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P R E F A C E

Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control appear in a variety of names, particularly in commerce and in technical literature. This complicates the task of national and international drug control authorities. The *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control* has been developed primarily to help those authorities, and every effort was made to make it as complete as possible.

The first multilingual list of substances under international control covered only narcotic drugs and was published in 1958¹. The first edition of the *Multilingual Dictionary* in its present form, covering both narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, was published in 1983² and was followed by a second edition in 1993³. The present edition continues those updates, incorporating the data contained in the previous editions, together with the most recent information available on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control. A new and separate publication, the *Multilingual Dictionary of Precursors and Essential Chemicals under International Control* covering the substances listed in the 1988 Convention⁴, completes this set of international drug dictionaries.

This third and revised edition of the *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control* uses the same principles and criteria applied to the 1993 edition, and the same format is retained: PART ONE provides individual monographs on the substances under international control, and PART TWO an alphabetical cross-index of the names included in the monographs.

In addition, the present edition is now complemented with new Parts Three and Four: PART THREE contains bilingual lists of all scheduled substances in French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian, each translated from and to English. PART FOUR consists of information on the international regime of control, providing details on the scheduling history and the control status of the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances concerned.

Finally, the EXPLANATORY NOTES in the present edition, have been revised and improved with the intention of making the *Dictionary* easier to use.

¹ *Multilingual List of Narcotic Drugs under International Control*, United Nations publication, 1958 (Sales No. 58.XI.1); followed by a second edition in 1963 (Sales No. 63.XI.2) and a third edition in 1969 (Sales No. E/F/S/R.69.XI.1).

² *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*, United Nations publication, 1983 (Sales No. E/F/R/S 83. XI.5); *Addendum 1*, published in 1988 (Sales No. E/F/R/S 88. XI. 2).

³ *Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*, United Nations publication, 1993 (Sales No. E/F/S.93.XI.2); *Addendum 1*, published in 1998 (Sales No. E/F/S.93. XI.2).

⁴ United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The present publication “*Multilingual Dictionary of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control*” (hereafter referred to as the “*Dictionary*”) is conceptualized as a multi-field dictionary, combining chemistry with aspects of international drug control. As such, the *Dictionary* provides a specific technical knowledge base and fulfils a number of requirements, namely, as a:

Glossary, included in the **explanatory notes**, with simplified definitions and explanations of specific terms used in the *Dictionary*. They are primarily intended as practical guidance for understanding technical, scientific and legal terms when using the *Dictionary* for drug control and other purposes;

Lexicon, with specific **monographs** containing the relevant chemical information and nomenclature for all controlled substances (PART ONE); and with information on the **international regime of control** applicable to them (PART FOUR);

Thesaurus, in form of a **cross-index** of drug names and their synonyms listed in the monographs (PART TWO); and

Vocabulary, with **bilingual lists** of the controlled substances including their *salts* and *derivatives* described in the monographs, in all official United Nations (UN) languages⁵ (PART THREE).

The explanatory notes on the following pages provide technical, terminological and linguistic explanations, brief overviews on the related topics and the information contained in each part of the *Dictionary*, complemented with examples illustrating its use.

TERMINOLOGY

➤ The terms “drugs” and “substances”

The *Dictionary* covers the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, as defined by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961⁶, as amended by the 1972 Protocol⁷, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971⁸. As such, the expressions “narcotic drug” and “psychotropic substance” are legal terms.

Currently, there are 118 narcotic drugs, their preparations and 115 psychotropic substances listed in the Schedules of the 1961 and 1971 Convention, respectively. They are determined by the Conventions as follows:

⁵ The six official UN languages are: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian.

⁶ United Nations, Treaty series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

⁷ 1972 Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, *ibid.*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

⁸ United Nations, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

“Drug” means any of the substances in Schedules I and II, whether natural or synthetic [1961 Convention: DEFINITIONS, article 1, paragraph 1, subparagraph (j)]. It has to be noted in this regard that the French version of the Single Convention uses “*stupéfiant*” for the English phrase “*narcotic drug*”, similarly the Spanish version employs the term “*estupefaciente*”, and the Russian “*наркотическое средство*”⁹ follows the French and Spanish terminology.

