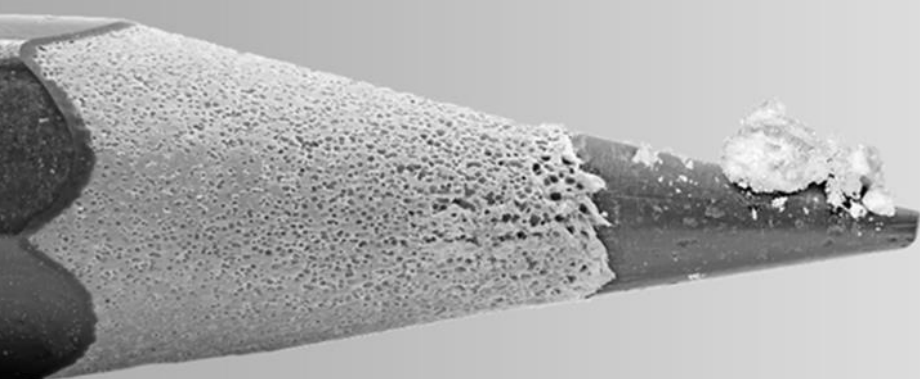




Department for Antidrug Policies

Presidency of the Council of Ministers

**NATIONAL PREVENTION PLAN
AGAINST THE DIVERTED USE OF
FENTANYL AND OF OTHER
SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS**



THE CONTEXT

"Narcotic or psychotropic substances" are compounds that can alter the central nervous system (CNS) activity in different ways, depending on the type and structure of the molecule.

These substances can have depressant effect on the nervous system activity, such as heroin and other opiates, stimulant effect, such as cocaine and amphetamines, or hallucinogenic effect, altering perception, state of consciousness and behavior, such as LSD. Some substances may exhibit a combination of these effects or have different effects depending on the dose that is taken.

Some of them can also have pharmacological activity, and they are therefore used in therapy, being the active ingredients of various medicines. When using a medicine, the risk-benefit ratio is always considered. In detail, the risk, i.e., the occurrence of side or "proper" toxic effects, must always be lower than the benefit of using the substance (treatment of the disease). The use of active compounds without the aim of treating a pathology generally represents a conduct that is always extremely unbalanced toward risk and therefore not acceptable. Moreover, many narcotic or psychotropic substances can not only alter CNS activity, causing depression, excitement, and/or altered states of consciousness, but can also cause important pharmaco-toxicological effects at the general level, especially on cardiovascular and respiratory systems.

FENTANYL

Fentanyl is a potent synthetic opioid with analgesic and anesthetic uses. As an analgesic, it has similar effects to morphine, but is 50 to 100 times more potent than the latter and **30 to 50 times more potent than heroin**. Like morphine, it is a medicine typically used to treat severe pain, especially in surgery, traumatology, and oncology. It is also sometimes used to treat patients with chronic pain conditions, when resistant to other analgesics .

Fentanyl can be used for voluptuary purposes by employing both products diverted from the pharmaceutical market and **clandestine products** distributed through illegal drug pathways .

Illegally produced fentanyl is available on the market in several forms, including liquid and powdered forms. It is commonly associated with "classic" drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamine and, in its liquid form, can be found in nasal sprays and eye drops. In addition to fentanyl, its derivatives are used as anesthetics and analgesics in human medicine (alfentanyl, sufentanyl, remifentanyl) and veterinary medicine (carfentanyl). Moreover other derivatives that are not approved for medical and veterinary use are available sold in the illegal market. These fentanyl analogs, often more potent than fentanyl itself, have caused many intoxications and deaths in Europe. Two of these illegal derivatives, namely furanylFentanyl and ocFentanyl, have been the cause of deaths in the national territory.

Fentanyl and its derivatives causes opiate-like effects in humans that include **sedation, drowsiness, mental confusion, miosis, nausea, vomiting, constipation, dizziness, up to life-threatening symptoms such as rapid respiratory depression, unconsciousness, coma, and death.**

Fentanyl has a high potency and even small doses can be lethal. In acute fentanyl intoxication, breathing slows down to a standstill, resulting in a drastic reduction in the amount of oxygen reaching the brain (a condition called hypoxia) causing acute brain damage, deep sedation, coma and death.

The high potency of fentanyl and, even more, its derivatives make them potentially dangerous for law enforcement officers involved in controls of clandestine preparations: the modalities may include inhalation and percutaneous route (e.g., through needle stick). Passage through the skin is also a potential route of exposure, but it is unlikely to bring acute intoxication unless one comes in contact with significant amounts of highly concentrated powder. Dust inhalation represents the most insidious route of exposure, which is typical of the illegally manufactured fentanyl and poses a real danger for law enforcement and customs officers. Indeed, inhalation of **two or three milligrams** can rapidly cause life-threatening respiratory depression. It is important to note that fentanyl and its derivatives are narcotic sedative psychoactive substances that can impair the subject's sensorimotor abilities while driving or performing hazardous tasks, even in non-intoxicating doses.

THE ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF FENTANYL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

The **United States** represents a main market for many transnational drug trafficking organizations, especially those from Mexico, Colombia, and Asia, which keep supplying the country with cocaine, methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl.

In general terms, in the Americas, opiate routes run from south to north, from Mexico or, to a lesser extent, from South America, particularly Colombia, to the U.S. and Canada.

In 2022, seizures of fentanyl and its analogues by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reached record levels (nearly doubling those made in 2021), amounting to a total of more than 6 tons in powder form and 59.6 million counterfeit tablets containing fentanyl (the seized quantities are equivalent to more than 398 million lethal doses of fentanyl).

