

ACMD

Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs

Annual Report

(January 2020 to December 2022 consolidated)

Any enquiries about this Annual Report or any aspect of the work of the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs should be addressed to:

ACMD Secretariat
Home Office
1st Floor, Peel Building (NE)
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF
Email: ACMD@homeoffice.gov.uk

Foreword by Professor Owen Bowden-Jones, Chair of the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD)

This consolidated annual report from the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD), provides an overview of our work from January 2020 to December 2022.

During this period, the ACMD was exceptionally busy and continued to provide evidence-based, independent scientific advice through a number of high-quality reports addressing a range of areas related to drug misuse and harms in the UK. These included:

- Misuse Of Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogues
- Cannabis Based Medicinal Products for Human Use
- COVID-19 Emergency Legislation to Enable Supply of Controlled Drugs
- GHB, GBL and closely related compounds
- Consumer CBD products
- Synthetic opioids
- Barriers to research using controlled drugs
- Nitrous Oxide: An Updated Harms Assessment

During this period, the ACMD has also taken steps to review and improve the transparency of our data collection, evidence analysis and approach towards decision-making. This continues to facilitate the ACMD's ongoing commitment to rigorously examine a diverse array of topics to ensure our work directly addresses Government priorities and UK-wide drug-related issues, as well as improve how the Council provides recommendations to Government. To support this commitment, the Council will consider whether further advice is required on a given topic 10 years after publication (Annex G). In addition, the ACMD is currently writing a Classification Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). This will be incorporated within our existing [SOP](#) on the use of evidence within ACMD reports.

To deliver the body of important advice across our broad and complex portfolio requires a diversity of expertise and evidence that the ACMD can consult. The ACMD is exceptionally grateful to the continued support of a large group of co-opted national and international experts who supported the provision of valuable advice during the reporting period. The ACMD also completed several public calls for evidence and would like to thank all those who provided evidence submissions and considerable inputs during this period.

Finally, I am deeply appreciative and would like to thank ACMD Full Council members for their continued outstanding expertise, dedication, patience, and commitment.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Owen Bowden-Jones". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'O' and a long, sweeping underline.

Professor Owen Bowden-Jones

Chair of the ACMD

1. Introduction

The Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) is an advisory, non-departmental public body (NDPB) sponsored by the Home Office, established under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971.

It is the statutory duty of the ACMD under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 to keep under review the situation in the United Kingdom with respect to drugs, which are being or appear to be likely to be misused and of which the misuse is having or appears to them capable of having harmful effects sufficient to constitute a social problem. The ACMD is also a statutory consultee under the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016.

The ACMD's full Terms of Reference can be found in Annex A.

1.1. Annual Report

The publication of this annual report is in accordance with the requirements for NDPB scientific advisory committees (such as the ACMD), as per the Code of Practice for Scientific Advisory Committees 2011.

This report is a consolidation of the annual reports outlining the ACMD's work and advice given in the calendar years 2020 through to 2022.

1.2. Support to the ACMD

During this reporting period, secretariat support to the ACMD, its standing committees and working groups was provided by the Home Office Science, Technology, Analysis, Research (STAR) group. The ACMD's secretariat is independent from the Government officials responsible for drugs policy.

The ACMD was also supported by an independent Press Officer provided by the Home Office.

1.3. Key sources of information for the ACMD

1.3.1. Code of Practice for the ACMD

The ACMD's governance standards are defined within the Council's [Code of Practice](#). This document covers the role and remit of the ACMD and sets out the code of conduct for ACMD members, the ACMD Chair and the ACMD Secretariat.

1.3.2. Working Protocol between the Home Secretary and the ACMD

Within this reporting period, the ACMD interacted with the Home Office and Home Office Ministers in accordance with the [Working Protocol](#) between the Home Secretary and the ACMD.

This protocol sets out the principles of engagement between the ACMD and Government, supporting the respective roles and responsibilities of both parties. The protocol also supports the ACMD in discharging its duty under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (the “1971 Act”), both to provide advice on matters referred to it by Ministers, and also to consider drug misuse issues of its own volition.

