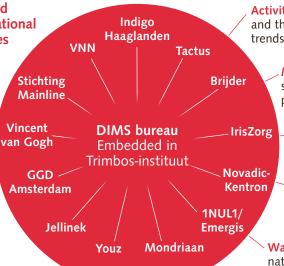
Annual Report 2022 Drugs Information and Monitoring System (DIMS)

Mental Health and Addiction

What is DIMS?

The Drugs Information and Monitoring System is a national network of testing facilities that aims at gaining insights into the market of controlled substances.

Commissioned by the Ministry of Health (VWS) and local authorities



Activities: DIMS examines the content of drugs and their associated health risks, and analyses

> Method: DIMS monitors the markets of scheduled substances by offering consumers the possibility to have their drugs tested.

Application: The data collected are being used for education, prevention and policy interventions.

Education: The testing facilities serve a major educational purpose and provide information on effects and risks of drugs.

Warnings: DIMS occasionally warns at a national, regional or local level, or e.g. via social media for drugs involving extra risks.

How does it work?





DIMS affiliated organizations have weekly consulting hours.



Here, users can anonymously and discreetly submit drug samples for analysis.



If the sample composition can be determined on the spot, the result is passed on directly.



If not, the sample is sent to the laboratory for further analysis.



A week later, the drugs have been analysed and the results are communicated.



Sometimes the result is so disturbing, that a warning or Red Alert is issued.

Highlights 2022

Highest number of visitors recorded

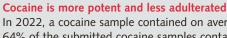
In 2022, DIMS had 18,377 visitors in total. This is the highest number ever. Together, they submitted 17,929 drug samples.

Amount of MDMA in ecstasypills slighlty decreased

The average amount of MDMA in an ecstasypill is still high with an average of 136 mg in 2022. In 2021, the amount of MDMA was slighty higher with an average of 148 mg.

Warning for liquid MDMA in June 2022

In June 2022, DIMS issued a warning about pure liquid MDMA. Ingesting just a few drops was already life-threatening.



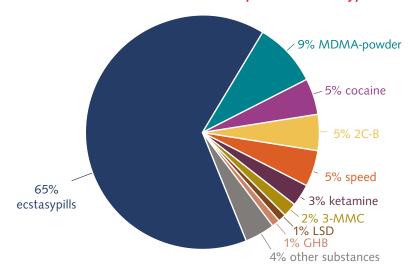
In 2022, a cocaine sample contained on average 74% cocaine. 64% of the submitted cocaine samples contained no adulteration. Hereby, cocaine has again become more potent and pure in 2022 than last year.

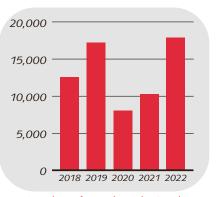
Number of submitted 3-MMC samples more than doubled

Almost three times as many 3-MMC samples were submitted in 2022 compared to 2021. Over the course of the year, however, 3-MMC was less often found in these submitted samples.

Submitted samples in 2022

In 2022, 18,377 visitors submitted a total of 17,929 drug samples at DIMS. Almost two-thirds of these samples were ecstasypills.

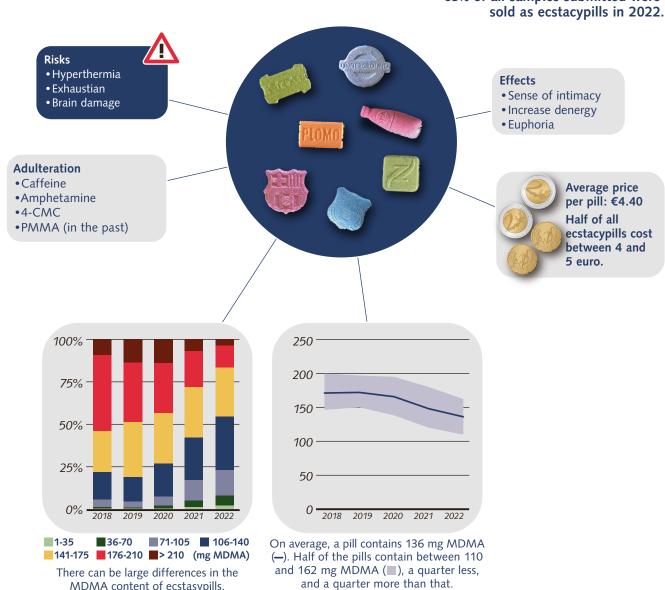




Number of samples submitted as of 2018.