According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), deaths from synthetic opioids remained stable until 2012, but since 2013 **they have increased dramatically, to about 73,000 in 2022, being mainly due to fentanyl.**

Since 2012, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) has reported a significant increase in the availability of fentanyl and its analogs in **Europe**. Illicitly synthesized drugs are sold on the illegal market, including through online sales, and are supplied by massive production in China . However, production

of these molecules has also been reported on European soil by clandestine laboratories. At the same time, there has been a significant increase in the number of deaths associated with the use of fentanyl and its analogues by drug users.

In 2021, the EMCDDA received reports of 137 deaths associated with fentanyl in EU member states. Of these, 88 were recorded in Germany, 18 in Lithuania, 9 in Austria, 6 in Denmark and Finland, 4 in Estonia, 2 in Slovenia and Portugal, and 1 in Hungary and Latvia.

A significant proportion of these deaths, however, is thought to be associated with fentanyl diverted from licit channels of distribution for medical use, rather than with illicitly manufactured fentanyl.

Fentanyl is typically detected in extremely low concentrations, both in cases of intoxication and in cases of death, making it complex to detect by most clinical laboratories. Therefore, it is essential to keep in mind that the European data available to date probably represent an underestimation of the phenomenon.

Given its high potency, trafficking of commercially attractive amounts of fentanyl or its analogs can be accomplished by transporting small volumes of the product, which hinders its discovery and contrast. It must be highlighted that also its detection in clinical toxicology screenings is limited to a minority of laboratories.

Based on this, it can be concluded that although fentanyl's nontherapeutic use prevalence in Europe is limited, the substance still poses a potential threat that could significantly affect European health and safety in the near future.

THE ILLEGAL CIRCULATION OF FENTANYL IN ITALY

By decree of June 30, 2020, effective by July 28, 2020, fentanyl derivatives have been included in Table I of narcotic and psychotropic substances under the Consolidated Text of Laws on the Regulation of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation of Related Drug Dependence States (Presidential Decree 309/90), similarly to fentanyl, which was previously tabulated.

From June 2016 to date, the National Early Warning System of the Department of Anti-Drug Policy has issued two death notices to the entire network of Collaborative Centers and relevant institutions in the country (one occurred in 2018 and one in 2019), 5 notices regarding non-lethal intoxications associated with fentanyl use, and 2 reports of fentanyl use found through the analysis of biological samples from 2 subjects under treatment in Public Addiction Treatment Services.

In Italy, between 2018 and 2023, law enforcement activities led to the seizure of 123.17 grams of fentanyl powder (corresponding to thousands of potential acute intoxications, considering that about 3 milligrams are enough to cause acute intoxication), 28 doses in tablets, and 37 other preparations (patches, bottles, and medicinal boxes).

One of the main "marketplaces" for fentanyl and for the new equally dangerous psychoactive substances is the Web. In such a virtual place of promotion and sale, substances are delivered directly to buyers' homes in small, anonymous postal packages, making their uncontrolled use possible. This sale method puts the distributor and the end user in contact without intermediaries, exposing the latter to a constant risk of acute intoxication, given also his/her unawareness of the concentration and composition of the purchased product.

PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

The objective of prevention activities is to intercept and prevent the penetration of fentanyl and its analogues into Italy, and its spread throughout the country.

The actions below described are the result of work coordinated by the Department for Antidrug Policies, which involved both the actors which operate on a daily basis in activities to prevent and combat the spread of illegal substances, and those who might be involved in the event of a possible emergency.

In detail: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Minister for Sports and Youth, Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Instruction and Merit, Ministry of University and Research, Minister for Family, Birth and Equal Opportunity, Minister for Disabilities, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation, Information System for the Security of the Republic, Department of Information and Publishing, National Anti-Mafia and Anti-Terrorism Prosecutor's Office, Central Directorate for Anti-Drug Services (DCSA), State Police, Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza, Customs and Monopolies Agency, Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces, Italian Medicines Agency, National Early Warning System for Drugs (NEWS-D), National Health Institute (ISS - CNDD), Collaborative Centers of the National Early Warning System for Drugs, the Pavia Poison Control Center, Forensic Toxicology, National Anti-Doping Organization, Italian Sports Medicine Federation.

1. Strengthening of controls to prevent the illicit access, circulation and distribution of fentanyl and of its analogues in the Italian territory

Action implemented by:

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

- a) constant monitoring of retail market developments, examining prices and purity, availability of heroin and other drugs;
- b) capacity building of operators, when faced with unknown substances found during roadside checks or at customs areas, with portable equipment with RAMAN (spectrophotometer) technology, capable of identifying, quickly and with a high degree of certainty, synthetic drugs and chemical drug precursors;
- c) project of opening more Anti-Drug Offices abroad not only in the countries of major production and trafficking of opiates or precursors,

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Justice, Police, Customs and Monopolies Agency, NEWS-D, ISS-CNDD, US Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drugs Threats.

- d) Exchange of information and best practices between law enforcement agencies and the Customs Agency to identify international shipments that are suspected of containing narcotic and psychotropic substances illegally imported into the country.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action.

Law Enforcement Forces and Customs and Monopolies Agency.

