



Addiction and Lifestyles in Contemporary Europe: Reframing Addictions Project (ALICE RAP)

Policy Scales

Deliverable 14.1, Work Package 14.1

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Abstract

Question:

Can a country's alcohol policies say something about what kind of tobacco policies are implemented? Or does a strict set of gambling policies guarantee that the country also has implemented strict policies for other addictive substances or behaviors?

With the help of policy scales one can determine how strict and/or comprehensive policies are within a certain policy field. One can then rank and compare the outcomes to get a good overall picture of the situation, making policy scales effective tools containing large amounts of data in one single figure.

The work undertaken in Work package 14, task 1 looks at policy scales for alcohol, tobacco, gambling and illicit drugs, in slightly different ways depending on addiction and the history of previous scaling attempts. Two brand new policy scales were developed within the project – one for gambling policies, and another one dealing with cannabis and heroin. Two previously constructed scales, one for alcohol and one for tobacco, are also included in the work package and their structures and methodology are systematically compared to each other.

Results:

When comparing alcohol, tobacco and gambling policies with the help of the policy scales, a picture of the addiction policy field in Europe took shape and a statistically significant correlation was found between

- alcohol policies and tobacco policies
- alcohol policies and gambling policies

but not between tobacco and gambling policies. However, it seems more accurate to say that countries tend to combine liberal and strict policy measures for the different addictive substances and behaviors as they see fit, rather than speaking of an integrated and unified addiction policy including all substances.

Because cannabis and heroin are per se illegal it makes it impossible to grade drug policies according to how strict or comprehensive they are. So, because of the different nature of the illicit drugs, the drug scale could not be constructed in the same manner as the other scales making it more descriptive, narrower and less versatile compared to the other scales included in the work package.

Introduction

ALICE RAP (Addiction and Lifestyles in Contemporary Europe - Reframing Addictions Project) is a five year European research project, co-financed by the European Commission divided into seven areas of work. The work described in this report belongs to the fifth Area called "Governance of Addiction".

The aim of this Work package was to perform a comparative analysis on national level policies on addictive substances in Europe by developing and implementing scales that measure the comprehensiveness and integration of public health policies aiming to reduce the harm done by addictive substances and behaviors. The work package included four substances or behaviors – alcohol, tobacco, gambling and illicit drugs, that were dealt with in slightly different ways due to their different characteristics, histories and legal statuses.

Alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs (represented by heroin and cannabis) and gambling were chosen in accordance with the rest of Area 5, in order to reach conformity and link our work tasks to the work done in the rest of the Area. All of the substances or behaviors are addictive, and are causing significant human and economic costs throughout the world, Europe being no exception.

Quantifying and scaling policies on various addictive substances and behaviors enables a state of the art overview of formal policies on addictive substances and behaviors in several countries at a glance. One of our main objectives is to use and develop an approach that measures the comprehensiveness and integration of public health measures that reduce the harm done by addictive substances and behaviors in Europe. In addition, quantifying and scaling policies on various addictive substances and behaviors enables a state of the art overview of formal policies in several countries at a glance.

The created instruments can be used both as tools in gathering and categorizing basic knowledge on policies and the legal framework as well as a numerical indicator on the strictness of policies for addictive substances. They offer an easy device for comparing countries with each other and ranking them according to how stringent or comprehensive their policies are. Combined with data from earlier years we can study trends in policies and track breaks and transitions that have occurred in previous decades. Furthermore, the gathered information can be used as a base for conducting similar studies in the future, with the aim to describe and analyze upcoming trends in policies for addictive substances.

As addicting activities drinking, smoking, drug-taking and gambling differ profoundly from each other, also the methods used to regulate these activities are diverse. One important aim of our study is to assess the effectiveness of different policies in minimizing the harm of the substance or activity at hand, and to analyze how the regulation of different substances differs from each other in the studied European countries.

Methods

A policy scale is a tool which allows us to map out formal, national policies and measure either their strictness, or comprehensiveness, or both (Karlsson & Österberg 2007). The tool is constructed through the following steps:

- Step one is to collect information on existing policy options, which are then transferred onto a
 questionnaire.
- The questionnaire is divided into batteries of questions and subcategories, dealing with different aspects of policies (e.g. "taxation and price" or "advertising and marketing").
- The answers to questions, which can be given either by ticking boxes or filling in open-answers, generate points.
- The points acquired in each category add up to a certain percentage of the total score in other words the subcategories have different weights. One option is to allocate equal weights and scores to all categories; another is to give more weights to more effective policies. The more effective a policy is, the weightier the category.

By filling in these kinds of scales for a group of countries, one gets a good overlook on what kind of policies are put to use, and where we still might find possible gaps and room for making policies stricter or more comprehensive. The filled-in scales also offer the opportunity to compare for example neighbouring countries, and if the scaling exercise is repeated with regular intervals, we can detect structural policy changes and turning points within and between countries.

The fact that a scaling tool collects large amounts of data in one single figure is one of the scales' greatest advantages at the same time as one must take into consideration that translating policies into points is a rather complex exercise. The operation of determining the effectiveness and relative weight and then allocating points for the different policy measures is also, at least to some degree, a subjective decision. Hence, scale results should always be put into context and interpreted with certain caution (Karlsson & Österberg 2001; 2007, Karlsson 2014).

The tradition of scaling formal, national policies started in the late 1970's, and the earliest comprehensive attempt to scale and quantify alcohol policies was made by Davies and Walsh in their 1983 study "Alcohol Problems and Alcohol Control in Europe" (Davies & Walsh 1983). The idea of measuring alcohol policies through scales has been further developed and refined over the course of the last 30 years, with the latest one being an alcohol policy scale with data from the year 2010 (Karlsson, Lindeman & Österberg 2012).

As for tobacco policy scales, some attempts to measure tobacco policies were undertaken in the US in the mid-1990s (Glasgow et al. 1996, Klonoff et al. 1998). In the early 2000s, Belgian tobacco control expert Joossens and British tobacco control expert Raw developed a control policy scale for Europe (Joossens & Raw 2006).

Regardless of what substance and which policy areas are mapped out, there are some things to keep in mind when interpreting the scales and the results. The scales deal with formal national policies. This means that traditional habits and norms contributing to informal control are left out, and that regional differences do not show in the results. A policy scale is one-dimensional in the sense that it only measures written policies found in laws and other types of official regulatory legislation and rules. It doesn't explain how, when or why a certain policy came about.

Earlier scaling attempts on policies of addictive substances and behaviors have not included enforcement practices, due to the complexity of giving scores based on subjective assessments. In the AMPHORA project, an attempt to measure and score enforcement of alcohol policies was made (Karlsson, Lindeman & Österberg 2012). The source for the enforcement score was derived from subjective assessments by WHO country counterparts on a limited number of policies (BAC limits and advertising restrictions). In the end, however, the enforcement estimates were not included as the differences in the scores were far too large depending on the subjective assessments of the country counterparts. Therefore, policy scales should only assess written policies and not include enforcement issues due to their subjective nature. The issue of enforcement does not, however, have to be excluded altogether from the policy analysis, but it should be excluded from the objective nature of the scaling exercise.

It is an intricate operation to quantify policy measures. Therefore it is good to remember that when countries are ranked according to how strict or liberal policies they have, it is not a matter of which countries are the best and which countries perform poorly, but rather a way of showing where there is room for improvement and perhaps strictening of regulations.

In other words, when Alice Rap started scales measuring alcohol policies and tobacco policies already existed. Our task within the project was to develop – if possible – similar scales for two new areas. One substance which is governed in a similar manner as tobacco and alcohol, and one which has a completely different legal status. For alcohol, we updated the latest available policy scale which was developed in 2010, with the latest available data obtainable from the World Health Organization, bringing the alcohol scale up to 2012. As for tobacco, we saw no need to develop anything new from scratch as the Joossens & Raw scale works fine in measuring what it is set out to measure. Instead, we analyzed how the tobacco scale is structured, and searched for differences, similarities and synergies with the alcohol policy scale.

Alcohol and tobacco

Alcohol and tobacco are both greatly addictive and widely used substances leading to high morbidity and mortality rates as well as remarkable direct and indirect costs for societies all over the globe. By regulating the availability of these substances through control policies, their use and consumption can be restricted and steered into a preferred direction, and the figures for harms and costs can be lowered (WHO 2003; Babor et al. 2010).

In the year 2008, alcohol use was the cause of 3.8 per cent of all 57 million deaths worldwide. The corresponding level for tobacco use was as high as 9.5 per cent. In the same year, alcohol accounted for 4.4 per cent and tobacco for 3.7 per cent of all 1.53 billion disability-adjusted life year lost worldwide (WHO 2011a).

As smoking and drinking are severe global issues, they also burden Europe to a large extent. In the European Union in 2004, almost 95 000 men and over 25 000 women aged 15 to 64 died because of alcohol-related consequences, which adds up to a total of 11.8 percent of all deaths within this age group (Shield et al. 2012). Smoking, in turn reaps the lives of some 650 000 EU citizens each year (European Communities, 2004). In other words, tobacco kills more people overall, but a large part of those dying from alcohol belong to younger segments of the population and pass away before reaching pension age. The high burden on health and economy is why fighting tobacco- and alcohol-related losses lies in the interest of the European Commission (European Communities 2004; Anderson & Baumberg 2006).

There is a wide range of control measures that can be applied when trying to reduce alcohol or tobacco consumption and related harms. When it comes to alcohol, the policy toolbox contains measures regulating economic and physical availability of alcohol, measures modifying drinking contexts, drink driving countermeasures, restrictions on alcohol marketing, alcohol education and persuasion, and treatment and early interventions (Babor et al. 2010). On the tobacco side, we find, among others, measures regulating the economic and physical availability, education and information, measures for creating smoke-free environments, restrictions on advertising, marketing, promotions and sponsorships, health warnings, and treatment and counseling.

Given this, there are different alcohol-specific and tobacco-specific measures and strategies, but also many common pieces of the policy puzzles. The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified some of these policy measures as "population-based best buy interventions", meaning they are built on evidence based effectiveness and cost-effectiveness. For tobacco policies WHO recommends tax increases, smoke-free indoor workplaces and public places, health information and warnings about tobacco, and bans on advertising and promotion. For alcohol policy, the three best buys are tax increases, comprehensive restrictions and bans on alcohol marketing, and restrictions on the availability of retailed alcohol (WHO 2011b). With the help of policy scales, we can analyze to which extent these measures are implemented in Europe, separately or together with other measures.

Alcohol – and tobacco policy scales

Here we are comparing two recently developed policy scales (Joossens & Raw 2011 and Karlsson, Lindeman & Österberg 2012), sharing some characteristics and structures but also containing a number of striking differences between them.

Starting with the basic premises and points of departures, both scales deal with data from 2010 and both scales measure policies in Europe. The tobacco scale includes 31 countries - the 27 EU member states plus Switzerland, Norway, Iceland and Turkey. The alcohol policy scale has the same setup of countries, plus Croatia and the former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, which adds up to a total of 33 countries. This means that both scales in practice measure policies from the same geographical area, and the same timeframe, giving them a high degree of comparability to each other.

As both alcohol- and tobacco policies are comprehensive areas, and as it is technically impossible to measure all aspects of these policies, both scales are limited to measuring only parts of the broad spectrums, including some questions and leaving others out. For example, the alcohol scale lacks any information on treatment of alcohol problems, whereas the tobacco scale completely leaves out questions on legal age limits for purchasing tobacco products. The tobacco scale is limited to include six policies described by the World Bank (Joossens & Raw 2011).

The data used for answering the questions in the scale stems from diverse sources; among others The European Commission, Canadian Cancer Society, European Network for Smoking and Tobacco Prevention plus a contribution from national experts (Joossens & Raw 2011). The alcohol scale in turn comprises of seven subcategories, including the most effective policy measures listed by Babor et al. 2010, table 16.1 p. 243-248. The data for the alcohol scale stems from European Survey on Alcohol and Health, conducted by the WHO Regional Office for Europe, also completed with contextual info by national experts (Karlsson, Lindeman & Österberg 2012). See table 1.

Sub	category of tobacco policy measures	% of total score	Maximum points
I	Price of cigarettes	30	30
Ш	Smoke-free work and other public places	22	22
Ш	Spending on public information campaigns	15	15
IV	Comprehensive bans on advertising and promotion	13	13
V	Large, direct health warning labels	10	10
VI	Treatment to help dependent smokers stop	10	10
	Total, tobacco	100	100

Sub	category of alcohol policy measures	% of total score	Maximum points
I	Starting points	0	0
II	Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages	25	40
Ш	Age limits and personal control	15	24
IV	Control of drunk driving	15	24
V	Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages	15	24
VI	Public policy	5	8
VII	Alcohol taxation and price	25	40
	Total, alcohol	100	160

Table 1. Classification of policies in the tobacco and alcohol policy scales.

The methods for giving the subcategories their relative weights have been similar for both the alcohol and the tobacco policy scales. The alcohol policy scale is built on the foundations of the Bridging the Gap study funded by the European Commission (2004–2006), where the scoring mechanism and weights given to different policy measures were validated by asking 14 experts in the field of social alcohol research to review and comment on the weights for each subgroup of alcohol policy (Karlsson & Österberg 2007). These weights were used as a base for the 2010 scale, which was completed with updated elements (Babor et al. 2010).

The tobacco scale is also built on previous scaling attempts, for which a similar kind of Delphi technique was applied in order to allocate weights between the categories, by letting a group of 10 experts decide on the distribution of points. These weights were also somewhat altered and updated for the 2010 version (Joossens & Raw 2006; 2011).

Comparison

Both scales have given the categories dealing with economic availability much weight: 30 per cent in the tobacco scale and 25 per cent of the total points in the alcohol scale, as reducing the availability of alcohol and tobacco respectively are regarded as one of the most effective policy measures (WHO 2011b).

One main difference between the scales is, though, that Joossens and Raw only focus on the price of cigarettes, leaving out any question on taxation, even though different setups of taxation can affect smoking rates in different ways. Chaloupka and colleagues, for example, showed that the price gap between premium and low-priced brands is larger in countries with a greater share of ad valorem tax compared to specific taxation (Chaloupka et al. 2010). The alcohol scale inquires about levels of taxation, but as there are also other things affecting the price of an alcoholic beverage than excise duties, the question block about taxation is completed with an additional question on comparative price levels.

Apart from taxation, WHO also listed restrictions for advertising and marketing as another "best buy" common for both alcohol and tobacco policies. This has indeed been picked up in both scales, but in slightly different ways. The alcohol scale has allocated 15 per cent of the total score to a category called "Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages" including questions on whether or not the

marketing for beer, wine and spirits respectively is banned, restricted or allowed in different medias such as the internet, TV, radio or printed press. Also a question on warning labels was included in the alcohol scale.

The tobacco scale included a category called "Comprehensive bans on advertising and promotion" worth 13 per cent of the total maximum score, where Joossens & Raw inquired about tobacco advertising on different arenas (Internet, TV, cinema...) in a similar manner as Karlsson, Lindeman and Österberg (2012) in the alcohol scale. Apart from this, the tobacco scale also allocated a whole own category to the question on warning labels, worth 10 per cent of the total maximum score, including questions on plain packaging, pictorial warnings and warning texts. Back in 2010, no European country had introduced plain packaging. Australia was the first country in the world to introduce it in 2012, making the cigarette packages less attractive to consumers and thus limiting the opportunities for the industry to communicate and attract customers (Ford, Moody & Hastings 2012).

The last "best alcohol-policy buy" according to WHO is restrictions on the availability of retailed alcohol and a battery of alcohol policy scale questions worth 25 per cent of the total score is indeed focused at how the production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages is regulated. The category also has a question regarding whether drinking in public is allowed or not.

The tobacco scale has — in accordance with the best tobacco-policy buy recommendation to implement smoke free areas — a whole category dedicated to whether tobacco is allowed or forbidden in restaurants, cafés, public transportation and other areas. This category is worth 22 per cent of the maximum score in the tobacco scale, and the important aspect of how well policies are enforced is included.

According to the alcohol policy scale 2010, the strictest and most comprehensive sets of alcohol policy can be found in Norway, Sweden, Finland and Iceland. Luxembourg proved to be the country with the most lenient alcohol policies. The strictest tobacco policies in 2010 could be found in the United Kingdom, and Austria turned out to be the most liberal country.

A bivariate correlation analysis shows that the total tobacco- and alcohol policy scores for the year 2010 correlate with each other (.536**). This means that countries with strict alcohol control are more likely to have strict tobacco control policies implemented, and vice versa (Figure 1). A closer look at the common denominators for best policy buys reveals that the correlation between alcohol price and taxation and tobacco price is statistically significant (.510**) while the correlation between alcohol- and tobacco marketing restrictions turned out to be non-significant (.354). Whereas tobacco advertising is a highly restricted and regulated form of marketing, alcohol marketing- and advertising is in many countries steered only by self-regulatory frameworks (WHO 2014).

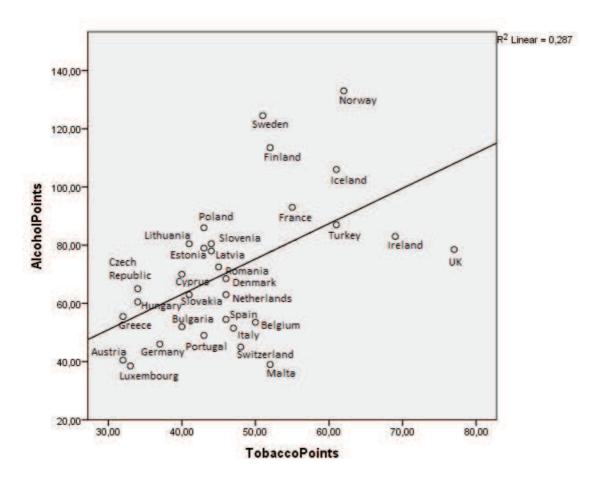


Figure 1. The correlation between alcohol & tobacco policies in Europe 2010

There are a few detectable patterns in figure 1. We find the Nordic countries clustered together, with high total score on both scales. A closer look at the category named "Price" in the tobacco scale, and the category called "Price and taxation" in the alcohol scale reveals that Finland, Sweden, Norway and Iceland have very strict alcohol taxation, but are not among the countries with the highest tobacco prices. On the other hand, they all score highly on the other common denominator for best policy buys, "advertising bans" and demonstrate strict advertising policies for both alcohol and tobacco.

A number of eastern European countries, namely Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovenia had a total tobacco score below the European average, but alcohol score above European average. Though, if we focus only on prices, Romania is an interesting example showing the opposite with great discrepancies, with one of the highest tobacco prices but the lowest alcohol taxation of all the countries.

Belgium, Italy, Malta, Spain and Switzerland formed an own group with higher than average tobacco score and lower than average alcohol score, following the same pattern for the price category with fairly low alcohol taxation and significantly higher tobacco taxation.

To sum it up: the two scales measuring alcohol- and tobacco policies in Europe are developed and put to use independently from each other but share common traits, are constructed in similar manners and rely largely on the same methodology. The scales showed that there are large differences on how tobacco and alcohol are governed throughout Europe.

One of the greatest advantages with policy scales is that in times of change, it offers the possibility to detect changes and trends within a country, between countries and at the European level, if the scaling exercise is repeated with regular intervals. The tobacco scale has in fact recently been updated with data for 2013 (Joossens & Raw 2014), and the alcohol scale with data for 2012 (see the next chapter) which already gives us several measurement points and a rich baseline for further follow-ups.

Updating the alcohol policy scale

A policy scale measuring the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policies in Europe was developed by the same team of researchers involved in WP 14.1 in another project during the years 2010-2012 (Karlsson, Lindeman & Österberg 2012). Within ALICE RAP, the task was to

- a) update the questionnaire if/when necessary and
- b) complete the questionnaire with the latest available data.

The questionnaire itself was brought up to date with some minor modifications. Some questions, which in the previous version of the scale had four response options were changed into having only three response options. The "voluntary agreements" option was merged with the "no restrictions" alternative, as they both rendered 0 points, and in practice both options mean that there are no written policies on the subject. See figure 2.

	No restriction	Voluntary agreement	Statutory restriction	Lorgingn
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities				
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)				
	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regu	lated	Total ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities			-	
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)			J	

Figure 2. Merged response options

The questionnaire was also updated to inquire about levels of enforcement for the year 2012, in addition to 2008 and 2010. This gives us longer time series on the level of enforcement regarding BAC limits and advertising restrictions. See figure 3.

Enforcement of existing BAC limits		,	por the second s
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* =		If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2010) ** =
Enforcement of existing BAC limits			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* =	2010 **	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =

Figure 3. Broadened scale

The information on the countries was updated with data from the WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health, conducted by WHO/Europe. The latest data collection was conducted in February-December 2012 with the help of a questionnaire filled in by WHO counterparts and experts in the field of alcohol policy and public health. The collected material served as a follow up for the European Status Report on Alcohol and Health (2010). Three countries (Croatia, Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) were excluded from the study for the sake of comparison with the other substances.

The 30 countries are displayed in rank order in Figure 4. The Nordic alcohol monopoly countries remain at the top and proved to have the strictest and most comprehensive sets of alcohol policies, whereas Luxembourg remains as the country with the most lenient alcohol policies, followed by Germany, Austria and Malta. According to the 2010 data the mean value for the 30 European countries was 70.8 out of a possible 160 points. The 2012 data reveals a slight shift towards a more strict policy, lifting the mean value to 71.2 points. Examples of policies becoming stricter during the two year period can be found for example in Ireland where the BAC limit was lowered from 0.08 to 0.05 in 2011, and in Finland where a law on obligatory alcohol ignition locks in school and daycare transportations was introduced.

However, many of the discrepancies and differences in points displayed in table 2 are most likely artefacts, and are presumably due to different interpretations, points of views, misunderstandings and human error as we cannot find documentations or proofs for some of the shifts occurring in the updated version of the scale.

Despite some irregularities the data used for the alcohol policy scale, the data collected and provided by WHO is the best available material offered. The data from the WHO member states is extensive, diverse and has provided the alcohol scaling exercise with comparable, single source data for years.

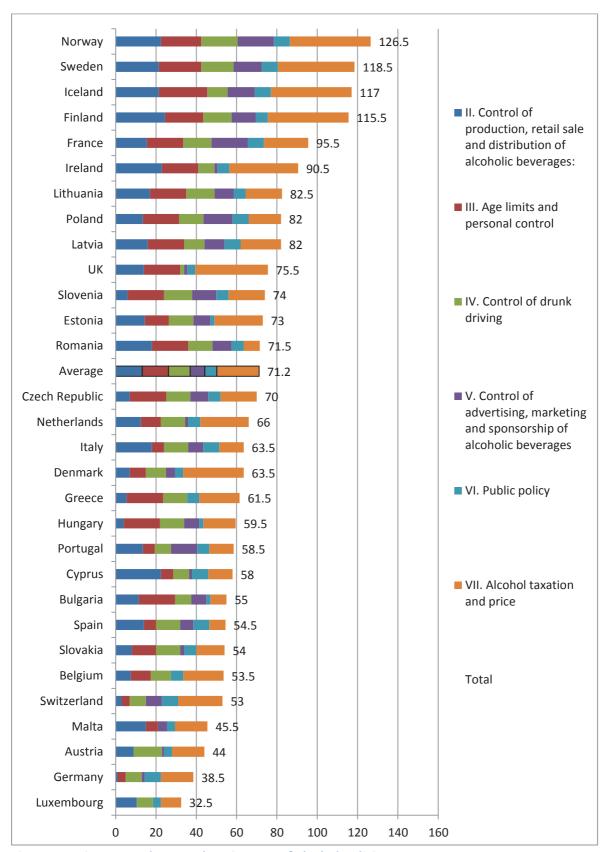


Figure 4. Strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policies 2012

	2010	2012	Difference (points)	Difference (direction)
Austria	40.5	44	3.5	Stricter
Belgium	53.5	53.5	0	-
Bulgaria	52	55	3	Stricter
Cyprus	70	58	-12	Liberal
Czech Republic	65	70	5	Stricter
Denmark	68.5	63.5	-5	Liberal
Estonia	79	73	-6	Liberal
Finland	113.5	115.5	2	Stricter
France	93	95.5	2,5	Stricter
Germany	46	38.5	-7.5	Liberal
Greece	55.5	61.5	6	Stricter
Hungary	60.5	59.5	-1	Liberal
Iceland	106	117	11	Stricter
Ireland	83	90.5	7.5	Stricter
Italy	51.5	63.5	12	Stricter
Latvia	78	82	4	Stricter
Lithuania	80.5	82.5	2	Stricter
Luxembourg	38.5	32.5	-6	Liberal
Malta	39	45.5	6.5	Stricter
Netherlands	63	66	3	Stricter
Norway	133	126.5	-6.5	Liberal
Poland	86	82	-4	Liberal
Portugal	49	58.5	9.5	Stricter
Romania	72.5	71.5	-1	Liberal
Slovakia	63	54	-9	Liberal
Slovenia	80.5	74	-6.5	Liberal
Spain	54.5	54.5	0	-
Sweden	124.5	118.5	-6	Liberal
Switzerland	45	53	8	Stricter
UK	78.5	75.5	-3	Liberal
AVERAGE	70.8	71.2	0.4	Stricter
(max)	10	50		

Table 2. Discrepancies between the 2010 and the 2012 scales

All the alcohol policy scales with data from 2012 can be found in appendix 1.

Gambling

Gambling, in its various shapes and forms, dates back to the beginning of civilization as a leisure activity, placing gambling in a special historical and culturally bound context in many countries. However, during the last decades the gaming industry has grown tremendously, becoming more available and widespread, generating significant revenues for gaming companies as well as governments. This means that the gambling policy landscape is changing fast (Meyer, Hayer & Griffiths 2009).

National surveys reveal that a majority of people engage in gambling activities at some point of their lives, and the introduction of new ways to gamble (internet, smart phones etc.) have made gambling more accessible and popular (Abbot et al. 2004). Increased gambling opportunities are, in turn, connected to larger numbers of problem gamblers (Blaszczynski 1998).

The prevalence figures for problematic gambling in Europe lie between 0.5 and some 3 percent, according to national surveys (Griffiths 2009). Governments try to combat the negative sides of gambling by means of different types of regulatory measures, policies and practices designed to reduce the potential harms associated with gambling (Blaszczynski, Ladoucer & Shaffer 2004).

Gambling services are not regulated by sector-specific regulation at the EU level, meaning that countries are generally free to arrange their gambling policies as they see fit. However, the European Union has defined five priority areas in their recommendations on how to regulate online gambling (SWD 2012);

- making national regulatory frameworks coherent with EU recommendations,
- enhancing administrative cooperation and efficient enforcement,
- protecting consumers and citizens, minors and vulnerable groups,
- preventing fraud and money laundering, and
- safeguarding the integrity of sports and preventing match-fixing.

Before Alice Rap, no instrument measuring the comprehensiveness or strictness of gambling policies in Europe existed to our knowledge. When looking at gambling policies in Europe, it becomes obvious that there are some similarities between the governance of gambling, tobacco and alcohol. Common pieces of the policy puzzles are for instance state monopolies and state granted licenses, age limits, availability restrictions (such as operating hours and days), advertising restrictions and self-regulation matters, plus pricing and taxation.

Construction of a gambling policy scale

The Alice Rap gambling scale consists of five subcategories similar to those that can be found in the policy scales for tobacco (Joossens & Raw 2011) and alcohol (Karlsson, Lindeman & Österberg 2012). They are:

- 1. "Starting points", where we inquire about the legal framework for gambling.
- 2. "Restrictions on Gambling Opportunities", where we map out different forms of gambling in the country in question, and how the market is operated.
- 3. "Age limits", where we ask about legal minimum age limits for different kinds of activities linked to gambling.
- 4. "Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling", where we ask about restrictions for advertising and marketing through different channels.
- 5. "Public Policy and taxation", dealing with awareness raising activities, strategies and programs and one specific form of gambling tax.

It is important to remember that it is virtually impossible to measure all aspects of gambling policies as it is a broad and evolving area, meaning that the scale is limited to measuring only parts of the spectrum. For instance, this version of the gambling scale leaves out questions on treatment and brief interventions.

A total of 30 countries are involved in the study. Just like in the tobacco- and the alcohol policy scales, points and weights are allocated to the subcategories depending on the strictness and comprehensiveness of the policies found in a country. Whereas for example the evidence-based effectiveness of different alcohol policies are clear (Babor et al. 2010), gambling is a less researched area and the body of evidence is not as strong yet. In order to allocate the weights and the points to the subcategories in the gambling scale, we have relied on the consideration of policy effectiveness according to

- Gainsbury, Blankers, Wilkinson, Schelleman-Offermans and Cousijn in their 2013 article
 "Recommendations for International Gambling Harm-Minimisation Guidelines: Comparison with
 Effective Public Health Policy" published in the Journal of Gambling Studies, where they examined
 the evidence of best practice policies to provide recommendations for international guidelines for
 harm-minimisation policy for gambling, as well as
- 2. Planzer and Wardle in their 2011 report "The Comparative Effectiveness of Regulatory Approaches and The Impact of Advertising on Propensity for Problem Gambling".

The first category in the scale, called Starting points, is merely descriptive, providing contextual information about the laws and regulation concerning gambling in a country. As the description of pieces of legislation is not measurable on a strictness/comprehensiveness scale, the question and the category is worth zero points.

The second battery of questions deals with Restrictions on Gambling Opportunities, in other words, what kind of games are offered, and how the market is organized. The scale includes questions on land based casinos, gaming arcades, electronic gaming machines, lotteries, sports betting and online gambling. The whole category is worth 24 points out of a possible 56, making it the heaviest category in accordance with the assessment of effectiveness of policies by Gainsbury et al., stressing the importance of supervised licensing systems including requirements for responsible gambling.

Category number three is called Age Limits and deals with legal minimum age limits for different kinds of activities linked to gambling, namely entering a casino, entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall, playing slot machines, buying a lottery ticket, sports betting and racing and online gambling. This category can render a maximum of 12 points, as Gainsbury et al. reports on findings indicating that age restrictions seem to be appropriate to reduce problem gambling, and even recommends limits between 21 – 25 years.

