

## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

### U.S. Customs and Border Protection

#### 19 CFR Part 12

[CBP Dec. 26–06]

RIN 1685—AA42

#### Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Categories of Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Türkiye

**AGENCY:** U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document amends U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations to reflect an extension of import restrictions on certain categories of archaeological and ethnological material of the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye), which were originally imposed by CBP Decision Number 21–09. The CBP regulations are being amended to reflect this extension through March 24, 2031.

**DATES:** Effective on May 13, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For legal aspects, W. Richmond Beevers, Chief, Cargo Security, Carriers and Restricted Merchandise Branch, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, (202) 325–0084, *ot-trrculturalproperty@cbp.dhs.gov*. For operational aspects, Christopher Mabelitini, Director, Intellectual Property Rights Policy & Programs, Trade Programs Directorate, Office of Trade, (571) 296–1269, *1USGBranch@cbp.dhs.gov*.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

The Convention on Cultural Property Implementation Act (Pub. L. 97–446, 19 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*) (CPIA), which implements the 1970 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (823 U.N.T.S. 231 (1972)) (the Convention), allows for the conclusion of an agreement between the United States and another party to the Convention to impose import restrictions on eligible archaeological and ethnological material. Under the CPIA and the applicable U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) regulations, found in § 12.104 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR 12.104), the restrictions are effective for no more

than five years beginning on the date on which an agreement enters into force with respect to the United States (19 U.S.C. 2602(b)). This period may be extended for additional periods, each extension not to exceed five years, if it is determined that the factors justifying the initial agreement still pertain and no cause for suspension of the agreement exists (19 U.S.C. 2602(e); 19 CFR 12.104g(a)).

On January 19, 2021, the United States and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) entered into a Memorandum of Understanding entitled, “Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Turkey Concerning the Imposition of Import Restrictions on Categories of Archaeological and Ethnological Material of Turkey”<sup>1</sup> (the 2021 MOU). The 2021 MOU entered into force upon the exchange of diplomatic notes, on March 24, 2021, and reflects an agreement to impose import restrictions on categories of archaeological material, ranging in date from approximately 1,200,000 B.C. to A.D. 1770, and ethnological material, ranging in date from the 1st century A.D. to A.D. 1923, representing Türkiye’s cultural heritage.

On June 16, 2021, CBP published a final rule (CBP Decision (Dec.) Number 21–09) in the **Federal Register** (86 FR 31910), which amended 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the imposition of these restrictions, including a list designating the types of archaeological and ethnological material covered by the restrictions, for a five-year period ending on March 24, 2026. On August 7, 2025, the United States Department of State proposed in the **Federal Register** (90 FR 38194) to extend the 2021 MOU. On January 6, 2026, after considering the views and recommendations of the Cultural Property Advisory Committee, the Under Secretary for Public Diplomacy, United States Department of State, made the necessary determinations to extend the MOU for an additional five years. Pursuant to an exchange of diplomatic notes, which entered into force on May 5, 2026, the United States and Türkiye have agreed to extend the 2021 MOU for an additional five-year period, through March 24, 2031. However, in the absence of a final rule extending enforcement of the restrictions,

<sup>1</sup> On May 26, 2022, the Republic of Turkey changed its official name to the Republic of Türkiye in a request submitted to the United Nations’ Secretary-General by Türkiye’s Minister of Foreign Affairs. In January 2023, the United States Department of State adopted the official name change.

enforcement of these restrictions ended on March 24, 2026. Enforcement of the extension will begin upon publication of this document in the **Federal Register**.

Accordingly, CBP is amending 19 CFR 12.104g(a) to reflect the extension of the import restrictions. The restrictions on the importation of categories of archaeological and ethnological material of Türkiye will continue in effect until March 24, 2031. Importation of such material from Türkiye continues to be restricted until that date unless the conditions set forth in 19 U.S.C. 2606 and 19 CFR 12.104c are met.

The Designated List, which includes archaeological material from Türkiye ranging in date from approximately 1,200,000 B.C. to A.D. 1770, and ethnological material from Türkiye from the 1st century A.D. to the end of the Ottoman Empire with the foundation of the Republic of Türkiye in A.D. 1923, covered by these import restrictions is set forth in CBP Dec. 21–09. The Designated List and additional information may also be found at the following website address: <https://www.state.gov/current-agreements-and-import-restrictions> by selecting the materials for the appropriate country.

#### Inapplicability of Notice and Delayed Effective Date

This amendment involves a foreign affairs function of the United States and is, therefore, being made without notice or public procedure under 5 U.S.C. 553(a)(1). For the same reason, a delayed effective date is not required under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

#### Executive Order 12866

Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) directs agencies to assess the costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). CBP has determined that this document is not a regulation or rule subject to the provisions of Executive Order 12866 because it pertains to a foreign affairs function of the United States, as described above, and therefore is specifically exempted by section 3(d)(2) of Executive Order 12866.

#### Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 601 *et seq.*), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, requires an agency to prepare and make available to the public a regulatory flexibility analysis

that describes the effect of a proposed rule on small entities (*i.e.*, small businesses, small organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions) when the agency is required to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking for a rule. Since a general notice of proposed rulemaking is not necessary for this rule, CBP is not required to prepare a regulatory flexibility analysis for this rule.

**Signing Authority**

In accordance with Treasury Order 100–20, the Secretary of the Treasury has delegated to the Secretary of Homeland Security the authority related to the customs revenue functions vested in the Secretary of the Treasury as set forth in 6 U.S.C. 212 and 215, subject to certain exceptions. This regulation is being issued in accordance with Department of Homeland Security Delegation 07010.3, Revision 03.2,

which delegates to the Commissioner of CBP the authority to prescribe and approve regulations related to cultural property import restrictions.

Rodney S. Scott, Commissioner, having reviewed and approved this document, has delegated the authority to electronically sign this document to the Director of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division of CBP, for purposes of publication in the **Federal Register**.

**List of Subjects in 19 CFR Part 12**

Cultural property, Customs duties and inspection, Imports, Prohibited merchandise, and Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

**Amendment to the CBP Regulations**

For the reasons set forth above, part 12 of title 19 of the Code of Federal Regulations (19 CFR part 12), is amended as set forth below:

**PART 12—SPECIAL CLASSES OF MERCHANDISE**

■ 1. The general authority citation for part 12 and the specific authority citation for § 12.104g continue to read as follows:

**Authority:** 5 U.S.C. 301; 19 U.S.C. 66, 1202 (General Note 3(i), Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTSUS)), 1624;

\* \* \* \* \*

Sections 12.104 through 12.104i also issued under 19 U.S.C. 2612;

\* \* \* \* \*

■ 2. In § 12.104g, amend the table in paragraph (a) by removing the entry for Turkey and adding in its place the entry for Türkiye to read as follows:

**§ 12.104g Specific items or categories designated by agreements or emergency actions.**

(a) \* \* \*

State party	Cultural property	Decision No.
* * * * *	* * * * *	* * * * *
Türkiye .....	Archaeological material representing Türkiye’s cultural heritage ranging from approximately 1,200,000 B.C. to A.D. 1770, and ethnological material ranging from the 1st century A.D. to A.D. 1923.	CBP Dec. 21–09 extended by CBP Dec. 26–06.
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**Robert F. Altneu,**  
*Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, Regulations and Rulings, Office of Trade, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.*  
 [FR Doc. 2026–09575 Filed 5–12–26; 8:45 am]  
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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**Drug Enforcement Administration**

**21 CFR Part 1308**

[Docket No. DEA–1511]

**Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of CUMYL-PEGACLONE in Schedule I**

**AGENCY:** Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.  
**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** With the issuance of this final rule, the Drug Enforcement Administration places 5-pentyl-2-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)pyrido[4,3-b]indol-1-one (other names: CUMYL-PEGACLONE; SGT–151), including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible,

in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act. This action is being taken, in part, to enable the United States to meet its obligations under the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. This action imposes regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to schedule I controlled substances on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, reverse distribute, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities or chemical analysis with, or possess) or propose to handle CUMYL-PEGACLONE.

**DATES:** *Effective date:* May 13, 2026.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Dr. Terrence L. Boos, Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration; Telephone: (571) 362–3249.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In this final rule, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) permanently places CUMYL-PEGACLONE and its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation, in schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA).

**Legal Authority**

The United States is a party to the 1971 United Nations Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971 Convention), Feb. 21, 1971, 32 U.S.T. 543, 1019 U.N.T.S. 175, as amended. Procedures respecting changes in drug schedules under the 1971 Convention are governed domestically by 21 U.S.C. 811(d)(2)–(4). When the United States receives notification of a scheduling decision pursuant to Article 2 of the 1971 Convention indicating that a drug or other substance has been added to a schedule specified in the notification, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary),<sup>1</sup> after consultation with the Attorney General, shall first determine whether existing legal controls under subchapter I of the CSA and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act meet the requirements of the schedule specified in the notification with respect to the specific

<sup>1</sup> As discussed in a memorandum of understanding entered into by the FDA and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), FDA acts as the lead agency within HHS in carrying out the Secretary’s scheduling responsibilities under the CSA, with the concurrence of NIDA. 50 FR 9518 (Mar. 8, 1985). The Secretary has delegated to the Assistant Secretary for Health of HHS the authority to make domestic drug scheduling recommendations. 58 FR 35460 (July 1, 1993).