“Psychotropic substance” means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any natural material in Schedule I, II, III or IV [1971 Convention: USE OF TERMS, article 1, paragraph (e)].

Otherwise, when used in a general pharmaceutical sense, the terms “*drugs*” and “*substances*” – if they stand alone and are not specifically indicated as “*narcotic drugs*” and “*psychotropic substances*” – are interchangeably used in the *Dictionary* as generic terms.

➤ “Principal names” of substances

The main denominations used in the *Dictionary* for the pharmaceutical substances under international control are those most commonly applied to them and are herein referred to as “*principal names*”. The names were designated in the scheduling decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and accordingly applied in the international drug control treaties (more information on the international regime of control and details on the respective scheduling decisions are provided in Part Four).

In most cases, the “*principal names*” correspond to those determined by the International Non-proprietary Names (INN) System for Pharmaceutical Substances¹⁰. In cases where INN are not available for controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, other non-proprietary, “generic” or trivial names are used.

➤ Numerals, symbols and characters in italics

The chemical nomenclature contains Arabic numerals; symbols like (+), (–), (±); characters in italics, such as the Roman letters *H, N, O, a, d, l, p*; Greek letters like *α, β, γ*; and various prefixes stemming from Greek and Latin, e.g. *alpha, beta, cis, endo, meta, para, trans* and others. These specific characters are usually separated from the rest of a name by hyphens.

⁹ *Commentary on the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961*, United Nations publication, 1973 (Sales No. E.73.XI.1).

¹⁰ International Nonproprietary Names (INN) for Pharmaceutical Substances; Lists 1–91 of Proposed INN and Lists (1–52) of Recommended INN. Cumulative List N° 11, World Health Organization, Geneva 2004. The INN System was initiated in 1950 to provide for an international nomenclature, enabling a globally recognized identification of pharmaceutical substances or active pharmaceutical ingredients by unique and universally available designated names. The cumulative lists of INN are regularly updated and published by the World Health Organization (WHO).

➤ Glossary on chemical terms

The glossary provides simplified definitions of some specific terms used in general chemistry. They are intended to help understand the technical expressions on the following pages.

<i>Anion</i>	Negatively charged ion.
<i>Atomic weight</i>	The average relative mass of the atoms of an element calculated using the relative abundance of <i>isotopes</i> in a naturally-occurring element; e.g. hydrogen (1.008).
<i>Derivatives</i>	Compounds derived or obtained from other compounds. In general, they contain essential elements of the parent substance.
<i>Deuterium</i>	One of the heavy isotopes of hydrogen, with one neutron and one proton in its nucleus: ${}^2_1\text{H}$
<i>Enantiomers</i>	<i>Stereoisomers</i> which are nonsuperposable mirror images of each other.
<i>Ester</i>	General term for any organic molecule produced by combining an acid with an alcohol: 
<i>Ether</i>	General term for any organic molecule produced by combining two alcohols: $\text{R}_1-\text{O}-\text{R}_2$
<i>Isomers</i>	Molecules with the same molecular formulas but different structural formulas, i.e. with the same number and types of atoms as other, but in different order and/or different arrangements. There are structural <i>isomers</i> and <i>stereoisomers</i> .
<i>Isotopes</i>	Different forms of a single element that differ in <i>atomic weight</i> ; e.g. hydrogen (1.008) and <i>deuterium</i> (2.014).
<i>Racemate</i>	A 1:1 mixture of a pair of <i>enantiomers</i> . The chemical name of a <i>racemate</i> is distinguished from those of the <i>enantiomers</i> by “(±)”, “ <i>RS</i> ” or the prefixes “rac-” or “racem-”.
<i>Salts</i>	Base-acid combinations commonly used in pharmaceutical preparations. In most cases, the active ingredients in preparations containing substances under international control are the <i>salts</i> of organic bases. Theoretically, almost all known acids could form <i>salts</i> with a base.
<i>Stereoisomers</i>	A set of <i>isomers</i> with the same molecular formula but with different spatial arrangements of their atoms in the molecule, leading to different physical and pharmacological properties.