1.3.3. ACMD webpage

Past publications and recent reports can be found on the ACMD’s dedicated [webpage](#). Other key information relevant to the ACMD can also be found on this webpage including current ACMD membership, commissioning letters and the ACMD’s programme of work, and the ACMD’s terms of reference. A register of interests for ACMD members is also published on the ACMD’s website.

1.3.4. ACMD Standard Operating Procedure for using evidence in ACMD reports

The ACMD has a [Standard Operating Procedure](#) as a central governance document to allow the Council to follow a consistent mechanism to prepare evidence-based advice. This document describes the process by which the ACMD collects, analyses and presents different types of evidence in a consistent and transparent manner to lead to the formulation of recommendations.

1.3.5. Commissioning letter to the ACMD; work programme 2020 to 2022

The ACMD prioritises its programme of work in line with Government priorities, legislative timeframes and in response to emerging issues or substances of misuse.

The Government issued a commissioning letter to the ACMD in 2020 to inform a three-year rolling work programme. The Government also commissions the ACMD for advice on an ad hoc basis. The ACMD strikes a balance between the matters the Government requests advice on, and those matters that the Council chooses to undertake on its own volition.

The below table shows a breakdown of how the ACMD advice published in this reporting period had been commissioned.

2. Summary of ACMD Advice (2020-2022)

ACMD advice in response to a government commission	Self-commissioned ACMD advice
Misuse of Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogues	Novel benzodiazepines
Epidyolex	Naloxone
COVID-19 emergency legislation to enable supply of controlled drugs	Young people's drug use
Administration rights for therapeutic radiographer independent prescribers	
Synthetic Cannabinoid Receptor Agonists	
GHB, GBL and closely related compounds	
Cannabis based products for medicinal use in humans	
Sunosi	
Considerations of barriers to research: Part 1	
Consumer CBD products	
Prevention review	
Podiatrists supply proposal	
'Nitazene' and 'bromophine-like' opioids	
Remimazolam	

2.1. Advice published in 2020

2.1.1. Misuse of Fentanyl and Fentanyl Analogues (publication date 03/01/2020)

[Misuse of fentanyl and fentanyl analogues - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/431107/misuse-of-fentanyl-and-fentanyl-analogues.pdf)

In July 2017, the then-Home Secretary commissioned the ACMD to provide advice regarding fentanyl and fentanyl analogues following publication of the Drug Strategy 2017. This was prompted by concerns over increased rates of drug-related deaths and growing evidence from law enforcement agencies of fentanyl entering European drug markets.

Significant recommendations from this report included:

- Increase research to identify diversion, local/ national trends and populations at risk
- Review international approaches to fentanyl markets
- Expand control to include variants of ANPP (the immediate precursor to fentanyl)
- Develop a comprehensive early warning system
- Ensure toxicology analysis of samples of deaths related to drug poisoning includes fentanyl and fentanyl analogues

2.1.2. Advice on Epidyolex (publication date 29/01/2020)

[Advice on Epidyolex - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/431107/advice-on-epidyolex.pdf)

The ACMD Technical Committee considered the issue of the scheduling for the cannabis-based product for medicinal use (CBPM) “Epidyolex”. Following a written dossier and oral presentation from the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), the ACMD recommended it would be most appropriate for Epidyolex to be placed in Schedule 5 under the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001.

2.1.3. COVID-19 emergency legislation to enable supply of controlled drugs (publication date 07/04/2020)

[ACMD advice on COVID-19 emergency legislation to enable supply of controlled drugs - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/431107/acmd-advice-on-covid-19-emergency-legislation-to-enable-supply-of-controlled-drugs.pdf)

The ACMD was commissioned on 1 April 2020 to urgently review three emergency measures that would enable the supply of medicines containing controlled substances during the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures were considered by the ACMD and recommendations on their implementation were provided.

2.1.4. Administration rights for therapeutic radiographer independent prescribers (publication date 22/04/2020)

[ACMD advice on administration rights for therapeutic radiographer independent prescribers - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/acmd-advice-on-administration-rights-for-therapeutic-radiographer-independent-prescribers)

The ACMD has received and considered representations from NHS-England in relation to a proposal to permit therapeutic radiographer independent prescribers to lawfully administer morphine by injection, or to direct another healthcare practitioner to lawfully administer morphine by injection following a written prescription from that radiographer.