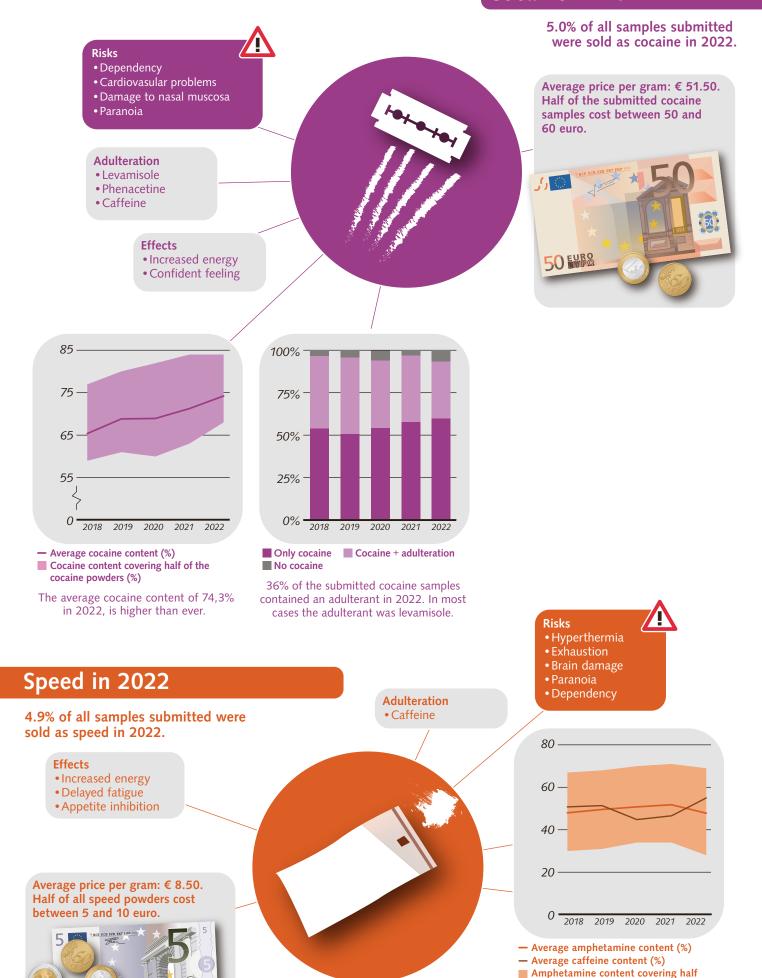
Ecstasypills in 2022

65% of all samples submitted were



MDMA content of ecstasypills.

Cocaine in 2022



In 2022, caffeine was the most frequent adulterant found in submitted speed powders.

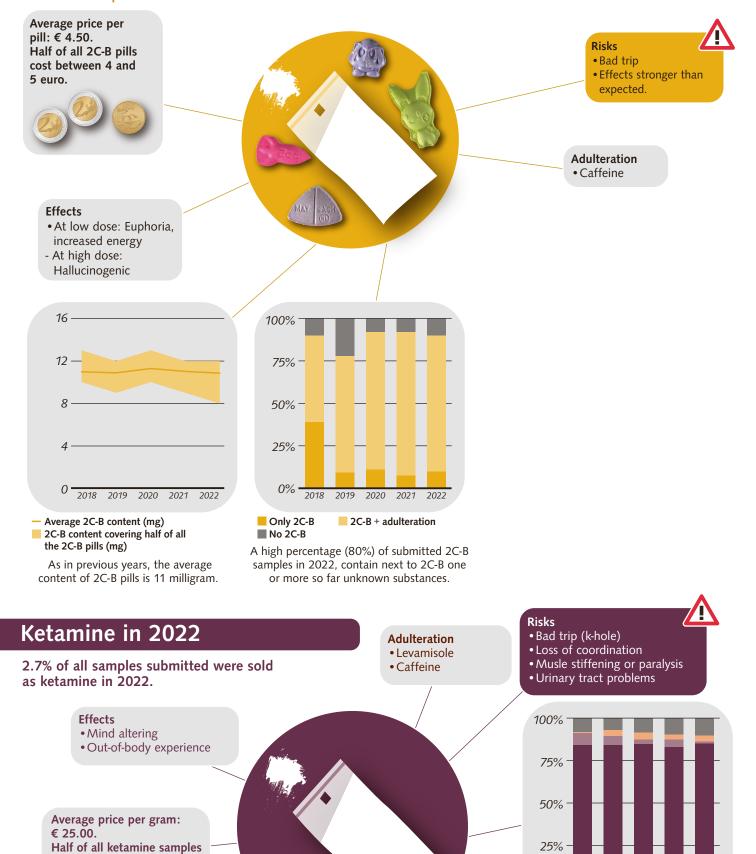
of the speed powders (%)

2C-B in 2022

cost between 20 and 30

euro.

5.2% of all samples submitted were sold as 2C-B in 2022.



Ketamine samples are fairly pure (79% average), but sometimes contain high contents of levamisole (45% average).

