bodies working in the field, where the EMCDDA and its Reitox network are presented.

For more, see www.eurohm.eu/

Harm reduction conference

The European harm reduction network (EuroHRN), established in 2010, will hold its 1st European conference on harm reduction from 6–7 October in Marseilles. The meeting will gather the network's members and concerned stakeholders with the aim of sharing an assessment on the harm reduction situation within Europe; improving the EuroHRN sub-regional networks...

For more, see www.eurohm.eu/

Global Addiction 2011

Global Addiction 2011 is an international conference to be held in Lisbon from 5–7 December. The event has evolved from the former European Association of Addiction Therapy conferences, the last of which was held in 2009. Organised by the Global Addiction Network, the 2011 event will bring speakers from around the globe to present on a wide spectrum of topic areas pertinent to addiction and the treatment of addictive disorders. The EMCDDA will participate in a session on 'Innovation and quality'.

For more, see www.globaladdiction.org
 Organisations wishing to publicise their newsletters, magazines, websites, CD-ROMs or any other resources are invited to contact Kathryn.Robertson@emcdda.europa.eu

HEADING SIZE 3
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 16 pt / 16 pt,
 100% black

HEADING SIZE 4
 Trivia Sans Regular Bold, 12 pt / 12 pt,
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Products and services

The layout of the products and services page is atypical, with one wide column and one narrow column.



DRUGS IN PERSPECTIVE

European drugs problem moves into new phase



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The European drugs problem is moving into a new phase: substances and patterns of use that have characterised the drug market for the last 30 years now share the stage with a wide range of newer substances and behaviours. The report describes a European heroin market,

for example, which is less important today in global terms, with non-EU heroin markets now larger and easier to penetrate. New cocaine trafficking routes are also emerging. Cocaine concealed in container shipments is becoming more common, and recent major seizures have been made in the Black Sea and Eastern Baltic Sea areas. Here, multiagency working partnerships, placing container traffic in the spotlight, are recommended between

DRIVERS OF CHANGE

Globalisation and technology transform drug market



3 million daily cannabis users in the EU and Norway

Globalisation and technology have transformed the modern European drug market into one which is quick to identify opportunities, exploit weaknesses and respond to countermeasures. Multicommodity trafficking, diversified routes and use of commercial transportation options all contribute to the 'changing face of organised crime' portrayed in the report (see also p. 8). Here, partnerships are encouraged with industry to address the misuse of commercial channels for trafficking, as well as with credit card and online payment providers to tackle the Internet drug market by creating barriers to sales. Other action points proposed are that law-enforcement actors prioritise, to a larger extent, intelligence gathering on high-profile individuals and criminal groups.

It is impossible to understand the European drug market without locating it within a global context. The report explores the changing global marketplace (demand for drugs in the developing world) and calls for positive engagement with a larger number of producer and transit countries.

Measuring daily cannabis use

A recent EMCDDA Thematic paper entitled *Prevalence of daily cannabis use in the European Union and Norway* presents a new overview of this issue in Europe.

Daily cannabis consumption is defined in the study as use on 20 days or more in the month preceding interview.

Self-reported data regarding the frequency of cannabis use from large, probabilistic, nationally representative samples of general population surveys were collected from 20 countries. This was achieved via two ad hoc data-collection rounds in 2004 and 2007 and one standard data-collection round in 2010. The EMCDDA initiative to understand the prevalence of intensive cannabis use — which is more likely to be associated with harms, including dependence — complements more traditional indicators which measure lifetime, last-year or last-month use.

The analysis offered by the report enhances our understanding of the



3 million daily cannabis users in the EU and Norway

marked increases in the demand for treatment associated with cannabis problems over the last 15 years. The study found that, on average, 25 % of last-month cannabis users consume the substance daily. This pattern of use is more prevalent among young adults (15–34 years), who represent around 70 % of daily users, and among males (almost 3.5 male cases to one female case).

The EMCDDA estimates that there are around 3 million daily cannabis users in the EU and Norway. Relatively large country variations in prevalence exist.

Name Surname

For more, see www.emcdda.europa.eu/publications/thematic-papers/daily-cannabis-use



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Use of images

Photographs in *Drugnet Europe* are always aligned to the left of the text column. Portrait format photos may have the text flow alongside them, along the right edge. Landscape format photos occupy the full column width. The formats of the photos provided can be adjusted to suit the layout, although they should not be visibly distorted. While the photos appear in Black&White, thumbnails of covers and other graphics may appear in full colour.

**Cannabis... the most
frequently mentioned drug
among those entering
treatment for the first time**

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QUOTATION

Trivia Slab Bold, 12 pt / 16 pt, white
The colour strip in the background may use red, green, turquoise or yellow from the EMCDDA secondary colour palette and grey (30% black). The strip is 14.5 pt high. The EMCDDA Blue is not used for quotations as it is reserved for signature boxes.

Use the text underline option in Adobe InDesign; set the underline weight to 14.5 pt and offset to -4 pt.



Quotation construction

Quotations may use four out of the five EMCDDA secondary colours and grey (30% black) with the font Trivia Slab Regular Bold. To construct the quotation, use the Character Underline Options in Adobe InDesign. A single space is added at the beginning and at the end of the line.

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About the EMCDDA

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) is the central source and confirmed authority on drug-related issues in Europe. For over 20 years, it has been collecting, analysing and disseminating scientifically sound information on drugs and drug addiction and their consequences, providing its audiences with an evidence-based picture of the drug phenomenon at European level.

Established in 1993, it opened its doors in Lisbon in 1995 and is one of the EU decentralised agencies.