2.1.5. Novel benzodiazepines: prevalence and harms in the UK (publication date 29/04/2020)

[Novel benzodiazepines: prevalence and harms in the UK - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/novel-benzodiazepines-prevalence-and-harms-in-the-uk)

This self-commissioned report considered evidence on prevalence and harm in the UK for each of these thirteen novel benzodiazepines. The ACMD recommended three benzodiazepines be classified under Class C of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, like other classified benzodiazepines, and placed under Schedule 1 of the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001.

2.1.6. Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (publication date 28/10/2020)

[Synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/synthetic-cannabinoid-receptor-agonists)

In February 2019, the then-Home Secretary commissioned the ACMD to provide an updated harms assessment to the ACMD's previous reports on synthetic cannabinoid receptor agonists (SCRA) and advice on whether the current classification of these compounds under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and scheduling of these compounds under the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 remained appropriate.

The ACMD concluded the classification and scheduling of SCRA remained appropriate. The ACMD also made a number of supporting recommendations that aim to reduce the availability and harm of these substances through improved surveillance and enhanced drug treatment services.

2.1.7. Assessment of the harms of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, gamma-butyrolactone, and closely related compounds (publication date 20/11/2020)

[Assessment of the harms of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid, gamma-butyrolactone, and closely related compounds - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/assessment-of-the-harms-of-gamma-hydroxybutyric-acid-gamma-butyrolactone-and-closely-related-compounds)

In January 2020 the Home Secretary commissioned the ACMD to review the evidence for the classification and scheduling of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid (GHB), gamma-butyrolactone (GBL).

In addition to providing evidence-based advice on the appropriate classification and scheduling of GHB and related compounds, the ACMD have

provided a number of supporting recommendations that aim to reduce the availability and harm of these substances through surveillance, research, and enhanced drug treatment services.

2.1.8. Cannabis based products for medicinal use in humans (CBPMs) (publication date 27/11/2020)

[Cannabis based products for medicinal use in humans \(CBPMs\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/cannabis-based-products-for-medicinal-use-in-humans)

[ACMD Letter to the Home Secretary \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/consultations/acmd-letter-to-the-home-secretary)

In July 2018, the then Home Secretary commissioned the ACMD to consider the appropriate scheduling of cannabis and cannabis related products under the MDR and whether there are further provisions that could be made to reduce the risks of harm and diversion.

The ACMD considered the impact of rescheduling CBPMs under the Misuse of Drugs Regulations 2001 and separate advice on whether the current scheduling of CBPMs remained appropriate.

2.2. Advice published in 2021

2.2.1. Sunosi (publication date 30/04/2021)

[ACMD advice on Sunosi - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/acmd-advice-on-sunosi)

The ACMD considered a written dossier and oral presentation on the medicine, “Sunosi” from Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). The ACMD concluded Sunosi has a low risk of abuse potential and physical dependence potential and therefore recommended control under the Misuse of Drugs Act was not required.

2.2.2. Consideration of barriers to research: part 1 (publication date 30/07/2021)

[Consideration of barriers to research: part 1 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/consideration-of-barriers-to-research-part-1)

In December 2016 the Misuse of Drugs Act and Regulations were amended to include a generic definition for third generation synthetic cannabinoids (SCRAs). This amendment, however, inadvertently also controlled a large number of compounds that had no psychoactivity (i.e. non-SCRA compounds).

In 2017, the then Policing Minister wrote to the ACMD asking the Council to review the barriers to research caused by the inadvertent control of non-SCRA compounds. The ACMD made some initial advice in late 2017 that included potential short- and long-term solutions. In January 2019, the short-term advice was accepted but the long-term suggestions were all deemed unfeasible.

In 2021 the ACMD formulated recommendations to encourage legitimate research, whilst ensuring that the correct checks and balances apply and reduce the barriers to research caused by the generic third generation SCRA definition following a call for evidence, consideration of international approaches and additional representations from the research community.

