

Annex 1: Report on WHO Questionnaire for Review of Psychoactive Substances for the 39th ECDD: Evaluation of Acryloylfentanyl

Data was obtained from 57 Member States (7 AFR, 4 EMR, 25 EUR, 7 PAH, 2 SEAR and 12 WPR) for the WHO Questionnaires for the Review of Psychoactive Substances.

A total of 49 Member States answered the questionnaire regarding Acryloylfentanyl. Of these, 11 respondents had information on the substance.

Region	Number of countries responded	Number of countries with information on substance
AFR	6	0
EMR	2	0
EUR	22	8
PAH	5	1
SEAR	2	0
WPR	12	2
TOTAL	49	11

LEGITIMATE USE

No countries reported any approved human medical products or veterinary products containing Acryloylfentanyl.

One country reported that Acryloylfentanyl is currently being used in medical or scientific research for drug qualitative analysis.

No countries reported industrial or other non-medical or non-scientific use.

No countries reported the use of Acryloylfentanyl for any cultural, religious or ceremonial purposes.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF NON-MEDICAL/NON-SCIENTIFIC USE – USE FOR PSYCHOACTIVE PURPOSES OR RECREATIONAL DRUG USE

Five countries reported that Acryloylfentanyl is being misused for its psychoactive properties (as a recreational drug).

The most common route of administration reported was oral (Table 1), followed closely by sniffing and injection.

Route of administration	Number of countries
Oral	4
Sniffing	3
Injection	3
Smoking	1
Inhalation	0
Don't Know	3

Table 1: Common routes of administration

The most common formulation of Acryloylfentanyl reported was powder (refer to Table 2). Nasal spray was also mentioned by one country as a formulation.

Formulations	Number of countries
Powder	3
Tablets	2
Solution for injection	1
Liquid for oral use	0
Other	2

Table 2: Common formulations reported by countries

Smuggling was the main source of Acryloylfentanyl for non-medical/non-scientific use in four countries (refer to Table 3).

Sources	Number of countries
Smuggling	4
Illegal manufacturing	1
Legal manufacturing	0
Legal trade	0
Diversions	0
Don't know	1

Table 3: Sources of substance for non-medical or non-scientific use

One country reported that a sub population known to misuse acryloylfentanyl were users of prescription opioid analgesics and heroin.

The level of negative health-impact originating from this substance's non-medical consumption was reported as:

Serious	Substantial	Negligible	Don't Know
3	2	0	0

Those countries which reported a serious or substantial level of negative health-impact indicated that this level was chosen due to the association of fentanyl derivatives to with central nervous system (CNS) and respiratory depression, toxicity and harms related to risk of intoxication, drug dependence, and fatalities.

One country reported emergency room admissions related to the non-medical use of Acryloylfentanyl, including nine incidences of analytically confirmed non-fatal intoxications. Reported adverse effects for Acryloylfentanyl as described by countries included opioid toxidrome. No countries reported people presenting to drug dependence treatment due to the use of this substance.

In regards to the mortality rate, three countries provided information about mortalities involving Acryloylfentanyl. One death was reported that involved only Acryloylfentanyl in 2017. Eighty-three cases that involved other substances between 2016-2017. Finally, sixty-seven cases where it was unknown if other substances were involved in 2016-2017.

STATUS OF NATIONAL CONTROL AND POTENTIAL IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

Ten countries reported that Acryloylfentanyl was under national control. The legislation that the control is based upon included the Controlled Substances Act (6 countries), Criminal Law Act (1 countries), Analog Act (2 countries) and other specific legislation (1 country). In one country the control is a temporary measure.

The scope of the controls includes production (8 countries), manufacturing (8 countries), exporting (8 countries), importing (9 countries), distribution (8 countries), use (5 countries) and possession (8 countries).

One country reported challenges in implementing controls of Acryloylfentanyl including forensic laboratory capacity, resources to implement and/or enforce and expertise to detect or enforce.

There were four countries that completed the section on the number of seizures. The combined number of seizures was 181 (2016).

Reported illicit activities involving Acryloylfentanyl (Table 4) include:

Illicit Activities	Number of countries
Trafficking	3
Smuggling	1
Internet sales within your country	1
Internet sales from abroad	3
Sales to people who use the substance	1
Manufacture of substance by chemical synthesis	0
Manufacture of substance by extraction from other products	0
Production of consumer products	0
Internet sales from unknown locations	3
Don't know	5

Table 4: Reported illicit activities involving Acryloylfentanyl

If Acryloylfentanyl was placed under international control, 10 countries responded that they would have the capacity to enforce the control at the national level. There were 9 countries which responded that they would have the forensic laboratory capacity to analyse the substance.