**Ministry of
Foreign Affairs
and International
Cooperation**

- a) **in the framework** of the G7 meeting of the Rome-Lyon Group, that will be held on April 17-19, 2024 in Rome, a panel will be devoted to the threat posed by synthetic drugs. The topic will also be on the agenda of the second meeting of the Rome-Lyon Group, scheduled to be held in Rome on October 23-25, 2024;
- b) the communiqué of the internal G7 meeting will contain a section on the commitment against the spread of synthetic drugs;
- c) in occasion of the upcoming COPSCIP (Committee for Strategic Planning and International Police Cooperation) and of the annual Plenary Meeting of the Security Experts,

the network of anti-drug experts will be sensitized on the threat related to the spread of synthetic drugs, in coordination with the DCSA;

d) our country will take an active part in promoting increasing international cooperation in the fight against the misuse of fentanyl and other synthetic drugs. This action will be carried out in all relevant multilateral forums, with particular reference to the Global Coalition Against Threats from Synthetic Drugs, the United Nations and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, of which our country is a member;

e) the issue of the threat related to the spread of synthetic drugs will also be addressed in the Foreign Ministers' track of the G7, an area of which Italy holds the Presidency this year.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

DCSA

**Customs and
Monopolies
Agency**

a) analysis of import and export trade flows to activate specific risk profiles (subjective or on commodity categories potentially used to cover drugs) within the computerized customs transaction selection system (so-called customs control circuit);

b) in-depth investigation into internal and external reports and creation of specific, possible risk profiles.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, DCSA, Law Enforcement Forces.

NEWS-D

a) dissemination of alerts.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Collaborative centers of the alert system.

2. Strengthen controls to prevent diversion of the substance to other non-sanitary uses

Action implemented by:

- Ministry of Health**
- a) continuous solicitation of all relevant structures to **strengthen protective measures in the production, transfer and storage** of pharmaceutical preparations based on fentanyl and its derivatives;
 - b) alert of regions/ASLs to monitor the detection of "abnormal" prescribing levels;
 - c) setting of guidelines that take into account the nature and the consumption patterns of new substances, different groups of users and consumption contexts;
 - d) monitoring of opioid prevalence on the national territory, also through a survey aimed at collecting anonymized and aggregated data concerning the access to emergency rooms for acute opioid intoxication and related deaths;
 - e) monitoring of the dispensing through pharmacies (TS system), at the expenses of the NHS, of drugs belonging to ATC categories N02AA01 (Morphine), N02AE01 (Buprenorphine), N02AB03 (Fentanyl), N02AA05 (Oxycodone), N02AA55 (Oxycodone-associated), N02AA03 (Hydromorphone);
 - f) Continuous and constant monitoring of any reports of illicit activities (including sale through unofficial channels) and/or counterfeiting of fentanyl and analogues, alprazolam (Xanax), and naloxone-based medicines is necessary.
 - g) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces to implement the goal within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

ISS-CNDD, DCSA, Regions and Autonomous Provinces, Technical Group Addiction Sub-Area of the CSR, Law Enforcement Forces, Medical Devices and Pharmaceutical Service Directorate of the Ministry of Health, Pavia Poison Control Center, Forensic Toxicology, AIFA, ASL/ATS/ASST, Carabinieri for Public Health (NAS), State-Regions Conference.

- Central Directorate for Anti-Drug Services**
- a) increase, with the assistance of the Ministry of Health, Law Enforcement monitoring and control activities on the legal trade of drug precursors and controlled chemicals also used for the production of fentanyl and analogues;
 - b) periodic acquisition, through the Carabinieri for Public Health (NAS), of data on the trade of fentanyl-based drugs in order to have an overview of anomalous fluctuations in national

consumption that could reveal cases of diversion of pharmaceutical products from the legal to the illegal market

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, Carabinieri for Public Health (NAS), AIFA

**Customs and
Monopolies
Agency**

a) provide investigative insights on internal and external reports and create specific risk profiles, including the control of illegal trafficking of the substance.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, DCSA, Law Enforcement Forces.

**Carabinieri for
Public Health
(NAS)**

a) increased control activities on hospital pharmacies and pharmaceutical companies' storage depots, aimed at intercepting theft and/or abnormal consumption flows referring to so-called "controlled" medicinal substances that can easily be diverted from their original function and used for the production of psychotropic substances;

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministero della Salute e Associazioni delle Imprese Farmaceutiche.

**Carabinieri
scientific
investigation
group**

a) involvement of chemical analysis laboratories and law enforcement agencies to promptly verify illicit shipments of NPS/synthetic opiates by ascertaining their chemical-analytical characteristics in two stages: 1st stage-rapid screening (e.g., portable Raman spectrophotometer) and 2nd stage-confirming instrumental chemical analysis (GC/HPLC-MS and NMR).

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

DCSA, Carabinieri for Public Health (NAS).

3. Strengthen the monitoring of the web network both to counter traffic and to acquire information on the evolution of the phenomenon

Action implemented by:

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

sharing of any information items ostensible and emerging from the web as a result of law enforcement investigations into drug trafficking.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Department for Antidrug Policies, Carabinieri for Public Health.

**Carabinieri for
Public Health**

Carabinieri for Public Health (NAS) will continue to monitor the web in order to black out, by decree of the Minister of Health, websites that market counterfeit, altered or unauthorized psychotropic substances and/or drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, DCSA, Law Enforcement Forces, AISE, Department of Antidrug Policies

**Information and
security Agencies**

a) development in a coordinated manner of Internet monitoring (Clear and Deep&Dark Web), through the activation of targeted cyber garrisons to detect and counter the clandestine marketing activities of fentanyl and related substances and catch early signs of their spread in the market. The action, in particular, will be focused on a number of Chinese sites and web pages, already identified, used to purchase various chemicals (including bromazolam, a psychotropic drug belonging to the category of triazolobenzodiazepines), sites and web pages with different geographic characterization and digital platforms of instant messaging, forums, marketplaces and additional resources that would prove to be related to the phenomenon. Identified sites and web pages will be reported to the relevant bodies for possible blackout (total or selective, depending on individual content). Operational observation will also concern the methods of payment (in cryptocurrency) and shipment of supplies, in order to profile patterns of anomalous behaviors, towards which specific law enforcement activities should be directed.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Department for Antidrug Policies, DCSA, and Law Enforcement Forces.