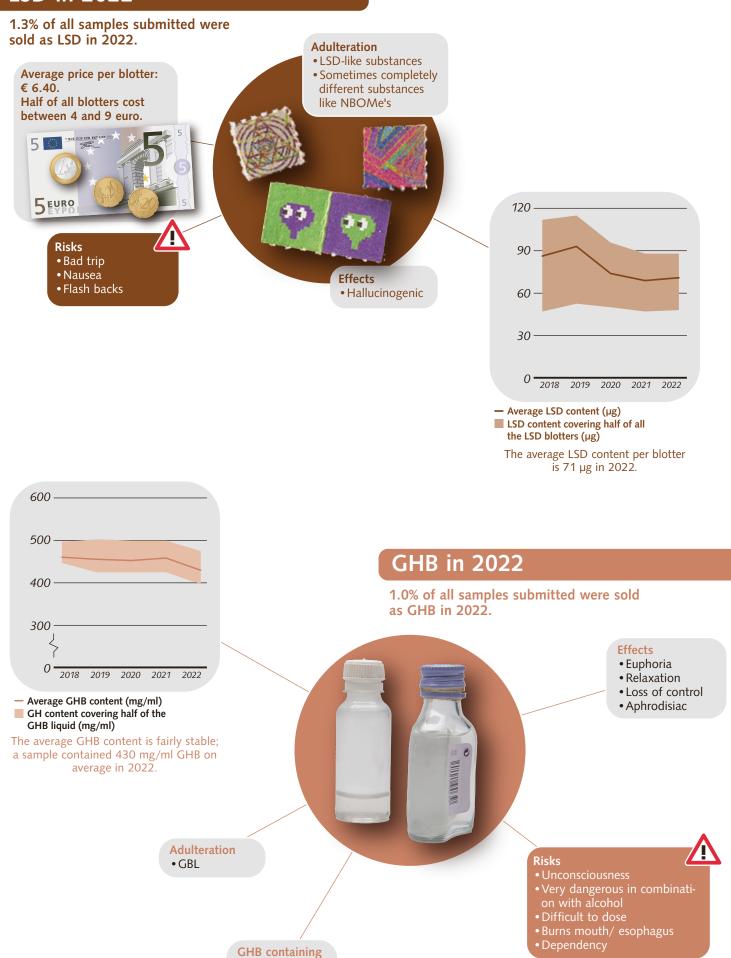
No ketamine (and/or levamisole)

0% 2018

Ketamine + levamisole
Ketamine + adulteration

Only ketamine

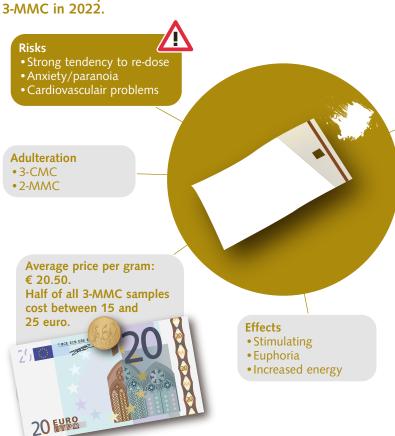
LSD in 2022



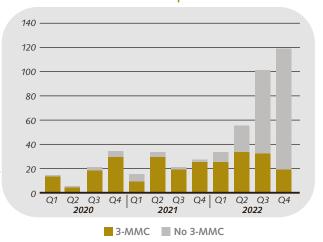
mixtures
• Blue69
• Hulk

3-MMC in 2022

1.9% of all samples submitted were sold as 3-MMC in 2022



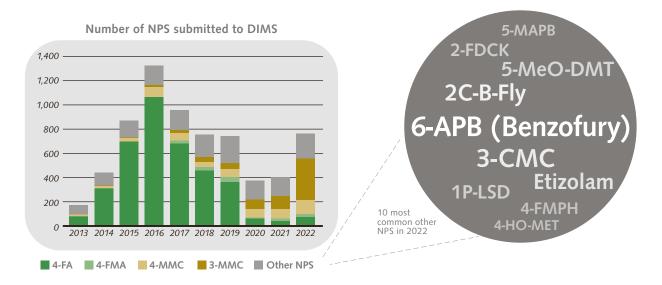
Presence of 3-MMC in samples sold as 3-MMC



As of the second quarter of 2022, an increase was seen in number of submitted samples sold as 3-MMC. An increasing number of these samples submitted, did not contain 3-MMC, but various adulterations including 3-CMC and 2-MMC.

NPS in 2022

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) termed legal variations of popular illegal drugs. Other names commonly used are "designer drugs" and "research chemicals". In reality, different definitions are used. DIMS uses the definition of NPS as formulated by UNODC and EMCDDA as a starting point. According to the UNDOC and the EMCDDA, the term NPS includes all psychoactive substances not covered by the regime of any of the UN conventions. These are conventions that cover all classic drugs. Relatively new substances, or substances that appear on the market (again) as recreational substances after absence, may be added after a risk assessment if the substance in question is found to be harmful to public health.



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