Equally weighted is the following category dealing with advertising policies regarding gambling, and how different channels of marketing are regulated. The last category deals with public policy and taxation, and can give a maximum of 8 points. In this case, the tax-aspect is limited to only one question on excise duties on gambling winnings, leaving out other types of gambling taxes such as gross tax rates on lotteries and maximum tax rates on casino gross gaming revenues that could have possibly been included.

See table 3.

	Subcategory of gambling policy measures	% of total score	Maximum points
I	Starting points	0	0
II	Restrictions on Gambling Opportunities	43	24
Ш	Age limits	21.5	12
IV	Advertising	21.5	12
V	Public Policy and taxation	14	8
	Total, gambling	100	56

Table 3. Categories in the gambling policy scale

Data

There is no single, comprehensive up-to-date database containing information about gambling policies in Europe, meaning the data used for filling out the questionnaire forms stemmed from different sources – relevant reports, books, articles and webpages.

The most important sources that were scanned for applicable information are listed below, in chronological order. Apart from these sources a large number of national webpages (legislative databases, regulatory boards, monopolies etc.) were searched in order to obtain further information about national legislation and regulations.

- Swiss Institute of Comparative Law (2006). Study of Gambling Services in the Internal Market of the European Union.
- Meyer, G., Hayer, T. & Griffiths, M. (eds.) (2009) Problem Gambling in Europe: Challenges, Prevention, and Interventions.
- Cnossen, S., (ed.), Forrest, D. & Smith, S. (2009). Taxation and Regulation of Smoking, Drinking and Gambling in the European Union.
- Williams, R.J., Rehm, J., & Stevens, R.M.G. (2011). The Social and Economic Impacts of Gambling.
- Planzer, S. (ed.) (2011) Regulating Gambling in Europe National Approaches to Gambling and Prevalence Rates of Pathological Gambling 1997 2010.
- Cisneros Örnberg, J. & Tammi, T. (2011). Gambling problems as a political framing- safeguarding the monopolies in Finland and Sweden.
- European Commission (2011). Green Paper on on-line gambling in the Internal Market.
- Planzer, S. & Wardle, H. (2011). The Comparative Effectiveness of Regulatory Approaches and The Impact of Advertising on Propensity for Problem Gambling.
- Abbott, M., Binde, P., Hodgins, D., Korn, D., Pereira, A., Volberg, R. & Williams, R. (2013). Conceptual Framework of Harmful Gambling: An International Collaboration.
- ECA's European Casino Industry Report 2013
- Leyshon, M. & Sakhuja, R. (2013). A losing bet? Alcohol and gambling: investigating parallels and shared solutions.
- Gainsbury, S.M., Blankers, M., Wilkinson, C., Schelleman-Offermans, K. & Cousijn, J. (2013)
 Recommendations for International Gambling Harm-Minimisation Guidelines: Comparison with Effective Public Health Policy.
- Lotteriinspektionen. Spelmarknadens utveckling i Sverige och internationellt 2013
- Planzer, S., Gray, H.M., & Shaffer, H. J. (2014). Associations between national gambling policies and disordered gambling prevalence rates within Europe.

The diversity, language barriers and the different sources of the collected data do not guarantee 100 percent accuracy, and the collected data is likely to contain some errors as the gambling policy field changes quite rapidly. For some questions it was very difficult to obtain reliable data, meaning that the results should be interpreted carefully. The scales aim to reflect the situation as it was 31.12 2013.

Results

Displayed in figure 5 are the countries in ranking order, with the countries with the strictest and most comprehensive sets of gambling policies at the top, and countries with a more liberal approach to gambling at the bottom. All countries are listed in ranking order, and points according to category in table 4 realizing, and keeping in mind that written laws can deviate from how they are enforced in reality. The detailed scale per each country can be found in appendix 2.

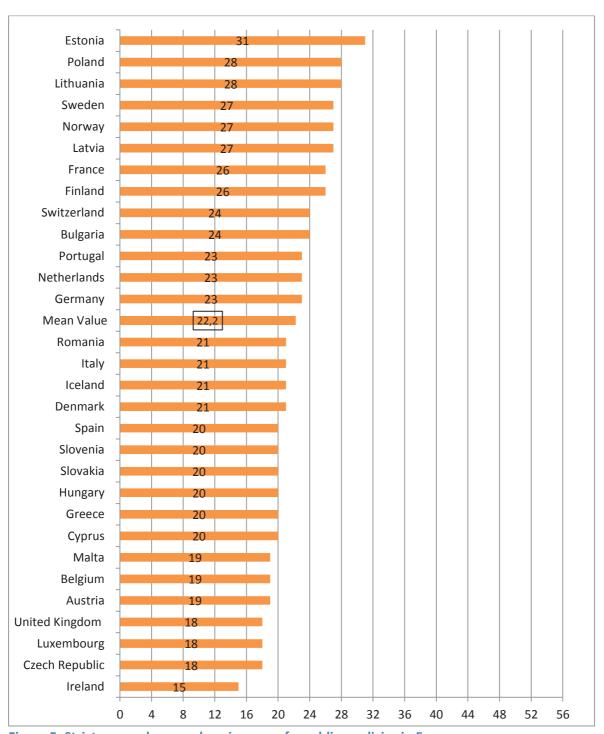


Figure 5. Strictness and comprehensiveness of gambling policies in Europe

The countries final, total scores were distributed between 15 and 31 points, out of a total maximum of 56 points. The mean value turned out to be 22.2 points, leaving 17 countries with lower-than-average scores and placing 13 above the dividing line. See table 4.

		Restrictions on Gambling Opportunities (max 24)	Age limits (max 12)	Advertising (max 12)	Public Policy and taxation (max 8)	Total (max 56)
1	Estonia	7	8	12	4	31
2	Lithuania	6	8	12	2	28
3	Poland	7	5	12	4	28
4	Latvia	7	6	12	2	27
5	Norway	12	5	6	4	27
6	Sweden	10	7	6	4	27
7	Finland	12	6	6	2	26
8	France	8	6	6	6	26
9	Bulgaria	6	6	12	0	24
10	Switzerland	8	4	6	6	24
11	Germany	6	7	6	4	23
12	Netherlands	10	5	6	2	23
13	Portugal	7	6	6	4	23
14	Denmark	7	6	6	2	21
15	Iceland	7	6	6	2	21
16	Italy	6	5	6	4	21
17	Romania	7	6	6	2	21
18	Cyprus	11	3	6	0	20
19	Greece	8	10	0	2	20
20	Hungary	10	4	6	0	20
21	Slovakia	8	6	6	0	20
22	Slovenia	6	6	6	2	20
23	Spain	6	6	6	2	20
24	Austria	8	5	6	0	19
25	Belgium	7	10	0	2	19
26	Malta	6	7	6	0	19
27	Czech Republic	6	6	6	0	18
28	Luxembourg	8	4	6	0	18
29	United Kingdom	7	5	6	0	18
30	Ireland	8	5	0	2	15
	Mean Value	7.7	6.0	6.4	2.1	22.2

Table 4. Gambling policy scores

Estonia was the country with the strictest gambling policies, with 31 points out of a total 56. Mainly, the Estonian ban on advertising pulled up the average score, whereas for example the points for the "available gaming opportunities" category remained lower than the European average. The same pattern holds true for Poland and Lithuania, in second and third place, respectively. Sweden and Norway, with strict policies regulating the availability of gambling, shared a fourth place with 27 points.

Ireland (15 points) proved to be the most liberal country in this study. Ireland lacks statutory advertising restrictions, and despite the fact that Ireland bans land based casinos it relies on a law from 1956 which fails to take into account the broad aspects of today's fast-evolving gambling landscapes. The law is set out to be renewed shortly.

The legal frameworks for regulating gambling is described in table 5.

	How is gambling regulated by law, brief description:
Austria	Gambling, casinos and lotteries are regulated by the Law on Games of Chance (Gluecksspielgesetz 1989) and fall within the remit of the Ministry of Finance. The main objective of the policy on games of chance is to regulate and control games of chance, with a particular emphasis on counteracting gambling addiction, protecting consumers and preventing unlawfulness and crime.
Belgium	Gaming Act (Act of 7 May 1999), amended several times.
Bulgaria	Gambling Act of 2012
Cyprus	Betting Houses, Gaming Houses and Gambling Prevention (Consolidation) Ordinance 1985, amended and updated several times. Betting Act 2012.
Czech Republic	A gambling Act 202/1990, amended in 2011
Denmark	The Act on Gambling, The Act on Duty on Gambling, The Act on Danske Spil A/S, The Act on Distribution of Profits from Lotteries and Betting on Horse and Dog Racing
Estonia	Gambling Act, and Gambling tax act (passed 2009), Advertising Act and Media Services Act
Finland	Lotteries Act (1047/2001). Basically the gambling market is controlled by three (+ one) state monopolies. Horse race betting is controlled by Fintoto. Veikkaus deals with other sports betting, along with the national lottery and RAY has an exclusive right to operate slot machines and casino games in Finland. The gambling market on the Åland Islands is controlled by PAF.
France	The Law No 2010-476 of 12 May 2010
Germany	Glücksspielstaatsvertrag, amended in 2011
Greece	Royal Decree 29/1971 - Games of chance and technical games, Law 2206/1994 - Establishment organization, operation and control of the land – based casinos, Ministerial Decision 6736/2003 - Regulation for the administrative control and supervision of the operation of the casinos and Law 4002/2011 (articles 25 to 54) – Regulation of the gaming market.
Hungary	Gambling Act from 1991, amended in 2013
Iceland	Law on lotteries no. 38/2005
Ireland	Betting Act 1931, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1956. (will be renewed shortly, proposed: The Gambling Control Bill 2013)
Italy	Governed through several different laws, and supervised by the Agenzia delle Dogane dei Monopoli

Latvia	Gambling and Lotteries Law (2006) Law on Lotteries and Gambling Tax and Fee (with amendments, adopted 2011) and Law On Lotteries of Goods and Services (2003)
Lithuania	Gaming Law of 2001 and law on lotteries from 2003
Luxembourg	Law on gambling and sport betting from 1977. The law basically bans all forms of gambling, but makes exceptions for casinos, sports betting, lotteries and raffles.
Malta	Lotteries and Other Games Act (2001)
Netherlands	Through a number of regulations, and through the Games of Chance Act (Wet op de kansspelen)
Norway	Through three main acts and a number of regulations. The Totalisator Act from 1927, Lov om Pengespill (The Act about gambling with money) from 1992 and Lotteriloven (The Lottery Act) from 1995.
Poland	Gambling Act of 2009. Amended later on.
Portugal	Gaming Act Lei de Jogo.
Romania	Government Emergency Ordinance No. 77/2009 on the organisation of gambling activities, Law No. 246/2010 to legalise and regulate online gambling, Government Emergency Ordinance no. 20/2013 regarding the establishment, organization and operation of the National Office for Gambling Games, the new regulatory authority in this field.
Slovakia	The Act No. 171 on Gambling Games and on Amendment (2005)
Slovenia	Regulated through the 1995 Gaming Act, which has been amended several times.
Spain	Ley de Regulación del Juego. Gambling Regulation, 2011.
Sweden	The Casino law (Kasinolag (1999:355)), The Lottery Law (Lotterilag (1994:1000)) and the law about certain forms of electronic gaming (Lagen om anordnande av visst automatspel (1982:636))
Switzerland	Casinos regulated through Federal Games of Chance and Casinos Act of 18 June 1998 (Bundesgesetz über Glücksspiele und Spielbanken), Lottery and Betting through the Federal Lotteries and Commercial Betting Act of 8 June 1923 (Bundesgesetz betreffend die Lotterien und die gewerbsmässigen Wetten).
United Kingdom	Through the Gambling Act 2005, which (a) preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime, (b) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way, and (c) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.

Table 5. Legal frameworks for gambling in Europe

Physical, land-based casinos existed in 2013 in all countries included in the study, except for Iceland, Ireland, Norway and Cyprus. Finland, the Netherlands and Sweden ran land-based casinos regulated by monopolies, whereas all other countries had licensing systems. The number of casinos varied from one in Finland and Luxembourg to way over 100 in Czech Republic, United Kingdom and France. It is good, though, to remember that all establishments might not be grand casinos - some smaller venues with only a few gaming opportunities also go under the name "casino". See figure 6 where the number of land-based casinos has been related to the population of the different countries. The relative availability of casinos is remarkably high in Estonia, having 57 venues but a rather small population of 1.3 million. Apart from Estonia, only Czech Republic and Latvia had more than one land-based casino per 100 000 citizens.

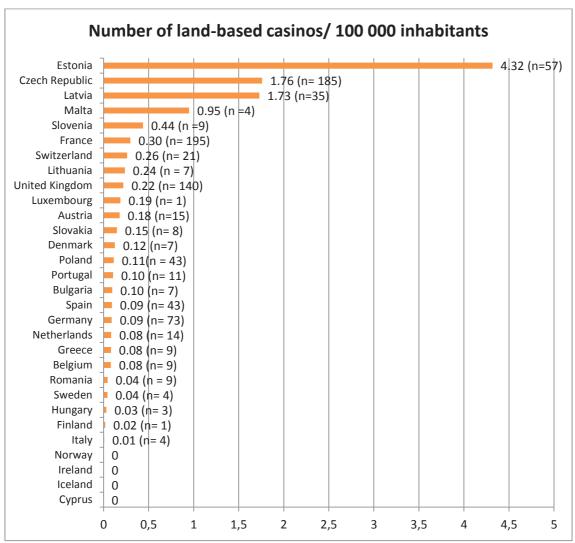


Figure 6. Number of land-based casinos per 100 000 inhabitants, with the real number of casinos displayed in brackets for the sake of comparison.

A majority of the countries also offer gambling in bingo halls or gaming arcades, but a number of countries including Switzerland, Poland and Hungary have restricted gambling only to casinos. Cyprus and Hungary are banning electronic gaming machines completely; many other countries demand that also slot machines must be placed in casino venues. Norway banned classic electronic gaming machines in 2006, and introduced interactive video terminals instead, a decision which led to a decrease in frequent gambling among young people in general (Rossow, Bang Hansen & Storvoll 2013).

All countries have national lotteries in some shape or form, most of which are regulated through licensing systems but a large share are also run by state monopolies. Sports betting and racing are allowed in all countries, about one third of which are regulated by monopolies.

Many countries have changed their laws in the last few years and offer opportunities to play on the internet. A few countries, including Switzerland and the Netherlands reported that online gambling was not allowed. However, in practice foreign operators often offer their services with translated homepages even if online gambling formally is not offered in a country.

In this category, 2 points were rewarded for having a monopoly system and 1 point for a licensing system, per each form of gambling. Norway and Finland, with their comprehensive monopolies scored 12 points, and the average score was 7.7 out of a possible 24.

The legal age limit for entering a physical, land-based casino varies between 18 and 25, 18 being the most common limit. Malta has set a 25 year limit for Maltese citizens, but let tourists and non-Maltese passport holders enter after reaching the age of 18. Some federal states in Germany have implemented an age limit of 21 together with Lithuania, Estonia, Greece and Belgium, whereas Sweden has decided on a 20-year old minimum age limit. For entering a bingo hall gaming arcade most of the countries set the age limit at 18, with the exception of Belgium, Greece, Lithuania and Estonia implementing a 21-year limit. Italy stands out with a limit of 14 years for public gaming halls. 18 years is also the most common age limit for playing electronic gaming machines, buying lottery tickets, betting and playing online throughout Europe, with a few exceptions. Belgium and Greece scored a total of 10 points out of a possible 12 in this category, having set an age limit of 21 for four out of six ways to gamble measured in the scale. The average score for age limits was 6 points.

When it comes to advertising and marketing the Baltic countries plus Poland and Bulgaria have banned all forms of advertising for gambling, completely or only with minor exceptions giving them full 12 points in the questionnaire. The most common policy response is to regulate gambling advertising by for example having statutory restrictions saying that gambling cannot be directed towards minors or other vulnerable groups, or claim that it leads to personal success, which was awarded with 6 points. A few countries have voluntary restrictions for gambling advertising, but no written regulations, awarding them zero points. The average score for the whole category was 6.4 out of a possible 12.

The "Public Policy and taxation" category contained four questions: one about national gambling strategies, one about whether or not there are awareness raising activities organized on a regular basis, one about whether or not gambling money is earmarked and used for charity, prevention and awareness raising activities and the last one was about whether or not gambling winnings were taxable. The category turned out to be problematic, as it proved to be very challenging to find any information on written, national gambling strategies. Corporate responsibility plans ran by gambling operators have not been taken into account in this questionnaire. Norway was identified as having an action plan on how to tackle gambling problems called "Handlingsplan mot spillproblemer 2013–2015", and France, Germany and Portugal have broader action plans tackling different types of addictive substances and behaviors, including gambling.

Finding any information on national awareness raising campaigns proved to be a difficult task, with many missing data entries in the questionnaires. A few examples of awareness raising campaigns were identified, among them the Swedish gambling monopoly Svenska Spel's "Sundare Spel" (Healthier gambling). Though, it is impossible to draw any far-reaching conclusion on the very limited material.

Less than ten countries use earmarked money from gambling turnover for prevention, good causes and awareness raising activities, among others the Nordic countries. For example Finnish RAY grants funding for health and welfare raising activities and research on the subject, and Swedish Svenska Spel allocates a certain sum to charity and prevention.

Roughly two thirds of the countries do not tax gambling winnings as long as they come from EU based sites. Close to one third of the countries tax gambling winnings, albeit in different ways. For example in Switzerland, the rate depends on which Canton the winner lives in, Spanish lottery winners are obliged to pay 20 percent tax if the winnings exceed 2500 euro, in Slovenia that same limit is 300 euro. Greek lottery winners are expected to pay 10 percent of the winning sum in tax, regardless of the size of the winning. The mean value for the whole public policy and taxation category was 2.1 out of a possible 8, bearing in mind that the data for some of the questions included in the category was very poor, and no major conclusions can be drawn based on this.

Even though gambling is a significant public health problem in many aspects, the connection between policies and gambling-related harms has been examined and studied to a much lesser extent than the effectiveness of policies for other addictive substances such as alcohol and tobacco (Gainsbury et al. 2013).

Planzer and colleagues studied the associations between certain types of gambling policies and disordered gambling prevalence rates in Europe in their 2014 article, but had a hard time pinpointing statistically significant connections. The main reason for this was the lack of comparable prevalence data (Planzer et al. 2014). The Planzer et al. 2014 study called for and suggested that European gambling policy should rest more on fact based approaches rather than assumptions, and that more research and monitoring of potential costs of gambling would be welcome.

A Canadian study aiming at standardizing problem gambling prevalence worldwide was published in 2012 (Williams, Volberg and Stevens 2012), which presented average values (percentages) for standardized adult past year prevalence rates of problem gambling, based on national survey data. Not all European countries were covered, but a number of countries relevant for this study were presented with an average rate. See table 5.

	Average values for standardized adult past year prevalence rates of problem gambling	Gambling Scale points (max 56)	Gambling Scale rank (out of 30)
Denmark	0.5	21	20
Netherlands	0.5	24	10
Germany	0.7	23	13
Great Britain	0.9	18	28
Hungary	1	21	19
Iceland	1	21	18
France	1.1	26	7
Norway	1.1	27	5
Sweden	1.5	27	4
Switzerland	1.7	25	9
Estonia	1.9	31	1
Finland	2	26	8
Italy	2.3	21	17
Belgium	2.8	19	26

Table 5. Average values for standardized adult past year prevalence rates of problem gambling, based on national studies (Williams, Volberg and Stevens 2012) and Gambling scale scores.

Estonia, scoring the highest points in the gambling policy scale, had an average problem gambling rate of 1.9, which is among the highest in Europe. Out of the Nordic monopoly countries, Finland showed to have higher rates of problem gambling than its neighbors Sweden and Norway, despite having similar policy systems.

A bivariate correlation analysis showed no strong correlations between the mean value for problem gambling, and the scale points (Pearson Correlation =.080, n.s.) which supports the conclusions of Planzer et. al 2014. See figure 7.

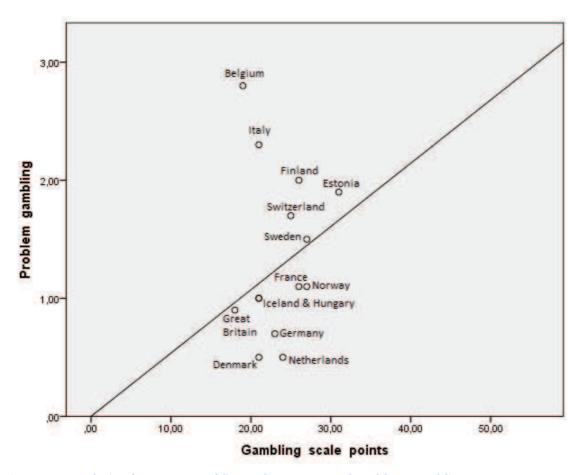


Figure 7. Correlation between gambling policy scores and problem gambling rates

This Alice Rap exercise was the first ever attempt to create a Gambling Policy Scale. Data was collected for 30 European countries, aiming at reflecting the situation as it was in December 2013. The scale does not even try to include all possible aspects of gambling policies, but concentrate on the most common policy responses. The policies chosen turned out to be quite well suited for a scaling exercise as they were easy to operationalize and quantify.

The quality of the data used for filling in the questionnaire is of uneven standards, but while lacking comprehensive, international datasets such as those EMCDDA provides for drug policies and WHO for alcohol policies, it was our best bad option to collect data from scattered sources. Before repeating the gambling scale exercise, it would be recommendable to first validate the baseline collected with, for example, national experts.

Even if the gambling policy scaled developed within this project is bound to include some flaws, questions that need to re-phrasing or other aspects to be taken into consideration, it generally worked out well. A picture of how gambling regulation looks in present-day Europe was presented with the help of the gambling policy scale. Previous results pointing at the weak link between the implementation of evidence based policies and minimizing of gambling-related harm was confirmed to the degree that no statistically significant correlation was detected between scale points and rates of problem gambling.

Illicit drugs

Two types of illicit drugs were chosen for the scaling exercise in accordance with the other participants in Alice Rap Area 5; cannabis and heroin. Albeit both substances are illicit in Europe, they are very dissimilar and the use and possession of these substances are governed and regulated differently.

In Europe, an estimate of 1.4 million people are problem opioid users, and between 10 000 and 20 000 die each year from overdose, drug-related infectious diseases, violence and other causes (EMCDDA 2013). The number of cannabis users in Europe is in a completely other league, as 73.6 million Europeans report having used cannabis at some points of their lives. The prevalence figures during the last year use for young adults vary largely between European countries, ranging between 0.4 and 18.5 percent (EMCDDA 2014).

Construction of a drug policy scale

Even if we strive to avoid dichotomous approaches, it is clear that the illicit drug scale is different compared to the other policy scales, due to the illegal status of the substance. In other words, it is not possible to apply the same type of questions for cannabis and heroin as for alcohol, tobacco and gambling since there are no legal age limits, excise duties or opening hour for drug sales, at least not for the time being in Europe.

First of all, the illegal status of cannabis and heroin set the drug scale apart in terms of "strictness". The other policy scales in work package 14.1 are capable of measuring the strictness of policies, for instance, a legal age limit of 18 years is stricter than an age limit of 16 years, and a BAC limit of 0.05 per cent for drunk driving is stricter than a 0.08 per cent limit. A stricter measure will be awarded more points than a more lenient one, something which is hard to translate into the drug scale. Concerning drug policies, only a few indicators could fit into this way of thinking, namely penalties and punitiveness where one could clearly state that a prison sentence of 3 years is stricter than a prison sentence of just one year, but the illegality of the substances makes it very difficult to apply the same methodological frame for the other policy measures.

The same logic cannot be applied when it comes to a subject that is illicit and therefore impossible to grade. On a general level, legislation doesn't state that something is "very illegal" or just "a little illegal". This means that the drug scale created doesn't lean on the same main idea as the other policy scales when it comes to points and weights, i.e. that effective and stricter policies get more points than less effective measures. The lack of points inevitably makes the scale more descriptive and less versatile in nature.

Data

The point of departure for the drug scale was The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) database on drugs in Europe. EMCDDA is an agency providing the EU and its Member States with a factual overview of European drug problems and a solid evidence base to support the drugs debate and maintaining a database containing information about prevalence figures and policy responses within EU. The drug scale includes 28 countries, in other words the same set-up as the other scales, except for Iceland and Switzerland, as they are not part of the EMCDDA database.

Drug policy often is a combination of policies from different domains, impacting the problem of drug use differently and with different outcomes (Ritter 2009). Drug policy is also a broad spectrum with many different available types of policy responses. In a 2008 paper, Alison Ritter and David McDonald listed over 100 policy measures, and analyzed 10 different ways of classifying them. The structure of the scale constructed within Work Package 14.1 is built on what Ritter and McDonald described as the "four pillars approach" (Ritter & McDonald 2008) and examples of policy responses from four main groups - the prevention field, treatment responses, harm reduction measures and law enforcement measures are

included. All of these can be found in the EMCDDA database and were chosen because of the large, national coverage of responses to these indicators.

The scale is divided into three parts, where the first one deals with common, shared policy responses for cannabis and heroin, the second part deals with cannabis only and the third is heroin specific. The first, common part is split into three blocks of questions called "Starting points", "Prevention" and "Treatment and Harm Reduction". The cannabis- and heroin specific parts inquire about law enforcement and punitiveness for the two substances separately. See table 6, the structure of the drug scale.

	Subcategories of drug policy measures
I	Starting points
П	Prevention
Ш	Treatment and harm reduction
IV	Law enforcement, cannabis
V	Law enforcement, heroin

Table 6. The structure of the drug policy scale

Category number one, named starting points includes two questions framing drug legislation, namely a brief description about how drugs are regulated by law, and a description of drug strategies and action plans.

The next category deals with preventive policy measures, and includes three universal preventive measures from the EMCDDA database with broad national data coverage. One question deals with national media campaigns and the data for the questions on level of provision for "Information days about drugs" and "Creative extracurricular activities" are presented with five different response options on the grading scale (full, extensive, limited, rare or non-existing.)

The same scoring system is applied for the questions in category three, dealing with treatment and harm reduction. Five indicators of the different type of treatment units available, and how well they are covered are taken from the EMCDDA database and included in the scale. These are "Psychosocial out-patient interventions", "Psychosocial in-patient interventions", "Detoxification", "Substitution/maintenance treatment" and "Availability of needle and syringe programs".

The above mentioned batteries of questions are shared for both heroin and cannabis, whereas the fourth part is cannabis-specific and fifth part heroin-specific. Both parts are completed with background info on prevalence rates, data for treatment demand and drug law offences for cannabis and heroin respectively, in order to be able to place and compare the country in a European context. Questions on law enforcement and punitiveness are also included.

The EMCDDA database includes a large number of indicators, and only a limited number of indicators with large national coverage were picked to be included in the scale.

ResultsDescribed in table 7 are the legal frameworks on which European, national drug policies are built.

	How are drugs regulated by law, brief description:
Austria	'Narcotic Substances Act' (Suchtmittelgesetz, abbr. SMG), from 1998. The law emphasizes 'therapy instead of punishment' to a large degree.
Belgium	The basic drug law dates back to 1921, but has been revised many times. A change in the law 2003 gave personal use of small quantities of cannabis a different satus compared to other substances. Belgian drug law is based on three main domains: prevention, treatment and law enforcement.
Bulgaria	The Narcotic Substances and Precursors Control Act (NSPCA) was approved on 2 April 1999 and amended in 2010.
Cyprus	Among others by The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law of 1977 which came into force on 29 June 1979 and was amended in 1983, 1992, 2000 and 2003, and the Care and Treatment of Drug Addicts Law of 1992.
Czech Republic	Addictive Substances Act, and penal code.
Denmark	The main Danish law regulating narcotic drugs offences is the Euphoriants Act of 1955, with subsequent amendments, and the criminal code
Estonia	Through the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors Act that entered into force 2005, and the penal code.
Finland	Generally through the the Narcotics Act (1289/1993) and the penal code
France	The law of 31 December 1970 constitutes the current legal framework concerning French policy on drugs. Its objectives are: to severely repress trafficking; to prohibit the use of narcotics yet also propose alternatives to the repression of use; to ensure free and anonymous care for users who seek treatment.
Germany	The German Federal Narcotics Act defines schedules of narcotic substances, the framework and procedure for legal turnover and prescription of narcotics, criminal and administrative liability; and alternative measures for drugaddicted offenders.
Greece	The Greek drug law of 1987 and its amendments which were significantly modified in 1993, 2006, 2009 and 2013.
Hungary	Through the Hungarian Criminal Code
Ireland	The Misuse of Drugs Acts, 1977 and 1984 and the Regulations made thereunder are the main laws regulating drugs in Ireland.
Italy	Law nº 162, 26 June 1990 approved with a presidential decree (DPR) nº 309 of October 1990, known as the DPR 309 provides the legal framework for licit trade, treatment and prevention, prohibition and punishment of illicit activities.
Latvia	The most important laws relating to the licit drug distribution system are Law on Procedures for the Legal Trade of the Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances; Pharmacy Law and Law on Precursors. Legislation on illicit trafficking is presently covered in scattered articles in the Criminal Law and The Code on Administrative Offences.
Lithuania	The Laws on Amendments to the Administrative and Penal Codes regarding illicit trafficking of psychotropic substances were introduced in 1998. In 2003 a new Penal Code, Penal Procedure Code and Code of Administrative Offenses were drawn up.