➤ **Abbreviations**

The following abbreviations are used in the *Dictionary* and apply in particular to the monographs on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control contained in PART ONE:

mol. wt. molecular weight

% b. anh. percentage of anhydrous base

Sch. Schedule

(1961) Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol

(1971) Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971

® Trade Mark for registered protected proprietary name if encountered and confirmed in the relevant literature (for the purposes of the monographs prefixed to the trade name)

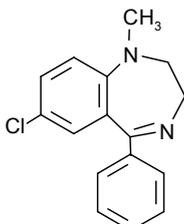
* The preparation contains also other ingredients not under international control.

** The preparation contains more than one substance under international control.

→ see

PART ONE

PART ONE of the *Dictionary* consists of **monographs** on the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, arranged in English alphabetical order by the *principal names* of the substances. An example of the information included for each scheduled substance is shown in the following sample monograph.

Principal name (1)	Medazepam - Médazépam - Medazepam			
Nature of the substance (2)	Synthetic substance - Substance synthétique - Sustancia sintética			
Molecular formula (3)	C ₁₆ H ₁₅ ClN ₂		(8) Structural formula	
Molecular weight (4)	mol. wt. 270.8			
Theoretical percentage of anhydrous base (5)	% b. anh. 100			
International regime of control (6)	Sch. IV (1971)			
Systematic chemical name (7)	{ 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine Chloro-7 dihydro-2,3 méthyl-1 phényl-5 1 <i>H</i> -benzodiazépine-1,4 7-cloro-2,3-dihidro-1-metil-5-fenil-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepina			
Common generic and trade names (11)	{ 1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine, 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-4-amino-5-chloro- <i>N</i> -(2-diethylaminoethyl)-2-methoxybenzamide 4-amino-5-chloro- <i>N</i> -(2-diethylaminoethyl)- <i>o</i> -anisamide 7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin 7-cloro-2,3-dihidro-1-metil-5-fenil-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepina Chloro-7 méthyl-1 phényl-5 dihydro-2,3 1 <i>H</i> -benzodiazépine-1,4 Medacepán Medazepam, -a, -um			
	{ AHR 3070 C MK 745 S 804			
	(10) Code designations			
	{ ® Ansilan ® Ansius ® Anxitol ® Azepamid ® Becamedic ® Benson ® Betriple Relax ® Camarines Ciclotran ® Debrum* ® Diepin ® Elbrus ® Enobrin ® Esmail ® Glorium ® Hibinil Klidrax	{ ® Kobazepam ® Lasazepam ® Lerisum Lesmit Luzepin ® Medalema ® Medaurin ® Medazepam AWD ® Medazepol ® Megasedan ® Metonas Mezepam ® Mezepan ® Moderakid ® Narsis Navisil	{ ® Neuromit ® Nevololon ® Nivelton ® Nobraksin ® Nobral ® Nobredan ® Nobritol ® Nobritol F ® Nobrium ® Nobrium AD Pamnace ® Pazital ® Psiquium Randum* ® Raporan ® Resmit ® Resmitoron	{ ® Rudotel ® Rusedal ® Sedepam ® Seremit ® Serenium Sicosom ® Siman ® Siozepam ® Stratium ® Templane ® Templane retard ® Terzedin ® Tranko-Buskas ® Tranquilax ® Tranquirax* ® Valenio ® Vegatar
Salts and derivatives (12)	Medazepam hydrochloride - Chlorhydrate de médazépam - Clorhidrato de medazepam $C_{16}H_{15}ClN_2 \cdot HCl$ mol. wt. 307.2 % b. anh. 88.2 1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine, 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-, monohydrochloride 7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine monohydrochloride Ro 5-4556			

➤ **Chemical information and regime of control**

The first block (1) to (8) of each monograph contains the main chemical information and nomenclature as well as a brief reference to the current (2006) control status.