**Department for
Antidrug Policies**

a) in its role as the focal point in Italy for the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, monitors trends in the phenomenon to guide possible preventive actions.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

EMCDDA, DCSA and Law Enforcement Forces.

3.a Strengthen the equipment of Law Enforcement Forces in the expeditious detection of new synthetic drugs

Action implemented by:

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

a) each Law Enforcement Force, through its own administrative bodies, independently provides its departments with expeditious tests for roadside verification of the nature of any substances found in the course of institutional activities (so-called narcotests). Since there are different types, quality and cost of these tests on the market, it would be desirable for DCSA, in agreement with the scientific departments of the Carabinieri and State Police, to prepare a binding standard technical specification for guiding the procurement by the Law Enforcement Forces. The measure, identifying a technical level standard which is uniformed for all Law Enforcement Forces, would provide greater capacity in the expeditious detection of new synthetic drugs and, specifically, fentanyl and analogues.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Science Laboratories of the Carabinieri (RACIS), Scientific Police Service.

3.b Increase the capacity to conduct toxicological examinations of seized exhibits under Article 75 of the Consolidated Act 309/90

**Central
Directorate
for Anti-Drug
Services**

Action implemented by:

a) full implementation of Paragraph 10 of Article 75 of Consolidated Act 309/1990 "Conduct Integrating Administrative Offenses." It is the belief of experts and practitioners that it is primarily in the "street doses" seized from consumers that the presence of fentanyl

and other opioids, mixed with other substances (e.g., heroin) or with adulterants or cutting substances, can be detected. At present, the analysis activity essentially burdens the few scientific laboratories of the Law Enforcement Forces (Carabinieri and State Police), which have to manage a considerable workload that is difficult to dispose of in a short time. An initiative to support the systematic conduct of these second-level examinations could facilitate the identification of the presence-and to what extent-of fentanyl on the market, offering a more realistic snapshot of the phenomenon in the various Italian drug markets. The results of the toxicological tests, carried out with celerity and close to the seizure site, could also be relevant within the NEWS-D, which would have at its disposal a qualified flow of information from the drug samples circulating in the drug dealing sites. The reduction in the time required to conduct the examinations would also lead to the contraction of the time required to convene and conduct the interview in front of the prefectural authority, thus preventing the dilation of the stages of the proceedings. These delays undoubtedly affect the effectiveness of the subsequent measures, both in terms of sanctions and the prevention of recidivism in drug use. Laboratories interested in the project will be able to join the network on the basis of stringent accreditation criteria (to be identified with the concurrence of the DPA), in order to standardize analytical procedures (e.g., use of particular diagnostic instrumentation, adequate chain of custody of findings, adequate timeframes, effective communication to the NEWS-D, etc.).

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Institutes of Forensic Medicine, University Laboratories of Forensic Toxicology, Law Enforcement Force Facilities, Basic Public Facilities to be identified by the decree of the Ministry of Health, ISS CNDD, other entities wishing to join the initiative based on the accreditation criteria at the regional level.

4. Raising awareness of public prosecutors' offices on the phenomenon of trafficking in fentanyl and analogues, synthetic drugs, and NPS, in order to request thorough examinations in cases of suspected acute intoxications and in general for all violent drug-related deaths

Action implemented by:

Ministry of Justice: a) adoption of a document, in agreement with the General Prosecutor's Office of the Court of Cassation and the National Anti-Mafia and Counterterrorism Prosecutor's Office, to be transmitted to the Prosecutor's Offices located throughout the country, in order to adopt

any useful conduct, in the course of regular preliminary investigation activities, to intercept and, where possible, counteract the phenomenon, by ascertaining the intake of fentanyl and other synthetic psychoactive substances, in every case in which it is necessary or useful for investigative purposes to carry out a toxicological assessment.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Republic Prosecutor's Offices.

**Carabinieri for
Public Health
(NAS):**

- a) Organization of meetings and seminars to share with the Public Prosecutor's Offices the main features of the phenomenon and the most effective investigative strategies for its aggression, including at the judicial level;
- b) Promotion of informational meetings (especially for clinical management of urgency) with emergency services personnel on fentanyl/new opioids/opioid drugs/NPS, as well as aspects of injury prevention (occupational medicine);
- c) proposal of special training panels curated by the Higher School of the Judiciary.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of the Interior, Forensic Toxicology Laboratories, DCSA, Law Enforcement Forces, High School of the Judiciary.

5. Standardization of the procedures of hospital laboratories and forensic toxicology laboratories

Action implemented by:

Ministry of Health

- a) reconnaissance on the market of the companies that can provide reagents and instruments to detect fentanyl substances and preparation of standard procedures of analysis for laboratories of hospital/clinical facilities;
- b) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces to implement the goal within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

ISS-CNDD, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, State-Regions Conference.

**Pavia Poison
Control Center**

- a) implementation of analytical capabilities for the with rapid identification testing in hospital emergency laboratories (DEA Level I and II) by increasing the capabilities of identifying fentanyl and analogues/new opioids/opioid drugs and NSPs;
- b) ensuring the identification, of intoxications by fentanyl and analogues, fentanyl derivatives and other new opioids accessing emergency services, especially in the phase of scarce specific analytic availability in the structures of the NHS;
- c) broadening the spectrum of fentanyl and analogues and of new opioids identifiable in intoxication cases with the development and validation of dedicated analytical methods;
- d) inter laboratory collaboration within NHS services for analyses that are not locally available/executable (because of technological issues, individual institution/hospital availability/operational issues, new molecules not yet entered into the system, etc.);
- e) Collection of “positive” cases for fentanyl and analogues at the screening analyse and their analytical for clinical confirmation of intoxication with rapid reporting to the NEWS-D;
- f) Training of NHS personnel working in the urgency/emergency system (knowledge and needs implementation);
- g) Verification and maintenance of analytical availability implemented in NHS emergency services, especially in relation to needs related to the appearance of new opioids/new NSPs in the market identified by NEWS-D (maintenance of system effectiveness/efficiency)

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Hospital Clinical Laboratories, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, Forensic Toxicology, Clinical Sector Scientific Societies.

