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Draft report

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Addendum

Implementation of the international drug control treaties

1. At its 7th, 8th and 9th meetings, on 18 and 19 March 2024, the Commission considered agenda item 5, which read as follows:

"Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

(a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

(b) Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations;

(c) International Narcotics Control Board;

(d) International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion;

(e) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties."

2. For its consideration of item 5, the Commission had before it the following:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances: proposed scheduling recommendations by the World Health Organization (E/CN.7/2024/12);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988: (a) P-2-P methyl glycidic acid ("BMK glycidic acid") and its methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl esters; and (b) the ethyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid ("PMK ethyl glycidate") and six additional esters of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (E/CN.7/2024/13);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on changes in the scope of control of substances under the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988: 4-piperidone and 1-boc-4-piperidone (E/CN.7/2024/14);

(d) Conference room paper containing comments by States parties on proposed scheduling recommendations by the World Health Organization (E/CN.7/2024/CRP.7).

3. The Chief of the Drugs, Laboratory and Scientific Services Branch of UNODC made introductory statements. Introductory statements were also made by observers for the World Health Organization (WHO) and by the President of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). An observer for the Junior Doctors Network of the World Medical Association also made an introductory statement.

4. Statements were made by the representatives of Japan, Singapore, China, the United States of America, Colombia, Mexico , Kenya, India, Indonesia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), France, Algeria, South Africa, Belgium, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Nigeria, the Russian Federation (video message and in person), the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brazil and Guatemala.

5. Statements were also made by the representative of the European Union, in its capacity as observer (also on behalf of its member States[1]), and the observers for Pakistan, Türkiye, Malaysia, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Burkina Faso and Georgia.

6. Statements were also made by the observers for INTERPOL, the Sovereign Order of Malta and the Organization of American States.

7. Statements were also made by the observers for Smart Approaches to Marijuana, the Worldwide Hospice Palliative Care Alliance, Physicians for Responsible Opioid Prescribing, the International Association for Hospice and Palliative Care, the Union for International Cancer Control, the European NGO Council on Drugs and Development, the Transform Drug Policy Foundation, Centro de Estudios de Derecho, Justicia y Sociedad, Instituto RIA and Corporación Acción Técnica Social.

A. Deliberations

1. Changes in the scope of control of substances

(a) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place butonitazene in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention

8. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that butonitazene was a synthetic opioid with a mechanism of action and effects similar to those of other opioids that were currently controlled under Schedule I of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, and that, in common with other opioids, butonitazene was an opioid receptor agonist that produced analgesia and other typical opioid effects. The observer stated that, based on its mechanism of action, its known effects and self-reports of its use, butonitazene was highly likely to be abused, had the potential to produce dependence similar to other opioids such as morphine and fentanyl, and also had the potential to produce severe adverse effects, as well as death through respiratory depression. Butonitazene had been detected in seizures from multiple countries in two regions and had no therapeutic use. The observer informed the Commission that, as the substance had the potential for similar abuse and dependence and was liable to produce ill-effects similar to those of many other opioids placed in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention, the Committee recommended that butonitazene also be placed in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention.

[1] Also on behalf of: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Türkiye and Ukraine (agenda item 5 (b)); Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia and Ukraine (agenda item 5 (c)); and Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Republic of Moldova, San Marino, Serbia, Türkiye and Ukraine (agenda item 5 (d)).

(b) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention

9. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC) was a synthetic cathinone that was closely related to other cathinones currently controlled under Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, such as 4-chloromethcathinone (4-CMC). The mechanism of action of 3-CMC was similar to that of other psychostimulants, including other cathinones and methamphetamine. The observer stated that in cases of intoxication requiring hospitalization, 3-CMC had been reported to produce effects such as agitation, restlessness, seizures, high blood pressure, sweating and chest pain, which were consistent with its psychostimulant mechanism of action. In view of its action and effects on the central nervous system, 3-CMC would be expected to produce dependence similarly to other psychostimulants, such as methamphetamine, and clinical admissions associated with dependence on 3-CMC had been reported. The observer underlined that, as a psychostimulant with a mechanism of action and effects similar to those of methamphetamine, 3-CMC had the potential to produce serious adverse effects, including psychosis and cardiac events. The use of 3-CMC had been verified in reported fatalities, usually in combination with other substances. 3-CMC had also been detected in an increasing number of countries in most regions of the world, with recent increases coinciding with the international control of 4-CMC. The substance had no therapeutic use. The observer informed the Commission that, as the substance had the potential for similar abuse and produced ill-effects similar to those of other cathinones placed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention, the Committee recommended that 3-CMC also be placed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(c) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place dipentylone in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention

10. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that dipentylone was a synthetic cathinone closely related to other cathinones, such as mephedrone, that were currently controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. The mechanism of action of dipentylone was similar to that of other psychostimulants, including other cathinones and methamphetamine. In cases of intoxication requiring hospitalization, dipentylone had been reported to produce effects such as agitation and tachycardia that were consistent with its psychostimulant mechanism of action. The observer stated that fatal intoxications involving dipentylone had also been reported by a number of countries, and that there had also been cases of driving under the influence of dipentylone. The observer stated that evidence from animal models suggested that dipentylone was likely to have a potential for abuse similar to that of methamphetamine and that, based on its mechanism of action, it would also be expected to produce dependence in a manner similar to methamphetamine. Dipentylone had been detected in seized materials in countries across a number of regions. The substance had no therapeutic use. The observer informed the Commission that, as the substance had the potential for similar abuse and produced ill-effects similar to those of other cathinones placed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention, the Committee recommended that dipentylone also be placed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(d) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place 2-fluorodeschloroketamine in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention

11. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that the mechanism of action of 2-fluorodeschloroketamine was uncertain, but that it had effects similar to those of *N*-methyl-D-aspartate receptor antagonists such as phencyclidine (PCP). Effects documented during clinical admissions due to 2-fluorodeschloroketamine intoxication, including dissociation, confusion, agitation, tachycardia and hypertension, were similar to those produced by PCP. The observer stated that 2-fluorodeschloroketamine use had been associated with a range of severe adverse effects, including psychosis, agitated delirium, loss of consciousness and cardiovascular effects such as tachycardia and hypertension, and that cases of fatal intoxication as well as cases of

driving under the influence of 2-fluorodeschloroketamine had been reported. Seizures of 2-fluorodeschloroketamine had been reported in a number of countries from several different regions. 2-Fluorodeschloroketamine had no therapeutic use. The observer informed the Commission that, as the substance had potential for similar abuse and produced ill-effects similar to those of PCP, which was controlled under Schedule II of the 1971 Convention, the Committee recommended that 2-fluorodeschloroketamine also be placed in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention.

(e) Consideration of a proposal from the World Health Organization to place bromazolam in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention

12. The observer for WHO informed the Commission that bromazolam was a benzodiazepine with a chemical structure and effects similar to alprazolam, which was placed in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention. The substance had been found in tablet and capsule forms, and in sugar confectionary products, and was understood to be mainly used orally. Bromazolam had a mechanism of action similar to that of other benzodiazepines and had a high potency and a short to intermediate duration of action. Unconfirmed reports suggested that it had benzodiazepine-like effects, including hypnotic, sedative, muscle-relaxant and euphoric effects. Evidence from an animal model suggested that the substance had abuse potential similar to that of other benzodiazepines and that, based on its mechanism of action, it would be expected to produce typical benzodiazepine dependence. Bromazolam had been confirmed in multiple countries and regions as a causal or contributory agent in several deaths and non-fatal intoxications, and its presence had been confirmed in instances of driving under the influence of drugs. The substance was not known to have any therapeutic use. The observer informed the Commission that, as the substance had the potential for similar abuse and produced ill-effects similar to those of benzodiazepines placed in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention, the Committee recommended that bromazolam also be placed in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention.

(f) Consideration of proposals from the International Narcotics Control Board to place 4-piperidone and 1-boc-4-piperidone in Table I of the 1988 Convention

13. The President of INCB informed the Commission that 4-piperidone was an early-stage precursor involved in most synthetic routes to fentanyl and some fentanyl analogues and that, specifically, it could be used to make NPP (*N*-phenethyl-4-piperidone), ANPP (4-anilino-*N*-phenethylpiperidine), 4-AP (*N*-phenyl-4-piperidinamine) and norfentanyl, all four of which were listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention. 1-Boc-4-piperidone was a chemically protected derivative of 4-piperidone and could be used to make 1-boc-4-AP (*tert*-butyl 4-(phenylamino)piperidine-1-carboxylate) and subsequently norfentanyl, both of which were listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention. 1-Boc-4-piperidone could also be converted back into 4-piperidone. The final products, fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, were very potent narcotic drugs, typically 10 to 100 times stronger than heroin. Their high potency continued to result in overdose deaths in users and in inadvertent exposure of law enforcement personnel and other personnel along the distribution chain.

