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English only

Commission on Narcotic Drugs**Sixty-seventh session**

Vienna, 14–22 March 2024

Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Implementation of the international drug control treaties: changes in the scope of control of substances**Changes in the scope of control of substances: proposed scheduling recommendations by the World Health Organization^{**,**}****Note by the Secretariat**

1. In accordance with article 3 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol (1961 Convention), the Commission will have before it for consideration recommendations by the World Health Organization (WHO) to place butonitazene in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention. Further, pursuant to article 2 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 (1971 Convention), the Commission will have before it for consideration recommendations by the WHO to add 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone and 2-fluorodeschloroketamine in Schedule II of that Convention and a recommendation to place bromazolam in Schedule IV of that Convention.
2. In accordance with article 3, paragraphs 1 and 3, of the 1961 Convention, and article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, of the 1971 Convention, the Director-General of WHO, in the correspondence dated 15 November 2023, notified the Secretary-General of these recommendations.
3. Pursuant to article 3, paragraph 2, of the 1961 Convention, and article 2, paragraph 2, of the 1971 Convention, the notification and the information submitted by WHO in support of its recommendations were transmitted to all States parties to the 1961 Convention and the 1971 Convention in annex to a note verbale dated 12 December 2023.
4. As of 28 February 2024, the Governments of the following 13 States parties had provided comments on the WHO recommendations under the 1961 Convention and the 1971 Convention: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, France, Guatemala, Holy See, Jordan, Russian Federation, Serbia, Türkiye and Ukraine.

* [E/CN.7/2024/1](#).

** This conference room paper is to be read in conjunction with document [E/CN.7/2024/12](#).

*** This document has not been edited.



5. The Government of Algeria stated that butonitazene, 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone, 2-fluorodeschloroketamine and bromazolam were not marketed in the country. The Government expressed its support for all recommended control measures in accordance with the provisions of the 1961 and 1971 Conventions.
6. The Government of Australia reported that 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC) and dipentylone were currently controlled under the prohibited imports and prohibited export regulations (positional isomer of 4-Chloromethcathinone or 4-CMC; substituted cathinone derivatives and isomer of N-Ethylpentylone). It further stated that butonitazene, 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone, 2-fluorodeschloroketamine and bromazolam currently had no legitimate medical or industrial use in Australia.
7. The Government of Brazil stated that it agreed with all recommendations of the forty-sixth meeting of the WHO's ECDD.
8. The Government of Côte d'Ivoire took note of the recommendations formulated by the WHO regarding the scheduling of butonitazene, 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone, 2-fluorodeschloroketamine and bromazolam.
9. The Government of Cuba stated that it agreed with the recommendations.
10. The Government of France referred in its response to nitrous oxide, which WHO has recommended to be kept under surveillance.
11. The Government of Guatemala stated that butonitazene, 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone, 2-fluorodeschloroketamine and bromazolam were currently not controlled in Guatemala, and that seizures of these substances had not been reported. The Government stated that these substances had the potential to cause ill effects to the central nervous system, were liable to abuse and dependence, as well as to causing health and public health problems. The substances did not have any known therapeutic use in Guatemala, and no medicines containing the mentioned substances were on the market. Therefore, the Government supported the WHO recommendations, and stated that it did not expect that their implementation could have any negative economic, social, legal, administrative and other consequences.
12. The Holy See stated its agreement with the recommendation by WHO to place the recommended substances in the respective schedules of the Conventions and informed that these substances were not in use in the Vatican territory.
13. The Government of Jordan stated that butonitazene, 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone, 2-fluorodeschloroketamine and bromazolam were currently not under control in the country and did not have any legitimate use in Jordan.
14. The Government of the Russian Federation informed that butonitazene, 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone and 2-fluoroketamine (2-fluorodeschloroketamine; 2-FK) were subject to national control as derivatives included in Schedule I of the List of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substances and their Precursors, approved by Decision No. 681 of 30 June 1998 of the Government of the Russian Federation, and that bromazolam was included in Schedule III of the same List. Accordingly, the Russian Federation stated its support to the recommendations of the WHO ECDD concerning the placement of the aforementioned substances under international control.
15. The Government of Serbia informed that butonitazene, 3-chloromethcathinone and 2-fluorodeschloroketamine were on the national list of psychoactive controlled substances and that the Government supported the WHO recommendations to control these substances as recommended. Based on its risk assessment, the Government also stated its support for the WHO recommendations that dipentylone be added to Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971) and bromazolam to Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971).

16. The Government of Türkiye informed that all mentioned substances were under national control: butonitazene (Official Gazette, 11.09.2021, No. 31595, Presidential Decree No. 4501 of 10.09.2021, in accordance with Article 19 of the Law No. 2313 on the Control of Narcotic Drugs); dipentylone (decision of the Council of Ministers, 15.09.2014, No. 2014/6800, Official Gazette, 02.10.2014, No. 29137, in accordance with Article 19 of the Law No. 2313 on the Control of Narcotic Drugs); 2-fluorodeschloroketamine and bromazolam (Official Gazette, 20.07.2019, No. 30837, Presidential Decree No. 1335 of 19.07.2019, in accordance with Article 19 of the Law No. 2313 on the Control of Narcotic Drugs) and 3-chloromethcathinone or 3-CMC (Official Gazette No. 29259, 06.02.2015, Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2015/7238, 26.01.2015; later, by Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 2016/8548, 16.02.2016, it was included within the scope of the Law No. 2313 on the Control of Narcotic Drugs with the Generic Classification published in the Official Gazette No. 29647 dated 08.03.2016).

17. The Government of Ukraine stated its support to the recommendations to add butonitazene to schedule I of the 1961 Convention and to add 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC), dipentylone and 2-fluorodeschloroketamine to schedule II of the 1971 Convention. It also informed that dipentylone and 3-CMC were at the national level included in the List of Narcotics, Psychotropic Substances and Precursors as highly dangerous psychotropic substances, the trafficking in which was prohibited in Ukraine (Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers, 6 May 2022 No. 770).