
**NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC
SUBSTANCES (CONSOLIDATION) ORDINANCE
2006**

This is a consolidated version of this legislation i.e. it incorporates all amendments made since the legislation was enacted as set out in the table below. It has been produced by the SBAA as an aid to transparency and easier access to SBA law. However, it is not the official version of SBA legislation and, although every effort has been made to check the document, its accuracy cannot be guaranteed. The official version of legislation is published in the SBA Gazette.

Legislation incorporated in this Consolidation	Ordinance	Date in Force
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) Ordinance 2006	16/2006	13/10/2006
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance 2010	22/2010	05/07/2010
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) (Amendment) Ordinance 2011	02/2011	01/04/2011
Legislation incorporated in this Consolidation	Public Instruments	Date in Force
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) (Amendment of Schedule) Order 2011 <i>Revoked by Order 7/2017</i>	30/2011	05/11/2011
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) (Amendment of Schedule) Order 2015 <i>Revoked by Order 7/2017</i>	04/2015	06/03/2015
Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Consolidation) (Amendment of Schedule) Order 2017	07/2017	12/06/2017

CONTENTS

PART 1

Preliminary Provisions

1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. Controlled drugs and their classification

PART 2

Restrictions relating to controlled drugs etc.

4. Restrictions of importation and exportation of controlled drugs
5. Restriction of production etc. of controlled drugs
6. Enforcement of Community Regulation
7. Restriction of possession etc. of controlled drugs
8. Restriction of cultivation of *cannabis*, *papaveris* and *erythroxyllum*
9. Prohibition on supply of Cannabis seeds
10. Authorisation of activities otherwise unlawful under earlier provisions

PART 3

Miscellaneous offence involving controlled drugs

11. Occupiers of premises to be responsible for permitting certain activities to take place there
12. Prohibition of certain activities relating to opium, cocaine, cannabis & cannabis resin
13. Supplying any objects for taking narcotics, prohibited

PART 4

Powers of Administrator and Chief Officer for preventing misuse of drugs

14. Power to make regulations for preventing misuse of controlled drugs
15. Power to direct special prescriptions for safe custody of controlled drugs to be taken at certain premises
16. Directions prohibiting prescribing etc. of controlled drugs by certain convicted persons
17. Directions prohibiting prescribing etc. of controlled drugs by medical practitioners etc. in other cases
18. Investigation where grounds for a direction under section 17 are considered to exist
19. Temporary directions
20. Power to obtain information from medical practitioners etc. in certain circumstances

PART 5

Controlled drugs in transit from or into the Republic

21. Controlled drugs in transit

PART 6

General provisions

22. Miscellaneous offences
23. Encouraging and promoting the illegal use of controlled drugs
24. Attempt to commit an offence
25. Assisting in or inducing commission outside the Areas under a corresponding law
26. Judicial notice to be taken of Republican Law
27. Offences by corporate bodies
28. Further power to make regulations
29. Power to search and obtain evidence
30. Power of arrest
31. Offences and penalties
32. Possession with intent to supply
33. Forfeiture
34. Additional powers of the Court
35. Proof of lack of knowledge etc. to be defence in certain proceedings
36. Service of documents
37. Licences, directions and authorities
38. Regulations in respect of returns for psychotropic substances
39. General provisions as to Regulations

40. Repeal and saving
 41. Exemption for authorised persons
-

FIRST SCHEDULE — Controlled Drugs

PART 1 — **Class A Drugs**

PART 2 — **Class B Drugs**

PART 3 — **Class C Drugs**

PART 4 — Meaning of certain expression used in this Schedule

SECOND SCHEDULE — Offences and Penalties

**NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC
SUBSTANCES (CONSOLIDATION) ORDINANCE
2006**

An Ordinance to amend and consolidate the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
Ordinance 1981

BE it enacted by the Administrator of the Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia as
follow:—

PART 1

Preliminary Provisions

Short title

1.This Ordinance may be cited as the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances
(Consolidation) Ordinance 2006.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires—

“Advisory Board” means the Advisory Board established under the Republican Law;

“authorised person” means any of the following-

- (a) a person entitled to practise medicine in the Areas in accordance with section 4 Medical Practitioners Ordinance 1964(a);
- (b) a person entitled to practise dentistry in the Areas in accordance with section 4 Dentists Ordinance 1964(b);
- (c) a person entitled to practise veterinary surgery in the Areas in accordance with section 4 Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance 1964(c);
- (d) a person licensed as a pharmacist in accordance with section 5 Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1964(d);

“authorised seller of poisons” has the meaning assigned by section 2 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1964(e);

“cannabis” (except in the expression “cannabis resin”) means the flowering or fruiting tops of any plant of the genus *Cannabis* from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name they may be designated and includes the leaves and the stem of any such plant;

“cannabis resin” means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from any plant of the genus *Cannabis*;

“Community Regulation” means Regulation (EC) No. 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 11 February 2004 on drug precursors as amended from time to time.