14. The President of INCB reported that, in making its assessment pursuant to article 12, paragraph 4, of the 1988 Convention, the Board had found that:

(a) The volume and extent of public health or social problems caused by illicitly manufactured fentanyl and fentanyl analogues were issues that warranted international action;

(b) 4-Piperidone and 1-boc-4-piperidone were very suitable precursors for the illicit manufacture of fentanyl and a number of fentanyl analogues, and incidents of illicit use involving the two substances had been reported since 2019;

(c) There was limited known legitimate manufacture of and trade in 4-piperidone and 1-boc-4-piperidone, limited to small amounts, typically for research and development purposes.

15. The President informed the Commission that, in the light of its findings, the Board recommended adding 4-piperidone and 1-boc-4-piperidone to Table I of the 1988 Convention. He expressed the view of the Board that international control of the two substances would limit their availability for illicit drug manufacture and subsequently reduce the quantity of fentanyl and fentanyl analogues manufactured illicitly from them, that the proposed controls would have no adverse effect on the availability of the two substances for any of the limited known legitimate uses, and that placement in Table I would enable Governments to request pre-export notifications as a means of monitoring shipments entering their territory.

(g) Consideration of proposals from the International Narcotics Control Board to place P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (“BMK glycidic acid”) (all stereoisomers) and its methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl esters in Table I of the 1988 Convention

16. The President of INCB stated that all nine substances in question were chemically very closely related and could be used interchangeably in the illicit manufacture of 1-phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), a chemical already listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention. They were all designer precursors, that is, purpose-made chemicals with no known legitimate uses and no regular trade.

17. The President of INCB reported that in making its assessments pursuant to article 12, paragraph 4, of the 1988 Convention, the Board had found that:

(a) All nine substances were highly suitable for the illicit manufacture of P-2-P, a precursor already listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, which was in turn used in the illicit manufacture of amphetamine and methamphetamine;

(b) Incidents of illicit manufacture and trafficking involving P-2-P methyl glycidic acid had been known since 2012, incidents involving its methyl ester since 2016 and incidents involving its ethyl ester since 2023, with increasing frequency and amounts reported since late 2022;

(c) Seizures of the other six esters (the propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl esters) had not yet been brought to the Board’s attention; however, the six esters were direct substitutes for the methyl and ethyl esters and could be converted to P-2-P using the same technology and processes;

(d) There was no known legitimate manufacture of and trade in the nine substances other than in very small amounts for research and development purposes.

18. The President informed the Commission that, in the light of its findings, the Board recommended adding all nine substances (all stereoisomers of each substance) to Table I of the 1988 Convention. He expressed the view of the Board that international control of the nine substances would limit their availability for illicit drug manufacture and subsequently reduce the quantity of amphetamine and methamphetamine manufactured illicitly from them. For the six esters (the propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl esters) for which no seizures had yet been brought to the Board’s attention, scheduling was recommended in order to prevent an instant shift to those esters, effectively putting Commission resolution 65/3 of March 2022 into practice. The proposed controls would have no adverse effect on the availability of the nine substances for any of the known research and development purposes, given the very limited to non-existent legitimate market for and trade in the substances. Placement in Table I would enable Governments to request pre-export notifications as a means of monitoring any trade in the substances. The President recalled that, given the close chemical relationship between the substances, the Board proposed that the eight named esters be included in Table I as a footnote to P-2-P methyl glycidic acid.

(h) Consideration of proposals from the International Narcotics Control Board to place the ethyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (“PMK ethyl glycidate”) (all stereoisomers) as well as its propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl esters in Table I of the 1988 Convention

19. The President of INCB stated that the seven substances were very closely related with each other and with two substances already listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, namely, 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid and its methyl ester, and that all of those substances could be used interchangeably in the illicit manufacture of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone (3,4-MDP-2-P), a chemical already listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention. They were all designer precursors, that is, purpose-made chemicals with no known legitimate uses and no regular trade.

