What are the long-term aims of drug policy in France? How are these aims to be achieved? How is drug policy coordinated at national level?

Learn more [31]
Public expenditure [32]
Understanding the costs of drug-related actions is an important aspect of policy evaluation.

Learn more [32]
Drug laws and drug law offences [33]

What substances and activities does France control under its drug laws? What are the penalties for offences? How are new psychoactive substances controlled?

Learn more [33]
Drug use [34]

How many people in France have ever used drugs? What drugs have they used? How many have used drugs recently? How many are using drugs in highly risky ways?

Learn more [34]
Drug harms [35]

What are the main infectious diseases linked to drug injecting in France? How many died of drug overdose in the last year? How many drug-related medical emergencies occurred?

Learn more [35]
Prevention [36]

What part does prevention play in France's drug strategy. What are the main prevention approaches used in the country and who do they target?

Learn more [36]
Harm reduction [37]

How does France measure in terms of provision of needle and syringe programmes, peer naloxone programmes, supervised drug consumption rooms and heroin-assisted treatment.

Learn more [37]
Treatment [38]

How is the drug treatment system organised in France? How is it financed? How is the provision of treatment divided between inpatient and outpatient settings?

Learn more [38]
Drug use and responses in prison [39]

Which authorities are responsible for prison health in France? What forms of drug treatment and harm reduction are provided in prisons, and how widely?

Learn more [39]
Quality assurance [40]

What is done in France to ensure that the prevention and treatment interventions used are effective and provide a good return on public expenditure?

Learn more [40]
Drug-related research [41]

In which areas of study is drug-related research carried out in France? How is this research funded? Are any
types of research emphasised in the national drug strategy?

Learn more [41]
Drug markets [42]

What is known about drug supply and trafficking in France? How pure or strong are the drugs available? What do they cost? What are the main aims of supply reduction efforts?

Learn more [42]
Key statistics [43]

Key drug statistics for France

Learn more [43]
EU Dashboard [44]

Focus on France

Learn more [44]

About this report

This report presents the top-level overview of the drug phenomenon in France, covering drug supply, use and public health problems as well as drug policy and responses. The statistical data reported relate to 2016 (or most recent year) and are provided to the EMCDDA by the national focal point, unless stated otherwise.

This interactive version of the Country Drug Report is presented in sections. If you would like a print-out of the complete report, a PDF is available in the Publications database. [45]

Partners

About our partner in France

Since 1996, the French Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (Observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies, OFDT) has been entrusted, as an independent body, with the coordination of all drug-monitoring activities in France, and has acted as the national focal point. The OFDT is also responsible for the evaluation of drug policies in France. Since 1999, its areas of activity have included licit substances (alcohol, tobacco and medicines) in addition to illicit drugs and addictive behaviours. The OFDT is mainly funded by the Inter-ministerial Mission for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours (Mission interministérielle de lutte contre les drogues et les conduites addictives, MILDECA), an inter-departmental body composed of representatives of different ministries, which is responsible for the overall coordination of activities against drugs and drug dependency in France. For a comprehensive picture of the French drug situation, please refer to the national report 2016 to the EMCDDA

Observatoire français des drogues et des toxicomanies
Additional resources submitted by our partner

HAS - Abus, dépendances et polyconsommations : stratégies de soins - Recommandations de la commission d'audition, May 2007

The National Authority for Health held a public hearing on care strategies against drug abuse, addictions and polydrug use and issued recommendations [47]. The objectives of this public hearing were to sensitize all professionals involved in the management of various addictions to the issue of polyconsumption and the need for open-ended care; to offer these professionals operational recommendations; and to propose studies, programs and training to put in place.

HAS - Prise en charge des consommateurs de cocaïne - Recommandations de bonnes pratiques professionnelles, February 2010

These recommendations from the National Authority for Health aim to improve the health care of cocaine users [48] by: facilitating their identification; describing medico-psycho-social management strategies that facilitate cessation of use and abstinence.

ANESM - La réduction des risques et des dommages dans les Centres d'accueil et d'accompagnement à la réduction des risques pour usagers de drogues (CAARUD), October 2017

The National Agency for the Quality Assessment of Health and Social Care Organizations and Services issued recommendations corresponding to the regulatory missions of the CAARUD harm reduction facilities [49]. They identify good professional practices for reception, access to harm reduction equipment and the adoption of safer practices by drug users.

Addict?aide

A virtual village dedicated to addictions [50]: alcohol, drugs, gambling, etc. Each virtual house is aimed at a specific audience: prevention, public authorities, users and patients, families, patient associations, companies, health professionals, research, media. This tool is very comprehensive, sharing the data of 60 actors in the field of addictions.