- *Principal name (1)*
The principal name of the substance is provided in English, French and Spanish (→ see PART THREE for the principal names in Arabic, Chinese and Russian).
- *Nature of the substance (2)*
The nature of the substance, i.e. whether natural or synthetic, is indicated in English, French and Spanish. In specific cases more details are included, as required.
- *Molecular formula (3)*
The molecular formula is a chemical formula showing the kinds and number of atoms in a molecule.
- *Molecular weight (4)*
The molecular weight of a substance, indicating the sum of the *atomic weights* of all the atoms in a molecule, is provided with a single decimal.
- *Theoretical percentage of anhydrous base (5)*
The theoretical percentage of anhydrous base is the anhydrous base part of the substance, expressed as a percentage.
- *International regime of control (6)*
The relevant Schedule I, II, III or IV and Convention, 1961 or 1971, under which the respective substance is currently (2006) controlled are referenced here. For more information on the scheduling system for international drug control purposes, provided also in Arabic, Chinese and Russian, see PART FOUR (→ “International regime of control: scheduling history and current control status”).
- *Systematic chemical name (7)*
The systematic chemical name precisely describes a substance in terms of its molecular composition. Composed of numerals, symbols, special characters, etc., it allows the structure of a chemical to be derived from its name. It is provided in English, French and Spanish.
- *Structural formula (8)*
The structural formula provides a graphical representation of the arrangement of atoms and the bonds within a molecule.

➤ Other common names

The second block (9) to (11) of each monograph contains other chemical names, code designations, common generic and trade names.

- *Other chemical names (9)*
Other chemical names, variants of chemical nomenclature and other common designations of drugs in various languages are alphabetically listed, although not in an exhaustive manner. In general and apart from some common street names (e.g. “ecstasy”), slang and colloquial names used in illicit trafficking are not included.
- *Code designations (10)*
Code designations (e.g. patents) encountered in the technical literature are itemized.
- *Common generic and trade names (11)*
Known common generic and trade names of pharmaceutical preparations are listed. Attention is drawn to the following indications (→ see also “Abbreviations”):
 - A trade mark ® is incorporated in front of protected proprietary names (for editorial and technical reasons, it is prefixed), when encountered in the relevant literature as a registered pharmaceutical preparation, at the time the information to be included into the Dictionary was collected.

It has to be noted in this regard that such data are subject to changes. As such, if the trade mark ® is not prefixed to the name of a pharmaceutical preparation listed in the *Dictionary*, it does not mean that it is not a protected proprietary name of a registered pharmaceutical preparation or vice versa.

- A pharmaceutical preparation known to contain, in addition to the controlled substance, other ingredients that are not under international control, is indicated with a single asterisk (*) at the end of the name. A double asterisk (**) placed at the end of a name indicates that the preparation contains more than one substance under international control. In that case, the name is listed under the monograph for each substance. However, sources do not always provide information on the composition of each preparation.

Example: In the sample monograph on medazepam, “®Tranquirax*” is listed and indicated as a multi-ingredient pharmaceutical preparation, containing the controlled psychotropic substance medazepam as well as other ingredients not under international control; furthermore, its trade name is a registered protected proprietary name.

➤ Salts and derivatives

The third block (12) of each monograph provides information on *salts* and *derivatives* of controlled substances that may be of specific interest for drug control purposes. The *Dictionary* provides details of only those *salts* that have been described or are commonly used, and, similarly, details of certain *derivatives* and *isomers* of substances under international control (i.e. *esters* and *ethers*).

