New psychoactive substances in Europe

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The market

Legal highs
Marketed in bright and attractive packaging. Sold openly in head/smart shops and online. Aimed at recreational users.

Research chemicals
Sold under the guise of being used for scientific research. Aimed at ‘psychonauts’ who explore the effects of psychoactive substances. Sold openly online.

Food supplements
Sold under the guise of being food or dietary supplements. Aimed at people wanting to enhance their body and mind. Sold openly in fitness shops and online.

Designer drugs
Passed off as drugs such as MDMA and heroin. Produced in clandestine labs by organised crime. Sold on illicit drug market by drug dealers.

Medicines
Medicines that are diverted from patients or illegally imported into Europe. Sold on illicit drug market by drug dealers.

Synthetic cannabinoids
Sold as ‘legal’ replacements for cannabis

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EU Early Warning System

Since 1997, the EMCDDA has played a central role in Europe’s response to new psychoactive substances. Its main responsibilities in this field are to operate the EU Early Warning System, with its partner Europol, and to undertake risk assessments of new substances when necessary. The EU Early Warning System works by collecting information on the appearance of new substances from the 28 EU Member States, Turkey and Norway, and then monitoring them for signals of harm, allowing the EU to respond rapidly to emerging threats.

Synthetic cannabinoids (left panel) and synthetic cathinones (right) make up the largest groups of new psychoactive substances monitored by the EMCDDA, and, respectively, reflect the demand for cannabis and stimulants in Europe. However, the EMCDDA also monitors many new substances that come from a range of other groups, including phenethylamines, opioids, tryptamines, benzodiazepines, aryalkylamines and piperazines. All these substances require monitoring in order to identify signals of serious harms as early as possible. Opioids, for example, are of special concern for public health because they pose a very high risk of overdose and death. During 2014, serious harms that required urgent attention led to 17 public health alerts being issued by the EMCDDA, while 6 new substances — 251-NBOMe, 4-HC-723, methoxetamine, MDPV, 4:4-OMAR and MT-45 — required risk assessment by the EMCDDA’s Scientific Committee.

Read the full report at emcdda.europa.eu/publications/2015/new-psychoactive-substance