**Forensic
toxicology
centers**

- a) Carrying out confirmatory analysis on the biological samples resulted positive for fentanyl and analogs at the screening tests performed by hospital laboratories with the extension of the analytical spectrum to other NPS;
- b) expanding the spectrum of identifiable substances, including new fentanyl and analogues, with the development and validation of dedicated analytical methods;
- c) collaboration with Police and Customs Agencies for the identification and characterization of fentanyl and analogues and other NPS including on seized material. In addition, rapid analytical identification of these new substances will be performed in

biological samples (blood, plasma, urine, hair, tissues taken post-mortem) for immediate reporting to the NEWS-D system..

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, Hospital Laboratories, Pavia Poison Control Center, Law Enforcement Forces, Customs and Monopolies Agency, ISS-CNDD, NEWS-D Alert System.

**Customs and
Monopolies
Agencies**

a) The chemical laboratories of the Customs Agency have developed, validated and accredited the following official methods for the determination of drugs of abuse:

➤ MAD 01 - "Determination of Δ 9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (Δ 9-THC) and other cannabinoids by gas chromatography."

➤ MAD 03 - "Determination of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA or ecstasy) by gas chromatography."

➤ MAD 04 - "Determination of heroin and 6-MAM by gas chromatography."

➤ MAD 05 - "Determination of Cocaine by Gas Chromatography" This is of particular importance in order to ensure uniform conditions among the Agency's 15 chemical laboratories, all of which are accredited in the analytical ascertainment of drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

ISS, Law Enforcement Forces Laboratories (Carabinieri and State Police), University Laboratories of Forensic Toxicology.

**Italian sports
medical
federation**

a) optimization and validation of "targeted" and "untargeted" laboratory methods for the identification in biological matrices of fentanyl and related substances, also with a view of to their accreditation according to ISO17025;

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Laboratories interested in implementing the methods developed at the FMSI Anti-Doping Laboratory.

ISS-CNDD

a) **improvement and sharing of** standard procedures for the laboratories of the NEWS-D system collaborating centers for the analysis of fentanyl, its metabolites, and synthetic opioids in conventional and unconventional biological matrices.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, Hospital Laboratories, Forensic Toxicology, Customs and Monopolies Agency, NADO, FMSI.

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

a) information exchange between the Scientific Police Service and the Forensic Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration on the chemical-toxicological information and knowledge needed to deal with the threat from the potential introduction of fentanyl into Italy, including within commonly marketed drugs such as cocaine and heroin.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, DEA, Regions and Autonomous Provinces, Hospital Laboratories, ISS - CNDD, Forensic Toxicology, Customs and Monopolies Agency, NADO, FMSI.

6. Preclinical evaluation of the pharmaco-toxicological effects of synthetic opioids and interaction with new substances

Action implemented by:

**Forensic
toxicology
centers**

a) carrying out in vivo testing in mammalian (mouse) or zebrafish (adult, larva) animal models to evaluate the effects of synthetic opioids and new psychoactive substances and possible interactions;

b) evaluation of adverse toxicological effects and symptoms of new compounds for which no data are available in the literature, also to aid in emergency room diagnosis;

c) study of metabolic pathways useful for identifying metabolites in biological fluids, and possible organ damage;

d) Epidemiological assessment of the prevalence of fentanyl opioids and other NPS by hair/nail analysis in selected population groups.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Law Enforcement Forces and Customs Agency for the acquisition and study of seized materials, Pavia Poison Control Center.

**Pavia Poison
Control Center**

a) preclinical experimentation in vitro on cell lines, primary cells and 3D cultures (organoids), and ex vivo, on tissues from NPS-treated animal models, using complementary techniques, including immunocytochemistry and immunohistochemistry, electrophysiology, electron microscopy, etc

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Forensic toxicology centers.

RACIS

a) Information will be coordinated through the NEWS-D technical-scientific documentation network and aliquots of street samples identified by the Carabinieri and State Police Laboratories will be directed to the ISS/Pavia Poison Control Centre/Forensic Toxicology Institutes for in-depth investigations/competence studies on the toxicological effects of drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

ISS-CNDD, Pavia Poison Control Center, PV, Forensic toxicology laboratories.

**Italian sports
medical
federation**

a) **predictive identification** of new substances with fentanyl-like activity that may emerge in the near future, thanks to established expertise in advanced instrumental survey techniques coupled with data processing systems using multivariate statistical analysis;
b) study of the pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic characteristics of substances with fentanyl-like activity, also in combination with other biologically active substances, by using of "in vitro" studies on cellular and subcellular model systems.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Minister for Sports and Youth and Law Enforcement Forces.

ISS-CNDD

a) preclinical evaluation studies of the pharmaco-toxicological effects of synthetic opioids and interaction with new substances, continuing what has been done in the past with national and international collaborations with in silico and human hepatocyte studies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Pavia Poison Control Center, CC RIS, NADO, FMSI.