“contravention” includes failure to comply, and “contravene” shall be construed accordingly;

“controlled drugs” has the meaning assigned by section 3;

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- (a) Ordinance 10/1964
 - (b) Ordinance 11/1964
 - (c) Ordinance 21/1964
 - (d) Ordinance 23/1964 as amended
 - (e) Ordinance 23/1964 as amended

“corresponding Law” means an enactment by whatever name called stated in a certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the government of any country outside the Island of Cyprus. A statement in any such certificate to the effect that any facts constitute an offence against the law mentioned in the certificate shall be evidence of the matters stated;

“dentist” means a practitioner as defined in the Dentists Ordinance 1964(a);

“medical practitioner” means a practitioner as defined in the Medical Practitioners Ordinance 1964(b);

“pharmacist” means a pharmacist as defined in the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance 1964(c);

“prepared opium” means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked;

“produce” where the reference is to producing a controlled drug, means producing it by manufacture, cultivation or any other method; and “production” shall be construed accordingly;

“Professional Panel” means the Professional Panel established under the Republican Law(d);

“repealed Ordinance” means the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinance 1980(e),as amended;

“Republican Law” means the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law, 1977(f) of the Republic or any Law amending or substituted for the same;

“supplying” including distributing;

“Tribunal” means the Tribunal established under the Republican Law;

“veterinary surgeon” means a practitioner as defined in the Veterinary Surgeons Ordinance 1964(g).

(2) References in this Ordinance to misusing a drug are references to misusing it by taking it and any reference to the taking of a drug is a reference to the taking of it by a human being by way of any form or self-administration, whether or not involving assistance by another.

(3) For the purposes of this Ordinance the things which a person has in his possession shall be taken to include anything subject to his control which is in the custody of another.

Controlled drugs and their classification

3.—(1) In this Ordinance—

- (a) the expression “controlled drug” means any substance or product for the time being specified in Part I, II or III of the First Schedule to the Ordinance; and
- (b) the expression “Class A drug”, “Class B drug” and “Class C drug” means any of the substances and products for the time being specified respectively in Part I, Part II and Part III of that Schedule;

and the provisions of Part IV of that Schedule shall have effect with respect to the meanings of expressions used in that Schedule.

(2) The Administrator may by order to be published in the Gazette amend the First Schedule for the purpose of—

- (a) adding any substance or product to or removing any substance or product from Parts I to III of that Schedule (including an amendment for securing that no substance or product is for the time being specified in a particular one of those Parts or for inserting any

(a) Ordinance 11/1964
(b) Ordinance 10/1964
(c) Ordinance 23/1964 as amended
(d) Republican Law 29/1977
(e) Ordinance 13/1980
(f) Republican Law 29/1977
(g) Ordinance 21/1964

- substance or product into any of those Parts in which no substance or product is for the time being specified);
- (b) amending Part IV of that Schedule (whether or not any other Part of that Schedule is also amended).

PART 2

Restrictions relating to controlled drugs etc.

Restrictions of importation and exportation of controlled drugs

- 4.—(1) Subject to subsection (2)—
- (a) the importation of a controlled drug; and
 - (b) the exportation of a controlled drug, is prohibited.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply—
- (a) to the importation or exportation of a controlled drug which is for the time being exempted from paragraph (a) or, as the case may be, paragraph (b) of subsection (1) by any regulations made under section 10; or
 - (b) to the importation or exportation of a controlled drug under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Chief Officer and in compliance with any conditions attached to it.
- (3) It is an offence to import or export a controlled drug in contravention of this section.

Restriction of production etc. of controlled drugs

- 5.—(1) Subject to any regulations made under section 10, it is unlawful for any person-
- (a) to produce, manufacture, prepare or extract a controlled drug; or
 - (b) to supply, offer, offer to supply, offer for sale, distribute, sell or deliver under any terms or conditions whatsoever a controlled drug, or to act as an intermediary for the supply of a controlled drug to another person.
- (2) Subject to section 35, it is an offence for any person -
- (a) to proceed to any act or action in contravention of subsection (1) above; or
 - (b) to be implicated in any act or action of another person in contravention of that subsection.

