

POSTER 91

Patterns of prevalence of drugs use in the university student population

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Resumo

Introduction: Entering higher education is a process that leads to many changes at various levels.[1] These factors can be determinant in the person's transition and adaptation to his/her new reality. In the younger population, the adoption of risky behaviors, such as illicit drugs, tends to be seen as normal, reflecting as a wrongly healthy attitude. The shift to higher education can become a risk factor, preventing the adhering to healthy lifestyles, and can increase the risk of illicit **Objectives:** Characterize the prevalence and patterns of psychotropic drug use among university students and determine the reason(s) that led to the consumption of psychotropic drugs. **Methods:** The platform online PubMed was used to obtain the articles. The inclusion criteria were articles that analyzed the prevalence

of illicit drug consumption, preferably in European countries. **Results:** Cannabis consumption was described as the main form of illicit drug use, being surpassed only by alcohol consumption. Among the academic population, interval consumption is replaced by concentrated binge drinking, which aims to achieve a state of drunkenness in a short period of time. **Conclusions:** Going to university is a complicated process, where students need to adapt to new situations. Also, university students often think that the consumption of alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs is related to pleasure and university social life. Thus, the culture of consumption is established in parties and academic meetings. Also, alcohol consumption may appear as a form of integration in social groups.

Keywords: psychotropic drugs; university; students; consumption;

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POSTER 92

Characterisation of environmental law violations and wildlife seizures in Portugal, 2003-2019

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Resumo

Introduction & Aim: Trade in animals and plants through the over-exploitation of wild species has proven to be the second most influential cause of global biodiversity loss after changes in land and sea use [1]. The characteristics and trends of illicit wildlife trade are of undeniable

relevance to the development of targeted enforcement strategies. In Portugal, the study of wildlife seizures and environmental law violations is virtually non-existent. We retrospectively analysed the wildlife and environmental law contraventions reported in the country to the National

Institute for Nature Conservation and Forests (ICNF), between 2003 and 2019. **Methods:** All cases of wildlife seizures and environmental law contraventions reported in Portugal between 2003 and 2019 were acquired through the ICNF database. Exclusion criterium was applied to all duplicates (i.e., case duplicates that fell within two or more different listed categories were eliminated). The anonymised data of the achieved cases were analysed SPSS 27® software. **Results:** From the 3,202 cases of wildlife seizures and environmental law violations analysed during this period, 16.6% concerned cases that fell under the Berne Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 47.3% fell under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), 2.7% of the cases were violations of the Natura 2000 directives, and 0.8% were *Ilex aquifolium* law-related violations. During the study period, the number of such reports peaked in 2012 (426 cases; 13.3%), the majority of violations being reported by the National Republican Guard (2,043 cases; 63.8%). The most seized taxonomic class was birds (791 cases; 47.6% of the cases for which this information was available) – which comprised an assortment of exotic (e.g., *Psittacus Erithacus*) and native

species (e.g., *Carduelis carduelis*), followed by reptiles and their parts and derivatives (242 cases; 14.6%) and ivory (207 cases; 12.4%). Of note, *I. aquifolium*, protected in Portugal since 1989 (DL No. 423/89), was the most relevant plant species apprehended (25 cases; 26.9%). Despite Portugal being considered one of the primary exporters of European eel, only 5 apprehensions (23.8% of fish cases) were reported during the study period. Most of the law infractions with administrative decision resulted in the administrative abandonment of the prosecution, as the cases were dismissed (802 cases; 44.3%) or a fine was applied (865 cases; 47.8%) – corresponding to an overall amount of 1,026,038.75 euros; mean value per case of 1,214.24 euros (only 28.9% of which was paid). Only 86 cases (4.7%) followed to a court trial. **Conclusions:** Portuguese legislation regarding the environment and wildlife protection is significant, but its application is not simple, unequivocal, or even sufficient. There is insufficient attention paid to the matter by the government and therefore limited funding. Effective enforcement policies and interventions should be strengthened, and initiatives to promote change in consumers' behaviour should be implemented.

Keywords: wildlife crime; endangered species; fauna and flora trading; CITES, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; criminology

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POSTER 93

Patterns of illegal wildlife trade: the scale of the problem

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Resumo

Introduction: An accelerated declining of biodiversity and species loss has been observed over the last decades. However, the illegal global wildlife trade, which is paramount

for the exacerbation of the problem, continues to grow. Wildlife crime generates billions of dollars annually and significantly contributes for insecurity, particularly at the