Like for the controlled base substances (→ see above), the following information is provided for their *salts* or *derivatives*:

- *Name of the salt or derivative*
In general, the name of a *salt* or *derivative* of a controlled substance consists of the principal name of the base substance combined with the name of the respective acid *anion*. The name of the *salt* or *derivative* is here provided in the three languages, English, French and Spanish (→ see PART THREE for their names in Arabic, Chinese and Russian).
- *Molecular formula*
→ see above (3)
- *Molecular weight*
→ see above (4)
- *Theoretical percentage of anhydrous base*
The theoretical percentage of anhydrous base is the anhydrous base part of the relevant *salt* or *derivative* (i.e. *ester* or *ether*) of the substance, expressed as a percentage.
- *Structural formula*
The structural formula is only provided in a few specific cases (e.g. *esters* of ecgonine).
- *Other common names used for salts or derivatives of the base substance*
Chemical names, code designations, generic names and trade names of pharmaceutical preparations that are described or used for the *salts* or *derivatives* concerned, are listed in the same way as for the base substance (see above).

Pharmaceutical preparations marketed under the same name may have different formulations in different countries, and it is recommended to refer in each case to the composition as indicated on the product label. It is also important to note that in some cases, the same name may denote different substances in different countries. It is therefore recommended that, wherever possible, such names are checked against the respective chemical designations or definitions. With regard to the trade names under which substances are marketed, the same name may refer to both, the base substance and a *salt* (→ see below), or it may even denote different *salts* in different countries. Where known, the trade names are listed under the corresponding form of the drug (base or *salt*).

PART TWO

PART TWO of the *Dictionary* is an alphabetical **cross-index** of all the names included in the monographs, cross-referenced to the respective *principal name* of the base substance, the *salt* or derivative described in the monographs. The cross-index should always be consulted, since it provides information in cases where the same name is found in the literature for different substances, different forms of the drug (base or *salt*), different *salts* of the same substance, or in cases of pharmaceutical preparations containing more than one substance under international control.

Examples: The pharmaceutical preparation “®Diazepam” is listed in the monograph under both chlordiazepoxide dibutate and chlordiazepoxide hydrochloride, and it is also referenced in the index with both *salts*; whereas the pharmaceutical preparation “®Loprazolam” appears in the monograph only under the *salt* loprazolam mesilate and is, consequently, referenced in the index as “Loprazolam → Loprazolam mesilate”.

For practical reasons, the trade mark ® for registered protected proprietary names of pharmaceutical preparations in the monographs have been removed from the cross-index. Asterisks (* or **) have remained for names of preparations containing more than one substance, or more than one substance under international control, respectively (→ see also “Abbreviations”).

PART THREE

PART THREE of the *Dictionary* consists of five **bilingual lists** of the *principal names* of all scheduled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including their *salts* and *derivatives* described in the monographs. The lists are provided in all UN languages, each translated from and to English, since for technical and editorial reasons, it is not feasible to provide these names in the monographs in more than three languages.

Furthermore, the monographs are sorted by the *principal names* of the substances in English alphabetical order, implying that the name of the substances in English is known when looking them up. In addition, the lists may be helpful when inquiring for names or synonyms starting from Arabic, Chinese or Russian and knowing either English, French or Spanish or vice versa.

Example: A customs officer whose mother tongue is Arabic and who knows French, consults the *Dictionary* regarding a preparation labelled in Chinese. First, in the bilingual lists in Part Three he would find the name of the substance in English, then in Arabic and French; secondly, in the cross-index he would identify the form and the substance(s) contained in the preparation; and then he would proceed to the relevant monographs for further information (e.g.: nature of the substance, systematic chemical name in French and the international regime of control applicable to the substance(s) contained in the preparation in question).

PART FOUR

PART FOUR of the *Dictionary* consists of a table containing information on the **international regime of control**, providing details on the scheduling of all narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances concerned. It is included in the *Dictionary* primarily to help national and international drug control authorities to find quickly the required scheduling information for each substance. The table is provided in all six UN languages.

➤ Scheduling history and current control status

The information contained in the last part of the *Dictionary* refers to the **scheduling decisions (1961-2006)** of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND), according to the relevant provisions of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.

It provides for an easy reference on the control status of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances under international control, showing in form of a table, not only the current regime of control, namely which Schedule (I, II, III or IV) and Convention (1961 or 1971) applies, but also its historical development.