Enforcement of Community Regulation

6.—(1) The Chief Officer shall be the competent authority for the purposes of the application of the provisions of the Community Regulation.

(2) The Chief Officer may by order published in the Gazette, prescribe the fees referred to in paragraph (7) of Article 3 of the Community Regulation.

(3) Any person who contravenes Articles 3, 4, 5, 7 or 8 of the Community Regulation commits an offence and, on conviction, is liable to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding £500 or to both such penalties.

(4) A person who possesses a scheduled substance other than in accordance with Articles 3 to 8 of the Community Regulation commits an offence and, on conviction, is liable to imprisonment for 2 years or to a fine of €10,000 or to both such penalties.(a)

(5) The Court may order that any scheduled substance in relation to which an offence was committed under subsection (4) is forfeited.

(a) Subsections (4),(5) and (6) inserted by Ordinance 2/2011 – came into force on 01 April 2011

(6) In this section, “scheduled substance” has the meaning given by Article 2 of the Community Regulation.

Restriction of possession etc. of controlled drugs

7.—(1) Subject to any regulations made under section 10 it is unlawful for a person to be supplied with or to have a controlled drug in his possession.

(2) Subject to section 35 and to subsection (4) below, it is an offence for a person to purchase or to be supplied with or to have a controlled drug in his possession in contravention of subsection (1).

(3) Subject to section 35, it is an offence for a person to purchase or to be supplied with or to have a controlled drug in his possession, whether lawfully or not, with intent to supply it to another in contravention of section 5(1).

(4) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (2) in which it is proved that the accused had purchased or had been supplied with or had a controlled drug in his possession, it shall be a defence if he can prove—

- (a) that, knowing or suspecting it to be a controlled drug, he purchased or was supplied with or he took possession of it for the purpose of preventing another from committing or continuing to commit an offence in connection with that drug and that as soon as possible after he purchased or was supplied with it or took possession of it he took all such steps as were reasonably open to him to destroy the drug or to deliver it into the custody of a person lawfully entitled to take custody of it; or
- (b) that, knowing or suspecting it to be a controlled drug, he purchased or was supplied with or he took possession of it for the purpose of delivering it into the custody of a person lawfully entitled to take custody of it and that as soon as possible after he purchased or was supplied with it or took possession of it he took all such steps as were reasonably open to him to deliver it into the custody of such a person.

(5) Subsection (4) shall apply in the case of proceedings for an offence under section 24 consisting of an attempt to commit an offence under subsection (2) as it applies in the case of proceedings for an offence under subsection (2), subject to the following modifications, that is to say—

- (a) for reference to the accused having in his possession, and to his purchasing or being supplied with or taking a controlled drug there shall be substituted respectively references to his attempting to get, and his attempting to purchase, or be supplied with or to take, possession of such drug; and
- (b) in paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) the words from “and that as soon as possible” onwards shall be omitted.

(6) Nothing in subsection (4) or (5) shall prejudice any defence which is open to a person charged with an offence under this section to raise apart from those subsections.

Restriction of cultivation of *cannabis*, *papaveris* and *erythroxyllum*

8.—(1) Subject to any regulations made under section 10 it is unlawful for a person to cultivate—

- (a) any plant of the genus *Cannabis*; or
- (b) any plant of the species *Papaver somniferum* L;
- (c) any plant of the species *erythroxyllum coca*.

(2) Subject to section 35, it is an offence to cultivate or to plant any such plants in contravention of subsection (1).

Prohibition on supply of Cannabis seeds

9.—(1) Subject to any regulations made under section 10, it is unlawful for a person to supply or offer to supply to another the seeds of any plant of the genus *Cannabis*, knowing that that other intends to use any such seeds to cultivate any plant of the genus *Cannabis*, in contravention of section 8(1)(a).

(2) Subject to section 35, it is an offence for any person—

- (a) to supply or to offer to supply the seeds of any plant of the genus *Cannabis* to another in contravention of subsection (1);
- (b) to be concerned in the supplying or in the making of an offer to supply to another any such seeds in contravention of the said subsection.

(3) An offence under the preceding subsection shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 8 years or with a fine not exceeding £1500 or with both such penalties.