7. Activation of specific analytical tools for emergency services (emergency rooms, intensive care units, emergency clinical laboratories) to be used in case of acute intoxications

Action implemented by:

Ministry of Health

- a) preparation of guidelines/recommendations/procedures to be activated in emergency rooms in case of acute intoxication in order to identify fentanyl consumption as early as possible;
- b) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces to implement the tasks within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

ASL Hospital Facilities, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, State-Regions Conference.

Forensic toxicology centers

- a) collaboration, already existing, with emergency rooms, including pediatric emergency rooms, to identify acute opioid intoxications and to deal with intoxications of an undetermined nature by promotion of collaborative protocols where not yet active.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Hospital laboratories, Pavia Poison Control Center, Emergency-Urgency Network.

**Pavia Poison
Control Center**

a) recruit emergency services to collect cases of non-fatal acute opioid intoxication. Identify how many of these cases are due to new opioids such as fentanyl, nitazene, oxycodone, tramadol, or others, either when taken alone or in combination with heroin and/or other traditional substances of abuse. The current data is unavailable because emergency service physicians promptly administer the antidote (naloxone) to all cases presenting with typical symptoms/signs of acute opioid intoxication, without conducting specific diagnostic tests. Rapid urine tests can usually only detect the presence of heroin, morphine, and codeine;

b) nation-wide case collection through the collaboration of NHS emergency services.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

HNS Emergency-Urgency Network, Clinical Laboratories, Forensic Laboratories.

8. Organizing the training of law enforcement officers

Action implemented by:

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

a) Continuation of law enforcement awareness-raising activities on the new psychoactive substances, both as part of courses/seminars/workshops held on annual basis by the Directorate, also in the institutes for basic or specialized training, and also through specific information or operational protocols.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Law Enforcement Forces, Forensic Toxicology, Pavia Poison Control Center, Customs and Monopolies Agency, ISS-CNDD.

**Forensic
Toxicology
Centers and
Pavia Poison
Control Centre**

a) Collaboration in the training of law enforcement officers to broaden their knowledge of new substances (e.g., trafficking patterns, ways of drug dealing, occupational risks); collaboration in the training of health workers in the diagnosis of intoxications, how to collect the most appropriate biological samples for the identification of the involved toxic agent, and data interpretation.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Law Enforcement Forces, Emergency-Urgency Network.

RACIS a) The constant evolution of the NPS phenomenon, characterized by the emergence of new synthetic molecules (including fentanyl derivatives) and by increasingly diversified delivery systems, requires the adjustment of the response capabilities of the laboratories of the FF.PP. assigned to the analysis of street samples (for the Arma, 4 RIS and 22 LASS), updating the assigned operators on the most up-to-date chemical-instrumental analytical protocols for the identification of target molecules, on the pharmaco-toxicological effects and on the risks associated with the handling and processing in laboratory of the new substances and on the related protection and prevention measures (Personal Protective Equipment, collective protection systems, antidotes, etc.).

Method: organization of training seminars (2 days) for the benefit of Carabinieri operators (RIS and LASS) by referents from the Department for Antidrug Policies, ISS, Ministry of Health, Pavia Poison Control Center, DCSA, Institutes of Forensic Toxicology, Carabinieri for Public Health, on a periodic basis (at least annually).

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Department of Antidrug Policy, ISS-CNDD, Pavia Poison Control Center, DCSA, Forensic Toxicologies, Carabinieri for Public Health (NAS).

**Customs and
Monopolies
Agency**

a) readiness to provide specialized personnel to carry out training activities towards the operators of the Law Enforcement Agencies, on the subject of the customs control system and related investigative insights, thus enhancing a proactive and synergistic cooperation, through the illustration of customs procedures, the methods of carrying out customs controls in the light of available technologies and in accordance with EU and national regulations, and through, also, the use of tools and databases used for the development of risk analysis activities.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Law Enforcement Forces, Training Course Organizing Bodies.

**Ministry of
Justice**

a) Train penitentiary police officers, agents, and educators (especially in the penitentiary circuit reserved for minors and young adults) on the dangers of fentanyl and its related intake, including casual use. Liaise with the Ministry of Health to enable proper storage of data on inmates' substance intake and ensure a constant flow of communication of the aforementioned data, at least with reference to the number of intakes per institution and the doses distributed daily, to penitentiary police officers.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health.

9. Organizing training for health, social and street outreach workers

Action implemented by:

Ministry of Health

a) Depending on the level of emergency, consideration should be given to organizing CME-accredited FAD training courses aimed specifically at health professionals with possible agreements with organizations of railways and highways employees, SERD volunteers, therapeutic community personnel;

b) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces to implement the goal within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

AIFA, ISS-CNDD, National Federations of the orders of health professionals involved, Pharmacy Network, Pavia Poison Control Center, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, State-Regions Conference.

**Pavia Poison
Control Centre**

a) Provide ongoing training for emergency specialists, AEDs, CPRs, emergency service physicians, pediatricians, psychiatrists, pharmacists, and hospital laboratory personnel on the clinical diagnosis and treatment of NSP intoxications, including new opioids. This can be achieved through courses, conferences, congresses, and preventive activities in schools.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

SSN Emergency-Urgency Network, Clinical Laboratories, Forensic Laboratories,
Department for Antidrug Policies

10. Increasing the efficiency of the National Early Warning System for Drugs (NEWS - D)

Action implemented by:

Department for Antidrug Policies

a) Enhancement of NEWS-D system activities through specific agreements.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

ISS-CNDD, NEWS-D, Pavia Poison Control Center, Forensic Toxicologies, CC RACIS, Police Scientific Laboratories, NADO, FMSI, Customs and Monopolies Agency.