2.2.3. Consumer CBD products (publication date 17/12/2021)

[ACMD advice on consumer cannabidiol \(CBD\) products - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/acmd-advice-on-consumer-cannabidiol-cbd-products)

[Letter from ACMD to Kit Malthouse \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/consultations/letter-from-acmd-to-kit-malthouse)

The ACMD was commissioned in January 2021 to advise the government on establishing a legal framework for consumer cannabidiol (CBD) products. A Working Group was established which reviewed the literature, consulted with industry and analytical laboratories, issued a public call for evidence and sought information regarding testing from DSTL, amongst others. The report advised a number of recommendations relating to the dosage level of Δ 9-THC in consumer CBD products and appropriate testing standards.

2.3. Advice published in 2022

2.3.1. Drug misuse prevention review (publication date 16/05/2022)

[Drug misuse prevention review - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/drug-misuse-prevention-review)

The ACMD was commissioned in December 2021 to provide advice on preventing drug use among vulnerable groups of people, and how those groups can be prevented both from first using and from developing dependence on drugs. The report explored factors that contribute to vulnerability, as well as considerations regarding prevention approaches and systems. On 15 December 2023, the Government responded to the review and accepted or partially accepted the recommendations outlined within the report.

2.3.2. Interim podiatrists supply proposal (publication date 14/06/2022)

[ACMD advice on the interim podiatrists supply proposal from NHS England - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/acmd-advice-on-the-interim-podiatrists-supply-proposal-from-nhs-england)

The ACMD Technical Committee considered an interim proposal from NHS-England which would enable advanced clinical podiatrists to continue to supply co-codamol, co-dydramol and codeine phosphate following their inclusions on the Human Medicines Regulations (HMR) exemptions list. The ACMD recommended restricting the supply of co-codamol, co-dydramol and codeine phosphate products and for the government to consider the longer-term proposals for prescribing by podiatrists following the outcome of NHS England's consultation. On 20 October 2022 the government accepted this recommendation and will bring forward legislation to bring it into effect.

2.3.3. Naloxone (publication date 17/06/2022)

[ACMD Naloxone Review - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/acmd-naloxone-review)

The ACMD's Recovery Committee conducted a self-commissioned report into the availability and implementation of naloxone in the UK to prevent opioid-related deaths. The report identified literature that examined the effects of naloxone programmes in the UK and elsewhere, as well as submissions provided from three public evidence-gathering days in 2021. The report concluded that a UK-wide approach was needed across a range of different sectors, ranging from delivery of take-home naloxone within community pharmacies, promotion of peer-to-peer take-home naloxone programmes, police training, and increasing take-home naloxone supply amongst prison leavers. The ACMD made several recommendations to which the Government responded in agreement on September 25 2023. Since the publication of the report, funding for enhanced naloxone provision has increased and successful peer-to-peer programmes have been established in Scotland and Wales.

2.3.4. 2-benzyl benzimidazole and piperidine benzimidazolone opioids (publication date 18/07/2022)

[ACMD advice on 2-benzyl benzimidazole and piperidine benzimidazolone opioids - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/acmd-advice-on-2-benzyl-benzimidazole-and-piperidine-benzimidazolone-opioids)

[Addendum to ACMD's report on the use and harms of 2-benzyl benzimidazole \('nitazene'\) and piperidine benzimidazolone \('brorphine-like'\) opioids \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/news/addendum-to-acmds-report-on-the-use-and-harms-of-2-benzyl-benzimidazole-nitazene-and-piperidine-benzimidazolone-brorphine-like-opioids)

[Addendum on ACMD's advice on 2-benzyl benzimidazole and piperidine benzimidazolone opioids \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/news/addendum-on-acmds-advice-on-2-benzyl-benzimidazole-and-piperidine-benzimidazolone-opioids)

[Addendum to ACMD's report on the use and harms of 2-benzyl benzimidazole \('nitazenes'\) and piperidine benzimidazolone \('brorphine-like'\) opioids, 15 December 2023 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk/government/news/addendum-to-acmds-report-on-the-use-and-harms-of-2-benzyl-benzimidazole-nitazenes-and-piperidine-benzimidazolone-brorphine-like-opioids-15-december-2023)