Authorisation of activities otherwise unlawful under earlier provisions

10.—(1) The Administrator may by Regulations—

- (a) exempt from paragraph (a) or (b) of section 4(1), paragraph (a) or (b) of section 5(1) and section 7(1) such controlled drugs as may be specified in the Regulations; and
- (b) make such other provision as he thinks fit for the purpose of making it lawful for persons to do things which under any of the following provisions, that is to say section 5(1), section 7, section 8 and section 9, it would otherwise be unlawful for them to do.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1)(b), Regulations under that subsection authorising the doing of any such thing as is mentioned in that paragraph may in particular provide for the doing of that thing to be lawful—

- (a) if it is done under and in accordance with the terms of a licence or authority issued by the Chief Officer and in compliance with any conditions attached to it; or
- (b) if it is done in compliance with such conditions as may be prescribed.

(3) References in this section to a person “doing” things include references to his having things in his possession.

PART 3

Miscellaneous offence involving controlled drugs

Occupiers of premises to be responsible for permitting certain activities to take place there

11.—(1) A person commits an offence if, being the occupier or concerned in the management of any premises, he knowingly permits or suffers any of the following activities to take place on those premises—

- (a) any act or action performed in contravention of section 5(1)(a) or any attempt to perform such act or action;
- (b) any act or action performed in contravention of section 5(1)(b) or any attempt to perform such act or action;
- (c) preparing opium for smoking;
- (d) smoking or taking by any means cannabis, cannabis resin, prepared opium, cocaine or any other controlled drug.

(2) Any Court which convicts a person for an offence contrary to subsection (1) may, in addition to any other penalty it may impose, order the suspension of the operation of the premises at which the offence was committed for a period not exceeding 3 years.

Prohibition of certain activities relating to opium, cocaine, cannabis & cannabis resin

12. Subject to section 35, it is an offence for a person to—

- (a) smoke or in any other way take or use prepared opium, cocaine, cannabis or cannabis resin or any derivatives of such substances; or
- (b) to frequent any place used for the purpose of smoking, taking or using opium, cocaine, cannabis, cannabis resin or any derivatives of such substances; or
- (c) to have in his possession—
 - (i) any pipe or other utensil made or adapted for use in relation to the smoking, taking or using of any opium, cocaine, cannabis, cannabis resin or any derivatives of such substances, being a pipe or other utensil which has been used by him or with his knowledge and permission in that connection or which he intends to use or permit others to use in that connection; or
 - (ii) any utensils which have been used by him or with his knowledge and permission in connection with the preparation of the smoking of opium, cocaine, cannabis, cannabis resin or any derivatives of such substances; or
- (d) take in any other manner any controlled drug.

Supplying any objects for taking narcotics, prohibited

13.—(1) *Subject to subsection (3A)(a)* any person who supplies or offers to supply any object which may be used or adapted for use by any person, either by itself or in combination with any other object or objects, for the purpose of taking a controlled drug, knowing that such object will be used for the unlawful supplying or taking of a controlled drug, is guilty of an offence punishable in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Any person who supplies or offers to supply any object which may be used for the manufacture of a controlled drug to be taken by any person knowing that the said object will be used for the preparation of a controlled drug, is guilty of an offence punishable in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(3) For the purposes of this section, any supplying or taking of a controlled drug shall be unlawful, unless—

- (a) the supplying by one person to another of a controlled drug is done under circumstances which do not constitute such supplying unlawful under section 5(1); or
- (b) the taking of a controlled drug by the same person is done under circumstances which do not constitute the possession of the drug unlawful under section 7(1).

*(3A) A medical practitioner, pharmacist or a person appointed by the Administrator or by the Republic under the Republican Law may provide an object to another person for the purpose of taking a controlled drug as part of a course of treatment of that other person for addiction to controlled substances.***(b)**

(4) In this section, taking a controlled drug also includes taking such drug with the assistance of another person.

(5) Any person who acts in contravention of the provisions of this section shall be liable on conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or to the payment of a fine not exceeding £1000 or to both such penalties.

(a) Text inserted by Ordinance 22/2010 – came into force on 05 July 2010

(b) Subsection (3A) inserted by Ordinance 22/2010 – came into force on 05 July 2010

PART 4

Powers of Administrator and Chief Officer for preventing misuse of drugs

Power to make regulations for preventing misuse of controlled drugs

14.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Administrator may by Regulations make such provision as appears to him necessary or expedient for preventing the misuse of controlled drugs.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), Regulations under this section may in particular make provision—