Central Directorate for Anti-Drug Services

a) support for information flow to NEWS-D, reporting any useful hints of heroin substitution with synthetic opioids.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Antidrug Policy Department, Pavia Poison Control Center, Forensic Toxicology, CC RACIS, Scientific Police Service, Carabinieri for Public Health (NAS), ISS-CNDD, Customs and Monopolies Agency.

11. Supply and distribution of naloxone

Action implemented by:

Ministry of Health

a) Reconnaissance of the Companies able to provide naloxone-based medicines and their production sites - retrieval from the Agency's databases of companies that have obtained marketing authorization (MA) for naloxone-based medicines through the different types of procedures (centralized, national, mutual recognition and decentralized) and the list of authorized production sites in the registration dossiers;

b) naloxone stock monitoring- through direct contact with authorized companies and supply chain, with particular reference to the nasal spray pharmaceutical form, in order to

monitor the quantities in stock, and to obtain accurate information on the amount of products available to Italy, in order to prevent possible shortages;

c) production scheduling of naloxone - in light of the needs defined by the Ministry of Health, based on the findings of the working table, if appropriate, request to the authorized companies, with particular reference to the nasal spray pharmaceutical form, to activate a specific campaign dedicated only to Italy, with an indication of the number of packages needed;

d) Preparation of an extraordinary distribution plan of naloxone, based on data from AIFA;

e) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces to implement the goal within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of the Interior, AIFA, Law Enforcement Forces, ISS-CNDD, General Directorate of Medical Devices and Pharmaceutical Service, FOFI, Pharmacists' Trade Associations, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, State-Regions Conference.

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

a) **Providing with** naloxone nasal spray, an active opioid antagonist, the first response units and personnel assigned to specific tasks with risk of exposure to high potency opioids (customs, scientific, etc.) in order to safeguard the lives in cases of accidental acute intoxication.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health.

12. Constant information exchange between law enforcement forces and the intelligence, in order to collect preventive information of the phenomenon to be reported to the Ministry of Health and to the Department for Antidrug Policies

Action implemented by:

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

a) Periodic information exchange on the subject agreed upon with representatives of A.I.S.I. and A.I.S.E.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

DIS, AISE, AISI.

Intelligence and security agencies

a) Coordinate with the Law Enforcement Forces and the DCSA the immediate exchange of information on the phenomenon, in the context of the situation in other European countries, as well as on the relevant experiences and the prevention and prosecution policies developed at police and judicial level, as a result of specific interactions initiated in the field of international cooperation.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Relations in the framework of international collaboration.

Customs and Monopolies Agency

a) Analysis and sharing of information in the databases in use, such as operative intelligence tools and reports of customs violations in the field of illicit drug trafficking, in order to strengthen the prevention system and the activities referred to in (1) and (2) on the basis of subjective profiling.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Law Enforcement Forces, DCSA, Intelligence and Security Agencies.

13. Awareness raising actions

Action implemented by:

Minister for Sports and Youth:

a) Raising awareness among young people about the dangers of all drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

Minister for Family, Natality and Equal Opportunities:

a) Raising parental awareness on the dangers of drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

**Ministry of
Labour and
Social Policies:**

- a) Raising awareness among the groups potentially most at risk

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

**Ministry of
Economy and
Finance:**

- a) already involved Customs and Monopolies Agency for law enforcement activities;
b) raising awareness among the staff.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health.

**Ministry of
Defense:**

- a) Already involved Arma dei Carabinieri for law enforcement activities;
b) raising awareness among the staff.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

**Ministry of
Infrastructure
and
Transportation:**

- a) Raising awareness among the categories potentially most at risk.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

**Ministry of
Education and
Merit:**

- a) Raising awareness among young people about the dangers of all drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

**Ministry of
University and
Research:**

a) Raising awareness among young people about the dangers of all drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

**Minister for
Disabilities:**

a) Raising awareness about the dangers of all drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

**State-Regions
Conference:**

a) Agreements/understandings with the Ministry of Health for the implementation of the Plan in the Autonomous Regions/Provinces.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health.

**Department for
Information and
Publishing:**

a) Information and awareness campaigns about the dangers of all drugs.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Department for Antidrug Policies.

MANAGEMENT OF A POSSIBLE EMERGENCY

Should an emergency situation arise in Italy, the actions that would be put in place are aimed at a prompt response by all institutions deputized to protect public health and safety.

The actions reported below, as those related to prevention, are the result of work coordinated by the Department for Anti-Drug Policies that involved both those involved in activities to prevent and combat the spread of illegal substances and those who might be involved in the event of a possible emergency.

In detail: Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Minister for Sports and Youth, Ministry of Labor and Social Policies, Ministry of

Economy and Finance, Ministry of Education and Merit, Ministry of University and Research, Minister for Family, Birth and Equal Opportunity, Minister for Disabilities, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Infrastructure and Transportation, Information System for the Security of the Republic, Department of Information and Publishing, National Anti-Mafia and Anti-Terrorism Prosecutor's Office, Central Directorate for Anti-Drug Services (DCSA), State Police, Carabinieri, Guardia di Finanza, Customs and Monopolies Agency, Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces, Italian Drug Agency, National Early Warning System for Drugs (NEWS-D), National Health Institute (ISS - CNDD), Collaborating Centers of the National Early Warning System for Drugs, the Pavia Poison Control Center, Forensic Toxicology, National Anti-Doping Organization, Italian Medical Sports Federation.