- The first column contains the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances sorted in alphabetical order according to their *principal names* (→ see “Terminology”). The names designated in the initial scheduling decisions - if different from the current *principal names* - are quoted thereunder. Common orthographical adjustments are not considered (“**th**” → “**t**”; “**ph**” → “**f**”, see example below). “Preparations”, controlled under Schedule III and defined in the respective provisions in the 1961 Convention, are listed below the respective narcotic drugs. Transfers from one Schedule to another as well as other amendments are also indicated as important remarks to the scheduling history.

Example: “Methamphetamine”, remaining as “other non proprietary or trivial name” in the List of substances in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention, has become “METAMFETAMINE” (INN):

List of Substances in Schedule II

International non-proprietary name (INN)	Other non-proprietary or trivial names	Chemical name
AMFETAMINE	amphetamine	(±)- <i>alpha</i> -methylphenethylamine
DEXAMFETAMINE	dexamphetamine	(+)- <i>alpha</i> -methylphenethylamine
FENETYLLINE		7-[2-[(<i>alpha</i> -methylphenethyl)amino] ethyl]theophylline
LEVAMFETAMINE	levamphetamine	(-)-(<i>R</i>)- <i>alpha</i> -methylphenethylamine
<i>Not available</i>	levomethamphetamine	(-)- <i>N, alpha</i> -dimethylphenethylamine
MECLOQUALONE		3-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-4(3 <i>H</i>)-quinazolinone
METAMFETAMINE	methamphetamine	(+)-(<i>S</i>)- <i>N, alpha</i> -dimethylphenethylamine
METAMFETAMINE RACEMATE	methamphetamine racemate	(±)- <i>N, alpha</i> -dimethylphenethylamine

Sample List, 1971 Convention

- The second column states the year when the initial scheduling decision for each substances was taken. As such, “Original List” refers to the first lists of controlled narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances established in the 1961 and 1971 Convention, respectively.
- The third column shows the current (2006) control status of the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by specifying the respective Schedule in which they are presently placed and the relevant Conventions ruling them (1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs or 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances).

➤ **Scope and regime of control of substances, their salts, isomers, esters and ethers**

The provisions of the international regime of control are regulated by international drug control treaties. The 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs entered into force in 1964 and was amended by the 1972 Protocol. It was followed by the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, providing for a similar streamlined international control system. The latest international drug control treaty is the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, including lists of precursors and essential chemicals under international control.

The scope and regime of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as determined by the 1961 and 1971 Conventions, are briefly summarized below. Furthermore, clarifying details on the extension of the scope of control to *salts, isomers, esters* and *ethers* of controlled substances are provided, since they are not specifically itemized in the respective lists of the Conventions.

- ***1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs***

The **narcotic drugs** and their **preparations** under international control are grouped and listed in four Schedules¹¹, defined according to the dependence potential, abuse liability and therapeutic usefulness of the drugs included in them. Drugs controlled under the 1961 Convention are listed in one of two Schedules (I and II), depending on the relationship between their therapeutic utility and abuse liability. The control provisions applicable to drugs in Schedule I constitute the standard regime under the 1961 Convention; Schedule II consists of drugs which are considered to be less liable to abuse and which are more widely used in medicine. Two additional Schedules III and IV cover, respectively, preparations of drugs in Schedule I and II intended for legitimate medical use, and selected drugs from Schedule I considered to have particularly dangerous properties and rather limited therapeutic utility.

In addition to the itemized substances listed in Schedules I, II and IV of the 1961 Convention on Narcotic Drugs, the following extension of the scope of control should be noted, involving:

¹¹ In this context, it should be noted that the Schedules of narcotic drugs according to the 1961 Convention do not necessarily correspond to scheduling systems used in the national drug control legislation of every country.

- Schedule I:
 - (a) The *isomers*, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule, whenever the existence of such *isomers* is possible within the specific chemical designation;
 - (b) The *esters* and *ethers*, unless appearing in another Schedule, of the drugs in this Schedule, whenever the existence of such *esters* or *ethers* is possible;
 - (c) The *salts* of the drugs in this Schedule, including the *salts* of the *esters*, *ethers* and *isomers* as provided above, whenever the existence of such *salts* is possible.