The ACMD was commissioned to provide advice on the use and harms associated with isotonitazene and brorphine following their additions to the relevant schedules of the Single Convention of Narcotic Drugs. The Novel Psychoactive Substances Committee expanded the scope of the review to include 2-benzyl-benzimidazole ('nitazene') opioids (including isotonitazene) and piperidine benzimidazolone opioids (including brorphine). The report demonstrated these compounds include examples that have high potency and carry the risk of fatal overdose. The ACMD recommended these compounds be controlled as Class A, Schedule 1 compounds. The report also provided a generic chemical definition of 2-benzyl benzimidazole opioids to allow for the wider control of these substances.

Within this reporting period, the ACMD provided 3 addenda to the report since its publication, following the detection of newly identified nitazenes in drug seizures. As a result of ACMD's recommendations provided in the report and

following addenda, the Government has moved forward to control the named nitazenes and broprorphine under Class A, Schedule 1.

2.3.5. Remimazolam (publication date 02/12/2022)

[ACMD advice on the classification and schedule of Remimazolam - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/acmd-advice-on-the-classification-and-schedule-of-remimazolam)

The ACMD's Technical committee provided advice on the classification and scheduling of the ultra-short-acting benzodiazepine, remimazolam (Byfavo®), following a written dossier and oral presentation by Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA). Byfavo® whose active ingredient is remimazolam, was approved for marketing by the European Commission on 26th March 2021 for use in adults for procedural sedation. The ACMD concluded remimazolam's harms were commensurate with other known benzodiazepines and recommended for it to be controlled under Class C, Schedule 4 (Part 1) of the MDA and MDR respectively.

2.3.6. Young people's drug use (publication date 09/12/2022)

[ACMD vulnerable groups: young people's drug use - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/acmd-vulnerable-groups-young-people-s-drug-use)

The ACMD's Recovery Committee conducted a self-commissioned review of research evidence relating to the prevalence of drug use and commissioning of treatment services for young people. The committee also held three evidence-gathering days where a range of stakeholders across the UK provided submissions. One key finding noted the increased in drug use among the young people in the past six years. The committee produced a letter, making a number of recommendations to Government primarily focused at understanding young people's substance use, service engagement and the effectiveness of available treatments.

Annex A: ACMD Terms of Reference

The ACMD's terms of reference are set out in Section 1 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (MDA) which states as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Advisory Council to keep under review the situation in the United Kingdom with respect to drugs which are being or appear to them likely to be misused and of which the misuse is having or appears to them capable of having harmful effects sufficient to constitute a social problem, and to give to any one or more of the Ministers, where either Council consider it expedient to do so or they are consulted by the Minister or Ministers in question, advice on measures (whether or not involving alteration of the law) which in the opinion of the Council ought to be taken for preventing the misuse of such drugs or dealing with social problems connected with their misuse, and in particular on measures which in the opinion of the Council, ought to be taken:

a) for restricting the availability of such drugs or supervising the arrangements for their supply;

b) for enabling persons affected by the misuse of such drugs to obtain proper advice, and for securing the provision of proper facilities and services for the treatment, rehabilitation and after-care of such persons;

c) for promoting co-operation between the various professional and community services which in the opinion of the Council have a part to play in dealing with social problems connected with the misuse of drugs;

d) for educating the public (and in particular the young) in the dangers of misusing such drugs and for giving publicity to those dangers; and

e) for promoting research into, or otherwise obtaining information about, any matter which in the opinion of the Council is of relevance for the purpose of preventing the misuse of such drugs or dealing with any social problem connected with their misuse".

A further duty is placed on the Council by the Act to consider any matter relating to drug dependence or the misuse of drugs which may be referred to them by any one of the Ministers concerned, and in particular to consider and advise the Home Secretary on any communication which he refers to the Council which relates to the control of a dangerous or otherwise harmful drug and which is made to Her Majesty's Government by any organisation or authority established by treaty, convention or other agreement or arrangement to which Her Majesty's Government is a party.