- (a) for requiring precautions to be taken for the safe custody of controlled drugs;
- (b) for imposing requirements as to the documentation of transactions involving controlled drugs, and for requiring copies of documents relating to such transactions to be furnished to the prescribed authority;
- (c) for requiring the keeping of records and the furnishing of information with respect to controlled drugs in such circumstances and in such manner as may be prescribed;
- (d) for the inspection of any precautions taken or records kept in pursuance of Regulations made under this section;
- (e) with regard to the packaging and labelling of controlled drugs;
- (f) for regulating the transport of controlled drugs and the methods for destroying or otherwise disposing of such drugs when no longer required;
- (g) for regulating the issue of prescriptions containing controlled drugs and the supply of controlled drugs on prescriptions, and for requiring persons issuing or dispensing prescriptions containing such drugs to furnish to the prescribed authority such information relating to those prescriptions as may be prescribed;
- (h) for requiring any medical practitioner who attends a person whom he considers, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, is addicted (within the meaning of the Regulations) to controlled drugs of any description to furnish to the prescribed authority such particulars with respect to that person as may be prescribed;
- (i) for prohibiting any medical practitioner from administering, supplying and authorising the administration and supply to persons addicted, and from prescribing for such persons, such controlled drugs as may be prescribed, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Chief Officer in pursuance of the Regulations.

Power to direct special prescriptions for safe custody of controlled drugs to be taken at certain premises

15.—(1) Without prejudice to any requirement imposed by Regulations made in pursuance of section 14(2)(a), the Chief Officer may, by notice in writing served on the occupier of any premises on which controlled drugs are or are proposed to be kept, give directions as to the taking of precautions or further precautions for the safe custody of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the notice and which are kept in these premises.

(2) It is an offence to contravene any direction given under subsection (1).

Directions prohibiting prescribing etc. of controlled drugs by certain convicted persons

16.—(1) Where a person who is a medical practitioner, dentist, veterinary surgeon or pharmacist has, after 9th August 1980, been convicted—

- (a) of an offence under this Ordinance or under the repealed Ordinance; or

- (b) of an offence under the repealed Customs and Excise Duties Ordinance 1978 (as amended)(a), the Customs Ordinance 2005(b) or the Excise Duties Ordinance 2006(c) in connection with a prohibition of or restriction on importation or exportation of a controlled drug having effect by virtue of any provision contained in or repealed by the repealed Ordinance; or
- (c) of any offence contrary to any legislation of the Republic which is certified by the Attorney General and Legal Adviser as being equivalent to any of the offences referred to in subsection (1)(a) or (b),

the Chief Officer may give a direction under subsection (2) in respect of that person.

(2) (a) A direction under this subsection in respect of a person shall —

- (b) if that person is a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon, be a direction prohibiting him from having in his possession, prescribing, administering, manufacturing, compounding and supplying and from authorising the administration and supply of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the direction;
- (c) if that person is a pharmacist, be a direction prohibiting him from having in his possession, manufacturing, compounding and supplying and from supervising and controlling the manufacture, compounding and supply of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the direction.

(3) (2) The Chief Officer may at any time give a direction cancelling or suspending any direction given by him under subsection (2), or cancelling any direction of his under this subsection by which a direction so given is suspended.

(4) The Chief Officer shall cause a copy of any direction given by him under this section to be served on the person to whom it applies, and shall cause notice of such direction to be published in the Gazette.

(5) A direction under this section shall take effect when a copy of it is served on the person to whom it applies.

(6) It is an offence to contravene a direction given under subsection (2).

Directions prohibiting prescribing etc. of controlled drugs by medical practitioners etc. in other cases

17.—(1) In the event of a contravention by a medical practitioner of regulations made in pursuance of section 14(2)(h) or (i), or of the terms of a licence issued under regulations made in pursuance of the said paragraph (i), the Chief Officer may, subject to and in accordance with section 18, give a direction in respect of the medical practitioner concerned prohibiting him from prescribing, administering and supplying and from authorising the administration and supply of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the direction.

(2) If the Chief Officer is of the opinion that a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon is or has after the coming into operation of this subsection been prescribing, administering or supplying or authorising the administration or supply of any controlled drugs in an irresponsible manner, the Chief Officer may, subject to and in accordance with section 18 or 19, give a direction in respect of the medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon concerned prohibiting him from prescribing, administering and supplying and from authorising the administration and supply of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the direction.

(3) A contravention such as is mentioned in subsection (1) does not as such constitute an offence, but it is an offence to contravene a direction given under subsection (1) or (2).