20. The President of INCB reported that, in making its assessments pursuant to article 12, paragraph 4, of the 1988 Convention, the Board had found that:

(a) The seven substances were highly suitable for the illicit manufacture of 3,4-MDP-2-P, a precursor already listed in Table I of the 1988 Convention, which was in turn used in the illicit manufacture of MDMA and related substances;

(b) Incidents of illicit manufacture and trafficking involving the ethyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid had been known since 2021, with a major increase in frequency and amounts reported since the end of 2022;

(c) Seizures of the other six esters (the propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl ester) had not yet been brought to the Board’s attention; however, the six esters were direct substitutes for the ethyl ester and the already controlled methyl ester and could be converted to 3,4-MDP-2-P using the same technology and processes;

(d) There was no known legitimate manufacture of and trade in the seven substances other than in very small amounts for research and development purposes.

21. The President informed the Commission that, in the light of its findings, the Board recommended adding all seven substances (all stereoisomers of each substance) to Table I of the 1988 Convention. He expressed the view of the Board that international control of the seven substances would limit their availability for illicit drug manufacture and subsequently reduce the quantity of MDMA manufactured illicitly from them. For the six esters (the propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl and *tert*-butyl ester) for which no seizures had yet been brought to the Board’s attention, scheduling was recommended to prevent an instant shift to those esters, effectively putting Commission resolution 65/3 of March 2022 into practice. The proposed controls would have no adverse effect on the availability of the seven substances for any of the known research and development purposes, given the very limited to non-existent legitimate market for and trade in the substances. Placement in Table I would enable Governments to request pre-export notifications as a means of monitoring any trade in the substances. The President recalled that, given the close chemical relationship between the substances, the Board proposed that the seven named esters be included in Table I as a footnote to 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid, which had been under international control since November 2019.

2. Challenges and future work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization in the review of substances for possible scheduling recommendations

22. Many speakers mentioned the continued global challenge posed by synthetic drugs and new psychoactive substances, in particular synthetic opioids, as well as designer precursors. They underlined the need to strengthen national, regional and international efforts to address those threats. The importance of international scheduling was mentioned, and support was expressed for the treaty-mandated roles of the Commission, WHO and INCB.

23. A number of speakers shared their national experiences, including legislative responses, supply and demand reduction strategies and scheduling procedures, including the role of early warning mechanisms in responding to new psychoactive substances and precursor chemicals. The need for greater national efforts to implement the international drug control conventions was highlighted. In addition, the importance of providing information to INCB, WHO and UNODC on new substances or precursor chemicals encountered was underscored. In that respect, the efforts of UNODC and Member States to implement Commission resolution 66/3, on strengthening information-sharing to increase scientific evidence-based support for international scheduling and the effective implementation of international scheduling decisions, was commended.

24. The need for capacity-building at all levels, including with regard to forensic drug testing and toxicology laboratories, was stressed, including the sharing of expertise, testing technologies and methodologies. A number of speakers noted the importance of enhancing data-sharing on new psychoactive substances, including on their chemical composition, pharmacology and toxicology and the treatment of new psychoactive substance use disorders.

25. Several speakers expressed their support for the proposal by INCB to add 16 closely related amphetamine-type stimulant precursors to Table I of the 1988 Convention as an important contribution to curbing the synthetic drug problem. On the other hand, it was underlined that, according to current evidence, not all precursors proposed for scheduling fulfilled the criterion of frequent use in the illicit manufacture of a narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. A number of speakers stressed the need for proactive approaches in international drug control in order to address emerging drugs and precursors and encouraged INCB to continue assessing other related chemicals and identifying innovative approaches to designer precursors, in line with Commission resolution 65/3.

3. International Narcotics Control Board

26. Many speakers expressed support and appreciation for the work of INCB and emphasized its important treaty-based role in addressing the world drug problem. Many speakers reiterated their commitment to the international drug control conventions and expressed appreciation for the Board’s efforts in supporting Member States in carrying out their treaty obligations, including in ensuring the availability of controlled substances for medical and scientific purposes. Several speakers highlighted the work of INCB in the area of synthetic drugs and welcomed the support provided by the Board to countries in preventing the production of, trafficking in and consumption of new psychoactive substances through the Precursors Incident Communication System (PICS), the Pre-Export Notification Online (PEN Online) system, PEN Online Light and the Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS).