Luxembourg	The national drug legislation stems from the law of 19 February 1973 regarding the selling of pharmaceutical substances and the fight against drug addiction. This text regulates the production, use, possession, providing, selling, and trafficking of controlled drugs.
Malta	The principal pieces of legislation dealing with substance abuse in Malta are the Medical and Kindred Professions Ordinance (Cap. 31) concerning psychotropic drugs, and the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 101) concerning narcotic drugs.
Netherlands	The 'main' drug law in the Netherlands is the Opium Act, supplemented by several other acts
Norway	There are no separate laws relating only to drugs in Norway. All illicit dealings with drugs are covered by the Norwegian Civil Penal Code of 22 May 1902, with the exception of the use and possession of minor quantities of drugs, which is penalised through the Act on Medicinal Products etc, of 4 December 1992, with regulations. The legal provisions concerning care and treatment are laid down in the Social Services Act of 13 December 1991, no 81, chapter 6 - Special Measures for Alcohol and Drug Abusers.
Poland	Drug addiction is regulated by the Act of 29 July 2005 on counteracting drug addiction (with further amendments)
Portugal	The main law on control, use and traffic of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors is the Decree Law 15/93, of 22 January 1993, amended several times, supplemented by several other laws.
Romania	The first law on drugs was Law for countering the narcotic abuse, implemented in 1928. Illict drugs are also regulated through for example Law No. 143 on countering the illicit drug use and trafficking, and the Romanian Criminal Code
Slovakia	Through Act No. 139/1998 "Collection of laws on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Matters and Substances" and Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure coming into force in 2006.
Slovenia	The Prevention of the Use of Illicit Drugs and Dealing with Consumers of Illicit Drugs Act 1999, the Production and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act 1999, and the Illicit Drug Precursors Act 2000.
Spain	Through several laws, such as Law 17/1967, of 8 April, implementing the UN Convention of 1961 on narcotic drugs and the Organic Law 1/1992 of 21 February 1992, on the Protection of Citizens' Security
Sweden	Mainly through the Narcotic Drugs Punishments Act (1968:64), but also Act on Control of Narcotic Drugs (1992:860).
United Kingdom	The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (MDA) is the main law regulating drug control in UK, but other aspects of drugs are also controlled through e.g the Drug Trafficing act and the Criminal Justice Act.

Table 7. Legal frameworks for drug policies

An overwhelming majority of the countries has implemented action plans or strategies for drugs. All countries except Austria and the Netherlands had strategic action plans for drugs implemented at the national level, though the Netherlands have a white paper on which they base their drug policy on. In the United Kingdom separate plans exist for Wales, Northern Ireland, England and Scotland.

The questions in the "prevention" block revealed that twelve countries organized information days at school to an extensive or full extent. Ten countries had limited or rare provision of information days in schools, whereas Czech Republic, Estonia and Lithuania reported no such activities at all. Data was missing for Italy, Poland and Sweden.

Eleven countries, among them France, Germany and Austria, reported organizing creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention to an extensive extent. Six countries including Lithuania, Czech Republic and Poland reported doing this to a full extent. Ireland, Luxembourg, United Kingdom, Belgium and Greece reported limited activities in this area, Hungary and the Netherlands organized this to a rare extent and Estonia reported no such activity at all. Data was missing for Italy, Sweden and Denmark. Seven countries, including Norway, Portugal and the Netherlands had not carried out any national media campaigns during the last few years whereas the majority of the countries (21) reported having this kind of activity.

The next battery of questions dealt with treatment and harm reduction, and the first question inquired about the level of provision for psychosocial out-patient interventions. A large majority of 23 countries said they provided this service to an extensive or full extent. Only Bulgaria, Estonia and Romania had limited access to psychosocial out-patient interventions. (No data for France and Sweden). A total of 19 countries had full or extensive access to psychosocial in-patient interventions, Finland, Hungary, Cyprus, Denmark, Bulgaria, Estonia and Romania only limited access. (Data missing for France and Sweden here as well). Also 19 countries provided full or extensive access to detoxification, whereas 7 reported limited or rare access. (No data for France and Sweden). The coverage for substitution/maintenance treatment was of the same magnitude – 20 countries with full or extensive coverage, and six with limited coverage. (No data for France or Sweden). A total of 19 countries reported that they had full or extensive coverage of needle or syringe programs whereas Austria, Cyprus, Latvia, Hungary and Greece reported limited access (No data for Sweden, Germany, Denmark and Estonia).

One way to graphically display the treatment demand for different drugs throughout Europe is to look at drug-specific clients as percentages of all treatment entrants, for all illicit drugs. Displayed in Figure 8 are percentages of cannabis- and opioid clients. Over 60 percent of all clients have cannabis as a primary drug in Hungary and Denmark when the corresponding numbers for Estonia, Bulgaria and Malta are less than 10 percent. On the other hand, Estonia, Bulgaria and Slovenia show the highest figures for opioid-clients with over 80 percent of all clients entering treatment having opioids as a primary drug.

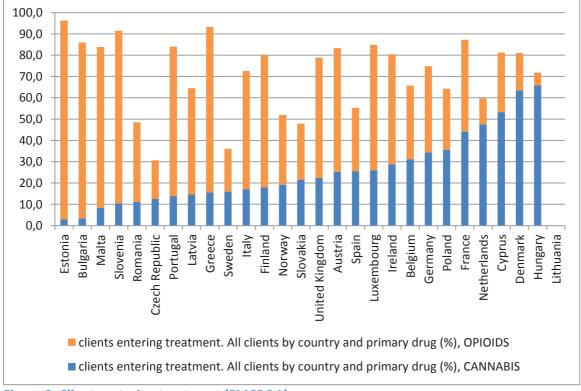


Figure 8. Clients entering treatment (EMCDDA)

The cannabis-specific part of the scale revealed that use and possession of cannabis is criminalized in most European countries. The countries where it is not criminalized have chosen to deal with the matter in slightly different ways. Use and possession in Portugal is completely decriminalized. In Belgium possession of cannabis for personal use (3 g of cannabis or one plant) is prohibited, but receives a police warning if without nuisance. In the Czech Republic possession of a small quantity (15 g of dry matter for marijuana and 5 g of hashish) leads to a police fine or warning. In Estonia it is a misdemeanor to use or handle a small quantity; punishable by police fine or 30 days' administrative arrest, but it is a criminal offence to possess more than a small quantity (more than 20 g of marihuana or 10 g of hashish). Possession for personal use is punished by administrative sanctions in Italy whereas the Netherlands has decriminalized possession of small amounts. The last country where possession and use of cannabis is decriminalized under certain conditions is Spain, where cannabis-related offences, such as possession and use in public places, are punishable by administrative sanctions.

Trafficking of cannabis (including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis') is criminalized in all countries with the exceptions of Belgium (a police warning for possession of one plant) and Czech Republic (cultivation of up to five plants count as a misdemeanor)

The consequences of cannabis use and possession in Europe were explained in the next block of questions, more specifically whether use and possession leads to a prison sentence, fines, other kinds of consequences or whether it goes unpunished.

The most common punishment was a prison sentence, and/or a fine, depending on the circumstances. The shortest prison sentences were given in Slovenia (basic: 30 days) and the Netherlands (one month for possession up to 30 g), whereas the strictest prison sentences for use was found in Cyprus where it can lead to life imprisonment. In the cases where the fines were specified in euros, the amounts ranged from 75 euros in Belgium to 3800 € in the United Kingdom (if a magistrates level penalty). In a few cases prison sentences and/or fines were supplemented by or replaced by other types of penalties – administrative (non-criminal) sanctions, community service, treatment and counselling or drug awareness courses.

The most common penalty for trafficking of cannabis throughout Europe turned out to be a prison sentence ranging from 6 months in Austria and the United Kingdom (if a summary conviction) to up to life imprisonment in Cyprus. In Romania the penalties in some cases included prohibition of some civil rights, in addition to or as a complement to a prison sentence. All the penalties mentioned above are guiding, and based on "generic cases". Naturally, the penalties throughout Europe can vary according to quantities of cannabis, whether the crime was committed by addicts or non-addicts, supply of narcotics to minors or other aggravated circumstances connected to the felony.

The use of cannabis throughout Europe is displayed through three different variables in figure 9 – lifetime adult cannabis use, past year adult cannabis use and last month prevalence of adult cannabis use.

Eight countries are above the European mean value of 21.7 percent for lifetime adult cannabis use, with Denmark as frontrunners with a prevalence of 35.6 percent followed by France (32.1), UK (30), Czech Republic (27.9), Spain (27.4), the Netherlands (25.7), Ireland (25.3) and Germany (23.1). The lowest prevalence figures are found in Romania where only 1.6 percent of the adult population report having used cannabis, and in Malta where the figure is 3.5 percent. Cyprus, with its strict penalties for cannabis use has the 7th lowest prevalence, with a lifetime adult cannabis use of 9.9 percent.

Regarding the last 12 months prevalence of adult cannabis use, Spain tops the charts with 9.6 percent of the adult population, closely followed by Czech Republic (9.2) and France (8). The lowest prevalence figures for last 12 months cannabis use among adults were the same countries that had low prevalence figures for lifetime use; Romania (0.3) and Malta (0.8).

Spain also topped the charts for last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults with 7 percent of the population, followed by France (4.6) and Czech Republic (4.4). The low-prevalence countries are also to be found in this category following the same pattern as for lifetime use and last 12 months use; Romania 0.1 percent and Malta 0.5.

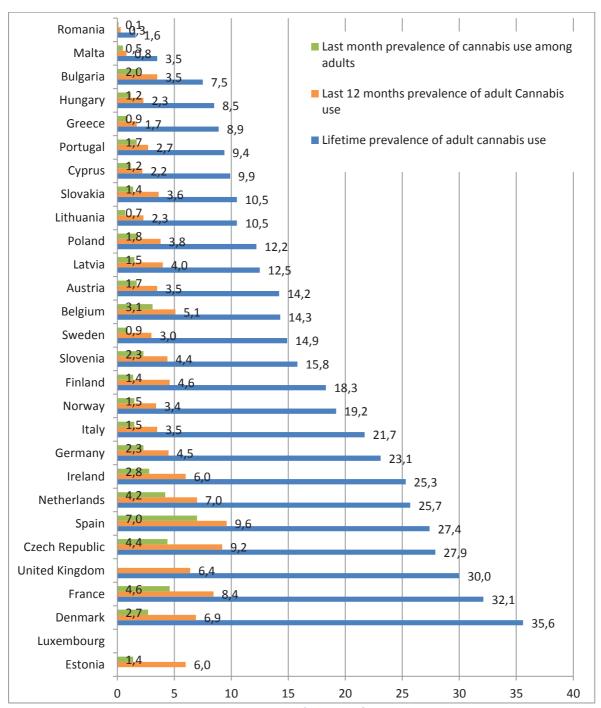


Figure 9. Adult cannabis use throughout Europe (EMCDDA).

Use and possession of heroin is criminalized in all 28 countries included in the study. The most common penalty for use and possession was a prison sentence ranging from 8 days- 6 months in Luxembourg (for personal use) and 1 month in Slovenia (basic) to 10-15 years in Bulgaria (for high risk drugs) and possibly up to life in Cyprus. In many cases, prison sentence was supplemented by/complimented by fines. Italy, Portugal and Spain did not punish use and possession by prison sentence. In Spain use and possession of

heroin led to a fine between 301 and 30 000 €, in Portugal the offender got administrative sanctions (treatment/counselling/fines) and in Italy personal use is punished by administrative sanctions for 2-4 months.

Most countries punish trafficking of heroin with a prison sentence ranging from 1 to 10 years, in a handful of countries combined with fines. Belgium, for example, could issue fines up to 67 000 € for trafficking of heroin. The United Kingdom, Malta, Cyprus and Ireland (indictment) could give up to lifetime sentences, depending on the circumstances.

All the filled-in drug policy scales per country can be found in appendix 3.

Displayed in table 8 are problem opioid use estimates from Europe. The United Kingdom has the highest prevalence rates with 8.1 cases per 1000 and Hungary and Poland the lowest with 0.5 and 0.6 cases respectively.

Problem opioid use estimates (central rate/cases per 1000)	
Austria	5.3
Belgium	-
Bulgaria	-
Cyprus	1.2
Czech Republic	1.5
Denmark	-
Estonia	-
Finland	-
France	-
Germany	3.17-3.76
Greece	2.9
Hungary	0.5
Ireland	-
Italy	4.5
Latvia	7.2
Lithuania	2.4
Luxembourg	5.9
Malta	6.2
Netherlands	1.3
Norway	3.0
Poland	0.6
Portugal	-
Romania	-
Slovakia	1.3
Slovenia	4.4
Spain	1.0
Sweden	-
United Kingdom	8.1

Table 8. Problem opioid use estimates (EMCDDA European Drug Report 2014)

Recently we have seen global, sometimes quite dramatic changes in drug policies. For example, Uruguay has adopted a law making cannabis production and sales legal, and in the U.S. the states of Colorado and Washington have legalized sales of cannabis for non-medical use for adult consumers over the age of 21 (AR Policy Brief 5, 2014).

The War on Drugs-approach has been criticized for being outdated and non-effective (Global Commission on Drug Policy, 2011), and also Europe has experienced changes in the drug policy field with a slight shift from strict penalties towards more lenient sanctions and decriminalization. Cannabis is for example largely tolerated in the Netherlands with an established coffee-shop system and Spain runs a system of so called social Cannabis clubs operating on a grey area of the law on the basis of shared consumption. Also the opinion climate has changed, at least in the United Kingdom and in the U.S., as also more liberal views of the population have been detected in Gallup-polls (AR Policy Brief 5, 2014).

Hence, there might be causes to believe that the European drug policy arena will undergo some changes in a more liberal direction in the future. As cannabis and heroin for the time being are classified as illegal substances in Europe, the methodology applied to policy scales measuring legal substances could not be used and no points or scores were allocated in the drug scale. Despite not being able to rank the European countries according to strictness and/or comprehensiveness of drug policies, the completed scaling exercise and the filled-in questionnaires offers us a compact set of information on where the European drug policy stands at the moment regarding cannabis and heroin. The access to comparable, reliable data should be secured also in the future through the work of EMCDDA.

Discussion and limitations

There are certain limitations connected to this study. On a general level, all types of policy scales, regardless of which substance or behavior they are measuring, have some built-in peculiarities that must be taken into consideration.

First of all, translating complex and sometimes rapidly changing policies into numbers is an intricate exercise. No matter how meticulously the work is done, it is likely that the collected data and outputs contain some errors, misunderstandings or out-of-date facts.

Second of all, the scales reflect the comprehensiveness and/or strictness of formal legislation, meaning that they don't take into consideration if, or to what extent the laws and policies are in fact enforced. This also means that traditional habits and norms, as well as regional differences are left out. Another crucial aspect is that policy scales as a tool are limited to measure only certain aspects of all the policy options. If one were to include all possible existing policy measures, it is more likely that one would end up with a thick book rather than a handy questionnaire.

But when keeping these methodical challenges in mind, the scales prove to be an excellent and versatile instrument for tracking and analyzing the addiction landscape in Europe. In work package 14, task 1, we now have data measuring and describing the scope of formal policies for alcohol, gambling and cannabis/heroin in Europe between 2012-2013. When adding the tobacco scale developed outside Alice Rap, we have a broad foundation and baseline for how addictive substances and behaviors are governed in Europe.

Displayed in figure 10 are scores for the new gambling scale (2013), the latest available tobacco policy scale (2013) and the updated alcohol scale (2012) side by side. The total scores for each country have been divided with the maximum scores for each scale, in order to get comparable data. For example Austria scored 44 points in the alcohol scale out of a possible 160, 31 points out of 100 possible tobacco points and 19 out of the 56 possible gambling points. Converted into percentages, it equals 27.5 percent of the total alcohol score, 31 percent of the total tobacco score and 33.9 percent of all gambling points. These scores displayed as percentages will be titled "relative scores" or "relative points", and will be used for the sake of direct comparison.

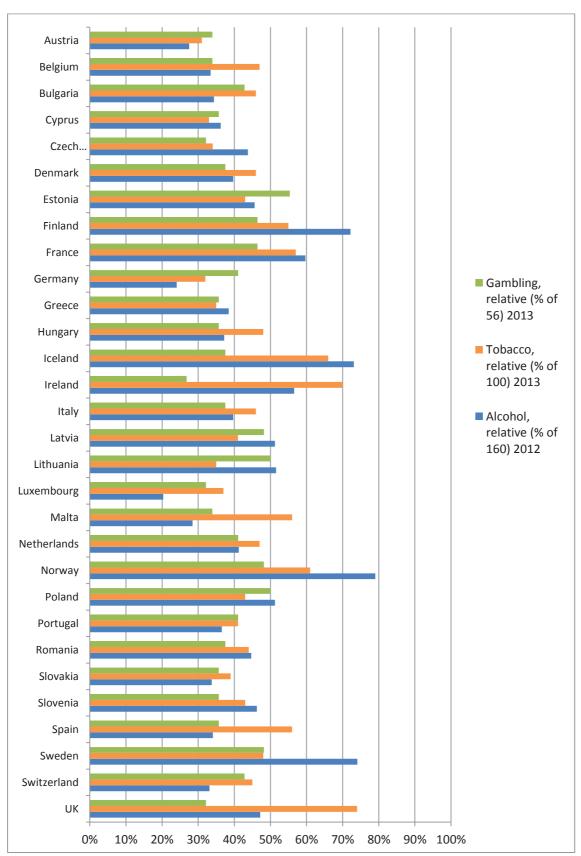


Figure 10. Relative gambling-, tobacco- and alcohol policy scores

A bivariate correlation analysis of the relative scores of alcohol, tobacco and gambling (meaning here the percentages of the maximum scores a country received as displayed in figure 10, instead of the total points received) shows that the

- relative alcohol and tobacco scores have a correlation of .528**, making it significant at the 0.01
 level the
- relative alcohol and gambling scores have a correlation of .446*, making it significant at the 0.05 level,

whereas the

correlation between relative tobacco and gambling scores showed no statistical significance (-.125).

Based on this, it seems difficult to draw any far reaching conclusions on unified and homogenous "addiction policies" in Europe, meaning that different types of addictions would be governed in the same manner in a specific country. Rather, it seems that countries combine restrictive and liberal approaches as they see best, for each separate addiction. The state alcohol monopoly countries Iceland, Sweden, Finland and Norway were clustered together scoring high for both tobacco and alcohol, but did not top the charts for gambling. Germany and Austria belonged to the most liberal countries regarding alcohol and tobacco policies, but were not the most liberal gambling policy countries. On the other hand, seven of the top-ten strictest alcohol policy countries could also be found on the top-ten list of countries with the strictest gambling policy.

Conclusions and recommendations for policy/future research

The aim of this work package was to broaden the use of the policy scaling method and expand it to include new substances and behaviors. If we look at gambling and illicit drugs, we see that the outcomes of the scaling exercise were quite different. The nature of gambling policies made it quite feasible to construct a policy scale built on the same methodological framework as the ones used for alcohol- and tobacco scales, whereas the different governance of illicit substances sets the cannabis-and heroin scale apart in terms of legal status and versatility, and makes it more one-dimensional and descriptive.

If the scaling exercise is repeated in regular intervals it is a convenient way to follow trends and detect changes, and see if individual countries, groups of neighboring countries or Europe as a whole moves towards stricter or more liberal policy approaches. This kind of monitoring has already been done for alcohol and tobacco, where we have follow-up periods and trends from several years back (Joossens & Raw 2011; 2013, Karlsson & Österberg 2001; Karlsson, Lindeman & Österberg 2012), and we now have the possibility to expand this even further.

When repeating the scale exercise with regular intervals, it is necessary to acknowledge that the scales can, and should be responsive and adapted to reflect the policy situation in the best sense if for instance new innovations enter the policy field. For example – a scale developed in the 1990's would most probably not include questions on internet advertising or remote gambling, whereas it has a self-evident place in a policy scale reflecting the situation in the 2010's. Even if the base and the main building blocks of the scale can stay the same from year to year, the instrument should be refined enough to detect changes and adaptive enough to reflect the policy situation accurately.

One crucial element for similar studies in the future scaling is to safeguard and maintain the work of EMCDDA and WHO, collecting internationally comparable data for addictive substances and policies throughout Europe. Without comprehensive, third-part databases such as the ones mentioned above, the quality and reliability of the outputs of the scales are likely to suffer and follow-ups from one year to another becomes substantially more difficult with data from scattered sources. This also holds true for the gambling scale, which in this work package was completed with data from a multitude of different sources. In the future, a comprehensive, up-to date database containing data and information about the gambling policy situation in Europe would be most valuable and would improve and ensure even quality of the work. For the time being, there is no big organization such as WHO or EMCDDA that would be suited to take on that task and responsibility.

As for policy implications, the scales can help to detect gaps in certain policy areas at the country level and help observe where there perhaps could be room for strictening policies, or at least evaluate whether or not the policies implemented are in fact effective and/or evidence based, such as for example the Bestbuys policy recommendations by the WHO (WHO 2011b). As Thomas Babor and colleagues conclude: "The difference between good and bad (alcohol) policy is not an abstraction, but very often a matter of life and death". (Babor et al. 2010)

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Appendices

Appendix 1. The alcohol policy scale Appendix 2. The gambling policy scale Appendix 3. The drug policy scale

Appendix 1.

he ALICE RAP scale to measure the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policies 2012.	2
Austria	8
Belgium	13
Bulgaria	18
Cyprus	24
Czech Republic	29
Denmark	34
Estonia	39
Finland	44
France	49
Germany	54
Greece	59
Hungary	64
Iceland	69
Ireland	74
Italy	79
Latvia	84
Lithuania	90
Luxembourg	95
Malta	100
the Netherlands	105
Norway	110
Poland	115
Portugal	
Romania	
Slovakia	
Slovenia	
Spain	
Sweden	
Switzerland	
United Kingdom	155

The ALICE RAP scale to measure the strictness and comprehensiveness of alcohol policies 2012				
I. Starting	g points			
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	Click here to enter text.			
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws' Click here to enter text.	?			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

I

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages				
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits	
State monopoly	□ (/1)	□ (/1)	□ (/1)	
License	□ (/0.5)	□ (/0.5)	□ (/0.5)	
No license	□ (/0)	□ (/0)	□ (/0)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly	□ (/2)	□ (/2)	□ (/2)
License	□ (/1)	□ (/1)	□ (/1)
No license	□ (/0)	□ (/0)	□ (/0)
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	□ (/0)	□ (/0.5)	□ (/0.5)	□ (/0.5)
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages				□ (/0.5)
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages				□ (/0.5)
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	□ (/0)	□ (/0.5)	□ (/0.5)	□ (/0.5)
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.			

Alcohol Policy Scales

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular (/2) □Occasional (/1) □None, or only if violations reported (/0)					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1					
		1				
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		W	Wine		Spirits
State monopoly	□ (/2)		\Box (/2)	2) 🗆 🗆 ((/2)
License	□ (/1)		□ (/1)			(/1)
No license	□ (/0)		□ (/0)			(/0)
Notes: Click here to enter text.					•	
	NI	IF-		E		E
	None	FO	r beer	For wi	ine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	□ (/0)		□ (/0.5)		0.5)	
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	□ (/0)		(/0.5)		5)	□ (/0.5)
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	□ (/0)		□ (/0.5)		5)	□ (/0.5)
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	□ (/0)		□ (/0.5) □ (/0		5)	□ (/0.5)
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular (/2) □Occasional (/1) □None, or only if violations reported (/0)					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	No, or onl voluntary restriction	y	Regu	lated	r	Total ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at						((0)

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	□ (/0)	□ (/1)	□ (/3)
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)	□ (/0)	□ (/1)	□ (/3)

Drinking allowed in public places	☐ Yes, allowed everywhere (/0) ☐ Partially prohibited (/1) ☐ Prohibited (/3)
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

= /40 p.

III. Age limits and personal control				
	Beer Wine Spiri			
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	Click here to enter text. (/3)	Click here to enter text. (/3)	Click here to enter text. (/3)	
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	Click here to enter text. (/3)	Click here to enter text. (/3)	Click here to enter text. (/3)	
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes (/6) □No (/0)			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

= /24 p.

IV. Control of drunk driving				
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less (/8) □0.05 % or less (/4) □0.08 % or less (/0)			
	\square No, same for all (/0)			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggravated drunk- driving (/2)	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for inexperienced drivers (/2)	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for professional drivers (/2)	= Click here to enter text.		

Enforcement of existing BAC limits			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008*=	2010 ** =	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =

Alcohol Policy Scales

Random breath testing in use:	□Yes (/4) □ No (/0)
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Click here to enter text.
Alcohol ignition locks:	□Not in use(/0) □Voluntary for some (/2) □Obligatory for some (/4) □Obligatory for all drivers (/6)
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

= /24 p.

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*									
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer		Wine			Spirits		
	Ban (/1)	Reg (/0.5)	No (/0)	Ban (/1)	Reg (/0.5)	No (/0)	Ban (/1)	Reg (/0.5)	No (/0)
Television & radio									
Cinema									
Internet									
Print media									
Billboards									
Industry sponsorship of sporting events									
Other, please specify:		!		Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Alcohol advertisements car characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ıct (name			□Yes (/2) □No (/0)					
Health warning labels on a	dvertisen	nents:		□Yes (□No (
Health warning labels on b beverages containers:	ottles/ of	her alcoho	olic	□Yes (/2) □No (/0)					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click here to enter text.					
Notes: Click here to enter text.									

Alice Rap

Alcohol Policy Scales

 $Ban = banned, Reg = regulated \ through \ statutory \ restrictions, \ No = no \ statutory \ restrictions \ (voluntary/self \ regulative \ included)$

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008*=	2010 ** =	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =

= /24 p.

VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	□National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level (/4) □Sub-national level (/2) □None (/0)				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes (/2) □No (/0)				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	□Yes (/2) □No (/0)				
Notes:					

= /8 p.

VII. Alcohol ta	axation and	price			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50 €	11,50-16 €	16-35 €	35 € +
Excise duty on spirits, e/ liter of 100 /0 alcohol	□(/2)	□(/4)	□(/6)	□(/8)	□(/10)
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol	□(/2)	□(/4)	□(/6)	□(/8)	□(/10)
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 – 2,50 €	2,50- 4,50€	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18€+
Excise duty on wine, C7 incl of 100 70 alcohol	□(/2)	□(/4)	□(/6)	□(/8)	□(/10)
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 – 2,50 €	0 − 2,50 € 2,50- 4,50€ 4,		7- 18 €	18€+
Excise duty on beer, e7 liter of 100 /0 meonor	□(/2)	□(/4)	□(/6)	□(/8)	□(/10)
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question = Click here to enter tex				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1		1		

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

= /40 p.

= / 160 p.

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Austria				
I. Starting points				
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	>0.5 %			

How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

There are a lot of laws, regulations and measures concerning alcohol production, distribution and consumption in Austria. Majority of them were developed to serve economic and fiscal interests, and are predominantly not motivated by public health or social concerns. Alcohol-related measures have been set up largely independently from each other by different administrative bodies and sectors for a variety of reasons, and they are seldom if ever coordinated under the rubric of alcohol policy. Due to Austrias federal status and the fact that there are several (9) states "Länder" within the country, the states also have their own, more or less independent structure, for alcohol regulation.

Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages						
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License						
No license	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License			
No license	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes

Notes: You need a license for almost any business - but it is not alcohol related and there are exceptions - farmers need no license and they can sell a certain amount of alcoholic beverages directly to customers

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	-			

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
		T						
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne	Spirits			
State monopoly								
License								
No license			D			\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	I I					I		
	None	Fo	or beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								\boxtimes
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages						\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	-							
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	T							
	No, or only voluntary Regulated Tot restrictions				Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities								
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)								

Drinking allowed in public places							
Notes: There can be local regulations or restrictions, j	for instance sales a	t some ev	ents or in	a specific area.			
III. Age limits and	d personal control						
	Beer	Wi	ine	Spirits			
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	1	6	16			
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	1	6	16			
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes ⊠No						
Notes: Three out of nine states have 16 for all alcoholic wine and 18 years for spirits and spirits-basedmixed displayed by the spirits and spirits an	_	states ha	ive 16 yea	ars for beer and			
IV. Control of	drunk driving						
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less						
	□No, same for all						
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggravated drunk- driving		= Click here to enter text.				
Existence of several different BAC limits	⊠Yes, for inexperienced drivers		= 0,01%				
	⊠Yes, for professional drivers		= 0,01%				
Enforcement of existing BAC limits							
Emorcement of existing BAC limits				If changed, then			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9		= 9	what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7			
	Γ						
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No						

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Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	ır:	122 per 1000 population (2010)					
Alcohol ignition locks:			□Not in use ⊠Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers						
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			In pilot	projects					
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control	of advert	ising, ma	rketing :	and spon	sorship o	f alcohol	ic bevera	nges	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:			!	Click he	ere to ente	er text.		!	
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on a	ndvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol dvertising:			-					
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through st		ions No = no s	tatutory restric	tions (volunter	v/self regulativ	ve included)			
Dan – vanneu, reg– regulateu tiliough st	atatory restrict	10115, 1NU — 110 S	matutory restric	aons (voluntal	y/scii ieguialiv	o monucu)			
Enforcement of existing a	dvertisin	g restricti	ons						

VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	□National level □Sub-national level □None			
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level ⊠Sub-national level □None			
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None			
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No			
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No			
Notes: Developing a written national policy				

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +		
Excise duty on spirits, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +		
		\boxtimes					
F : 14	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes						
Euroise duty on heave C / liter of 100 0/ plackel	0-2,50	2,50- 4,50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question			stion = 96			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1		'				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Belgium				
I. Starting points				
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	>0.5 %			

How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

There has been a liquor legislation in Belgium, known as the Vandervelde Law, that in 1918 that prohibited the consumption of distilled spirits for a short period. The law itself was in different forms in force until 1983, but in practice it was never seriously enforced. There are some alcohol specific legislations still in Belgium, and up to 1980 alcohol policy was a federal matter. Since then the linguistic communities have taken a partial responsibility of alcohol matters and the communities all have coordinating agencies that are responsible for the implementation of alcohol and drug prevention. Some legislative competence such as sells to minors, advertising and labeling are however still the responsibility of the federal state.

Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages						
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Local level authorities			

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes		×	⊴		\boxtimes
No license]		
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	None	For	beer	For wi	ne	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages						
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Local level authorities					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: The municipality can determine a closing time for catering in the policy regulation. It is not allowed to serve strong drinks in establishments situated along highways. The same applies also to hospitals, infirmaries and schools as well as some other places where minors are allowed. Spirits are not allowed to be served during temporary drinking establishments established during public manifestations (sports, political and cultural events) without a special authorization by the City Council. People who serve alcohol to evidently drunk people can be punished.					tals, llowed to be ts, political	
	No, or only	v				
	· ·		Regu	lated		Fotal ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	× ×					

Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)	\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
Drinking allowed in public places				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

III. Age limits and personal control					
	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	16	18		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	16	18		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated: □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	I				

IV. Control of drunk driving							
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less						
Existence of several different BAC limits	⊠No, same for all						
	☐Yes, for aggravated drunk- driving	= Click here to enter text.					
	☐Yes, for inexperienced drivers	= Click here to enter text.					
	☐Yes, for professional drivers	= Click here to enter text.					

Enforcement of existing BAC limits			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 1	2010 ** = 5	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 5

Random breath testing in	use:			⊠Yes □ No					
Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	r:	Belgium only collects number of checks where drivers tested abovethe legal BAC (so called "positive tests")					
Alcohol ignition locks:				□Oblig	n use ntary for gatory for gatory for	some	rs		
Alcohol ignition locks vol specify:	untary/ ob	oligatory,	please	In pilot	projects				
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			•					
V. Control	of advert	isino ma	rketing	and snon	sorshin o	f alcohol	ic hevers	nges	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer	ir neeming (and spon	Wine	i urconor		Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:				Click he	ere to ento	er text.			
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	uct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	advertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol

advertising:

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Click here to enter text.

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = -	2010 ** = 0	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =

VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Revising the adopted policy. Preparation of a new alcohol strategy started in February 2013					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Evoice duty on animita 6 / liter of 100 % clockel	0 - 9 €	9-11,50	11,50		16-35 €	35 € +	
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol					\boxtimes		
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10	€	10-22 €	22 € +	
100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
F : 14	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50	-7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
Evoice duty on been C / liter of 100 0/ cleakel	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50	-7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question =			stion = 97			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			•				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011 *** spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_food_beverages_and_tobacco_http://epp.euro

Bulgaria				
I. Starting points				
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %): >0.5 %				

How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

The Wine- and Spirits Act, The Bulgarian Health Law, but also other laws such as the Radio and TV law regulating alcohol marketing.

Notes: All types of beverages over 0.5% alcohol by volume, i.e. the lowest alcohol concentrartion which is put a tax on. Accordingly the Additional Provisions of Health Act "alcoholic beverages" are spirits, wine and beer.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages						
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
No license		\boxtimes	
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Wine and Spirits Act states that: The offences shall be established by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Supply, the Minister of Economy, Energy and Tourism, the executive director of the Executive Agency for the vine and wine, the chairman of the Commission for protection of the consumers, as well as by the ministers of the regional development and				

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-	public works, of health, of finance, of transport, of the interior and of the environment and waters according to the competence assigned to them by a law.(2) (Amend., SG 56/02, suppl. SG 108/04) The penalty decrees shall be issued by the bodies under 15para 1 or officials, authorized by them.(3) The establishment of the offences, the issuance, the appeal and the fulfilment of the penalty decrees shall be carried out by the order of the Law for the administrative offences and sanctions.					
premise sale outlets:	□Occasiona □None, or o	only if violation	ons report	ed		
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	W	/ine		Spirits	
State monopoly						
License						
No license	\boxtimes		×		\boxtimes	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				•		
	None	For beer	For wi	ine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Wine and Spirits Act states that: The offences shall be established by the Minister of Agriculture and Food Supply, the Minister of Economy, Energy and Tourism, the executive director of the Executive Agency for the vine and wine, the chairman of the Commission for protection of the consumers, as well as by the ministers of the regional development and public works, of health, of finance, of transport, of the interior and of the environment and waters according to the competence assigned to them by a law.(2) (Amend., SG 56/02, suppl. SG 108/04) The penalty decrees shall be issued by the bodies under para 1 or officials, authorized by them.(3) The establishment of the offences, the issuance, the					

	appeal and the fulfilment of the penalty decrees shall be carried out by the order of the Law for the administrative offences and sanctions.
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)					
Drinking allowed in public places					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1				

III. Age limits and personal control							
	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18				
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18				
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No		•				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	,						

IV. Control of drunk driving						
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less					

	⊠No, same for a	11						
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrav	vated	= Click here to enter text.					
	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.					
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.					
	T							
Enforcement of existing BAC limits								
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9 2010 **		= 9	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7				
	T							
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No							
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Click here to enter text.							
Alcohol ignition locks:	☑Not in use☐Voluntary for some☐Obligatory for some☐Obligatory for all drivers							
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to enter text.							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
V. Control of advertising, marketing a	V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages							

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages											
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer				Wine			Spirits			
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No		
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			

Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Other, please specify:	•	·		Click he	ere to ente	er text.	t.						
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.			□Yes ⊠No										
Health warning labels on advertisements:													
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No									
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click here to enter text.									
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta		ana Na = na a	totutowy wastwis	tions (voluntor	y/aalf raaylatiy	vo implydod)							
				tions (voiuntai	y/sen regulativ	/e included)							
Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions On a scale from 0 - 10			2008*=	3	2010 ** = 5 If changed, to what is the level of enforcement today? (2012)								
			VI DL.	l'									
Authorities dealing with al supervision	VI. Publon and	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None											
Public officials specialized	d in alcoh	ol preven	tion		nal level national le								
Written national policy on	alcohol			□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None									
Public funds earmarked for	or alcoho	l preventi	on	□Yes ⊠No									
Are there any nation-wide activities on a regular basis		ss-raising		⊠Yes □No									
Notes: Developing a writte													

VII. Alcohol ta	exation and	price					
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50		16-35 €	35 € +	
Excise duty on spirits, e / liter of 100 /0 alcohol	\boxtimes						
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10	€	10-22 €	22 € +	
100 % alcohol	Coholic Coh						
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	,	4,50 -7		7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on wine, 47 mer or 100 % arconor	0-9€ ⊠ 0-4€ ⊠ 0-2,50 E 0-2,50 E X						
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		,	4,50 -7		7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on beer, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes						
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 1	100		Country in question =			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	_1						

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Cyprus									
I. Starting points									
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	No legal de	finiti	on						
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law There is no specific alcohol law in force.	vs?								
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution	on of	alcoholi	c beveraş	ges				
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits			
State monopoly									
License	\boxtimes		Σ	₫		\boxtimes			
No license									
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
	I				ı				
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	Wine Spirits					
State monopoly									
License	\boxtimes								
No license									
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
	I	1				<u> </u>			
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits			
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes			
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	ente	r text.						
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasiona		f violatio	ns renorte	-d				

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	☐Regular ☐Occasional ☑None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•					

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)					
Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

	Beer	W	ine	Spirits			
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	17	1	7	17			
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	17	1	7	17			
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
W. Cardyn	ol of drunk driving						
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less					
	⊠No, same for	⊠No, same for all					
	☐Yes, for aggradrunk- driving	avated	= Click text.	= Click here to enter text.			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for inexp	perienced	= Click here to enter text.				
	☐Yes, for profe drivers	essional	= Click here to enter text.				
Enforcement of existing BAC limits							
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 1	2008* = 1 2010 ** = 5		If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10			
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No						

217 per 1000 population (2010)

⊠Not in use

□Voluntary for some

☐ Obligatory for some ☐ Obligatory for all drivers

 $Number\ of\ breathalyzer\ tests\ performed\ /\ year:$

Alcohol ignition locks:

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages										
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer			Wine			Spirits			
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Other, please specify:		•		Click here to enter text.						
Alcohol advertisements car characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ıct (name			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on advertisements:		□Yes ⊠No								
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:		□Yes ⊠No								
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:		Click here to enter text.								
Notes: Click here to enter	text.									

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 5	2010 ** = 10	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10

VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None			
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None			
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None			
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No			
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

VII. Alcohol ta	xation and	price			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +
Excise duty on spirits, e7 liter of 100 /6 alcohol	\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol	\boxtimes				
Fraire data as arise C / litera of 100 0/ aleadad	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes				
Evoide duty on been C/liter of 100 0/ clockel	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes		
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question 110			stion =	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Czech Republic						
I. Starti	ng points					
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	>0.5 %					
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? Alcohol is regulated through several subject specific laws (protection against harm, Advertisement control, etc.)						
Notes: According to Act. no 379/2005 Coll. on measure products, alcohol and other addictive substances and amended: alcoholic beverages - refers to a spirit drink a beverage which is not mentioned in the first sentence alcohol (definition currently under revision)	on the amendn s, wine and be	nent o er; ar	f related alcohol	laws, as . ic beveras	subs ge re	equently efers also to
II. Control of production, retail sale a	ınd distributi	on of	alcoholi	c beveraç	ges	
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits
State monopoly						
License			Σ	₫	\boxtimes	
No license	\boxtimes					
Notes: Click here to enter text.		•				
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wine		Spirits	
State monopoly	<u> </u>					
License						
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages						
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages						
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	×					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	on the munic	cipal l	evel			

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Beer Wine			Spirits			
State monopoly]				
License]				
No license	\boxtimes		<u> </u>	3				
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	Τ							
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Czech Police	, mu	nicipal po	olice				
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	NT 1							
	No, or only voluntary restriction			Regulated		Fotal ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities		×		3				
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)								

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
III. Age limits and personal control				

III. Age limits and personal control							
	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18				
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18				
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated: □No							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

IV. Control of	drunk driving				
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less				
	⊠No, same for a	11			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrav drunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.		
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 5	2010 **	= 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7	
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No				

Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:			The Czech Republic police stopped collecting this						
Alcohol ignition locks:			information in 2008 ⊠Not in use □Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers						
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			Click he	ere to ente	er text.				
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control o	of adverti	ising, ma	rketing a	and spons	orship of	`alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:				Wine		Spirits			
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Other, please specify:		·	ı	Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•		
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on advertisements:			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:		□Yes ⊠No							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:		Administrative authorities, Advertising Council							
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through st		iona Na - :	totutom	otions (v l	ny/aolf nI-	ro in alv d - d\			

On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 5	2010 ** = 5	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8
------------------------	-----------	-------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------

VI. Public policy						
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None					
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None					
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None					
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No					
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No					

Notes: Alcohol policy is integrated into the national antidrugpolicy strategy 2010–2018 and the national public health policy (Health 21). A national action plan to reduce theharmful use of alcohol is in preparation

VII. Alcohol taxation and price						
Everage duty on animita 6 / liter of 100 % alachal	0 - 9 €	9-11,50	11,5	10-33 C		35 € +
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes			
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10) €	10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol			\boxtimes			
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7		7- 18 €	18 € +
	\boxtimes					
Evoice duty on hoon 6 / liter of 100 % clockel	0-2,50	2,50- 4,50€	4,50 -7		7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question			stion = 96		
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011 *** spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": <a href="http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food,_beverages_and_tobacco} to the food of the fo

1	5							
Denmark								
I. Startii	ng points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 1.2 %							
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? Alcohol is regulated through several laws, for example: The Danish Health Act states that the municipalities in Denmark are responsible for prevention as well as for providing alcohol treatment to Danish citizens. The Danish Act on Restaurants specifies rules for private companies regarding the serving of alcohol, rules for serving alcohol at one-off events etc.								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
II Control of muduation notal calco	and distuibuti	on of alashali	a hayayagas					
II. Control of production, retail sale a Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		ine	Spirits				
State monopoly	Deel			Spirits				
License			 					
No license			_ ☑					
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Notes. Cuck here to enter text.								
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wi	ine	Spirits				
State monopoly								
License								
No license	\boxtimes							
Notes: Click here to enter text.		·	·					
	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits				
	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits				
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages								
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		×	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes						

Click here to enter text.

Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits	
State monopoly]			
License	\boxtimes		<u>></u>				
No license]			
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
	N			Б.			
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The Police checks bars and pubs on a fairly regular basis. The Danish Veterinary and Food Administration makes inspections to restaurants, cafés etc.						
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
	No on onl	ı					
	No, or only voluntary Regulated restrictions			lated	,	Total ban	
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities							
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)	\boxtimes						

Drinking allowed in public places										
Notes: Click here to enter text.										
III. Age limits and	III. Age limits and personal control									
	Beer Wine									
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	18								
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	1	8	18						
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes ⊠No									
Notes: 16 years if <16.5% alcohol by volume.										
W Cantral of	drunk driving									
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less									
	⊠No, same for a	11								
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggravedrunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.							
LAISTERCE OF SEVERAL UNITED THE THERE	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.							
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.							
T. O. C. C. T. D. G. C. C.										
Enforcement of existing BAC limits				TC 1 1 1						
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = - 2010		= 5	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10						
Random breath testing in use: $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$										

Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:				36 per 1000 population (2008)						
Alcohol ignition locks:			□Not in use ⊠Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers							
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			punishn		rink-driv	ing, and v	s alternati oluntary i			
Notes: Click here to enter	text.									
V. Control o	of adverti	ising, mai	rketing 9	and snons	orshin of	alcoholi	ic hevera	σes*		
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer	recuing t	ina spons	Wine			Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			\boxtimes					
Other, please specify:		i	i	Click here to enter text.						
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.			□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on a	ndvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:			A selfregulation Board called: Håndhævelsesudvalget.							
Notes: Click here to enter										
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta	atutory restrict	ions, No = $no s$	tatutory restric	ctions (voluntar	y/self regulativ	e included)				

VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price						
Evoigo dute on animita C / litar of 100 % slockel	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +	
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes		
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +	
100 % alcohol			\boxtimes			
F : 1	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes		
Fraire 1-4 1-4 C/1:4 £100 0/ -11-1	0 - 2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes		
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question 140			stion =		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Estonia					
I. Starting points					
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %): Beer: > 0.5 %, others: > 1.2 % alcohol by volume					

How is alcohol regulated by **law**, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

Through the Alcohol Act (Alkoholiseadus) – special requirements for the handling of alcohol, restrictions on the consumption of alcoholic beverage, organisation of supervision over compliance with the special requirements and restrictions, and liability for violations of this Act, but also through for example the Alcohol, Tobacco, Fuel and Electricity Excise Duty Act, the Trading Act, Economic Activity Registry Act and Advertising Act.

Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages						
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Production and sale of alcohol need to registered, but the system is not called licensing, but						
registration.						

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Police, Consumer protection Board and local government			

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular ⊠Occasional □None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	T					
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne	Spirits	
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes		Σ	3		\boxtimes
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	ı					<u> </u>
	None	For	· beer	For wi	ne	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages						
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Police, Consumer protection Board and local government					ocal
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	☐Regular ☐Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	No, or only voluntary restrictions		Regulated			Total ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities						
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports						

Random breath testing in use:

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☑Prohibited				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
III. Age limits an	d personal control				
	Beer	Wi	ne	Spirits	
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	1	8	18	
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	1	8	18	
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes ⊠No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
IV. Control of	drunk driving				
BAC-level	⊠0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less				
	⊠No, same for a				
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrav drunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.		
Existence of several university DAC minus	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.		
	I				
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 **	= 9	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7	
D 1 1 (1) (1)	⊠Yes				

 \square No

Number of breathalyzer tes	Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:			105 per 1000 population (2010)					
Alcohol ignition locks:			☑Not in use☐Voluntary for some☐Obligatory for some☐Obligatory for all drivers						
Alcohol ignition locks voluspecify:	untary/ oł	oligatory,	please	Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Cantual a	f advant	ding may	ulvoting o	and an ana	avabin a	f alaahali	ia hayraya	~~~*	
V. Control o	or auverti	ising, mai	rketing a	mu spons	orsinp or	arconon	ic bevera	ges	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	l	:		Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•	:	
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on advertisements:			⊠Yes □No						
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:		Click here to enter text.							
Notes: Click here to enter									
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)									

VI. Pub	VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Developing a written national policy					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price						
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +	
Excise duty on spirits, e/ fiter of 100 /6 alcohol			\boxtimes			
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +	
			\boxtimes			
Euraina dutu an mina C / litan of 100 0/ alaahal	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18€+	
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes			
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50 €	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18€+	
Excise duty on beer, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes			
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question 102			stion =		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food,_beverages_and_tobacco

Finland				
I. Starting	g points			
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	A substance or product which contains more than 2.8 percentage by volume ethyl alcohol			
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? The purpose of the Alcohol Act 1143/1994 is to prevent detrimental societal, social and health effects caused by alcoholic substances by controlling the consumption of alcohol. The alcohol act from 1994 is being revised. Apart from the specific Alcohol Act, alcohol is also dealt with in for example the Public Order Act, the Criminal Code, the Value Added tax Act and Customs Act.				
Notes: The Alcohol Act will be renewed and slightly updated 2013/2014				

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages						
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
State monopoly		\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
License	\boxtimes						
No license							
Notes: State retail alcohol monopoly Alko was founded in 1932, and is the only retail seller of alcohol containing more than 4.7 vol %. There are 350 Alko stores in the country.							

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The Regional State Administrative Agencies					

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	☑Regular☐Occasional☐None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: The Regional State Administrative Agencies Insoften together with the police.	spection visits i	licen.	sed premi	ises in a p	olann	ned manner,		
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer Wine Spirits							
State monopoly								
License			<u> </u>	3				
No license]				
Notes: Click here to enter text.		'		•				
	3 . T	Б		г.		ID		
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages						\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The Regiona	l Stat	te Admin	istrative A	Agen	cies		
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	☑ Regular☐ Occasional☐ None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: : The Regional State Administrative Agencies In manner, often together with the police.	nspection visits	s lice	nsed pren	nises in a	plar	ıned		
	No, or only voluntary restriction	oluntary Regulated			,	Fotal ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities			\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)								

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ⊠Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited					
Notes: The law states that the police may, where main alcoholic beverages in public places	taining public orde	er so requi	ires, proh	iibit drinking of		
III. Age limits an	d personal contro	1				
	Beer	W	ine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	1	8	20		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	1	8	18		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
IV Control o	f drunk driving					
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less					
	□No, same for a	.11				
Existence of several different BAC limits	⊠Yes, for aggradunk- driving	vated	= 0.12 %			
Existence of several unierent BAC minus	☐Yes, for inexperienced drivers		= Click here to enter text.			
	☐Yes, for profes	ssional	= Click here to enter text.			
D. C. C. C. DAGLE						
Enforcement of existing BAC limits		1		If ahangad than		
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9 2010 *		= 9	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10		
	NZV.					
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No					

Number of breathalyzer tes	eathalyzer tests performed / year: 429 per 1000 population (2010)				429 per 1000 population (2010)				
Alcohol ignition locks:				□Not in use □Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers					
Alcohol ignition locks voluspecify:	untary/ oł	oligatory,	please	punishn		rink-driv	ing, and o	s alternati bligatory	
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control o	of adverti	sing, mai	rketing a	and spons	orship of	f alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Billboards		\boxtimes			×		\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Other, please specify:		:	i	Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•	:	:
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ıct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	dvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	pottles/ of	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health together with State Regional Offices			ınd		
Notes: In June 2013 the government gave a new law proposal aiming to ban outdoor marketing of alcoholic beverages and further restrict the broadcasting time of alcohol commercials. Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)					coholic				

On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9	2010 ** = 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8
------------------------	-----------	-------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------

VI. Publ	VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None					
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None					
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None					
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No					
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Revising the adopted policy						

VII. Alcohol taxation and price								
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9-11,50	11,50-		16-35 €	35 € +		
						\boxtimes		
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10	0 € 10-22 €		22 € +		
				l		\boxtimes		
F : 14	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7		7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				l		\boxtimes		
Expire duty on bean 6 / liter of 100 % clockel	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7		7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol						\boxtimes		
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100			Country in question = 175				
Notes: Click here to enter text			•					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

1	5						
Fra	ınce						
	ng points						
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 1.2 %						
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law On January 10, 1991, a public health legislation (Loi É against alcohol misuse. The law was directed at the mo and the disadvantaged. Amongst other, the law placed alcohol act was passed 2009, forbidding anyone under	Evin) was passo ost vulnerable harsh restriction	segments of thons on alcohol	ne populati I advertisin	on, t	the young		
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
	1 1: 4 :1 4:	C 1 1 1'	,				
II. Control of production, retail sale a	I			es	~		
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wi	ine		Spirits		
State monopoly							
License							
No license	\boxtimes				\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
					G		
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	W	ine		Spirits		
State monopoly		L					
License	<u> </u>			<u> </u>			
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
	None	For beer	For win	e	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes				\boxtimes
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	×						
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						

Click here to enter text.

Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License	\boxtimes		Σ	3		\boxtimes		
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
						<u> </u>		
	None	For be	er	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages						\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	no special aut	thority						
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	☑Regular☐Occasional☐None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
		,						
	No, or only voluntary restrictions	1	Regulated		,	Fotal ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities								
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports			Σ					

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☑Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
III Age limits an	d personal control						
THE TASE HIRES AIR	Beer		ine	Spirits			
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	1	8	18			
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	1	8	18			
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
IV Control of	drunk driving						
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less						
	□No, same for a	11					
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrave drunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.				
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.				
	⊠Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= 0,02 %				
Enforcement of evicting DAC limits							
Enforcement of existing BAC limits				If changed, then			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 **	= 5	what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =			

		9
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No	

				1					
Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	ır:	173 per 1000 population (2010)					
Alcohol ignition locks:			□Not in use □Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers						
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			punishn		rink-driv		as alternati obligatory		
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control o	of adverti	ising, ma	rketing a	and spons	orship of	`alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol					Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events				\boxtimes					
Other, please specify:	1	i	·	Click he	ere to ente	er text.	1		
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	uct (name			⊠Yes □No					
Health warning labels on a	Health warning labels on advertisements:			⊠Yes □No					
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:		⊠Yes □No							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:		No public authority "does the job"; it is made by one NGO (ANPAA) only (Alcohol and Health EU Forum's commitment)							
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta		ions, No = no s	tatutory restric	ctions (voluntar	v/self regulativ	re included)			

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions

VI. Public policy							
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None						
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None						
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None						
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No						
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No						
Notes: Ongoing revision of the national addiction plan.	. New addiction plan due in 2013						

VII. Alcohol taxation and price								
Evoice duty on animity C./litan of 100 % clocked	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +			
100 % alcohol				\boxtimes				
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +			
	\boxtimes							
	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes						
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question			stion = 88				
Notes: Click here to enter text.			•					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

alcoholic beverages

Geri	many							
I. Starti	ng points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %): > 1.2 %								
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law There is no specific alcohol act, but alcohol is regulate Notes: There is no direct legal definition for an alcoho	d in society th			orato				
definitions for "(distilled) ethyl alcohol", "beer", "wine based on the Combinated Nomenclature which is identiabelling law the "Lebensmittelkennzeichnungsverordr the EU food labelling directive 2000/13/EC prescribes labelling for drinks with an alcohol content of more the say that for food labelling purposes an alcoholic drink volume alcohol.	e", "intermedia tical with Harr nung" (Food la that the alcoh an 1.2 percent	im product" et monised Syster abelling Regul aol content has by volume alc	c. These defing tor Custom tion) which to be declar tohol. So indi	nitions are s.As for food is based on ed on rectly we can				
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution	on of alcoholi	c beverages					
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wi	ine	Spirits				
State monopoly								
License								
No license	\boxtimes	٥	⊴					
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	I							
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	W	ine	Spirits				
State monopoly			<u> </u>					
License] 					
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits				
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of	\boxtimes							

Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	-					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasiona ⊠None, or o		f violatio	ns reporte	ed	
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits
State monopoly						
License]		
No license	\boxtimes		Σ	₫		\boxtimes
Notes: Click here to enter text.		'				
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages						
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	-					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	No, or only voluntary Regulated restrictions		,	Fotal ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	\boxtimes					

Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)	\boxtimes						
Drinking allowed in public places							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

III. Age limits and personal control							
	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	16	18				
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	16	18				
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes ⊠No						
Notes: Click here to enter text.	- 1						

IV. Control of drunk driving							
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less						
Existence of several different BAC limits	□No, same for all						
	☐Yes, for aggravated drunk- driving	= Click here to enter text.					
		= 0,00 %					
	⊠Yes, for professional drivers	= 0,00 %					

Enforcement of existing BAC limits			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 ** = 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7

Random breath testing in u	testing in use:			□Yes					
		4 /		☑ No Click here to enter text.					
Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	ır:	Click h	ere to ente	er text.			
Alcohol ignition locks:			Not in use□Voluntary for some□Obligatory for some□Obligatory for all drivers						
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			Click he	ere to ente	er text.				
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			1					
V. Control (of adverti	sing, mai	rketing a	and spons	orship of	f alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:				Click h	ere to ente	er text.	1	•	
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on a	advertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:			-						
Notes: Click here to enter					/ 10				
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through st				ctions (voluntar	y/self regulativ	ve included)			
Enforcement of existing a	advertisin	g restricti	ons						

On a scale from $0 - 10$ $2008^* = 5$ 20	2010 ** = 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =
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VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	□National level □Sub-national level □None			
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None			
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None			
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No			
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

VII. Alcohol taxation and price						
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +	
			\boxtimes			
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +	
			\boxtimes			
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
	\boxtimes					
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +	
	\boxtimes					
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100			Country in question = 82		
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Greece								
I. Starting points								
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 1.2 %							
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law No specific and unified alcohol act	vs?							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distributi	on of alo	coholi	c beveraş	ges			
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License	\boxtimes		Σ	₫		\boxtimes		
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	1							
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Beer Wi		ine		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License								
No license			\boxtimes		\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	None	For b	For beer		r beer For win		ne	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.							
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	-					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	☐Regular ☐Occasional ☑None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities						
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)						
Drinking allowed in public places						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Age limits and personal control								
	Beer Wine Spirits							
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18					
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18					
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								

Notes: Click here to enter text.								
IV. Control of drunk driving								
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less							
	\square No, same for a	11						
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggraved runk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.					
	⊠Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= 0,02 %					
	⊠Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= 0,02 %					
	T							
Enforcement of existing BAC limits				T				
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = -	2010 **	= 10	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8				
	T							
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No							
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	161 per 1000 pop	ulation (2	2010)					
Alcohol ignition locks:								

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*											
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer				Wine			Spirits			
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No		
Television & radio			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events											
Other, please specify:		•		Click here to enter text.							
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.				□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on a	dvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No								
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click here to enter text.							
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			•							

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = -	2010 ** = 9	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =

VI. Pub	VI. Public policy						
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None						
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None						
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None						
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No						
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

VII. Alcohol taxation and price								
Evaice duty on spirits 6 / liter of 100 % sleebel	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +			
100 % alcohol		\boxtimes						
F : 14	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes							
Euraina dutu au haau C / litau af 100 0/ alaahal	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes					
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 1	100	Cou 131	ntry in ques	stion =			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	-1		I					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco

Hungary									
I. Starting points									
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %): > 1.2 %									
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? No specific alcohol act									
Notes: According to the excise tax regulation: (1) For the purposes of this Act during the alcohol producta) the number of headings 2204, 2205,2206, more than 22 per cent by volume alcohol,b) the number of headings 2207 and 2208, more than 1.2 per cent by volume alcohol,c) headings 2207 and 2208 range of products dissolved or undissolved state, containing more than 1.2 percent alcohol by volume, a) and b) above are not covered by headings product to be understood.									
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution	on of alcoholi	c beverages						
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	W	ine	Spirits					
State monopoly									
License]						
No license	\boxtimes			\boxtimes					
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
Control of off muonice color of clockelic houses con	D	***	•	Spirits					
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	VV	Wine						
State monopoly	<u> </u>	L	_ 						
License		L		<u> </u>					
No license									
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits					
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes		\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes								
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages									
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes								
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	enter text.							

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License]				
No license	\boxtimes		Σ			\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1							
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages]				
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	ente	r text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	☐Regular ☐Occasional ☑None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•							
	N. 7							
	No, or only voluntary Regulated restrictions			r	Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	×							
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)								

Drinking allowed in public places									
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
III. Age limits and personal control									
	Beer	Wi	ine	Spirits					
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18							
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	8 18							
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No								
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
IV Control of	drunk driving								
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less								
	⊠No, same for a								
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggravedrunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.						
LAISTORCE OF SEVERAL UNITED THE TABLE	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.						
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.						
Enforcement of existing BAC limits		Г							
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7 2010 **		= 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8					
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes								

Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	ır:	120 per	1000 pop	oulation (2010)			
Alcohol ignition locks:			☑Not in use☐Voluntary for some☐Obligatory for some☐Obligatory for all drivers							
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			Click he	ere to ente	er text.					
Notes: Click here to enter	text.									
V. Control o	of advert	ising, ma	rketing a	and spons	sorship of	f alcohol	ic bevera	ges*		
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			×			×			\boxtimes	
Other, please specify:	1	·		Click h	ere to ent	er text.	1	·		
characteristics of the produ	Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual haracteristics of the product (name, ingredients, rigin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on a	advertiser	nents:		□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	pottles/ ot	her alcoh	olic	□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	the supervision of alcohol			Click here to enter text.					
Notes: Click here to enter				•						
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta				ctions (voluntar	ry/self regulativ	ve included)				
Enforcement of existing a	dvarticin	a restricti	one	1						

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On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 ** = 1	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 2
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VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Developing a written sector-level policy					

VII. Alcohol ta	axation and	price			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +
Excise duty on spirits, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes			
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol		\boxtimes			
F : 14	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes				
Euroise dutu on boar C / liter of 100 0/ pleakel	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes		
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question =			stion = 79	
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Iceland							
I. Starting points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 2.25 %						
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? There is a specific Law on alcohol "Áfengislög. 1998 nr. 75 15. júní" with the purpose to fight alcohol misuse and Law on trade on sale of alcohol and tobacco 1969 no.63							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distributi	on of	T		ges		
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		W	ine		Spirits	
State monopoly] 			
License	<u> </u>					<u> </u>	
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		W	ina		Spirits	
State monopoly	Beer Wine				Spirits		
License					П		
No license	<u> </u>			 7			
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
Troits. Cute here to that text.							
	None	F	or beer	For wi	ne	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages					\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	State monop	oly					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular ⊠Occasiona	al	· · · · · · · ·	,	- 1		

 \square None, or only if violations reported

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wine		Spirits	
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes				\boxtimes	
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.				•		
	None	Fo	or beer	For wine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The local po	lice			
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular ⊠Occasional □None, or only if violations reported				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)					
Drinking allowed in public places	☐ Yes, allowed everywhere ☐ Partially prohibited ☐ Prohibited				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Age limits and personal control						
	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	20	20	20			
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	20	20	20			
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated: □No						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Notes: Click here to enter text.								
IV. Control of	IV. Control of drunk driving							
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less							
	⊠No, same for a	11						
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrav drunk- driving	rated	= Click here to enter text.					
	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.					
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.					
Enforcement of existing BAC limits				70.1				
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 10 2010 ** =		= 9	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10				
Г	Γ							
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No							
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Click here to enter text.							
Alcohol ignition locks:	□Not in use ⊠Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers							

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	voluntary use by commercial transport companies
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*									
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer		Wine			Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Billboards	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Other, please specify:				Click here to enter text.					
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on advertisements:		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:		Click here to enter text.							
Notes: Click here to enter text.									

