Proposed scope of control of substances
Emergence of Synthetic Opioids

Source: UNODC Early Warning Advisory (EWA) on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS).
*Data for 2018 are preliminary.
Current NPS Threats

Highlights

• Synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic opioids and stimulants account for majority of NPS reported to the UNODC EWA Toxicology Portal

• Synthetic cannabinoids, in particular remain *harmful, persistent* and *prevalent* with more reports in 2018 than synthetic opioids

• Poly-drug use continues to be a factor and an important consideration in NPS fatalities

• Benzodiazepine-type NPS feature highly in driving under the influence of drugs
International Scheduling Decisions 2015-2018

- Dissociatives
- Opioids
- Sedative/hypnotics
- Hallucinogens
- Stimulants
- Cannabinoids

2015
2016
2017
2018

2015
2016
2017
2018
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

SCHEDULE I
Substances liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill effects as drugs in Schedule I, or convertible into a drug
(e.g. opium, morphine, heroin, coca leaf and cocaine)

SCHEDULE II
Substances liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill effects as drugs in Schedule II (to a lesser extent than drugs in Schedule I) or convertible into a drug
(E.g. Codeine and its derivatives)

SCHEDULE III
Preparations which, because of the substances they contain, are not liable to abuse and cannot produce ill effects, and in which the drugs therein cannot be readily recovered
(E.g. Preparations of codeine, dihydro-codeine, propriam)

SCHEDULE IV
Drugs listed in Schedule I that are particularly liable to abuse and to produce ill effects and whose liability to abuse is not offset by substantial therapeutic advantages
(E.g. cocaine and heroin)
### Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

**SCHEDULE I**
Substances liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill effects as drugs in Schedule I, or convertible into a drug

*(e.g. heroin, fentanyl, acetylfentanyl)*

1. Parafluorobutyrylfentanyl
2. Orthofluorofentanyl
3. Methoxyacetylfentanyl
4. Cyclopropylfentanyl

**SCHEDULE II**
Substances liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill effects as drugs in Schedule II (to a lesser extent than drugs in Schedule I) or convertible into a drug

*(E.g. codeine and its derivatives)*

**SCHEDULE III**
Preparations which, because of the substances they contain, are not liable to abuse and cannot produce ill effects, and in which the drugs therein cannot be readily recovered

*(E.g. preparations of codeine, dihydro-codeine, propriam)*

**SCHEDULE IV**
Drugs listed in Schedule I that are particularly liable to abuse and to produce ill effects and whose liability to abuse is not offset by substantial therapeutic advantages

*(E.g. cocaine and heroin)*
Control measures – 1961 Convention Sch. I

❖ Limitation to Medical and Scientific use
  ❖ Art. 4

❖ Requirements for use v Quantities available
  ❖ Art. 19, 20, 21
    ❖ Estimates, Statistical returns on production, manufacture, consumption, stocks, import/export

❖ Manufacture, Trade and Distribution
  ❖ Art. 29, 30, 31
    ❖ Licence/control – manufacture, trade and distribution, import/export
    ❖ Medical prescription for supply/dispensing

❖ Special provisions relating to international trade
  ❖ Art. 31, 32
    ❖ Import/Export authorizations
    ❖ Control of Consignments
Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

**SCHEDULE I**
Substances whose liability to abuse constitutes an especially serious risk to public health and which have very limited, if any, therapeutic usefulness

(e.g. LSD, MDMA ["ecstasy"], mescaline)

**SCHEDULE II**
Substances whose liability to abuse constitutes a substantial risk to public health and which have little to moderate therapeutic usefulness

(e.g. amphetamine and amphetamine-type stimulants)

**SCHEDULE III**
Substances whose liability to abuse constitutes a substantial risk to public health and which have moderate to great therapeutic usefulness

(e.g. barbiturates, including amobarbital, buprenorphine)

**SCHEDULE IV**
Substances whose liability to abuse constitutes a smaller but still significant risk to public health and which have a therapeutic usefulness from little to great

(e.g. sedative/hypnotics and stimulants including allobarbital, diazepam, aminorex, pyrovalerone)
### Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971

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<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
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5. ADB-FUBINACA  
6. FUB-AMB  
7. CUMYL-4CN-BINACA  
8. ADB-CHMINACA  
9. N-Ethynorpentylone
Control measures – 1971 Convention Sch. II

❖ Limitation to Medical and Scientific use
  ❖ Art. 5(2)
  ❖ Limits manufacture, export, import, distribution and stocks of, trade in, and use and possession to medical and scientific purposes

❖ Manufacture, Trade and Distribution
  ❖ Art. 8, 9
  ❖ Licence/control – manufacture, trade and distribution, import/export [8]
  ❖ Medical prescription for supply/dispensing [9]

❖ Records and reports
  ❖ Art. 11 (2,3) & 16 (4)
  ❖ Records on manufacture, acquisitions and disposal
  ❖ Statistical reporting e.g. trends, seizures, trafficking, modus operandi

❖ Special provisions relating to international trade
  ❖ Art. 12 & 13
  ❖ Import/Export Authorizations
  ❖ Restriction on import/export
### Table I

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#### Additional Compounds
- 3,4-MDP-2P-methylglycidate
- 3,4-MDP-2P-methylglycidic acid
- \(\textit{alpha}\)-phenylacetoacetamide (APAA)

### Table II

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Article 12.1 – The parties shall take the measures they deem appropriate to prevent diversion of substances in Table I and Table II used for the purpose of illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, and shall co-operate with one another to this end.

Article 12.9 - Obligations of the Parties to the 1988 Convention in regard of substances listed in Table I and II

Article 12.10 - Specifics for Table I

Article 12.12 - Reporting to the INCB on seizures/ substances in Table I and II
Timeline of Implementation following Scheduling Decisions

March 2019

CND Scheduling Decision

April 2019

Substances added to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961

October 2019

Substances added to the 1971 and 1988 Conventions (i.e. 180 days post-notification)