Annex B: ACMD membership (as of December 2022)

Under the terms of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, members of the ACMD, of whom there should be not less than 20, are appointed by the Home Secretary.

Appointments to the ACMD are made in accordance with the [Governance Code on Public Appointments](#).

A list of ACMD members as of December 2022, together with a note of their professional background, is set out below. The ACMD website lists the current membership of the ACMD.

Dr Kostas Agath	Consultant psychiatrist (addictions), Change Grow Live
Professor Judith Aldridge	Professor of Criminology, University of Manchester
Professor Owen Bowden-Jones	Chair of the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs. Consultant psychiatrist, Central North West London NHS Foundation Trust and Honorary Professor, University College London
Professor Anne Campbell	Lecturer in Social Work, Queens University Belfast
Dr Emily Finch	Clinical Director of the Addictions Clinical Academic Group and Consultant Psychiatrist, South London and Maudsley NHS Trust
Mohammed Fessal	Chief Pharmacist, Change Grow Live
Lawrence Gibbons	Head of Drug Threat (Intelligence Directorate, Commodities), National Crime Agency
Professor Sarah Galvani	Professor of Social Research and Substance Use, Manchester Metropolitan University
Dr Carole Hunter	Lead Pharmacist, Alcohol and Drug Recovery Services NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde and Doping Control Officer, UK Antidoping
Dr Hilary Hamnett	Associate Professor in Forensic Science, University of Lincoln and Forensic Toxicologist

Professor Graeme Henderson	Professor of Pharmacology, University of Bristol
Professor Roger Knaggs	Associate Professor in Clinical Pharmacy Practice, University of Nottingham
Professor Tim Millar	Professor of Substance Use and Addictions, University of Manchester
Rob Phipps	Former head of Health Development Policy Branch, Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety, Northern Ireland
Dr Ann Sullivan	Consultant Physician in HIV and Sexual Health and National Co-lead for HIV Surveillance, Office for Health Improvement and Disparities
Harry Shapiro	Director, DrugWise
Dr Paul Stokes	Reader in Mood Disorders and Psychopharmacology, King's College London and Honorary Consultant Psychiatrist, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust
Dr Richard Stevenson	Emergency Medicine Consultant, Glasgow Royal Infirmary
Professor David Taylor	Director of Pharmacy and Pathology, South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust; Professor of Psychopharmacology, King's College, London; Honorary Professor and Head of Pharmaceutical Sciences Clinical Academic Group, King's Health Partners
Professor Simon Thomas	Emeritus Professor of Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Newcastle University
Dr Derek Tracy	Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Director, West London NHS Trust; Senior Lecturer, King's College London and Visiting Senior Lecturer, University College London
Dr David Wood	Consultant Physician and Clinical Toxicologist, Guys and St Thomas' NHS Foundation Trust and Honorary Reader in Clinical Toxicology, King's College London
Rosalie Weetman	Public Health Lead (Alcohol, Drugs and Tobacco), Derbyshire County Council

The following experts demitted during the reporting period:

Professor Matthew Sutton (demitted February 2022)

Annex C: ACMD NPS Committee membership (as of December 2022)

Professor Simon Thomas (Chair) - ACMD Member

Dr Kostas Agath – ACMD Member

Mr Paul Bunt – Co-opted Member

Dr Anne Campbell - ACMD Member

Mr Peter Cain – Co-opted Member

Dr Caroline Copeland - Co-opted Member

Mr John Corkery - Co-opted Member

Mr Lawrence Gibbons – ACMD Member

Dr Hilary Hamnett – ACMD Member

Professor Graeme Henderson – ACMD Member

Professor Stephen Husbands - Co-opted Member

Professor Roger Knaggs - ACMD Member

Professor Fiona Measham - Co-opted Member

Mr Harry Shapiro – ACMD Member

Dr Richard Stevenson – ACMD Member

Dr Ann Sullivan - ACMD Member

Mr Ric Treble - Co-opted Member

Dr Derek Tracy - ACMD Member

Dr Mike White – Co-opted Member

Dr David Wood - ACMD Member

Annex D: ACMD Technical Committee membership (as of December 2022)