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 6	2010 ** = 6	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 5

VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Revising the adopted policy. Draft for new national policy on alcohol and other substanceswas presented to the Ministry of Welfare in January 2013					

VII. Alcohol ta	xation and	price			
Evaige duty on animits 6 / liter of 100 % clocked	0 - 9 €	9-11,50	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol					\boxtimes
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol					\boxtimes
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +
					\boxtimes
Evoigo duty on boom 6 / litar of 100 0/ glockel	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol					\boxtimes
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question = 212			stion =	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Ireland			
I. Starting points			
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	>0.5 %		

How is alcohol regulated by **law**, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

The relevant Irish legislation relating to the serving of alcohol in licensed premises, the buying of alcoholic drinks in off-licences and drinking alcohol in public places is the Intoxicating Liquor Act 2008, Intoxicating Liquor Act 2003, Intoxicating Liquor Act 2000, the Licensing Act, 1872 and the Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act 1994.

Notes: Any beverage with an alcohol content exceeding 0.5% is classified as an alcoholic beverage. The same standard is applicable under excise law.

II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution of	falcoholic beveraş	ges
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	×
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	×
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The Police			

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or or		violatio	ns reporte	ed	
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
					1	
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits
State monopoly]		
License	\boxtimes		Σ]		\boxtimes
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	None	For	beer	For wi	ne	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages						\boxtimes
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages				\boxtimes		\boxtimes
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Police		•			
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular ⊠Occasional □None, or o		violatio	ns reporte	ed	
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	I					
	No, or only voluntary restriction	7	Regu	lated	,	Total ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities			Þ	3		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports			×			

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ⊠Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
III. Age limits and personal control				
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18	
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18	
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No			

BAC-level Do 0.02 % or less Do 0.05 % or less Do 0.08 % or						
BAC-level Solution Solution	IV. Control of	drunk driving				
Existence of several different BAC limits Yes, for aggravated drunk-driving = Click here to enter text.	BAC-level	⊠0.05 % or less				
Existence of several different BAC limits Yes, for inexperienced drivers = 0,02 %	□No, same for all					
	Existence of several different RAC limits		vated	<u> </u>		
Enforcement of existing BAC limits On a scale from $0 - 10$ $2008^* = 7$ $2010^{**} = 7$ If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10	Existence of several university BAC minus		erienced	= 0,02 %		
On a scale from 0 - 10 $2008^* = 7$ $2010^{**} = 7$ $2010^{**} = 7$ If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? $(2012) = 10$			ssional	= 0,02 %		
On a scale from 0 - 10 $2008^* = 7$ $2010^{**} = 7$ $2010^{**} = 7$ If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? $(2012) = 10$						
On a scale from 0 - 10 $2008^* = 7$ $2010 ** = 7$ $2010 ** = 7$ what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10	Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
Random breath testing in use:	On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 **	= 7	what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =	
Random breath testing in use:						
	Random breath testing in use:					

				T					
Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	r:	126 per	1000 pop	oulation (2010)		
Alcohol ignition locks:				□Oblig	n use ntary for s gatory for gatory for	some	rs		
Alcohol ignition locks vol specify:	untary/ oł	oligatory,	please	Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control o	of adverti	sing, ma	rketing a	nd spons	orship of	`alcoholi	c bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on: Beer Wine Spirits									
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	•			Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•	·	
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	uct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	advertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	pottles/ of	her alcoh	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through st		ions, No = no s	tatutory restric	tions (voluntar	y/self regulativ	re included)			

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions

On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9	2010 ** = 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7
			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

VI. Pub	lic policy
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level □None
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No
Notes: Revising the adopted policy	

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Everage duty on animits 6 / liter of 100 % clockel	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +		
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes			
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +		
100 % alcohol				\boxtimes			
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +		
					\boxtimes		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes			
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question = 162			stion =			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			,				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Ital	y
I. Starting	g points
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 1.2 %

How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

Law 30 March 2001 n. 125: general "frame" Law on Alcohol and Alcohol Related Problems on- promoting access to alcohol treatment programs & promoting NGO's and voluntary organizations aiming at preventing or reducing alcohol-related problems- BAC limits when driving were lowered from 0.8 to 0.5 g./l.- rules on commercial communication on alcohol beverages- alcohol consumption prohibited in risky workplaces, and Law 189/2012 setting and enforcing new age limits.

Notes: Any product (or beverage) containing alcohol with a content greater than 1.2 degrees of alcohol. A spirit is a beverage over 21% alcohol by volume.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages							
Production of alcoholic beverages:BeerWineSpirits							
State monopoly							
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	×			
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	enter text.		

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits		
State monopoly]				
License	\boxtimes		D			\boxtimes		
No license]				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1							
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes				\boxtimes
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	ente	r text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or or		fviolation	ns reporte	ed			
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	37 1							
	No, or only voluntary Regulate restrictions			lated Total b		Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities			\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)			Σ					

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

——————————————————————————————————————	and personal contro		
	Beer	Wine	Spirits
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	0	0	0
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	16	16
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No		,

is applicable equally to on- and off-premise selling(Resolution No. 18512 of 4 February 2013).

IV. Control of drunk driving					
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less				
	\square No, same for a	11			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrave drunk- driving	/ated	= Click here to enter text.		
Existence of several universal BATC minus	⊠Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= 0,00 %		
	⊠Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= 0,00 %		
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 **	= 6	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7	
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No				

Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	r:	27 per 1	1000 popu	ılation (2	010)		
Alcohol ignition locks:				□Oblig	n use ntary for gatory for gatory for	some	rs		
Alcohol ignition locks volume specify:	untary/ ol	oligatory,	please	Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control o	of adverti	ising, ma	rketing a	and spons	orship of	f alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			×
Other, please specify:	1			Click he	ere to ente	er text.	1		,
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	act (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	ndvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Institute	e for self-	regulation	n		
Notes: Click here to enter									
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta	atutory restrict	ions, No = no s	tatutory restric	ctions (voluntar	y/self regulativ	e included)			

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions

On a scale from $0 - 10$ $2008^* = 4$ $2010^{**} = 4$ what is the level of enforcement		I		
	On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 4	2010 ** = 4	level of

VI. Publ	lic policy
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

VII. Alcohol ta:	xation and	price				
Eurice duty on animity C./litan of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50		16-35 €	35 € +
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes					
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10	€	10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol	\boxtimes					
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50-	4,50	-7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes					
Eurice duty on heav C / liter of 100 0/ cleakel	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50	-7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes			
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question			stion = 98		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			•			

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Latvia						
I. Starting points						
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	Beer: > 0.5 %, other beverages: > 1.2 % alcohol by volume					
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws' Handling of Alcoholic Beverages Law.	?					

Notes: Definitions available for specific beverages only: 1) Beer is a fermented alcoholic beverage produced from malt and water by adding hops with absolute alcohol content exceeding 0.5 per cent by volume; 2)still wine — a product which is classified within the Combined Nomenclature under the codes 2204 and 2205 only if it has been acquired by fermenting natural wine materials, if the actual alcoholic strength in it exceeds 1.2 per cent by volume but does not exceed 18 per cent by volume and the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin; 3) sparkling wine — if the actual alcoholic strength in it exceeds 1.2 per cent by volume but does not exceed 15 per cent by volume and the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin. 4)still fermented beverages — products (except wine and beer) if the actual alcoholic strength exceeds 1.2 per cent by volume but does not exceed 15 per cent by volume and the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin. 5) sparkling fermented beverages — products (except wine and beer) if the actual alcoholic strength exceeds 1.2 per cent by volume but does not exceed 15 per cent by volume and the alcohol contained in the finished product is entirely of fermented origin. 6) Intermediate products-products (except wine and fermented beverages) if the basic raw material thereof is wine or fermented beverages and the actual alcoholic strength exceeds 1.2 per cent by volume but does not exceed 22 per cent by volume. Other alcoholic beverages:1) alcohol — a product classified within the Combined Nomenclature under the codes 2207, 2208 90 91 0 and 2208 90 99 0;2) products classified within the Combined Nomenclature under the code 2208 in which the actual alcoholic strength exceeds 1.2 per cent by volume, except for alcohol;

II. Control of production, retail sale a	nd distribution of	`alcoholic beveraş	ges
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes

				_			
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	State Revenue Service						
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	⊠Regular□Occasional□None, or only if violations reported						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
	1						
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wi	ine		Spirits		
State monopoly]					
License	\boxtimes			\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{			
No license]				
Notes: Click here to enter text.		·					
	<u> </u>						
	None	For beer	For win	1e	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	×						
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	State Revenue Service						
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	⊠Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported						

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)					
Drinking allowed in public places	 ⊠Yes, allowed everywhere □Partially prohibited □Prohibited				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	I				

III. Age limits and personal control					
	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

IV. Control of	IV. Control of drunk driving					
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less					
	□No, same for all					
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggravated drunk- driving	= Click here to enter text.				
Existence of several different BAC limits	⊠Yes, for inexperienced drivers	= 0,02 %				
	☐Yes, for professional drivers	= Click here to enter text.				

Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 8	2010 ** = 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7		
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No				
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Latvia only collects number of checks where drivers tested abovethe legal BAC (so called "positive tests")				
Alcohol ignition locks:	 ☑Not in use ☐Voluntary for some ☐Obligatory for some ☐Obligatory for all drivers 				
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

V. Control o	f adverti	sing, mai	rketing a	nd spons	orship of	alcoholi	c bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer			Wine			Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			×			\boxtimes	
Other, please specify:				Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Alcohol advertisements car characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	dvertisen	nents:		⊠Yes □No					

Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:	□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:	Ministry o	of Transp	ort ;Ministry	of Econom	ics		
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions	tions (voluntary/s	elf regulative i	ncluded)				
Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions							
On a scale from 0 - 10	$2008^* = 3$ $2010^{**} = 4$ If changed what is the level of enforcement today? (20)						
VI D III II							
VI. Public policy							
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None						
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠Nationa □Sub-na □None		el				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠Nationa □Sub-na □None		el				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No						
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No						
Notes: Action plan for reduction of alcohol consumption adopted in December 2012	onand restr	iction of a	alcohol addic	tion for201	2–2014		
VII. Alcohol ta	xation and	price					
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50 <u>€</u>	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +		
Zarose daty on sparies, et inter or 100 /0 arconor			\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +		
100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
	0 - 2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18€+		
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				

Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50 2,50-		4,50 -7		7- 18 €	18 € +
		\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100			Cou 111	ntry in ques	stion =
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food,_beverages_and_tobacco

Lithuania								
I. Starti	ng points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	Beer: > 0.5 volume	%, oth	er beve	rages > 1	.2 %	alcohol by		
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law All restrictions and definitions regarding alcohol is in		cohol C	ontrol					
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distributi	on of al	coholic	e beveraş	ges			
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License	\boxtimes		Σ]		\boxtimes		
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	I				1			
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer Win		/ine		Spirits			
State monopoly								
License	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		\boxtimes			
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	3.7		. 1			.		
	None	For	beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		Þ		\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		Þ	X X		\boxtimes			
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Authorities on national as well as municipal level							
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasiona		violatio	ns renorte	ad			

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Authorities on national as well as municipal level				
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•				

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)					
Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☑Prohibited				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Age limits and personal control							
	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18				
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18				
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No						
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

Notes: Click here to enter text.					
IV. Control of	drunk driving				
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less				
	\square No, same for a	11			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrave drunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.		
L'Aisteine of sever air différent B. Te finities	⊠Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= 0,02 %		
	⊠Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= 0,02 %		
	T-				
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2008* = 7 2010 **		If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 6	
	T				
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No				
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	40 per 1000 popu	lation (20	008)		
Alcohol ignition locks:	40 per 1000 population (2008) □Not in use □Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers				

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	voluntary use by individual drivers
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*												
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer		Wine						Spirits	pirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No			
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Other, please specify:			i	Click he	ere to ente	er text.			ı			
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	uct (name			□Yes ⊠No								
Health warning labels on a	alth warning labels on advertisements: □No											
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No								
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Drug, Tobacco and Alcohol Control Department and municipal institutions				ent and				
Notes: Click here to enter	text.											

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 6	2010 ** = 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 0

VI. Pub	VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50 €	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +		
Excise duty on spirits, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +		
100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
F : 14	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
F	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes						
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in qu			intry in ques	stion = 94		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			I				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Luxer	nbourg					
I. Starti	ng points					
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	0.5% vol fo	or beer ;1.2%	vol for oth	ners		
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law No specific alcohol act	vs?					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
II. Control of production, retail sale a	T			ges		
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	W	ine _		Spirits	
State monopoly		[
License		[X 		<u> </u>	
No license		[
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Beer Wine				
State monopoly					Spirits	
License	×		×			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	None	For beer	For wi	ne	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	enter text.				
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasiona ⊠None, or o	al only if violation	ons reporte	ed		

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
State monopoly					
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
No license					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		×	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.				
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)	\boxtimes				
Drinking allowed in public places					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Age limits	s and personal conti	ol		
	Beer	W	ine	Spirits
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	1	6	16
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	1	6	16
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes ⊠No	'		
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
IV Contro	ol of drunk driving			
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or les □ 0.05 % or les □ 0.08 % or les	SS		
	□No, same for	all		
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for agg drunk- driving	ravated	= Click here to enter text.	
	⊠Yes, for inex	perienced	= 0,02 %	
	⊠Yes, for prof drivers	essional	= 0,02 %	
Enforcement of existing BAC limits				
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = -	2010 **	* =4	If changed, the what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 4
Random breath testing in use:	□Yes ⊠ No			
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Click here to en	nter text.		
Alcohol ignition locks:	⊠Not in use □Voluntary fo □Obligatory fo	or some		

□Obligatory for all drivers

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*									
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer			Wine			Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	•	•		Click here to enter text.				i	
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ict (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	dvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click here to enter text.					
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = -	2010 ** = 0	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) =

VI. Pub	VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Developing a written national policy					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +		
Excise duty on spirits, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +		
	\boxtimes						
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
	\boxtimes						
F	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes						
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question =			stion = 90			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			l .				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Malta I. Starting points Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %): > 2 % How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description:						
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %): > 2 %	Malta					
5 (11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	I. Starting points					
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description:	Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 2 %				
-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? There are a few laws dealing with alcohol. Licensing and salses of alcohol is dealt with in "Shops for the Sale of Wine, Beer or Spirituous Liquors (Licences, Good Order and Public Decorum) Regulations". Unlicensed production of alcohol is prohibited by Legal Notice 115 of 1974.						

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages							
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
State monopoly							
License		\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
	None	roi beei	roi wine	roi spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The Police					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The police					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities						
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)						
Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Age limits and personal control								
	Beer Wine Spirits							
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	17	17	17					
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	17	17	17					
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								

Notes. Chek here to enter text.					
IV. Control of	drunk driving				
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less				
	⊠No, same for a	11			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrav drunk- driving	ated	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for professiona drivers		= Click text.	here to enter	
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 6	2010 **	= 5	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 5	
Random breath testing in use:	□Yes ⊠ No				
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Click here to ente	er text.			
Alcohol ignition locks:	 Not in use □Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers 				

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*									
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer			Wine			Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events							\boxtimes		
Other, please specify:	•	•		Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•	i	
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ict (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	dvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 ** = 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8

VI. Publ	VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Developing a written national policy					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50 €	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +		
Excise duty on spirits, e / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +		
100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
F : 1 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0 : 0	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes						
English data and have Cilitary of 100 % already	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes						
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question 109			stion =			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			L				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

the Net	herlands						
I. Starti	ng points						
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	>0.5 %						
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law There is an Alcohol Licensing and Catering Act (Dran		vet)					
Notes: Definition alcoholic beverage: 0,5%. Definition	n strong alcoh	olic b	everage:	15%.			
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution	on of	alcoholi	c beveraş	ges		
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits	
State monopoly							
License	\boxtimes		<u> </u>	₫			
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
					1		
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Beer Wine				Spirits	
State monopoly							
License						<u>\</u>	
No license]			
Notes: Production: food law criteria for safe production supermarkets not.	on & hygiene.	Retai	l: licquoi	r stores n	eed l	license,	
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Food and Co	onsum	ner Produ	ct Safety	Autl	hority	
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported						

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	'					

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities						
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)						
Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Age limits and personal control					
	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	16	18		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	16	18		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated: □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

IV. Control of	drunk driving				
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less				
	□No, same for a	11			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrav drunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.		
	⊠Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= 0,02 %		
	☐Yes, for professional drivers		= Click here to enter text.		
	T				
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7 2010 **		= 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8	
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No				
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Click here to ente	er text.			
	<u> </u>				

Alcohol ignition locks:				□Oblig	n use ntary for s gatory for gatory for	some	rs		
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:		In pilot projects, and in combination with rehabilitation as alternative to punishment for drink-driving					drink-		
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			•					
V. Control o	of adverti	ising, ma	rketing a	and spons	sorship of	f alcohol	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema									
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media									
Billboards									
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	•	·	i	Click he	ere to ente	er text.	I	i	ı
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on a	advertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ of	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:			Click here to enter text.					
Notes: Click here to enter									
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta			-	ctions (voluntar	ry/self regulativ	ve included)			
Enforcement of existing a	advertisin	g restricti	ons	1					

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On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 ** = 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8
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VI. Publ	VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Eurice duty on animity C./litan of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50- 16 €	16-35 €	35 € +		
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +		
100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
Engine duty on wine C/liter of 100 0/ clockel	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol			\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question =				stion = 96		
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Norway			
I. Starting points			
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 2.5%		
TT 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			

How is alcohol regulated by **law**, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

Through LOV 1989-06-02 nr 27: Lov om omsetning av alkoholholdig drikk m.v. (alkoholloven) The law aims to limit the social and individual harms that alcohol use may lead to, by keeping the consumption at a low level

Notes: All types of beverages with an alcohol content of 2.5 per cent of alcohol by volume or more. The age limits apply to all beverages with an alcohol content of 0.7 per cent of alcohol by volume or more.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages					
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
State monopoly					
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
No license					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
State monopoly		\boxtimes	\boxtimes		

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly		\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
License	\boxtimes					
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	☑Regular☐Occasional☐None, or only if violations reported					

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.				
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	⊠Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities						
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)		\boxtimes				
Drinking allowed in public places	☐ Yes, allowed everywhere ☑ Partially prohibited ☐ Prohibited					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Age limits and personal control						
	Beer	Wi	ne	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18 1		3	20		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18 18			20		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
IV. Control o	f drunk driving					
BAC-level	⊠0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less					
	\square No, same for all 0,05 %					
Eviatoria of account different DAC limits	⊠Yes, for aggravat drunk- driving	ted	= Click here to enter text.			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for inexperidrivers	enced	= Click here to enter text.			
	☐Yes, for profession drivers	onal	= zero tolerance			

Enforcement of existing BAC limits			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 5	2010 ** = 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8

Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	367 per 1000 population (2010)
Alcohol ignition locks:	□Not in use ⊠Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	in pilot projects
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*											
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits			
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No		
Television & radio	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Cinema	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Internet	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Print media	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Billboards	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Industry sponsorship of sporting events	\boxtimes										
Other, please specify:	her, please specify: Click here to enter text.										
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ict (name			□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on a	varning labels on advertisements:			□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No							
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Alcohol advertising banna Norweigan Board of Heal Act is implemented					Alcohol		
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			•							

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9	2010 ** = 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 9

VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None			
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None			
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None			
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No			
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

VII. Alcohol taxation and price								
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +			
Excise duty on spirits , e7 liter of 100 % alcohol					\boxtimes			
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +			
100 % alcohol					\boxtimes			
Frair data as a control of 100 0/ alaskal	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol					\boxtimes			
Euraina dutu an haan C / litan of 100 0/ alaahal	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol					\boxtimes			
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question = 288				stion =			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	l		l					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Poland								
I. Starti	ng points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 0.5 %							
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? Act of October 26th, 1982 on Upbringing in Sobriety and Counteracting Alcoholism Notes: An alcoholic beverage is a beverage designated for consumption and containing agricultural ethanol,								
which concentration exceeds 0.5%.								
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution	on of	alcoholi	c bevera	ges			
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi			Spirits		
State monopoly								
License						×		
No license	\boxtimes							
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1	1						
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License						\boxtimes		
No license								
Notes: Licensing is provided by local governments								
		Ι_	_					
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	law enforcer	ment						
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□ Regular □ Occasiona		f violatio	ns renorte	ed			

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
State monopoly							
License		\boxtimes					
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	×					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	law enforcement					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)						
Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☑Prohibited					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Random breath testing in use:

 $Number\ of\ breathalyzer\ tests\ performed\ /\ year:$

III. Age limits and personal control						
	Beer	W	ine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	1	8	18		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	1	.8	18		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	,					
IV. Control of drunk driving						
BAC-level	⊠0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less	\(\sum 0.02 \% \) or less \(\sum 0.05 \% \) or less \(\sum 0.08 \% \) or less				
	⊠No, same for a	all				
Enistance of a constant different DAC limits	☐Yes, for aggradrunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for inexp drivers	☐Yes, for inexperienced drivers		= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for professional drivers = Clienters		= Click here to enter text.			
Enforcement of existing BAC limits						
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 4	2008* = 4 2010 **		If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 7		
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes					

 \square No

88 per 1000 population (2010)

Alcohol ignition locks:				Not in use□Voluntary for some□Obligatory for some□Obligatory for all drivers			rs		
Alcohol ignition locks voluspecify:	untary/ oł	oligatory,	please	ase Click here to enter text.					
Notes: Click here to enter text.									
V. Control o	of adverti	sing, ma	rketing a	and spons	sorship of	f alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			\boxtimes				
Other, please specify:	L			Click he	ere to ente	er text.		!	l
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	ıct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on advertisements:			⊠Yes □No						
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	law enfo	orcement				
Notes: Click here to enter						. ,			
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through state Enforcement of existing a				ctions (voluntar	ry/self regulativ	ve included)			

On a scale from 0 - 10 $2008^* = 6$ $2010 ** = 7$ If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? $(2012) = 8$				
	On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 6	2010 ** = 7	what is the level of enforcement

VI. Pub	VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price						
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50 €	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +	
Excise duty on spirits , €/ liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +	
100 % alcohol		\boxtimes				
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
		\boxtimes				
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on beer, e7 liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100			untry in ques	stion = 93	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1		l .			

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Portugal								
I. Starti	ng points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	>0.5 %							
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? There are several laws, e.g one law regulating BAC and another one law regulating advertising								
Notes: An alcoholic beverages is considered to be all the beverage that by distillation, fermentation or addiction, have more than 0.5% alcohol volume" (article 1, Decree-Law n° 9/2002, from 24 January)								
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution	on of	alcoholi	c beverag	ges			
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License	<u></u> ✓		<u> </u>	3				
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne	Spirits			
State monopoly								
License	\boxtimes			₫		×		
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.		•						
		l _						
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages				\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.							
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported							

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	×					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities						
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)						
Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Age limits and personal control					
	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	16	16		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	16	16		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated: □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

IV. Control of drunk driving						
BAC-level	□0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less					
	⊠No, same for a	11				
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggravated drunk- driving		= Click here to enter text.			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for inexperienced drivers		= Click here to enter text.			
	☐Yes, for professional drivers		= Click here to enter text.			
Enforcement of existing BAC limits				_		
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 7	2010 ** = 7		If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8		
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No					
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	106 per 1000 pop	ulation (2	2010)			
Alcohol ignition locks:	 ☑Not in use ☐Voluntary for some ☐Obligatory for some ☐Obligatory for all drivers 					

Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*									
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer			Wine			Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Other, please specify:	•	•		Click here to enter text.					
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on advertisements:			⊠Yes □No						
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			⊠Yes □No						
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click here to enter text.					
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 6	2010 ** = 6	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8

VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Revising the adopted policy					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price						
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50 €	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +	
Excise duty on spirits, e / liter of 100 /6 alcohol		\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +	
100 % alcohol	\boxtimes					
Fig. 1. day 2	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes					
English data and have C./literach 100.0/ alaskal	0 − 2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +	
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question			stion = 89		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	ı					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Romania								
I. Starti	ng points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 0.5 %							
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? No specific alcohol act, alcohol is regulated through several different laws.								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distribution	on of a	lcoholi	c beverag	ges			
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License	\boxtimes		Σ	₫		\boxtimes		
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	T				ı			
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer Wine			Spirits				
State monopoly								
License					\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{\Bar{			
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	T	T _	_					
	None	For	beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		[2	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes	[
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Local authorities, as well as the police								
Control visits by enforcement authorities at offpremise sale outlets: □ Regular □ Occasional □ None, or only if violations reported								

Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of

Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of

alcoholic beverages

alcoholic beverages

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wine		Spirits	
State monopoly						
License	\boxtimes		\boxtimes			
No license						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	None	Fo	r beer	For win	ie	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	None ⊠	Fo	r beer	For win	ne	For spirits

Enforcement authority for the supervision of onpremise sales of alcoholic beverages:

Local authorities, as well as Police.

Control visits by enforcement authorities at onpremise sale outlets:

□Regular
□Occasional
□None, or only if violations reported

 \boxtimes

 \boxtimes

No, or only Total ban voluntary Regulated restrictions Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or Xduring public celebrations and festivities Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at **sports** \boxtimes events (football, soccer, hockey etc.) ☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐ Partially prohibited Drinking allowed in public places ⊠ Prohibited Notes: Click here to enter text.

III. Age limits and personal control						
	Beer	Wine	Spirits			
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18			
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18			
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated: □No						
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
IV. Control of drunk driving						
BAC-level	$\boxtimes 0.02\%$ or less $\square 0.05\%$ or less $\square 0.08\%$ or less					

Notes. Chek here to enter text.					
IV. Control of	drunk driving				
BAC-level	⊠0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less				
	⊠No, same for a	11			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrav drunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.		
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.		
	T				
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 6 2010 *		= 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8	
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No				
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Romania only collects number of checks where drivers tested abovethe legal BAC (so called "positive tests")				

Alcohol ignition locks:			☑Not in use☐Voluntary for some☐Obligatory for some☐Obligatory for all drivers						
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			Click here to enter text.						
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control o	of adverti	ising. ma	rketing a	and snons	orship of	f alcohol	ic hevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	of advertising, marketing a Beer			Wine		Spirits			
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	l	I	ı	Click h	ere to ente	er text.	I	I	
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on advertisements:			⊠Yes □No						
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click here to enter text.					
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta		ions. No = no s	tatutory restric	ctions (voluntar	v/self regulation	ve included)			
Enforcement of existing a			-	(votantai	J. John Togulati				

VI. Public policy				
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None			
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None			
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None			
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No			
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No			
Notes: Revising the adopted policy				

VII. Alcohol ta	xation and	price			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +
	\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +
	\boxtimes				
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
	\boxtimes				
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +
	\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question = 7			stion = 75	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1		· ·		

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011 *** spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Slov	⁄akia				
I. Starti	ng points				
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	>0.75 %				
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law Regulated throug several different acts and decrees.	vs?				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distributi	on of alcoh	olic bevera	iges	
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wine		Spirits
State monopoly					
License	\boxtimes		\boxtimes		\boxtimes
No license					
Notes: Click here to enter text.		•		•	
	I				
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wine		Spirits
State monopoly					
License					<u> </u>
No license					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
	None	Fan baar	Easter		Fou animita
	None	For been	r For w	ine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages					
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	enter text.			
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasiona		ations repor	ted	

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License		\boxtimes	
No license			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to enter text.			
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional ⊠None, or only if violations reported			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban	
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)	\boxtimes			
Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

III. Age limits	and personal control			
	Beer	Wine	Spirits	
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18	
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18	
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes ⊠No			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1			
IV. Contro	l of drunk driving			
BAC-level	⊠0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less	$\square 0.05 \%$ or less		
	⊠No, same for all			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggravated drunk- driving	= Click text.	= Click here to enter text.	
	☐Yes, for inexperiend drivers	ced = Click text.	= Click here to enter text.	
	☐Yes, for professionadrivers	el = Click text.	= Click here to enter text.	
Enforcement of existing BAC limits		<u> </u>		
			If changed, t	

Enforcement of existing BAC limits			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9	2010 ** = 9	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8

Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Slovakia only collecst number of checks where drivers tested abovethe legal BAC (so called "positive tests")

Alcohol ignition locks:				☑Not in use☐Voluntary for some☐Obligatory for some☐Obligatory for all drivers			rs		
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			Click he	ere to ento	er text.				
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			1					
V. Control o	of adverti	sing. ma	rketing a	and snons	orship of	f alcoholi	ic hevera	ges*	
V. Control of advertising, marketing a Restrictions on alcohol ads on: Beer			Wine			Spirits			
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio			\boxtimes		\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Other, please specify:	L		ı	Click h	ere to ente	er text.	I	I	
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	ict (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	Health warning labels on advertisements:			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:		□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click h	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta		ions No = no s	tatutory restric	ctions (voluntar	v/self regulativ	ve included)			
Enforcement of existing a			-	- voiuntai	.j. son regulativ	.c meraded)			

On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 5	2010 ** = 5	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 5
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VI. Pub	lic policy
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No
Notes: Revising the adopted policy	

VII. Alcohol taxation and price							
Eurice duty on animity C./litan of 100 % clockel	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50	16-35 €	35 € +		
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	0-22€	22 € +		
100 % alcohol		\boxtimes					
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50-	_ ′	7 7-18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes						
Evoice duty on been C / liter of 100 0/ cleakel	0-2,50	2,50-		7 7-18 €	18 € +		
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	Cohol Coh						
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question			stion = 91			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•		•				

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Slovenia								
I. Starti	ng points							
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 1.2 %							
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law Mainly through the "Restricting alcohol consumption limits. The Act is called Zakon o omejevanju porabe a	Act" from 200		for exai	mple intro	oduc	ed age		
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distributi	on of a	looholi	n hawarac	FOR			
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	on or a	Wi	ī	ges	Spirits		
State monopoly				7				
License			 Г	 7				
No license					 			
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wine		Spirits			
State monopoly								
License								
No license	\boxtimes		>			\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
			,			5		
	None	For	beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		٥	\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	enter 1	text.					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off-premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasiona □None, or o		violatio	ns reporte	ed			

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License			
No license	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		×	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Click here to	enter text.		
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasiona ⊠None, or o	nl only if violatio	ns reported	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)			\boxtimes
Drinking allowed in public places	⊠Yes, allowed e □Partially prohil □Prohibited	-	
Notes: However, several of Slovenian municipalities in	ntroduced han on a	lcohol consumntio	n in narks

streets, e	etc.
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III. Age limits and personal control								
	Beer	Wine	Spirits					
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18					
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18					
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								

IV. Control of	drunk driving				
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less				
	\square No, same for a	11			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrave drunk- driving	ated	= Click here to enter text.		
	⊠Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= 0,00 %		
	⊠Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= 0,00 %		
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 6	2010 **	= 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10	
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No				

198 per 1000 population (2010)

Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:

Alcohol ignition locks:				□Not in use ⊠Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers					
Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:							ommercia use by ind		
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			1					
V. Control (of adverti	ising, ma	rketing a	and spons	sorship of	alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	1	1	1	Click h	ere to ente	er text.	1	1	<u>I</u>
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	uct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	advertiser	ments:		⊠Yes □No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Click h	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter									
Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through st	atutory restrict	ions, No = no s	tatutory restric	ctions (voluntar	ry/self regulativ	re included)			
1 TO 6 4 C 1 41	1 41 1	, . , .		1					

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions

On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 8	2010 ** = 7	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 8
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VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Revising the adopted policy					

VII. Alcohol taxation and price								
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50- 16.€	16-35 €	35 € +			
Excise duty on spirits, e / liter of 100 /6 alcohol		\boxtimes						
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +			
		\boxtimes						
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on wine, e7 mer or 100 % alcohor	\boxtimes							
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18€+			
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes				
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in que 101			stion =				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1		<u> </u>					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Spain					
I. Starting points					
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 1.2 %				
	-				

How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

Legislation exists at national and regional levels. The regulation of advertising, sale and dispensing of alcoholic drinks, as well as their labelling, is governed by different regulations throughout the nation. Over the years the Autonomous Communities have legislated widely on alcohol matters, regulating different aspects such as consumption in public thoroughfares, age limits etc.

Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages								
Production of alcoholic beverages: Beer Wine Spiri								
State monopoly								
License								
No license								
Notes: At the national level, a fiscal registration is ma	Notes: At the national level, a fiscal registration is mandatory prior alcoholic beverages manufacturing							

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
No license			
Notes:			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes				
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	National, regional and local				

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License								
No license								
Notes: Every municipality has its own requirements for	r on-premise li	icens	es					
			_					
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages								
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	National, reg	iona	l and loca	1				
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	3 .7 3							
	No, or only voluntary Regurestrictions		Regu	gulated To		Fotal ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	×							
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)					\boxtimes			

Drinking allowed in public places	☐ Yes, allowed everywhere ☐ Partially prohibited ☐ Prohibited					
Notes: Restriction are referred to those in the majority of the Autonomous Communities. Consumption is						
forbbiden. In leisure events, when minors are attending						

III. Age limits and personal control							
	Beer	Wine	Spirits				
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	16	16				
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	16	16				
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated: □No							

IV. Control of drunk driving $\square 0.02$ % or less $\boxtimes 0.05$ % or less **BAC-level** $\square 0.08$ % or less \square No, same for all \square Yes, for aggravated = Click here to enter drunk- driving text. Existence of several different BAC limits \boxtimes Yes, for inexperienced = 0.03 %drivers ⊠Yes, for professional = 0,03 % drivers

Enforcement of existing BAC limits			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 8	2010 ** = 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 9

				1					
Random breath testing in use:			⊠Yes □ No						
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:			114 per 1000 population (2010)						
Alcohol ignition locks:			☑Not in use☐Voluntary for some☐Obligatory for some☐Obligatory for all drivers						
Alcohol ignition locks voluspecify:	untary/ oł	oligatory,	please	Click he	ere to ente	er text.			
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V Control o	of advorti	sing ma	rkoting s	and enone	earshin of	' alcoholi	c hovers	πος*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		ertising, marketing and Beer			Wine	arconon	Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	•	•		Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•	•	
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on advertisements:			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:			Click here to enter text.						
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through sta		ions No = no s	fatutory ractri	otions (voluntor	w/self regulation	ve included)			
Enforcement of existing a				Alons (voluntar	y/scii ieguidiiv	e meraucu)			

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VI. Public policy						
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None					
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None					
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None					
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No					
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

VII. Alcohol taxation and price								
Eurice duty on animity C./litan of 100 % clockel	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes							
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +			
100 % alcohol	\boxtimes							
C/I'/ C100 0/ 1 1 1	0 − 2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes							
Evoice duty on been C / liter of 100 0/ cleakel	0-2,50	2,50-	4,50 -7 €	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	\boxtimes							
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question			stion = 87				
Notes: Click here to enter text.								

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food_beverages_and_tobacco

Sweden				
I. Starting points				
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 2.25 vol. %			

How is alcohol regulated by **law**, brief description:

-A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws?

Alcohol is primarily regulated through an Alcohol Act (Alkohollag (2010:1622) that was renewed and implemented in 2011. The Act deals with manufacturing, marketing, imports and trade of alcoholic beverages. Other laws dictate the rules for taxation, traffic safety and so forth.

Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Control of production, retail sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages							
Production of alcoholic beverages:BeerWineS							
State monopoly							
License							
No license	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				

Notes: For manufacturing alcohol beverages you do not need license as from 1 Jan. 2010, but you need to be approved by the tax authority, to have a storing place for untaxed alcohol beverages or be exempt from alcohol tax.

Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
License			
No license			

Notes: Folköl, "People's beer" containing between 2.25% and 3.5 vol. % can be sold in grocery stores. Stronger beer is sold in the State Monopoly, Systembolaget. Systembolaget has 422 shops spread across the country.

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits			
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes						
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		×	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Systembolag	et					

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	☑Regular☐Occasional☐None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•							
					ı			
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits		
State monopoly								
License	\boxtimes		Σ					
No license								
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
						T		
	None	For	beer	For wi	ne	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages			\boxtimes	\boxtimes				\boxtimes
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes							
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages								
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	The County Administrative Boards shall advice the municipalities. The municipalities and the police have the responsibility of supervising sales of alcoholic beverages					ne police		
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	☑Regular☐Occasional☐None, or only if violations reported							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
	No, or only voluntary restrictions		Regulated		,	Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities								

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	\boxtimes		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)			

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited						
Notes: Alcohol-free parks, streets etc is subject to local	l regulations by the	e municip	alities.				
III. Age limits and	d personal control						
	Beer	Wi	ine	Spirits			
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	20	2	0 20				
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	1	8	18			
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No						
Notes: In Sweden, beer with alcohol content below 3.5 older. Stronger beer may only be sold to thoseaged 20		premise t	o those az	ged 18 years and			
IV. Control of	drunk driving						
BAC-level	⊠0.02 % or less □0.05 % or less □0.08 % or less						
	□No, same for a	11					
Existence of several different BAC limits	⊠Yes, for aggrav drunk- driving	vated	= 0,10 %				
Existence of several uniferent BAC limits	☐Yes, for inexperienced drivers		= Click here to enter text.				
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.				
E.C. A.C. A. DACI.							
Enforcement of existing BAC limits				If changed, then			
a a scale from $0 - 10$ $2008^* = 9$		2010 **	= 9	what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 10			
	₩v _a -						
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No						

Г									
Number of breathalyzer te	sts perfor	med / yea	r:	287 per	1000 pop	oulation (2010)		
Alcohol ignition locks:				□Not in use ⊠Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers					
Alcohol ignition locks volume specify:	l ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please			in pilot projects, voluntary use by commercial transport companies and voluntary use by individual drivers					
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
N.C. A.I.	C 1 4		1 4.	1	1.		. 1	٠	
V. Control o	of adverti	ising, mai	rketing a	and spons	sorship of	alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine		Spirits		
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio	\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes		\boxtimes		
Print media		\boxtimes							
Billboards	\boxtimes								
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes						\boxtimes
Other, please specify:	•			Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•		
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothin	uct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	ndvertisen	nents:		⊠Yes □No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	pottles/ of	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	Swedish Consumer Agency					
Notes: Click here to enter Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through st		ions, No = no s	tatutory restric	etions (voluntar	ry/self regulativ	ve included)			

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions

VI. Publ	ic policy
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

VII. Alcohol tax	xation and	price				
Excise duty on enimits 6 / liter of 100 % cleahal	0 - 9 €	9-11,50	11,5		16-35 €	35 € +
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol]		\boxtimes
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €		10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol]		\boxtimes
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 − 2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7 €		7- 18 €	18 € +
]		\boxtimes
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50	-7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on beer, \(\epsilon\) file of 100 % alcohol]	\boxtimes	
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100			Country in question = 161		
Notes: Click have to enter text					•	

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

Switz	zerland							
I. Starti	ing poi	nts						
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	> 0.	.5 %						
How is alcohol regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other law The current alcohol legislation, comprising of Federal Alcohol Act, Law on Beer Taxation plus several other estimated to come into force 2015.	Act or						ı	-
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
II. Control of production, retail sale	and dis	stributi	on of alcoh	olic beve	rages			
Production of alcoholic beverages:		Beer		Wine	T	Spiri	ts	
State monopoly								
License						\boxtimes		
No license		\boxtimes		\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:			Beer		Wine			Spiri
State monopoly								ر بیرارد
License								
No license		 		—————————————————————————————————————				\boxtimes
Notes: Click here to enter text.								
			I			1_		 1
	N	one	For been	For	wine	For	spirits	-
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages							\boxtimes	
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages								
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes						
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	State	State level authorities (i.e at cantons level)						
Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	⊠Oo	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported						

Notes: Click here to enter text.

		<u> </u>	
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer	Wine	Spirits
State monopoly			
License			
No license	\boxtimes	\boxtimes	\boxtimes
Notes: Click here to enter text.			
License No license			

	None	For beer	For wine	For spirits		
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	state level au	nthorities				
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular ⊠Occasional □None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

	No, or only voluntary restrictions	Regulated	Total ban	
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities				
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)				
Drinking allowed in public places	 ⊠Yes, allowed everywhere □Partially prohibited □Prohibited			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

III. Age nints and	u personai control					
	Beer	Wi	ine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	16	1	6	18		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	16	1	6	18		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	□Yes ⊠No					
Notes: In one canton (Ticino), the legal age limit is 18	years for all alcoh	olic bevei	rages.			
W Control of	drunk driving					
BAC-level	□ 0.02 % or less □ 0.05 % or less □ 0.08 % or less					
	⊠No, same for a	11				
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for aggrave drunk- driving	vated	= Click here to enter text.			
	☐Yes, for inexpedrivers	erienced	= Click here to enter text.			
	☐Yes, for profes drivers	sional	= Click here to enter text.			
Г	T					
Enforcement of existing BAC limits		ı				
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9 2010 **		= 9	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 6		
Random breath testing in use:	⊠Yes □ No					
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:	Click here to ente	er text.				
Alcohol ignition locks:	⊠Not in use □Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some					

□Obligatory for all drivers

cohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please cify: tes: Click here to enter text.	Professional/commercial drivers (in passenger transporation/traffic) are not allowed to consume alcohol six hours before and during their shift.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

V. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of alcoholic beverages*									
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:	Beer Wine				Spirits				
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
Cinema		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Print media		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			
Other, please specify:	•	•		Click he	ere to ente	er text.	•	·	
Alcohol advertisements ca characteristics of the produ origin, vol. % etc.), nothing	ıct (name			□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on a	dvertisen	nents:		□Yes ⊠No					
Health warning labels on beverages containers:	oottles/ ot	her alcoho	olic	□Yes ⊠No					
Enforcement authority for advertising:	the super	vision of	alcohol	The Swiss Alcohol Board (SAB)					
Notes: Click here to enter	text.			•					

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions			
On a scale from 0 - 10	2008* = 9	2010 ** = 8	If changed, then what is the level of enforcement today? (2012) = 6

VI. Pub	lic policy
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None
Written national policy on alcohol	⊠National level □Sub-national level □None
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	⊠Yes □No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No
Notes: Revising the adopted policy. In May 2012, the alcohol for 2013–2016. In February 2013, work to fine	

VII. Alcohol taxation and price								
Euroise dutu on animita C/litan of 100 0/ clockel	0 - 9 €	9-11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +			
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol				\boxtimes				
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +			
100 % alcohol				\boxtimes				
Excise duty on wine, € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Fusing duty on hoov C / liter of 100 0/ sleehel	0-2,50	2,50- 4,50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +			
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol		\boxtimes						
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 1	100	Cou 120	ntry in ques	stion =			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1		· ·					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. **Eurostat**, Statistics in Focus, *Statistics in focus 15/2013*, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012 ": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics explained/index.php/Comparative price levels for food, beverages and tobacco

United Kingdom							
I. Starti	ng points						
Definition of an alcoholic beverage (vol. %):	No legal de	efinition					
How is alcohol regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Alcohol Act? Regulated through other laws? Licensing act of 2003. An Act to make provision about the regulation of the sale and supply of alcohol, the provision of entertainment and the provision of late night refreshment, about offences relating to alcohol and for connected purposes. Notes: There is no standard legal definition of an alcoholic beverage in our country but we give examples to members of the public of how many UK units are in drinks so people can understand how many units are in drinks which they actually drink. For example, a pint of strong beer/lager/cider (5.2% ABV) contains 3 units and a 250ml glass of red of white wine (13% ABV) contains 3.3 units.							
II. Control of production, retail sale a	and distributi	on of alc	oholi	c beverag	res		
Production of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi			Spirits	
State monopoly]			
License							
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
Control of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ine		Spirits	
State monopoly							
License				<u> </u>			
No license							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							
	NT.	- I		ъ.		E	
	None	For b	eer	For wi	ne	For spirits	
Restrictions on places for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages							
Restriction on density of off-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages				\boxtimes			
Restrictions on sales days for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages							
Restrictions on sales hours for off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages							
Enforcement authority for the supervision of off-premise sales of alcoholic beverages: Trading standard officers, the police							

Control visits by enforcement authorities at off- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
Control of on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Beer		Wi	ne		Spirits
State monopoly						
License	<u>⊠</u>		\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
No license]		
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	None	Fo	r beer	For wi	ne	For spirits
Restrictions on places for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restriction on density of on-premise outlets for alcoholic beverages						
Restrictions on sales days for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales hours for on-premise sales of alcoholic beverages		\boxtimes		\boxtimes		\boxtimes
Enforcement authority for the supervision of on- premise sales of alcoholic beverages:	Trading standard officers, the police					
Control visits by enforcement authorities at on- premise sale outlets:	□Regular □Occasional □None, or only if violations reported					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
	NT I	I				
	No, or only voluntary Regulated Tot restrictions			Total ban		
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at culture events (opera, theater, cinema, ballet etc.) or during public celebrations and festivities	\boxtimes					
Restrictions on sales of alcoholic beverages at sports events (football, soccer, hockey etc.)	rts 🗆 🖂					

Drinking allowed in public places	☐Yes, allowed everywhere ☐Partially prohibited ☐Prohibited
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

III. Age limits and personal control					
	Beer	Wine	Spirits		
Legal age limits for off-premise sales of	18	18	18		
Legal age limits for on-premise sales of	18	18	18		
Restrictions to buy alcoholic beverages while intoxicated:	⊠Yes □No				

Notes: In the United Kingdom (Scotland), the legal limit is 18 years except for beer, cider, wine and perry which can be served to 16–17-year-olds who are consuming a meal. In England, 18 years is the age limit for buying alcohol in any setting; 16- and 17-year-olds can drink beer, cider or wine with a mealat a table in a bar or restaurant if they are accompanied by a person aged 18 years or over.

IV. Control of	drunk driving				
	$\square 0.02$ % or less				
DAGI. I	$\square 0.05 \%$ or less				
BAC-level	$\boxtimes 0.08$ % or less				
	\boxtimes No, same for all				
	\square Yes, for aggravated	= Click here to enter			
	drunk- driving	text.			
Existence of several different BAC limits	☐Yes, for inexperienced	= Click here to enter			
	drivers	text.			
	\square Yes, for professional	= Click here to enter			
	drivers	text.			
Enforcement of existing BAC limits					
			If changed, then what is the		

Random breath testing in	use:			□Yes ⊠ No					
Number of breathalyzer tests performed / year:			14 per 1	000 popu	ulation (2	009)			
Alcohol ignition locks:	Alcohol ignition locks:			□Not in use ⊠Voluntary for some □Obligatory for some □Obligatory for all drivers					
Alcohol ignition locks vol specify:	Alcohol ignition locks voluntary/ obligatory, please specify:			volunta	ry use by	commerc	cial transp	ort compa	anies
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								
V. Control o	of adverti	sing, ma	rketing a	and spons	orship of	f alcoholi	ic bevera	ges*	
Restrictions on alcohol ads on:		Beer			Wine			Spirits	
	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No	Ban	Reg	No
Television & radio		\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
Cinema			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Print media			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Billboards			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Industry sponsorship of sporting events			\boxtimes			\boxtimes			\boxtimes
Other, please specify:				Click he	ere to ente	er text.			ı
Alcohol advertisements can only refer to actual characteristics of the product (name, ingredients, origin, vol. % etc.), nothing else.		□Yes ⊠No							
Health warning labels on advertisements:			□Yes ⊠No						
Health warning labels on bottles/ other alcoholic beverages containers:			□Yes ⊠No						
Enforcement authority for the supervision of alcohol advertising:		Advertising Standards Authority							
Notes: Click here to enter	text.								

Ban = banned, Reg= regulated through statutory restrictions, No = no statutory restrictions (voluntary/self regulative included)

Enforcement of existing advertising restrictions	

VI. Public policy					
Authorities dealing with alcohol administration and supervision	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Public officials specialized in alcohol prevention	⊠National level ⊠Sub-national level □None				
Written national policy on alcohol	□National level □Sub-national level □None				
Public funds earmarked for alcohol prevention	□Yes ⊠No				
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities on a regular basis?	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Some policies cover England, England & Wales, Wales only, Northern Ireland only and Scotland					

Notes: Some policies cover England, England & Wales, Wales only, Northern Ireland only and Scotland only. Tax policies are United Kingdom-wide, crime and policing, alcohollicensing and pricing apply to England & Wales.

VII. Alcohol taxation and price					
Excise duty on spirits , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0 - 9 €	9- 11,50	11,50-	16-35 €	35 € +
				\boxtimes	
Excise duty on intermediate products , € / liter of	0 - 4 €	4-6€	6-10 €	10-22 €	22 € +
100 % alcohol				\boxtimes	
Excise duty on wine , € / liter of 100 % alcohol	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
					\boxtimes
Evoice duty on hear 6 / liter of 100 % clockel	0-2,50	2,50- 4.50€	4,50 -7	7- 18 €	18 € +
Excise duty on beer , € / liter of 100 % alcohol					\boxtimes
Comparative price level*** 2012, for alcoholic beverages:	EU 27 = 100 Country in question = 143				stion =
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} From WHO Global Survey on Alcohol and Health 2008

^{**} From WHO European Survey on Alcohol and Health 2011

^{***} spirits, wine, beer. Eurostat, Statistics in Focus, Statistics in focus 15/2013, "Significant differences in price levels for food, beverages and tobacco across Europe in 2012": http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Comparative_price_levels_for_food, beverages_and_tobacco

Appendix 2.

The Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale	2
Austria	5
Belgium	8
Bulgaria	11
Cyprus	14
Czech Republic	17
Denmark	20
Estonia	23
Finland	26
France	29
Germany	32
Greece	35
Hungary	38
Iceland	41
Ireland	44
Italy	47
Latvia	50
Lithuania	53
Luxembourg	56
Malta	59
the Netherlands	62
Norway	65
Poland	68
Portugal	71
Romania	74
Slovakia	77
Slovenia	80
Spain	83
Sweden	86
Switzerland	89
United Kingdom	92

The Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale I. Starting points How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.

= /0 p.

II. Available gaming opportunities					
Casinos					
Are Casinos allowed and available?	□Yes/0 p.				
	□No/2 p.				
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? Client	ck here to enter text.				
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.					
State Monopoly	□ <u>_</u> /2 p.				
Licensing system	□/1 p.				
Not regulated at all	□/0 p.				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)				
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and	□Yes /0 p.				
available?	□No <u>/2</u> p.				
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.					
State Monopoly	□/2 p.				
Licensing system	□ _/1 p.				
Not regulated at all	□ _/0 p.				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines				
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	□Yes/0 p.				
	□No <u>/2</u> p.				
How is this part of the gambling market operated? F					
State Monopoly	□ _/2 p.				
Licensing system	☐ _/1 p.				
Not regulated at all	□ _/0 p.				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
National Lotteries					
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	□Yes /0 p.				
	□No/2 p.				
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.					
State Monopoly	☐ <u>_</u> /2 p.				

Licensing system	□/1 p.	
Not regulated at all	□/0 p.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Bettin	g and racing	
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	□Yes/0 p. □No/2 p.	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? F	Please tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly	□/2 p.	
Licensing system	□ _/1 p.	
Not regulated at all	□/0 p.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online g	gambling	
Is online gambling allowed and available?	□Yes/0 p.	
	□No/2 p.	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly	□ <u>_</u> /2 p.	
Licensing system	□/1 p.	
Not regulated at all	□/0 p.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

= /24 p.

III. Age limits		
Under $18 = 0$ p., $18 - 20 = 1$ p. Over $20 = 2$ p.		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	Click here to enter text.	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	Click here to enter text.	
Playing Slot Machines	Click here to enter text.	
Buying a lottery ticket	Click here to enter text.	
Sports betting and racing	Click here to enter text.	
Online gambling	Click here to enter text.	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to	enter text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

= /12 p.

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio	□/2 p.	□/1 p.	□/0 p.
Cinema	□ <u>_</u> /2 p.	\Box /1 p.	□/0 p.
Print Media	□/2 p.	□ <u></u> /1 p.	□/0 p.
Billboards	□/2 p.	□/1 p.	□/0 p.
Sponsorship of sports/ events	□ <u></u> /2 p.	□ <u></u> /1 p.	□ <u></u> /0 p.
Internet	□ <u>_</u> /2 p.	\Box /1 p.	□ <u></u> /0 p.
Other restrictions? Please elaborate			
Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

= /12 p.

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□National level/2 p.
Cambling provention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level/1 p.
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national
	level/0 p.
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□Yes/2 p.
	□No/0 p.
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising	□Yes/2 p.
activities on a regular basis?	□No/0 p.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes/2 p.
	□No/0 p.
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

= /8 p.

= /56 p.

Austria
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Gambling, casinos and lotteries are regulated by the Law on Games of Chance (Gluecksspielgesetz 1989) and
fall within the remit of the Ministry of Finance. The main objective of the policy on games of chance is to
regulate and control games of chance, with a particular emphasis on counteracting gambling addiction,
protecting consumers and preventing unlawfulness and crime.

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Alice Rap

II. Available gaming opportunities		
	inos	
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 15		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Casinos Austria runs 12casinos - three more lice	nses are offered.	
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Österreichische Lotterien		

Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: With the exception of Toto, all sports betting products in Austria fall outside the control of the monopoly		
Online g	gambling	
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	16	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
Notes: The age limits may between länder		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Advertising for gambling is permitted for licensed Austrian businesses but not foreign operators.			

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□ National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	☐Sub-national level
	⊠Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□Yes
	⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes
on a regular basis?	□No
Notes: No info on awareness-raising activities	
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes
	⊠No
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.	

Belgium
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Gaming Act (Act of 7 May 1999), amended several times.
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 9		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: The Loterie Nationale		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	\square No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits	
	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	21
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	21
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	21
Online gambling	21
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter te	xt.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Belgium

1	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events			
Internet			
there is no law regi	l Lottery issued a code of conduct con ulating gambling advertising	ncerning ethical and resp	oonsible advertising in 2007, bu
V. Public Policy and Gambling prevention	on programs/strategies	□National level □Sub-national level ⊠Neither at the nation	nal nor the sub-national level
Public funds earma	arked for gambling prevention	□Yes ⊠No	
Are there any natio on a regular basis?	n-wide awareness-raising activities	⊠Yes □No	
	trategy, but there is a management coefines the conditions according to wh	ontract, entered into bety	hes its public service tasks, i.e.

Bulgaria
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) <i>Gambling Act of 2012</i>
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 7		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National	Lotteries	
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

18
18
18
18
18
18

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Bulgaria

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events	\boxtimes		
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□ National level	
	☐Sub-national level	
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□Yes	
	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: No data on strategies or awareness-raising activities		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Cyprus
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Betting Houses, Gaming Houses and Gambling Prevention (Consolidation) Ordinance 1985, amended and
updated several times. Betting Act 2012.
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Cas	inos	
Are Casinos allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? Click he	ere to enter text	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please		
State Monopoly	tick the correct options.	
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	<u>. — </u>	
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	□Yes	
-	⊠No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Cyprus Government Lottery, OPAP Lottery		

Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Nicosia Race Club organizes racings, other forms of sports betting is open for competition.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: All form of online gambling other than sports betting and the online lottery and keno games provided by		
Greek gaming firm OPAP are banned		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits	
	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	-
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	-
Playing Slot Machines	-
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter te	xt.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Cyprus

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Click here to ente			
Notes: Click here t	o enter text.		

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□ National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	☐Sub-national level
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Dublic funds commonlyed for combling provention	□Yes
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes
on a regular basis?	\square No
Notes: Data missing on strategies and awareness-raising	g activities
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes
	⊠No
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.	

Czech Republic	
I. Starting points	
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) A gambling Act 202/1990, amended in 2011	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 185		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: also foreign operators such as Casino Austria		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electronic Gaming Machines		
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Municipalities can decide on the number of slot machines in their areas		
National	Lotteries	
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online g	ambling	
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Only sports betting and poker online are regulate	ed .	
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
·	·	

III. Age limits	
	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter t	ext.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Czech Republic

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes	
Other restrictions? Click here to enter			
Notes: Only authorised operators are allowed to advertise			

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Dublic for de commende d'for combline massartier	□Yes
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes
on a regular basis?	□No
Notes: Data missing on strategies & awareness raising of	activities
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes
	⊠No
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.	

State Monopoly

Licensing system

Not regulated at all

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Denmark
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
The Act on Gambling, The Act on Duty on Gambling, The Act on Danske Spil A/S, The Act on Distribution of
Profits from Lotteries and Betting on Horse and Dog Racing

II. Available gaming opportunities **Casinos** Are Casinos allowed and available? ⊠Yes \square No If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 7 How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s. State Monopoly Licensing system \boxtimes Not regulated at all Notes: Click here to enter text. Gaming Clubs & arcades (locales) Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available? ⊠Yes \square No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s. State Monopoly Licensing system \boxtimes Not regulated at all Notes: Click here to enter text **Slot Machines/ Electronic Gaming Machines** Are Slot Machines allowed and available? ⊠Yes \square No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s. State Monopoly Licensing system \boxtimes Not regulated at all Notes: Restaurants with alcohol licences can have max 3 slot machines **National Lotteries** Are National Lotteries allowed and available? ⊠Yes \square No

 \times

How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.