27. Several countries welcomed the INCB Annual Report 2023 as an important, insightful and critical resource to assist Member States in their activities in line with the international drug control conventions. Several countries voiced their support for the work of INCB and its support for States parties in the area of access to drugs for licit purposes and limiting their diversion into illicit channels. The important role of INCB in data collection and capacity-building was recognized by many speakers.

28. In particular, INCB global programmes and initiatives, namely, INCB Learning and the e-modules developed by that programme, the Global Rapid Interdiction of Dangerous Substances (GRIDS) Programme, and programmes such as the Scanning of Novel Opioids on Online Platforms (SNOOP) tool and the Project Ion Incident Communication System (IONICS) were highlighted.

4. International cooperation to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes while preventing their diversion

29. Many speakers highlighted the importance of ensuring the adequate availability of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes and recognized the work carried out by the Commission as well as by INCB, UNODC and WHO in that regard. The role of the international drug conventions in achieving that goal was underlined. A number of speakers underlined the need to place human rights and public health objectives at the centre of policies regarding controlled medicines.

30. Several speakers expressed concern about the persistent global disparity in the levels of availability of controlled substances for medical purposes. The affordability of internationally controlled medications was highlighted by several speakers as a central barrier. Several speakers also made reference to disparities at the national level between urban and rural settings. Reference was made to the difficulties encountered in emergency situations, especially natural disasters and armed conflict. A number of speakers underlined the urgent need to ensure access to controlled medicines for the treatment of children, in particular medicines that meet the specific requirements for that age group.

31. Some speakers highlighted the problem of the non-medical use of controlled substances, in particular opioids, and the challenges of overdose prevention. The use of falsified or counterfeit medications was also mentioned.

32. A number of speakers reported on the measures taken by their Governments to improve access to and the availability of controlled substances for medical purposes.

33. A number of speakers called for strengthening international cooperation with all stakeholders, as well as increased resource allocation to ensure the availability of controlled substances in low- and middle-income countries, in particular by ensuring access to affordable opioid analgesics, such as morphine. The role of the Commission as well as INCB, WHO and UNODC in providing continued support to Member States was underlined.

5. Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties

34. The unprecedented levels of both demand and supply of controlled substances at the global level was highlighted, and the need for comprehensive and integrated drug policies was underlined. Several speakers reported on national efforts to address the world drug problem through, inter alia, prevention, treatment, harm reduction, data collection, national scheduling and control measures such as licensing systems, as well as international cooperation.

B. Action taken by the Commission

35. At its 9th meeting, on 19 March 2024, the Commission decided by 48 votes to none, with one abstention, to include butonitazene in Schedule I of the 1961 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

36. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with one abstention, to include 3-chloromethcathinone (3-CMC) in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

37. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with one abstention, to include dipentylone in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

38. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with one abstention, to include 2-fluorodeschloroketamine in Schedule II of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

39. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with one abstention, to include bromazolam in Schedule IV of the 1971 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

40. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 4-piperidone in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

41. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include 1-boc-4-piperidone in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

42. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include P-2-P methyl glycidic acid ("BMK glycidic acid") (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

43. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the methyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

44. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the ethyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

45. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the propyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

46. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the isopropyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

47. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 48 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the butyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

48. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the isobutyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

49. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the *sec*-butyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

50. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the *tert*-butyl ester of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

51. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by consensus that the methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, and *tert*-butyl esters of P-2-P methyl glycidic acid would be included in Table I of the 1988 Convention in the form of a footnote to P-2-P methyl glycidic acid. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

52. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the ethyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid ("PMK

ethyl glycidate") (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

53. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the propyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

54. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the isopropyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

55. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the butyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

56. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the isobutyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

57. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the *sec*-butyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

58. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions, to include the *tert*-butyl ester of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) in Table I of the 1988 Convention. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

59. At the same meeting, the Commission decided by consensus that the ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, *sec*-butyl, and *tert*-butyl esters of 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid (all stereoisomers) would be included in Table I of the 1988 Convention in the form of a footnote to 3,4-MDP-2-P methyl glycidic acid. (For the text of the decision, see chap. I, sect. C, decision […].)

60. Statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Brazil, the Russian Federation, Guatemala, China, Belgium, India and the United States.