Professor Roger Knaggs (Chair)- ACMD Member

Dr Kostas Agath- ACMD Member

Professor Graeme Henderson- ACMD Member

Professor Hilary Hamnett- ACMD Member

Dr Carole Hunter- ACMD Member

Dr Richard Stevenson- ACMD Member

Professor Simon Thomas- ACMD Member

Dr Paul Stokes- ACMD Member

Dr Derek Tracy- ACMD Member

Dr David Wood- ACMD Member

Julien Baker- Co-opted Member

Dr Steve Brinksman- Co-opted Member

Peter Cain- Co-opted Member

John Campbell- Co-opted Member

John Corkery- Co-opted Member

Professor John Macleod- Co-opted Member

Professor Fiona Mesham- Co-opted Member

Richard Prosser- Co-opted Member

Howard Roberts- Co-opted Member

Ric Treble- Co-opted Member

Annex E: ACMD Recovery Committee membership (as of December 2022)

Professor Anne Campbell (Co-Chair)- ACMD member

Dr Emily Finch (Co-Chair)- ACMD Member

Dr Kostas Agath- ACMD Member

Mohammed Fessal- ACMD Member

Dr Carole Hunter- ACMD Member

Professor Tim Millar- ACMD Member

Dr Derek Tracy- ACMD Member

Rosalie Weetman- ACMD Member

Rob Phipps – ACMD Member

Professor Sarah Galvani - ACMD Member

Annex F: Expenditure

The ACMD is sponsored by the Home Office. The total expenditure in the financial years covered by this reporting period have been broken down annually below:

Accounting period	Costs incurred*
2020 to 21	£24,826.47
2021 to 22	£8,378.42
2022 to 23	£14,513.18

These costs were associated with the provisions of facilities for meetings of the ACMD (and its committees and working groups), including expenses of members properly incurred. The ACMD generated no income of its own.

Members of the ACMD are not remunerated.

*Note that the expenditure was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic

Annex G: ACMD Advice Published from 2010-2012

ACMD Advice	Date of Publication	Publication link
Cocaine Misuse Advice	March 2010	ACMD letter to the Home Secretary, Alan Johnson, about cocaine misuse, February 2010 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Consideration of the cathinones	March 2010	ACMD report on the consideration of the cathinones - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Consideration of the Napthylpyrovalerone analogues and related compounds	July 2010	Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs Naphyrone Report (2010) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Amineptine advice	July 2010	Letter from ACMD on amineptine advice (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Mixing of Medicines in Clinical Practice	July 2010	ACMD letter on mixing of medicines in clinical practice, July 2010 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Tapentadol advice (27/7/2010)	July 2010	ACMD letter on tapentadol, July 2010 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Controlled drug licence fees	August 2010	acmd-annual-report-2010-11.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Consideration of the anabolic steroids	September 2010	Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs: Consideration of the anabolic steroids - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
The consideration of the use of foil, as an intervention, to reduce the harms of injecting heroin	November 2010	Foil report - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Sativex	January 2011	ACMD letter on Sativex - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

'Hidden harm' report on children of drug users	June 2011	AMCD inquiry: 'Hidden harm' report on children of drug users - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Phenazepam Advice	July 2011	Letter to Baroness B re phenazepam advice (publishing.service.gov.uk)
ACMD response to Sentencing Guidelines Council	July 2011	sentencing-guidelines-council.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)
EEA Prescriptions	August 2011	acmd-annual-report-2010-11.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)
Desoxypipradrol (2-DPMP) advice	September 2011	ACMD report on desoxypipradrol - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Consideration of the Novel Psychoactive Substances ('Legal Highs')	October 2011	Novel psychoactive substances report (2011) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Methoxetamine report	March 2012	Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (ACMD) Methoxetamine report, 2012 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Consideration of naloxone	May 2012	Naloxone: a review - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Further consideration of the synthetic cannabinoids	October 2012	ACMD: further consideration of the synthetic cannabinoids - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
Advice on O-desmethyltramadol	October 2012	Advisory Council on the Misuse of drugs: Advice on O-desmethyltramadol (2012) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)