1 Definition of the operational procedure in case of arrival of the substances on Italian territory

Action implemented by:

- Ministry of Health**
- a) implementation of the Operational Guidelines/Recommendations/Procedures-which need to be updated- as the phenomenon progresses. This includes stock monitoring;
 - b) planning the production of naloxone - in consideration of the needs defined by the Ministry of Health, based on the findings of the working table and, if appropriate, requesting to the authorized companies, especially with respect to the nasal spray pharmaceutical form, to activate a specific campaign dedicated just to Italy, with an indication of the number of packages needed;
 - c) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces for the implementation of the tasks within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

NEWS-D National Alert System, Emergency-Urgency Network, ISS-CNDD, AIFA, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, Hospital Laboratories, Emergency Departments, Pavia Poison Control Center, State-Regions Conference, DCSA, Law Enforcement Forces.

**Central
Directorate for
Anti-Drug
Services**

- a) collection of data and any information emerging as a result of investigations conducted by the Law Enforcement Forces on drug dealing and trafficking in the target area, subject to any clearance from the relevant Judicial Authorities;
- b) risk analysis on the data and information received to assess the threat;
- c) organization of special info-investigative coordination meetings with the Central Judicial Police Services for the identification and adoption, in agreement with the competent Judicial Authorities, of immediate countermeasures and targeted prevention activities.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Law Enforcement Forces, NEWS-D.

**Forensic
toxicology
centers**

- a) collaboration in drafting the procedures that will be adopted for the rapid identification in biological and non-biological samples of substances circulating on Italian territory and potentially causing acute intoxication.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Pavia Poison Control Center, Hospital Laboratories, Emergency Departments, Emergency-Urgency Network.

NEWS-D

- a) Collection and dissemination of information regarding the nationwide detection of fentanyl, other synthetic opioids, and NPS to all collaborating centers.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

All Collaborative Centers in the NEWS-D System.

**Pavia Poison
Control Center**

- a) education, training, and involvement of the NHS (urgency/emergency system 118, emergency rooms, resuscitations, hospital emergency laboratories, pediatrics, etc.) by providing “24/24, 7/7” continuous support for any diagnostic and therapeutic needs;
- b) wide dissemination within the NHS of the specific operating procedure already available for the collection of NSP/fentanyl and analogues/new opioid biological fluid samples;

c) dissemination in the NHS of a specific clinical operating procedure (diagnosis, monitoring, treatment, follow-up) for fentanyl and analogues/new opioid intoxications.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Clinical laboratories, Emergency-Urgency Network, Forensic laboratories, NEWS-D.

**Carabinieri for
Public Health
(NAS)**

a) qualitative analysis of substances seized by law enforcement forces at chemical laboratories of LASS, RIS and Institutes of Forensic Toxicology;

b) information to the competent Judicial Authority for the initiation of criminal proceedings.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Interior, DCSA.

2 Clinical evaluation of the toxicological effects of synthetic opioids and interaction with new substances

Action implemented by:

**Pavia Poison
Control Center**

a) identification and evaluation of clinical-toxicological symptoms fentanyl and analogues/new opioids/NSP intoxication cases and adverse events by through specialized counseling provided 24/24, 7/7 to the entire NHS and citizens based also on analytical confirmation;

b) identification and evaluation of new operational/management needs for the diagnosis and treatment of patients with fentanyl and analogues/new opioid intoxication/NSP drugs in collaboration with NHS services, universities and scientific societies;

c) Epidemiological assessment of the prevalence of opioids and other NPS, as well as effects due to interactions with other substances, based on cases recruited within the NHS.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Forensic Toxicology Centers, Clinical Laboratories, NHS Urgent Care System.

3 Development of the information procedure on the risks related to fentanyl and synthetic opioids aimed at professionals (health, social, law enforcement, laboratory staff, street outreach workers), drug users, and general population

Action implemented by:

- Ministry of Health**
- a) Updating recommendations aimed at health care professionals (Specialists, GPs, PLSs, Pharmacists, laboratory technicians, et.);
 - b) Strengthening of operational procedures aimed at curbing the phenomenon of drug theft;
 - c) Updating and enhancing operational procedures aimed at early detection of acute fentanyl intoxication based on reagents made available to operators;
 - d) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces to implement the goal within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Law Enforcement Forces, Trade Associations and Professional Orders, Scientific Societies, ISS-CNDD, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, State-Regions Conference.

- NEWS-D**
- a) implementation of information procedures aimed at practitioners with the support of the system operative units.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, DCSA, Law Enforcement Forces, Pavia Poison Control Center, Forensic Laboratories.

- Department for Antidrug Policies**
- a) dissemination of alert messages addressed to the general population through institutional communication channels.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Merit, Ministry of University and Research, Minister of Sports and Youth, Minister of Family Affairs, Department of Publishing.

4 Activation of targeted information campaigns

Action implemented by:

- Ministry of Health:**
- a) definition of information content for the general population, with specific targets identifiable in children, youth and adolescents;
 - b) activation of the Autonomous Regions/Provinces to implement the tasks within their respective competencies.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport, Ministry of Education and Merit, Ministry of University and Research, Minister of Sports and Youth, Regions/Autonomous Provinces, State-Regions Conference.

- Minister for Sport and Youth:**
- a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

- Minister for Family, Natality and Equal Opportunities**
- a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.
- Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:*

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

- Ministry of Labour and Social Policies:**
- a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.
- Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:*

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

- Ministry of Economy and Finance:**
- a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.
- Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:*

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

Ministry of Defense: a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

Ministry of Infrastructures and Transportation: a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

Ministry of Education and Merit: a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

Ministry of University and Research: a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

Minister for Disabilities: a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Ministry of Health and Department for Antidrug Policies.

Department for Information and Publishing: a) Dissemination of alert messages on its own specific information channels.

Collaboration with the following institutions/bodies is planned for the implementation of the action:

Department for Antidrug Policies.