- Schedule II:
 - (a) The *isomers*, unless specifically excepted, of the drugs in this Schedule, whenever the existence of such *isomers* is possible within the specific chemical designation;
 - (b) The *salts* of the drugs in this Schedule, including the *salts* of the *isomers* as provided above, whenever the existence of such *salts* is possible.

- Schedule IV:
 - (a) The *salts* of the drugs in this Schedule, whenever the formation of such *salts* is possible.

Furthermore, the scope of control also extends to all isotopic forms of controlled narcotic drugs, e.g. *deuterated* drugs which are typically used as analytical references.

- **1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances**

The control system provided for **psychotropic substances** is, in principle, based on the one for narcotic drugs. However, in the 1971 Convention, the necessary control measures were categorized in four separate Schedules¹², depending on the relationship between the therapeutic usefulness and the public health risk caused by abuse of the substances in question. The four Schedules use a sliding scale of these two variables: Schedule I implies high public health risk and low therapeutic utility and, therefore, the strictest control measures; whereas Schedule IV implies the opposite, i.e. lower public health risk and higher therapeutic utility.

In addition to the itemized substances listed in Schedules I to IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, the following extension of the scope of control should be noted, involving:

- Schedules I, II, III, IV:
 - (a) The *salts* of the substances listed in these Schedules whenever the existence of such *salts* is possible.

- Schedule I:
 - (a) The *stereoisomers*, unless specifically excepted, of substances in this Schedule, whenever the existence of such *stereoisomers* is possible within the specific chemical designation (for further details, see also the interpretation guidelines below).

¹² The control measures provided for in the 1971 Convention represent the minimum control requirements.

– Schedules II, III, IV:

In order to clarify the scope of control concerning the *stereoisomers* of substances in Schedules II-IV of the 1971 Convention, interpretation guidelines¹³ were developed, and, accordingly, the following criteria should apply:

- (a) If the chemical designation of a specific *enantiomer* is not indicated or only the *racemic* form of the substance is listed, both the *R*- and *S*-*enantiomers* and the *RS-racemate* are controlled, unless specifically excepted by a decision of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and
- (b) if a specific *enantiomer* is indicated, the *racemic* form of the substance is also controlled, unless specifically excepted by a decision of the Commission, while the other *enantiomer* is not controlled. When one *enantiomer* is controlled, then a mixture of that *enantiomer* with the other *enantiomeric* substance is controlled. In the case of substances whose molecule contains more than one chiral centre, all the diastereoisomers and their *racemic* pairs are controlled, unless specifically excepted by a decision of the Commission. When a specific diastereoisomer is indicated, only that diastereoisomer is controlled.
- (c) The respective chemical designations and INNs were used in the scheduling decisions to define the psychotropic substances concerned. Alternative chemical designations constructed according to modified chemical nomenclature rules may be used in official documents as long as they preserve the stereospecificity when appropriate. If any subsequent modification of an INN definition uses a chemical designation which is different to that in the scheduling decision, such an INN should be omitted from official documents.

Furthermore, the scope of control also extends to all isotopic forms of controlled psychotropic substances, e.g. *deuterated* drugs which are typically used as analytical references.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

As mentioned above, the variety of names under which scheduled substances appear is very broad. Furthermore, the pharmaceutical industry is developing new preparations, and worldwide new products appear on the market under new trade names. Therefore, if a certain name for a preparation is not listed in the present edition of the *Dictionary*, it does not necessarily mean that the substance concerned is not under international control.

To ensure that the *Dictionary* is kept up-to-date, it is requested that new information, including any proposed corrections or changes, are addressed to:

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http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/scientific_support.html

¹³ “Interpretation guidelines concerning the stereoisomers in Schedules II, III and IV of the 1971 Convention”, in: WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence: Thirty-second Report, WHO Technical Report Series No. 903 (Geneva, World Health Organization, 2001), Annex.