Notes: Danske Spil (Class lotteries can be arranged by Det Danske Klasselotteri A/S)

Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	□Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

Alice Rap

III. Age limits	
	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Denmark

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Only licensed operators, and the monopolies are allowed to advertise under certain conditions			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	⊠Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic for to compared of for combling annuation	⊠Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing on awareness raising activities		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Estonia
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Gambling Act, and Gambling tax act (passed 2009), Advertising Act and Media Services Act
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities				
Casinos				
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes			
	□No			
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 57				
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.			
State Monopoly				
Licensing system				
Not regulated at all				
Notes: All of the "casinos" are not grand casinos - some	are smaller venues with only a few gaming			
opportunities but goes under the name "casino"				
Gaming Clubs &				
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes			
	\square No			
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.			
State Monopoly				
Licensing system	\boxtimes			
Not regulated at all				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines			
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes			
	□No			
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.				
State Monopoly				
Licensing system	\boxtimes			
Not regulated at all				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
National Lotteries				
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes			
	□No			
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.				
State Monopoly	\boxtimes			
Licensing system				
Not regulated at all				
Notes: eesti loto				

Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Allowed since 2010		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	21	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	21	
Playing Slot Machines	21	
Buying a lottery ticket	16	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling 18		
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	er text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events	\boxtimes		
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate			
Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Gambling advertising is prohibited with some minor exceptions			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□ National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	☐Sub-national level	
	⊠Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic funds commonland for combling provention	⊠Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data on awareness-raising activities missing. No strategy, although gambling is briefly mentioned in the		
National Health Plan		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: winning pots that exceed €10,000 in commercial lotteries		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Finland
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Lotteries Act (1047/2001)
Notes: Basically the gambling market is controlled by three (+ one) state monopolies. Horse race betting is
controlled by Fintoto (http://www.fintoto-oy.fi/www/en/index.php). Veikkaus
(https://www.veikkaus.fi/fi/yritysTietoa/English) deals with other sports betting, along with the national lottery
and RAY has an exclusive right to operate slot machines and casino games in Finland. The gambling market on
the Åland Islands is controlled by PAF (https://www.paf.com/about/)

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 1		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: All casino gambling on the Finnish mainland is c Islands is controlled by PAF.	ontrolled by RAY, and casino gambling on the Åland	
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	nic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly	\boxtimes	
Licensing system		

Not regulated at all		
Notes: Veikkaus		
	ng and racing	
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Fintoto		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling 18		
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events			
Internet		\boxtimes	
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text. Notes: Commercials cannot be directed to people under the age of 18, cannot portray gambling as an easy way to get money and become rich			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	⊠Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic funds commonlyed for combling provention	⊠Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	⊠No	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

France		
I. Starting points		
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)		
<i>The Law No 2010-476 of 12 May 2010</i>		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 195		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Can only be placed in casinos		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly	\boxtimes	
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Française des Jeux (FDJ)		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

□No		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
\boxtimes		
Notes: Pari-Mutuel (PMU)		
Online gambling		
⊠Yes		
□No		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
\boxtimes		
Notes: allowed since 2010		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling 18		
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter tex	xt.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling				
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions	
TV & Radio				
Cinema				
Print Media				
Billboards		\boxtimes		
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes		
Internet				
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.				
Notes: Advertising directed to young people banned				

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	⊠National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	☐Sub-national level	
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic funds commonlyed for combling provention	□Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	⊠Yes	
on a regular basis?	\square No	
Notes: The Government Plan for Combating Drugs and Addictive Behaviours 2013–17 includes gambling		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Germany		
I. Starting points		
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) <i>Glücksspielstaatsvertrag, amended in 2011</i>		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 73		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

□No		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
⊠Yes		
□No		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
Notes: very limited opportunities for legal online gambling. A very comprehensive black market.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18-21	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling 18		
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	text.	
Notes: Entering a casino: Age restrictions set by the federal states. Bavaria has for example 21, Berlin 18.		

IV. Control of adv	vertising, marketing and spons	orship of gambling	
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes	
Other restrictions? Click here to enter			
Notes: Click here t	o enter text.		

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	⊠National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Dublic finds commonlyed for combling provention	⊠Yes
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes
on a regular basis?	□No
Notes: Pathological Gambling is a part of the National S	Strategy on Drug and Addiction Policy. Data on
awareness-raising activities missing.	
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes
	⊠No
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

I. Starting points

How is gambling regulated by **law**, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)

Royal Decree 29/1971 - Games of chance and technical games, Law 2206/1994 - Establishment organization, operation and control of the land – based casinos, Ministerial Decision 6736/2003 - Regulation for the administrative control and supervision of the operation of the casinos and Law 4002/2011 (articles 25 to 54) – Regulation of the gaming market.

Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Cas	inos	
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 9		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electronic Gaming Machines		
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National	Lotteries	
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

Sports Bettin	ng and racing
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes
	□No
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	
Online g	gambling
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes
	□No
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	
Ot	her
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	

Alice Rap

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	21
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	21
Playing Slot Machines	21
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	21
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter t	text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

IV. Control of adv	vertising, marketing and spons	orship of gambling	
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			\boxtimes
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			\boxtimes
Sponsorship of sports/ events			\boxtimes
Internet			\boxtimes
Other restrictions? Click here to enter			
Notes: Click here to	o enter text.		

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Dublic finds commonlyed for combling provention	□Yes
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes
on a regular basis?	□No
Notes: No data on strategies/awareness raising activities	S
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes
	□No
If "yes", please elaborate: A lottery winner has to pay 10	% of the winning amount.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

Hungary
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) <i>Gambling Act from 1991, amended in 2013</i>
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities	
	inos
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes
	□No
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 3	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	□Yes
	⊠No
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: Gaming restricted to casinos	
	onic Gaming Machines
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	□Yes
	⊠No
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: Banned in 2012	
National	Lotteries
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes
	□No
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	
Sports Bettir	ng and racing
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes

	□No
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	\boxtimes
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: Szerencsejáték Zrt	
Online g	ambling
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes
	\square No
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.
State Monopoly	
Licensing system	
Not regulated at all	
Notes: law updated and amended in 2013	
Otl	her
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	N.A
Playing Slot Machines	N.A
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter t	text.
Notes: 16 year old children is allowed to play on fruit n	

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Hungary

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic for the commonly of for combling annuation	□Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: No data on strategies/awareness raising activities		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Iceland
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Law on lotteries no. 38/2005
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there?		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: But very limited opportunities to play on Icelandic sites online		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	N.A
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	20
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to ente	er text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic for to compared of for combling annuation	⊠Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing for strategies & campaigns		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Ireland		
I. Starting points		
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) Betting Act 1931, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1956		
Notes: (will probably be renewed shortly, proposed: The Gambling Control Bill 2013)		

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there?		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: the National Lottery licence was sold for a period of 20 years to a private operator in 2012		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Horse racing ireland		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	\square No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	N.A	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter to	ext.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			\boxtimes
Cinema			\boxtimes
Print Media			
Billboards			\boxtimes
Sponsorship of sports/ events			
Internet			\boxtimes
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Only self-regulatory codes, no statutory rules			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	⊠Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic for to compared of for combling accounting	⊠Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing on campaigns		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

Italy
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) Governed through several different laws, and supervised by the Agenzia delle Dogane dei Monopoli
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities			
Casinos			
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes		
	□No		
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 4			
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly			
Licensing system	\boxtimes		
Not regulated at all			
Notes: Casinos are controlled by the municipalities they	are located in		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)		
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes		
	\square No		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.			
State Monopoly			
Licensing system			
Not regulated at all			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines		
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes		
	□No		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly			
Licensing system			
Not regulated at all			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			
National Lotteries			
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes		
	□No		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.			
State Monopoly			
Licensing system			
Not regulated at all			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			
Sports Betting and racing			
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes		

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	14
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to en	ter text.

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Italy

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Dublic for de commende d'for combline accounting	□Yes
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	⊠Yes
on a regular basis?	□No
Notes: No data on strategies	
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes
	□No
If "yes", please elaborate: <i>Lottery tax</i>	
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.	

Latvia
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
ambling and Lotteries Law (2006) Law on Lotteries and Gambling Tax and Fee (with amendments, adopted
2011) and Law On Lotteries of Goods and Services (2003)
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 35		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	\square No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly	\boxtimes	
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: State owned company Latvijas Loto		
Sports Betting and racing		

Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events	\boxtimes		
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Forbidden with some exceptions			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□National level	
	□Sub-national level	
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□Yes	
	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: No data on strategies or campaigns		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: 25 %		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Lithuania
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) Gaming Law of 2001 and law on lotteries from 2003
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 7		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	□Yes	

	\square No	
1 9 9 1	tick the correct option/s.	
Monopoly		
ing system		
gulated at all		
Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
ne gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	\square No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
Monopoly		
ing system		
gulated at all		
Notes: The law on online gambling is set out to be amended shortly.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
gulated at all Click here to enter text. Online game gambling allowed and available? It this part of the gambling market operated? Please Monopoly ing system gulated at all The law on online gambling is set out to be amend Oth	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	21
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	21
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	er text.

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio	\boxtimes		
Cinema	\boxtimes		
Print Media			
Billboards	\boxtimes		
Sponsorship of sports/ events	\boxtimes		
Internet	\boxtimes		
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Banned, except where it contains only the name of a gaming company, gaming establishment (casino), bingo or machine hall, totalisator or betting station, the addresses of places in which gaming is operated, types of gaming and the number of gaming devices in a gaming establishment (casino), bingo or machine hall. Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠Yes	
	□No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: No data on strategies or campaigns		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Luxembourg
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) <i>law on gambling and sport betting from 1977</i>
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 1		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Only one authorization by the government has be	en granted so far	
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Can only be placed in the casino		
National	Lotteries	
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: No Luxembourg online sites, many foreign operators though		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	N.A	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	N.A	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Luxembourg

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes	
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Gambling advertising can not be directed to young people, and the general regulations regarding faithful, trustworthy and honest commercial advertisements are applicable to gambling as well.			

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Dublic for de commente d'for combline accounting	□Yes
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes
on a regular basis?	□No
Notes: Data missing on campaigns & strategies	
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes
	⊠No
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

Malta
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) Lotteries and Other Games Act (2001)
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 4		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18-25
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to ent	er text.

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic funds commonlyed for combling provention	□Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing for campaigns & strategies		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

the Netherlands
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Through a number of regulations, and through the Games of Chance Act (Wet op de kansspelen)
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 14		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly	\boxtimes	
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Holland Casino		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s. State Monopoly Licensing system Not regulated at all Notes: Click here to enter text. Conline gambling Is online gambling allowed and available? Who How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s. State Monopoly		□No	
State Monopoly Licensing system Not regulated at all Notes: Click here to enter text. Conline gambling Is online gambling allowed and available? No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		l.	
Licensing system Not regulated at all Notes: Click here to enter text. Online gambling Is online gambling allowed and available? □ Yes □ No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.	How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
Not regulated at all Notes: Click here to enter text. Online gambling Is online gambling allowed and available? □ Yes □ No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.	State Monopoly		
Notes: Click here to enter text. Online gambling Is online gambling allowed and available? □ Yes □ No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.	Licensing system		
Online gambling Is online gambling allowed and available? □ Yes □ No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.	Not regulated at all		
Is online gambling allowed and available? ☐ Yes ☐ No How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.	Notes: Click here to enter text.		
WNo How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.	Online gambling		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.	Is online gambling allowed and available?	□Yes	
		⊠No	
State Monopoly	How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
	State Monopoly		
Licensing system	Licensing system		
Not regulated at all	Not regulated at all		
Notes: Will most likely turn into a licensed system in 2015			
Other			
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.			

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	N.A
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	er text.

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale the Netherlands

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□National level	
	□Sub-national level	
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□Yes	
	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes:		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Not in case of casino winning but yes in case of lottery winnings		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Norway
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Through three main acts and a number of regulations. The Totalisator Act from 1927, Lov om Pengespill (The
Act about gambling with money) from 1992 and The Lottery Act (Lotteriloven) from 1995.
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there?		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Bingo halls, "Belago"		
	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Classical slot machines were banned in 2007, and interactive video terminals were introduced, which are		
easier to control.	¥ 44 *	
	Lotteries	
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
TT : (1:	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Norsk Tipping		

Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Norsk Rikstoto/Norsk Tipping		
Online g	gambling	
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: By Norsk Tipping only		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	N.A	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Norway

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: The state controlled enterprises are allowed to advertise their service, but only under certain conditions.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	⊠National level	
	□Sub-national level	
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠Yes	
	□No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing for awareness-raising activities. Strategy: Handlingsplan mot spillproblemer 2013–2015		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
Notes: Wins over 10.000 NOK from foreign operators should however be taxed		

Poland
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) <i>Gambling Act of 2009. Amended later on.</i>
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 43		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Gaming restricted to casinos		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: the Polish Gambling Act has permitted online betting as the only type of gambling in Poland which may		
be conducted via the Internet.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	N.A	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter to	ext.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio	\boxtimes		
Cinema	\boxtimes		
Print Media			
Billboards	\boxtimes		
Sponsorship of sports/ events			
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: The prohibition does not concern advertising or promotion in places performing gaming or betting activities.			
V. Public Policy and taxation			
Gambling preventi	on programs/strategies	□ National level □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national	nor the sub-national level

Portugal
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Gaming Act Lei de Jogo.
Notes: Click here to enter text.
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) Gaming Act Lei de Jogo.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	\square No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 11		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &		
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Slot machines only allowed in casinos		
National	Lotteries	
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	\square No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online g	gambling	
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Santa Casa has had the sole right to offer games online since 2003. The system will most likely change in		
2014.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes	
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	⊠National level	
	□Sub-national level	
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□Yes	
	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing for campaigns. The National Plan f	or the Reduction of Addictive Behaviours and	
Dependences 2013–20 includes gambling		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Lottery winnings are taxed		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Romania
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Government Emergency Ordinance No. 77/2009 on the organisation of gamblingactivities, Law No. 246/2010 to
legalise and regulate online gambling, Government Emergency Ordinance no. 20/2013 regarding the
establishment, organization and operation of the National Office for Gambling Games, the new regulatory
authority in this field.
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 9		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	Lotteries	
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Loteri Romana		

Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online g	gambling	
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.	-
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic for to compared of for combling accounting	□Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing for strategies & campaigns		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: 25 % lottery tax		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Slovakia
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) <i>The Act No. 171 on Gambling Games and on Amendment (2005)</i>
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 8		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly	\boxtimes	
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to ente	er text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

Alice Rap Gambling Policy Scale Slovakia

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic funds commonlyed for combling prevention	□Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing for campaigns & strategies		
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.		

Slovenia
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) regulated through the 1995 Gaming Act, which has been amended several times.
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 9		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Only two operators at the moment		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema		\boxtimes	
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			
V. Public Policy and taxation			
Gambling preventi	☐ National level ☐ Sub-national level ☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level ☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		nor the sub-national level

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	□Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic funds commonlyed for combling provention	□Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: Data missing for campaigns & strategies		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Winnings from lotteries, raffles, scratch lotteries, bingo, betting and similar games of		
chance organized in Slovenia are subject to a 15% tax if the prize exceeds EUR 300.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

Spain
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) Ley de Regulaci'on del Juego. Gambling Regulation, 2011.
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 43		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to ente	er text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema		\boxtimes	
Print Media			
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events			
Internet		\boxtimes	
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.			
<i>Notes:</i> Click here to enter text.			
V. Public Policy and taxation			
Gambling preventi	on programs/strategies	□ National level □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the nation	al nor the sub-national level

V. Public Policy and taxation		
	□National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level	
	⊠Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Dublic finds commonlyed for combling provention	□Yes	
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No	
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes	
on a regular basis?	□No	
Notes: No data om awareness-raising activities		
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If "yes", please elaborate: Lottery and betting winnings in excess of EUR2,500 (USD3,202) are subject to a 20%		
rate of taxation, starting January 2013.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

Sweden
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link) <i>Kasinolag (1999:355), Lotterilag (1994:1000) and Lagen om anordnande av visst automatspel (1982:636)</i>
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 4		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly	\boxtimes	
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Casino Cosmopol		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Svenska Spel		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	

	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: svenska spel/ ATG, the Swedish Horse Racing To	talisator Board	
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly	\boxtimes	
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	20
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	18
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter	er text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio		\boxtimes	
Cinema		\boxtimes	
Print Media		\boxtimes	
Billboards		\boxtimes	
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet		\boxtimes	
Other restrictions?			
Click here to enter		1 1 1	. 1 . 11 . 11
and not perceived	sh, licensed forms of gambling c	an be advertised. The marketin	g must be socially responsible
ana noi perceivea	us initrusive		
V. Public Policy a	nd tayatian		
v.1 ublic 1 olicy a	nu taxativii	□ National level	
Gambling prevention programs/strategies		□Sub-national level	
		l nor the sub-national level	
D 11: 6 1	⊠Yes		
r uone tunas earm	arked for gambling prevention	□No	
	on-wide awareness-raising activi-		
on a regular basis?		□No	

 \square Yes $\boxtimes No$

Notes:

Gambling winnings taxed?

If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text. *Notes*: Click here to enter text.

Switzerland

I. Starting points

How is gambling regulated by **law**, brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)

Casinos regulated through Federal Games of Chance and Casinos Act of 18 June 1998 (Bundesgesetzüber Glücksspiele und Spielbanken), Lottery and Betting through the Federal Lotteries and Commercial Betting Act of 8 June 1923 (Bundesgesetzbetreffend die Lotterien und die gewerbsmässigen Wetten).

Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? 21		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Games can only be offered in the casinos		
Slot Machines/ Electronic Gaming Machines		
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Offered in casinos		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Two state controlled providers have licenses for large lotteries		
Sports Betting and racing		

Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Online g	ambling	
Is online gambling allowed and available?	□Yes	
	⊠No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits	
	Legal age limits (if applicable)
Entering a casino	18
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	N.A
Playing Slot Machines	18
Buying a lottery ticket	18
Sports betting and racing	18
Online gambling	N.A
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter to	ext.
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling			
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions
TV & Radio			
Cinema			
Print Media			
Billboards			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes	
Internet			
Other restrictions? Click here to enter			
Notes: Click here to	o enter text.		
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

V. Public Policy and taxation	
	□National level
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level
	☐ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level
Dublic for de commende d'for combline accounting	⊠Yes
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	□No
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	⊠Yes
on a regular basis?	□No
Notes: No data on strategies	
Gambling winnings taxed?	⊠Yes
	□No
If "yes", please elaborate: The rate at which winnings ar	e taxed depends on your canton of residence.
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.	

United Kingdom
I. Starting points
How is gambling regulated by law , brief description: (name of law/s, year of implementation, link)
Through the Gambling Act 2005, which (a) preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being
associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime, (b) ensuring that gambling is conducted in a
fair and open way, and(c) protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by
gambling.
Notes: Click here to enter text.

II. Available gaming opportunities		
Casinos		
Are Casinos allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
If yes, how many land-based casinos are there? almost it		
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: There are three types of licence that casino busin	ess owners may need to apply for: an operating licence,	
a personal management licence and a premises licence.		
Gaming Clubs &	arcades (locales)	
Are Gaming Clubs & arcades allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Same licese requirements as for casinos		
Slot Machines/ Electro	onic Gaming Machines	
Are Slot Machines allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	\square No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system	\boxtimes	
Not regulated at all		
Notes:		
National Lotteries		
Are National Lotteries allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		

Notes: state-franchised, operated by Camelot group		
Sports Betting and racing		
Is Sports Betting and racing allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Pleas	e tick the correct option/s.	
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: The Tote is only organisation in the UK which is allowed to run pool betting on horseracing.		
Online gambling		
Is online gambling allowed and available?	⊠Yes	
	□No	
How is this part of the gambling market operated? Please tick the correct option/s.		
State Monopoly		
Licensing system		
Not regulated at all		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		
Other		
Please elaborate: Click here to enter text.		

III. Age limits		
	Legal age limits (if applicable)	
Entering a casino	18	
Entering a gaming arcade/ bingo hall	18	
Playing Slot Machines	18	
Buying a lottery ticket	18	
Sports betting and racing	18	
Online gambling	18	
Other age limits? Please elaborate: Click here to enter to	ext.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

IV. Control of advertising, marketing and sponsorship of gambling					
	Banned	Regulated	No Restrictions		
TV & Radio		\boxtimes			
Cinema					
Print Media					
Billboards		\boxtimes			
Sponsorship of sports/ events		\boxtimes			
Internet					
Other restrictions? Please elaborate Click here to enter text.					
Notes: The Gambling Commission has included an ordinary code provision within its Licence Conditions and Codes of Practice (LCCP) which requires licensees to comply with the advertising codes of practice that apply to the form and media in which they advertise their gambling facilities and services.					
V. Public Policy and taxation					

V. Public Policy and taxation				
	□National level			
Gambling prevention programs/strategies	□Sub-national level			
	⊠Neither at the national nor the sub-national level			
Dublic funds commonlyed for compling provention	□Yes			
Public funds earmarked for gambling prevention	⊠No			
Are there any nation-wide awareness-raising activities	□Yes			
on a regular basis?	□No			
Notes: No data found on campaigns				
Gambling winnings taxed?	□Yes			
	⊠No			
If "yes", please elaborate: Click here to enter text.				
<i>Notes</i> : Click here to enter text.				

Appendix 3.

Austria	2
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Austria				
I. Starting	points			
How are drugs regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? 'Narcotic Substances Act' (Suchtmittelgesetz, abbr. SMG), from 1998. The law emphasizes therapy instead of punishment' to a large degree.				
Drug strategies and action plans □ National level □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level				
Notes: Austria currently has no national (federal) drug strategy or action plan document. The goals and principles of the Austrian drug policy are reflected in its legislative texts. The main objective of policy is a society as free from addiction as possible, with a central principle being to define drug dependence as a disease and consequently draw a distinction between drug dependence and trafficking.				

II. Prevention						
Level of provision						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None	
Information days about drugs in school						
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes				
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	□Yes ⊠No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare		
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes				
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes				
Detoxification		\boxtimes				
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs			\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in questi 14,2				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults Country in question: 3,5				
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	abis use Country in question: 1,7			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available):			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 25,3	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available):			
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 59,2		

IV. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Punitiveness						
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)		
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
For use/possession of cannabis:	Up to 6 months	payment of a fine of up to 360 times the daily unit fine €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.		
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
For trafficking* of cannabis Up to 6 months Description: Up to 6 months Description: Up to 6 months Description: The daily unit fine € Description: Click here to enter to enter text. Click here to enter text.						
Notes: In cases involving small quantities reports can be withdrawn. On the other hand, the person will be sentenced to up to three years of prison if he/she has put a minor in a position of using						

Notes: In cases involving small quantities reports can be withdrawn. On the other hand, the person will be sentenced to up to three years of prison if he/she has put a minor in a position of using (consuming) a drug and he/she is an adult and 2 years older than the minor; if the crime was committed with commercial purposes, or if the person is member of a criminal band.

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ⊠ Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: It's easier to withdraw a report for "first con.	sumers"

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 5,3	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available):			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 58	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available):			
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences (2012)	Country in question: 4,9		

V. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized Decriminalized under certain conditions Decrimin				
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
		\boxtimes		
For use/possession of heroin	Basic: up to 6 months, larger quantities up to 3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: The term of imprisonment may be increased to fifteen or even twenty years in the event of specified aggravating circumstances (drug offences in relation to minors aged less than twelve, or committed in the course of a criminal organisation such as manager of a criminal organisation				welve, or
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Belgium			
I. Starting points			
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:			
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?		
The basic drug law dates back to 1921, but has been	revised many times. A change in the law 2003		
gave personal use of small quantities of cannabis a	different status compared to other substances.		
Belgian drug law is based on three main domains: p	prevention, treatment and law enforcement.		
⊠ National level			
D	□Sub-national level		
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national		
	level		
Notes: Déclaration conjointe de la Conférence Interministérielle Drogues : Une politique globale et			
intégrée en matière de drogues pour la Belgique			

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school				\boxtimes	
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention			\boxtimes		
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction							
Types of units available, and coverage:							
Full Extensive Limited Rar							
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes						
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes						
Detoxification	\boxtimes						
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes						
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes					
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates (2012, or	most recent year availabl	e):		
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:Median rate in Europe: 21,7Country in question: 14,3				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 5,1			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 3,1			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available):			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 31,2	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available):			
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 69,9		

IV. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/Possession of cannabis		\boxtimes			
Trafficking of cannabis		\boxtimes			
Notes: Possession of cannabis for personal use (3 g of cannabis or one plant) is prohibited, but					

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
		\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	75-125 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
		\boxtimes		
For trafficking* of cannabis	Click here to enter text.	(Cultivation) 75-125 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Notes: Since 2 June 2003, Belgian law punishes possession of up to 3 grams of cannabis or cannabis resin with a police fine of 75-125 euros. The same applies for possession of one cannabis plant in cultivation. Should the offender be found with cannabis again within one year, there will be a fine of 130-250 euros, and a third offence within a year of the second may result in imprisonment for 8 days - 1 month and a fine of 250-500 euros.

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ⊠ Yes (please elaborate)			
Notes: Police will only fine those found with a small amount of cannabis a first or second time, given there is no nuisance or problematic use. A third offence within a year will result in stricte penalties.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available):			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug Median rate in Europe: 45,5 Country in question: 34,5			

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available):		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences (2012)	Country in question: 6,3	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
Tuntive	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of heroin	3 months to 5 years	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	3 months to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Depending on the gravity of these crimes pen in case of involvement of minors; up to 15 in relation persons: an incurable disease or death; and up to 20 implications.	n to the cons	equences of	the crime for	r third
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? □ No □ Yes (please elaborate)				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Bulgaria		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulate The Narcotic Substances and Precursors Control Act amended in 2010.		
Drug strategies and action plans	☑National level☑Sub-national level☑Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school			\boxtimes		
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
Full Extensive Limited Rare						
Psychosocial out-patient interventions						
Psychosocial in-patient interventions						
Detoxification	\boxtimes					
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 7,5				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 3,5			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 3,4	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 62,5	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	10-15 years for high-risk narcotics	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	10-15 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
* including production or cultivation import and apport transporting offering galling and/or negaggion with intent to				

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☑ No☐ Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin			
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):			
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 82,5		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 11,5	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiv	reness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	10 - 15 years for high risk drugs	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
	\boxtimes				
For trafficking of heroin	10-15 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	⊠No □Yes (please elaborate)				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•				

Cyprus				
I. Starting points				
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:				
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?			
Among others by The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotro	opic Substances Law of 1977 came into force on			
29 June 1979 and was amended in 1983, 1992, 2000 and 2003 and the Care and Treatment of Drug				
Addicts Law of 1992.	,			
	⊠National level			
Dura startasias and action along	☐Sub-national level			
Drug strategies and action plans	\square Neither at the national nor the sub-national			
	level			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school	\boxtimes				
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
Full Extensive Limited Rare						
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes					
Psychosocial in-patient interventions			\boxtimes			
Detoxification		\boxtimes				
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs			\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 9,9			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,2		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,2		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 53,3

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 83	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of cannabis:	up to life for use, 8 years for possession.	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	up to life	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes:3 plants or more, or 30 g or more of cannabis products are presumed to be for supply				
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
A C + t C				

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?

□ No
□ Yes (please elaborate)

Notes: In practice, warnings may be given to a minor first offender. The maximum prisontime for a

Notes: In practice, warnings may be given to a minor first offender. The maximum prisontime for a first offender younger than 25 is 2 years

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 1,2	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 27,9

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 3,1	

V. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Up to life	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Up to life	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No ⊠Yes (please elaborate)
----------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------

Notes: Upon consent of the Attorney General, young people up to 23 years old who are charged for the first time for possession for personal use, and have no criminal record, can have their case pending for two years after which it will be classified as 'otherwise disposed of'.

Czech Republic		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? Addictive Substances Act, and penal code.		
Drug strategies and action plans □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention								
Level of provision								
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None			
Information days about drugs in school								
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention	\boxtimes							
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No							
Notes: Click here to enter text.								

III. Treatment & harm reduction								
Types of units available, and coverage:								
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare				
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes						
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes						
Detoxification		\boxtimes						
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes						
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs	\boxtimes							
Notes: Click here to enter text.		•						

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:	Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 21,7			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 9,2			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 4,4			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 12,5	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 40,7	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis			\boxtimes	
Trafficking of cannabis			\boxtimes	

Notes: Possession of a small quantity (15 g of dry matter for marijuana and 5 g of hashish) leads to a police fine or warning. Cultivation of up to five plants count as a misdemeanor.

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of cannabis:	up to one year	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
For trafficking* of cannabis	\boxtimes				
	1-5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Small amount for own use: administrative (non-criminal) fine. Equals 15 g of dry matter for marijuana and 5 g of hashish. * including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? □ No □ Yes (please elaborate)					

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 1,5	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 18,2	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)			
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 2,3		

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized Decriminal under cert condition			
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Up to 2 years (non aggravated cases)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
For trafficking of heroin	\boxtimes			
	1-5 years (non aggravated cases)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Longer sentences for aggravated circumstan	ces, up to 18	years		
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

Denmark		
I. Starting	points	
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? The main Danish law regulating narcotic drugs offences is the Euphoriants Act of 1955, with subsequent amendments, and the criminal code		
Drug strategies and action plans	☑National level☐Sub-national level☐Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school		\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention					
National media campaigns carried out in the last years □No					
Notes: campaigns not aiming at the whole population, rather concentrated on the music- and festival scene					

III. Treatment & harm reduction							
Types of units available, and coverage:							
	Full Extensive Limited Rare						
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes						
Psychosocial in-patient interventions			\boxtimes				
Detoxification	\boxtimes						
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes						
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs							
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

Part 2 – Cannabis					
Prevalence rates: (2012, o	Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 35,6					
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 6,9				
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,7				

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 63,4	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	up to 2 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking* of cannabis	Up to 2 years if small quantity, large quantity 10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: A fine is the standard response for possession for own use. * including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to				
meritaring production of cartivation, import and export, transporting, oriening, sering and/or possession, with intent to				

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ⊠ Yes (please elaborate)				
Notes: For first offence possession of up to 10 g hash or 50 g marihuana, the Chief Public Prosecutor permits a warning in limited circumstances.					

distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 17,5	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	up to 2 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Small quantities 2 years, up to 16 years for large quantities	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Larger quantities of har drugs; up to 16 year	·s			
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Estonia		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? Through the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors Act that entered into force 2005, and the penal code.		
Drug strategies and action plans □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention						
Level of p	Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None	
Information days about drugs in school						
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention					\boxtimes	
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	□Yes ⊠No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Treatment & harm reduction					
Types of units available, and coverage:					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	
Psychosocial out-patient interventions					
Psychosocial in-patient interventions					
Detoxification			\boxtimes		
Substitution/maintenance treatment					
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 21,7			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 6,0		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,4		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 2,9	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis		\boxtimes	
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		

Notes: it is a misdemeanor to use or handle a small quantity, punishable by police fine or 30 days' administrative arrest. It is a criminal offence to possess more than a small quantity (more than 20 g of marihuana or 10 g of hashish.)

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
		\boxtimes		\boxtimes
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	770 euro €	Click here to enter text.	30 days non- criminal detention
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking* of cannabis	3 years for small amounts	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Small amount of drugs is considered a misdemeanor. Handling larger quantities leads to stricter punishments.				

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ⊠ Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: The penalties can be stricter if the crime is de related to drugs	one by a person who has committed other crime

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 93,4			

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
For use/possession of heroin	More than a small quantity: up to 10 years	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	30 days detention for small amounts/o wn use
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking of heroin	Small quantities: up to 3 years, large 1-10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Aggravated circumstances causes more sev	ere penalties			_

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No ⊠Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: The penalties can be stricter if the crime is do	one by a person who has committed other crime

Notes: The penalties can be stricter if the crime is done by a person who has committed other crime related to drugs

Finland			
I. Starting points			
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulate Generally through the Narcotics Act (1289/1993) and			
Drug strategies and action plans □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level			
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school			\boxtimes		
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction					
Types of units available, and coverage:					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions					
Detoxification	\boxtimes				
Substitution/maintenance treatment			\boxtimes		
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 18,3				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 4,6			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,4			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 18	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	6 months	Click here		
	to two years	to enter text. €		
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	2 years,			
	Up to ten	Click here		
	years, if	to enter		
	aggravated offence	text. €		
Notes: Possession of small amounts for personal	use: up to 6 i	nonths		
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□ No ⊠ Yes (1	please elabora	ate)	
Notes: a first offender under the age of 18 must, by default, be given a reprimand; instead of being				

fined, their charges should be waived and a verbal warning given.

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 61,9	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

V. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized Under certain conditions Decriminalized				
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	2 years, if aggravated up to 10	Click here to enter text. €		
For trafficking of heroin	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text. €		
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? □ No □ Yes (please elaborate)

Notes: a first offender under the age of 18 must, by default, be given a reprimand; instead of being fined, their charges should be waived and a verbal warning given.

France		
I. Starting	points	
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula The law of 31 December 1970 constitutes the curren drugs. Its objectives are: to severely repress traffick propose alternatives to the repression of use; to ens treatment.	nt legal framework concerning French policy on ing; to prohibit the use of narcotics yet also	
Drug strategies and action plans	⊠National level□Sub-national level□Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school		\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction							
Types of units available, and coverage:							
Full Extensive Limited Ran							
Psychosocial out-patient interventions							
Psychosocial in-patient interventions							
Detoxification							
Substitution/maintenance treatment							
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes					
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

Part 2 – Cannabis					
Prevalence rates: (2012, o	Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 32,1					
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 8,4				
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults Country in question: 4,6					

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 44,1	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized Under certain conditions Decri				
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Punit	iveness			
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
For use/possession of cannabis:	up to 1 year	3750 €	Click here to enter text.	drug awareness course
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking* of cannabis	Up to ten years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: in case of non-problematic use the drug awareness course costing 450 euro should be the				

Notes: in case of non-problematic use the drug awareness course costing 450 euro should be the main penal response

	Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□ No⊠ Yes (please elaborate)
ĺ	Notes: Yes. Penal proceedings will be undertaken or	nly if the user has already been arrested before

Notes: Yes. Penal proceedings will be undertaken only if the user has already been arrested before or if another offence has been committed at the same time.

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 43,1		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Up to 1 year	3 750 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking of heroin	Up to 10 years in aggravated cases	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (plea	ase elaborate	9)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

Germany		
I. Starting	points	
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:		
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regular	ted through other laws?	
The German Federal Narcotics Act defines schedule	s of narcotic substances, the framework and	
procedure for legal turnover and prescription of nar	v v	
and alternative measures for drug-addicted offender	•	
	⊠National level	
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Sub-national level	
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national	
	level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school		\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
Full Extensive Limited Ra						
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes				
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes				
Detoxification		\boxtimes				
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs						
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•	•				

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 23,1				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 4,5			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,3			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 34,4		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 61	

IV. Law enforcement						
	Criminalized Decriminalized under certain conditions Decriminalized					
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes					
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes					

Notes: Possession of a small quantity of all drugs is a criminal offence, but is not prosecuted or punished when: there is no harm to third persons; minors are not involved; the substance is for personal use; the offence involves an 'insignificant quantity'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
For use/possession of cannabis:	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
	up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
For trafficking* of cannabis	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
	up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Notes: insignificant quantity for personal use might not be prosecuted or punished

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□ No⊠ Yes (please elaborate)
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Notes: A number of German facilities have been involved in project FreD — Early intervention in first-time drug offenders'. The project sought to test whether 14-21-year olds could be motivated to attend a counselling session followed by a short intervention programme after they had been picked up by the police as illegal drug users for the first time (usually on account of cannabis).

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 3,17-3,76	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 40,4		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)				
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 6,3			

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
		\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Insignificant quantity for personal use: possi	bly no prose	cution or pu	nishment		
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Greece				
I. Starting points				
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? The Greek drug law of 1987 and its amendments were significantly modified in 1993, 2006, 2009 and 2013.				
Drug strategies and action plans □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

II. Prevention						
Level of provision						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None	
Information days about drugs in school				\boxtimes		
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention			\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Treatment & harm reduction							
Types of units available, and coverage:							
Full Extensive Limited Rare							
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes						
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes						
Detoxification				\boxtimes			
Substitution/maintenance treatment			\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs			\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.							

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 8,9			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,7		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 0,9		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 15,7

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 73,1	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of cannabis:	1 year for personal use and non- addicts	Click here to enter text. €			
For trafficking* of cannabis Basic: up to 10 to enter years. text. € □ □ □ □ □					
Notes: larger quantities punished harder. The Greek legislation also makes a distinction between addicts and non addicts when deciding on penalties.					

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ⊠ Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: There will be no entry in the criminal record	if the offence is not repeated within 5 years

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 2,9	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 77,5

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 20,6	

V. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of heroin	1 year for personal use and non- addicts	Click here to enter text. €		
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Basic: at least 10 years	Click here to enter text. €		
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (ple	ase elaborate	e)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Hungary		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? Hungarian Criminal Code		
Drug strategies and action plans □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school		\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention				\boxtimes	
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	□Yes ⊠No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction					
Types of units available, and coverage:					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions					
Detoxification					
Substitution/maintenance treatment			\boxtimes		
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs			\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:	Median rate in Europe: 21,7	Country in question: 8,5	
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,3		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,2		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 27,9 Country in question: 65,9			

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 75,7	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		\boxtimes
For use/possession of cannabis:	Small quantities 2 years (non-addicts), basic up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Shorter penalties for addicts, combined with community service, treatment programs
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	2-8 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: For smaller quantities: up to 2 years. Add	icts may rece	eive different	penalties.	
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? □ No □ Yes (please elaborate)				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 0,5	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 5,9	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 1,4	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			\boxtimes
For use/possession of heroin	Small quantities 2 years (non-addicts), basic up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Shorter penalties for addicts, combined with community service, treatment programs
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	2-8 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (ple	ease elabora	te)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Ireland		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated The Misuse of Drugs Acts, 1977 and 1984 and the Regulating drugs in Ireland.	_	
Drug strategies and action plans	☑National level☑Sub-national level☑Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school			\boxtimes		
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention			\boxtimes		
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units availa	able, and cov	verage:		
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions				
Detoxification			\boxtimes	
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes		
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 21,7			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question:		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,8		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 28,8	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Punitiveness						
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)		
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
For use/possession of cannabis:	up to 3 years	Click here to enter text. €				
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
For trafficking* of cannabis	Up to 1 year (summary) or prison up to life (indictment)	Click here to enter text. €				
Notes: Punishment depends on summary or indictment.						

* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ⊠ Yes (please elaborate)
----------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Notes: Specifically, possession of cannabis for personal use is punishable by a fine on the first or second conviction. From the third offence onwards, the offender can incur prison sentences of up to 1 year (summary) or up to 3 years (on indictment), or a fine, or both.

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 51,6		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)				
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:			

V. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of heroin	Up to 1 year (summary) or 7 years (indictment)	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking of heroin	Up to 1 year (summary) or prison up to life (indictment)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (pleas	se elaborate))	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Italy			
I. Starting points			
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:			
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?		
Law n° 162, 26 June 1990 approved with a presidential decree (DPR) n° 309 of October 1990,			
known as the DPR 309 provides the legal framework for licit trade, treatment and prevention,			
prohibition and punishment of illicit activities.			
	⊠National level		
Drug strataging and action plans	□Sub-national level		
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national		
	level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention					
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare		
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes					
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes					
Detoxification	\boxtimes					
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes					
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs	\boxtimes					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•					

Part 2 – Cannabis					
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)					
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 21,7					
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 3,5				
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,5				

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 17,1	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 60,1	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis		\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: possession for personal use is punished by administrative sanctions				

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
				\boxtimes	
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	€ Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	administra tive sanctions	
For trafficking* of companie	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	2-6 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: A warning is possible only in case of a p occasion, with the presumption that the offende					
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? □ No □ Yes (please elaborate)					
Notes: Cannabis related offences are punishable from the second offence onwards					

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 4,5	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 55,5		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)				
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 11,7			

V. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
				\boxtimes
For use/possession of heroin	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Personal use: administrative sanctions for 2-4 months
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking of heroin	8-20 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (p	olease elabo	orate)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

_				
Latvia				
I. Starting points				
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:				
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?			
The most important laws relating to the licit drug di	stribution system are Law on Procedures for			
the Legal Trade of the Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances; Pharmacy Law and Law on				
Precursors. Legislation on illicit trafficking is prese	ntly covered in scattered articles in the			
Criminal Law and The Code on Administrative Offe	nces.			
⊠ National level				
	□Sub-national level			
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national			
	level			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

II. Prevention						
Level of provision						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None	
Information days about drugs in school			\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes				
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Treatment & harm reduction					
Types of units available, and coverage:					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes				
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes			
Detoxification			\boxtimes		
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes			
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs			\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, o	Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:Median rate in Europe: 21,7Country in question: 12,5				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 4,0			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,5			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 14,6	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 20,8	

IV. Law enforcement						
	Criminalized Under certain Conditions Decriminalized					
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes					
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
		\boxtimes		\boxtimes	
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	110€	Click here to enter text.	administra tive offence to use or possess a small quantity (Up to 5g cannabis plants, 1g herbal cannabis, 0,1g cannabis resin)	
	\boxtimes				
For trafficking* of cannabis	Basic: 5- 10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Basic; up to 5 years. If repeated; 5-10 year repeated; 5-12 years. If by organized group; 8-1 * including production or cultivation, import and export, tr distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'o Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	5 years. ransporting, offern a commercial	ering, selling an	d/or possession	_	

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 7,2	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 49,9		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 20,5	

V. Law enforcement					
Criminalized Under certain conditions Decriminalized					
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
For use/possession of heroin	Small amounts repeated within a year: up to 2 years, not small amounts: up to 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Administr ative sanctions for small amounts	
	\boxtimes				
For trafficking of heroin	Basic: 5- 10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (pl	ease elabora	te)		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•				

Lithuania			
I. Starting points			
How are drugs regulated by law, brief description:			
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?		
The Laws on Amendments to the Administrative and Penal Codes regarding illicit trafficking of			
psychotropic substances were introduced in 1998. In 2003 a new Penal Code, Penal Procedure			
Code and Code of Administrative Offenses were drawn up.			
	⊠National level		
Drug strataging and action plans	□Sub-national level		
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national		
	level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention	\boxtimes				
National media campaigns carried out in the last years □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes		
Detoxification		\boxtimes		
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes		
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		×		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			1	

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 10,5			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,3		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 0,7		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question:

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 37	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
		\boxtimes		\boxtimes
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	1800 €	Click here to enter text.	administrat ive arrest
For trafficking* of cannabis	\boxtimes			
	Basic: 2-8 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Misdemeanour to possess a small quantity quantities is a crime, punished by fine up to approprison. Trafficking of very large amounts can lead	ox €3700, ar ad up to 15 ye	rest of 15-90 ears in prison	days, or up i	to 2 years'
* including production or cultivation, import and export, tr distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'o	-		d/or possession	, with intent to
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□ No □ Yes (please elabor	ate)	

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 2,4	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question:

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 24,8	

V. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
		\boxtimes		\boxtimes
For use/possession of heroin	Click here to enter text.	1800 euro €	Click here to enter text.	administr ative arrest
For trafficking of heroin	\boxtimes			
	Basic: 2-8 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Misdemeanour to possess a small quantity without intent to supply. Possession of larger quantities is a crime, punished by fine up to approx €3700, arrest of 15-90 days, or up to 2 years' prison. Trafficking of very large amounts can lead up to 15 years in prison.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (pl	ease elaborat	e)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Luxembourg		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:		
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?	
The national drug legislation stems from the law of 19 February 1973 regarding the selling of		
pharmaceutical substances and the fight against drug addiction. This text regulates the production,		
use, possession, providing, selling, and trafficking of controlled drugs.		
	⊠National level	
Drug strategies and action plans	□Sub-national level	
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national	
	level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention						
Level of provision						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None	
Information days about drugs in school			\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention			\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Detoxification	\boxtimes			
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes			
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, o	Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:	time Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: -			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question:			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question:			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 26	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 64,6	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
		\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	No aggravated circumstan ces: 251- 2500 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
For trafficking* of cannabis	\boxtimes			
	Basic: 1-5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Using cannabis in front of a minor, a school or in the workplace can lead to prison sentences (from 8 days to 6 months), use with a minor also participating can lead to prison sentences from 6 month to 2 years and/or is punishable by fine from EUR 500 to EUR 25 000 * including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently that repeat offenders?	n □ No □ Yes	(please elabor	rate)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 5,9	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 58,8	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)				
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 20,1			

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Personal use 8 days- 6 months	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
For trafficking of heroin	\boxtimes			
	Basic: 1-5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: In respect of a minor, or causing serious injudeath; 15-20 years (or life if a minor is involved).	ry; 5-10 yea	rs. If in asso	ciation, or c	ausing
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Malta		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:		
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws?		
The principal pieces of legislation dealing with substance abuse in Malta are the Medical and		
Kindred Professions Ordinance (Cap. 31) concerning psychotropic drugs, and the Dangerous		
Drugs Ordinance (Cap. 101) concerning narcotic drugs.		
	⊠National level	
Days strategies and action along	□Sub-national level	
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national	
	level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school		\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention	\boxtimes				
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Detoxification	\boxtimes			
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes			
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, o	Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)		
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 3,5			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 0,8		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 0,5		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 8,4

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 35,5	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	3-12 months (Court of Magistrate s)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	Possibly life inprisonm ent	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Notes: Simple possession tried in the Criminal Court, the sentence range is 1-10 years in prison and a fine of $200 - 10\ 000$ liri (ϵ 470 - ϵ 23 500). if the court considers, taking various factors into consideration, that life is inappropriate for trafficking, or if the jury verdict was not unanimous, the sentence may be between 4-30 years in prison and a fine of $1000-50\ 000$ liri (ϵ 2350 - ϵ 118 000). If the conviction is in the Court of Magistrates, the offence is liable to 6 months ϵ 10 years in prison with a fine of ϵ 200-5000 liri (ϵ 470- ϵ 11 800).

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ☐ Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 6,2	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 75,4

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 22,6	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	3-12 months (Court of Magistrat es)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Possibly life inprisonm ent	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Notes: Simple possession tried in the Criminal Court, the sentence range is 1-10 years in prison and a fine of 200-10~000 liri (-470--23~500). if the court considers, taking various factors into consideration, that life is inappropriate for trafficking, or if the jury verdict was not unanimous, the sentence may be between 4-30 years in prison and a fine of 1000-50~000 liri (-2350--118~000). If the conviction is in the Court of Magistrates, the offence is liable to 6 months -10 years in prison with a fine of 200-5000 liri (-470--11~800).

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

the Netherlands			
I. Starting points			
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regular The 'main' drug law in the Netherlands is the Opium	Č		
Drug strategies and action plans	□ National level □ Sub-national level ⊠ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		
Notes: white paper			

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention				\boxtimes	
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	□Yes ⊠No				
Notes: By the end of 2011, the Ministry of Health, for mass media campaigns.	Welfare, a	ınd Sport (VWS) stop	ped the fu	nding

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare		
Psychosocial out-patient interventions						
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes				
Detoxification		\boxtimes				
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 25,7				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 7			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 4,2			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 47,6		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)	
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis		\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: Possession of small amounts decriminalized				

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	Up to 30 g: one month	3350 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking* of cannabis	Up to 30 g/5 plants: one month	3350 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.

Notes: The Directive states that investigation and prosecution of possession of cannabis for personal use (up to 5g) have the lowest judicial priority; the sale of up to 5g of cannabis per transaction in 'coffee shops' is generally not investigated (a transaction includes all sales and purchases made by a single coffee shop in the same day with the same buyer. Sale, production and possession of up to 30 g of cannabis are punishable by imprisonment for one month and/or a fine of $\ensuremath{\epsilon}3$ 350; for more than 5 cannabis plants, the maximum penalties are 6 years' imprisonment

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ☐ Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: Click here to enter text.	

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 1,3	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 12,1

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)	
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:

V. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•		

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of heroin	Basic: 6 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking of heroin	Up to 8 years (sales/sup plies), up to 12 years (importing /exporting	up to 67 000 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elabora	ate)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Norway		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law, brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? There are no separate laws relating only to drugs in Norway. All illicit dealings with drugs are covered by the Norwegian Civil Penal Code of 22 May 1902, with the exception of the use and possession of minor quantities of drugs, which is penalised through the Act on Medicinal Products etc, of 4 December 1992, with regulations. The legal provisions concerning care and treatment are laid down in the Social Services Act of 13 December 1991, no 81, chapter 6 - Special Measures for Alcohol and Drug Abusers.		
Drug strategies and action plans □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school		\boxtimes			
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention	\boxtimes				
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	□Yes ⊠No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes		
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes		
Detoxification			\boxtimes	
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes		
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs				

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 19,2			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 3,4		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,5		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 19,2

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	6 months (small amounts)	(only fines for max 5 grams) €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	Felony: 2 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Use and possession for max 5 grams: fine. 21 years of prison.				_
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? □ No □ Yes (please elaborate)				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	<u>.</u>			

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 3,0	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 32,7	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitive	eness			
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of heroin	Small amounts: up to 6 months	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Felony: 2 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: If storage: fine or up to 2 years, if aggravated: up to 10 years, if a very considerable quantity: up to 15 years, if especially aggravating circumstances: up to 21 years			ble	
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)			
Notes: Click here to enter text	•			

Poland		
I. Starting	points	
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula drug addiction is regulated by the Act of 29 July 200 further amendments)	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
Drug strategies and action plans	⊠National level□Sub-national level□Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	provision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention	\boxtimes				
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes		
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Detoxification				
Substitution/maintenance treatment			\boxtimes	
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•	•		

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, o	r most recent year availab	le)		
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 12,2				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 3,8			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,8			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 35,6		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 78,2	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	Up to 3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	Basic: Supply 3 years, import/export 5 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes:or possession and in cases of lesser gravit	y: 1 year, if a co	onsiderable d	quantity: up	to 5 years
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□ No □ Yes (ple	ease elaborat	e)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Portugal		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula: The main law on control, use and traffic of narcotic is the Decree Law 15/93, of 22 January 1993, amend other laws.	drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors	
Drug strategies and action plans □ Sub-national level □ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	□Yes ⊠No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Detoxification	\boxtimes			
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes			
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•	•		

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in que 9,4				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,7			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,7			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 13,9	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 69,2	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis		\boxtimes	
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Administr ative sanctions (treatment /counselli ng/fine)
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	Basic: 4- 12 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: For personal use (less than 10 daily doses): administrative offence, with treatment or counselling, or a fine. In cases other than the above: 4-12 years * including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ Yes (please elabor	ate)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 70,1		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 7,5	

V. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/possession of heroin		\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Amount limits of possession for personal consumption is 1 g heroin					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
				\boxtimes	
For use/possession of heroin	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Administrati ve sanctions (treatment/c ounselling/fi ne)	
	\boxtimes				
For trafficking of heroin	Basic: 4-12 yerars	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: For personal use (less than 10 do counselling, or a fine. In cases other tha	•		nce, with treatn	nent or	
Are first- time offenders treated differen repeat offenders?	tly than 📗 📗	□No □Yes (please ela	borate)		
Notes: Click here to enter text.	·				

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 0,6	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 28,7		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)			
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 1,4		

V. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Basic: Up to 3 yerars	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Basic: Supply 3 years, import/ex port 5 years	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (pl	ease elaborat	te)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

Romania				
I. Starting points				
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:				
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?			
The first law on drugs was the Law for countering th	he narcotic abuse, implemented in 1928. Illicit			
drugs are also regulated through for example Law 1	No. 143 on countering the illicit drug use and			
trafficking, and the Romanian Criminal Code				
	⊠National level			
Drug strategies and action plans	□Sub-national level			
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national			
	level			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

II. Prevention						
Level of provision						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None	
Information days about drugs in school						
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes				
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
Full Extensive Limited Rare						
Psychosocial out-patient interventions			\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions			\boxtimes			
Detoxification			\boxtimes			
Substitution/maintenance treatment			\boxtimes			
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:Median rate in Europe: 21,7Country in question 1,6				
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 0,3			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 0,1			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 11,1	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized Under certain conditions Decriminalized				
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes				
For use/possession of cannabis:	6 months - 2 years (personal use, risk drug)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
	\boxtimes			\boxtimes	
For trafficking* of cannabis	risk drug: 3-15 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	prohibitio n of some civil rights	
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? □ No □ Yes (please elaborate)					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 37,4	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

V. Law enforcement				
Criminalized Criminalized Under certain conditions D				
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes				
For use/possession of heroin	2-5 years (high risk drug, personal use)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
	\boxtimes				
For trafficking of heroin	10-20 years for high risk drugs	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: Click here to enter text.					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•				

Slovakia			
I. Starting points			
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regulated through other laws? Through Act No. 139/1998 "Collection of laws on Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Matters and Substances" and Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure coming into force in 2006.			
Drug strategies and action plans	☑ National level☑ Sub-national level☑ Neither at the national nor the sub-national level		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	□Yes ⊠No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes			
Detoxification	\boxtimes			
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes			
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question: 10,5			
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 3,6		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 1,4		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 21,6

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 60	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			\boxtimes
For use/possession of cannabis:	3years, 5 years for larger amounts	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	home imprisonm ent or communit y service
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	Basic: 4- 10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: According to the Penal Code, the court shall conditionally waive a penalty shorter than 2 years for any offence, if the offender and his prior behaviour and other circumstances gives assurance that the purpose of a penalty will be fulfilled without the offender's staying in prison * including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□ No □ Yes (please elabor	rate)	

Notes: Click here to enter text.

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 1,3	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 26,3	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 5,6	

V. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Up to 3 years (personal use)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Basic: 4- 10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: For personal use (3 times a one-shot dose): up to 3 yrs, larger amount for personal use (10 times a one-shot dose): up to 5 yrs, keeping a drug: 4-10 years, aggravating conditions: 10-25 years or life sentence				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders? \[\begin{align*} \text{No} \\ \text{Yes (please elaborate)} \end{align*}				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Slovenia		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula the Prevention of the Use of Illicit Drugs and Dealin Production and Trade in Illicit Drugs Act 1999, and	ng with Consumers of Illicit Drugs Act 1999, the	
Drug strategies and action plans	⊠National level□Sub-national level□Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention						
Level of provision						
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None	
Information days about drugs in school		\boxtimes				
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention	\boxtimes					
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No					
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

III. Treatment & harm reduction					
Types of units available, and coverage:					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	
Psychosocial out-patient interventions	\boxtimes				
Psychosocial in-patient interventions	\boxtimes				
Detoxification	\boxtimes				
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs					
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Part 2 – Cannabis					
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)					
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in question 15,8					
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 4,4				
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 2,3				

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 10,4	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 61,2	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of cannabis: For trafficking* of cannabis	Basic: 30 days	208-625 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
For trafficking* of cannabis	\boxtimes				
	1-10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes:mall quantities for personal use: 42-208 euro fine, or 5 days prison * including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□ No □ Yes (J	please elabora	ate)		
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 4,4	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 81,1		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)				
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 19,8			

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of heroin	Basic: 30 days	208-625 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	1-10 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (ple	ase elaborato	e)	
Notes: Click here to enter text	·			

Spain		
I. Starting	points	
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula Through several laws, such as Law 17/1967, of 8 Ap on narcotic drugs and the Organic Law 1/1992 of 2. Citizens' Security	oril, implementing the UN Convention of 1961	
Drug strategies and action plans	☑National level☐Sub-national level☐Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention		\boxtimes			
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction						
Types of units available, and coverage:						
Full Extensive Limited Rare						
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes				
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes				
Detoxification		\boxtimes				
Substitution/maintenance treatment		\boxtimes				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs		\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.						

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, o	r most recent year availab	le)		
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:	Median rate in Europe: 21,7	Country in question: 27,4		
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 9,6			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question:			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 25,6	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 84,8	

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis		\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: cannabis-related offences, such as possession and use in public places, are punishable by				

Punitiveness					
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)	
				\boxtimes	
For use/possession of cannabis:	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	administra tive sanctions (fine and/or suspension of driving license)	
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	1-3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.	
Notes: 3-9 years for very dangerous substances and fine, 1-3 years and fine for other substances. More severe penalties for larger quantities. * including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'					
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	Vag (nlanga alaharata)				
Notes: Click here to enter text.	<u>.</u>				

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or	most recent year available):	
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 1,0	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 29,7	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 1,7	

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
		\boxtimes		\boxtimes
For use/possession of heroin	Click here to enter text.	301 - 30 000 €	Click here to enter text.	Possible suspension of driving license
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For trafficking of heroin	1-3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Possession of drugs for own use is punished by administrative sanctions. Aggravating circumstances causes more serious penalties				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Sweden		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description: -A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula Mainly through the Narcotic Drugs Punishments Ac Drugs (1992:860).	<u> </u>	
Drug strategies and action plans	⊠National level□Sub-national level□Neither at the national nor the sub-national level	
Notes: Click here to enter text.		

II. Prevention					
Level of p	rovision				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school					
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention					
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions				
Psychosocial in-patient interventions				
Detoxification				
Substitution/maintenance treatment				
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs				
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Part 2 – Cannabis			
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)			
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults: Median rate in Europe: Country in quest 14,9		Country in question: 14,9	
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question:		
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 0,9		

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 16

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)		
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:	

IV. Law enforcement			
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes		
Notes: Click here to enter text.			

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	Up to 3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
For trafficking* of cannabis	\boxtimes			
	Up to 3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Minor offences; fine or 6 months imprisonment, aggrevated crimes; 2 -10 years				
* including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'				
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ☐ Yes (j	please elabor	ate)	
Notes: Click here to enter text				

Part 3 – Heroin		
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):		
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question:	

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)		
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 20,1

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)	
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question:

V. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes			
For use/possession of heroin	Up to 3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking of heroin	Up to 3 years	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Minor offences; fine or 6 months imprisonme	ent, aggrevai	ted crimes; 2	-10 years	
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (ple	ase elaborato	e)	
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

United Kingdom		
I. Starting points		
How are drugs regulated by law , brief description:		
-A specific Narcotics Act? Criminal Code? Regula	ted through other laws?	
The Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (MDA) is the main law regulating drug control in UK, but other		
aspects of drugs are also controlled through e.g the Drug Trafficing act and the Criminal Justice		
Act.		
	□National level	
Days strategies and action along	⊠Sub-national level	
Drug strategies and action plans	□ Neither at the national nor the sub-national	
	level	
Notes: Separate plans for Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland		

II. Prevention					
Level of provision					
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare	None
Information days about drugs in school			\boxtimes		
Creative extracurricular activities in school mainly for the purposes of drug prevention			\boxtimes		
National media campaigns carried out in the last years	⊠Yes □No				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

III. Treatment & harm reduction				
Types of units available, and coverage:				
	Full	Extensive	Limited	Rare
Psychosocial out-patient interventions		\boxtimes		
Psychosocial in-patient interventions		\boxtimes		
Detoxification		\boxtimes		
Substitution/maintenance treatment	\boxtimes			
Availability of needle and Needle and Syringe Programs	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.	•			

Part 2 – Cannabis				
Prevalence rates: (2012, or most recent year available)				
Lifetime Cannabis use among adults:	Median rate in Europe: 21,7	Country in question: 30		
Last 12 months prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question: 6,4			
Last month prevalence of cannabis use among adults	Country in question:			

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)			
Clients entering treatment (%) with Cannabis as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 27,9	Country in question: 22,4	

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)	
Cannabis-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 62,5

IV. Law enforcement				
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized	
Use/Possession of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Trafficking of cannabis	\boxtimes			
Notes: Click here to enter text.				

Punitiveness				
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes		
For use/possession of cannabis:	up to 3 months (magistrat e's Court)/ up to 5 years (indictmen t)	3800 €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
	\boxtimes			
For trafficking* of cannabis	up to 6 months (summary), up to 14 years (on indictment)	Click here to enter text. €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.
Notes: Click here to enter text.				
* including production or cultivation, import and export, tr distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'o	_	-	l/or possession,	with intent to

Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	☐ No ⊠ Yes (please elaborate)
Notes: first possession offence is likely to result in a	warning: a penalty notice for the second arrest

Notes: first possession offence is likely to result in a warning; a penalty notice for the second arrest and a third offence will most likely lead to an arrest.

Part 3 – Heroin	
Prevalence rates (2012, or most recent year available):	
Problem opioid use estimate (central rate/cases per 1000)	Country in question: 8,1

Treatment demand (2012, or most recent year available)				
Clients entering treatment (%) with heroin as primary drug	Median rate in Europe: 45,5	Country in question: 56,4		

Drug law offences (2012, or most recent year available)				
Heroin-related offences, percentage of all drug law offences	Country in question: 8,4			

V. Law enforcement					
	Criminalized	Decriminalized under certain conditions	Decriminalized		
Use/possession of heroin	\boxtimes				
Trafficking of heroin*	\boxtimes				
Notes: Click here to enter text.					

^{*} including production or cultivation, import and export, transporting, offering, selling and/or possession, with intent to distribute or supply, or the concept of acting 'for gain' or 'on a commercial basis'

Punitiveness						
	Prison sentence	Fines	No penalties	Other (please elaborate)		
	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
For use/possession of heroin	up to 6 monts (magistrat e's Court) / 7 years (indictme nt)	7500 (magistrat e's Court)/ unlimited fine (indictme nt) €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.		
For trafficking of heroin	\boxtimes	\boxtimes				
	up to lifetime	unlimited €	Click here to enter text.	Click here to enter text.		
Notes: Click here to enter text.						
Are first- time offenders treated differently than repeat offenders?	□No □Yes (please elaborate)					
Notes: Click here to enter text.	1					