(a) Ordinance 12/1978
(b) Ordinance 16/2005
(c) Ordinance 03/2006

Investigation where grounds for a direction under section 17 are considered to exist

18.—(1) If the Chief Officer considers that there are grounds for giving a direction under section 17(1), or for giving a direction under subsection (2) of that section he may request and take into account a written opinion on the matter from the Tribunal.

(2) Where, having regard to any written opinion provided by the Tribunal, the Chief Officer proposes to give a direction in accordance with section 17(1) or (2), he shall serve a notice on the respondent—

- (a) setting out the terms of the proposed direction; and
- (b) informing the respondent that consideration will be given to any representations relating to the case which are made by him in writing to the Chief Officer within the period of 28 days beginning with the date of service of the notice.

(3) Where the respondent makes written representations within the said time period the Chief Officer may request and take into account a written opinion on the matter from the Advisory Body.

(4) After the expiration of the time limit specified in subsection (2) and after considering any written opinion provided to him by the Advisory Board or the Tribunal (or both) the Chief Officer may—

- (a) give in respect of the respondent a direction under section 17(1) or (2) specifying the controlled drugs to which the direction applies; or
 - (b) order that no further proceedings shall be taken in the case
- and, in either case, shall cause a written notice to that effect to be served on the respondent.

(5) Where a direction is issued in accordance with section 17(1) or (2) a copy of it shall be published in the Gazette.

Temporary directions

19.—(1) Where the Chief Officer considers there are grounds for giving a direction under section 17(2) but that the circumstances of the case require the direction to be given with the minimum delay he may issue a temporary direction in accordance with this section and in considering whether to do so, he may request and take into account a written opinion from the Professional Panel.

(2) Any temporary direction given in accordance with this section shall—

- (a) be for a period not exceeding 6 weeks beginning with the date on which the direction takes effect;
- (b) be served in writing on the person to whom it applies specifying the controlled drugs to which it applies; and
- (c) shall be published in the Gazette.

(3) At the same time as issuing a temporary direction in accordance with this section the Chief Officer shall, with a view to making a full direction in accordance with section 17(2), consider requesting a written opinion on the matter from the Tribunal. Where he does so, the relevant provisions of section 18 shall apply.

(4) Where the Chief Officer refers the matter to the Tribunal in accordance with subsection (3) he may from time to time, by notice in writing served on the person to whom the temporary direction applies, extend or further extend the temporary direction for a further 28 days. A copy of any such extension shall be published in the Gazette.

(5) A temporary direction issued in accordance with this section shall cease to have effect on the occurrence of either of the following events, that is to say—

- (a) the service on the person to whom the temporary direction applies of a notice under section 18(4);

- (b) the expiration of the period of operation of the temporary direction issued in accordance with this section.

Power to obtain information form medical practitioners etc. in certain circumstances

20.—(1) If it appears to the Chief Officer that there exists a social problem caused by the extensive misuse of dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs, he may by notice in writing served on any medical practitioner or pharmacist or any authorised seller of poisons require him to furnish to the Chief Officer with respect of any drugs specified in the notice and as regards any period so specified, such particulars as may be so specified relating to the quantities, number and frequency of the occasions on which these drugs -

- (a) in the case of a medical practitioner, were prescribed, administered or supplied by him; or
- (b) in the case of a pharmacist, were supplied by him; or
- (c) in the case of an authorised seller of poisons were supplied in the course of his business at any premises so situated which may be specified in the notice.

(2) A notice under this section may require any such particulars to be furnished in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice and, if served on a pharmacist or an authorised seller of poisons may require him to furnish the names and addresses of the medical practitioners on whose prescriptions any dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs to which the notice relates were supplied, but shall not require any person to furnish any particulars relating to the identity of any person for or to whom any such drug has been prescribed, administered or supplied.

(3) A person commits an offence if without reasonable excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) he fails to comply with any requirement to which he is subject by virtue of subsection (1).

(4) A person commits an offence if in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under this section he gives any information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly gives any information which is so false.

PART 5

Controlled drugs in transit from or into the Republic

Controlled drugs in transit

21.—(1) It is an offence to bring any controlled drugs into the Areas in transit –

- (a) otherwise than from or into the Republic; and
- (b) unless the presence of such drugs in the Republic is permitted under the Republican Law.

(2) Where the Fiscal Officer has reasonable grounds for believing that any controlled drugs are in the course of transit in contravention of subsection (1) or are being transited for any other unlawful purpose or unlawful manner, including for the purpose of being imported into another country in contravention of the laws of that country, it shall be lawful for the Fiscal Officer to seize and detain the drugs.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any controlled drug in transit by air if the aircraft passes over the Areas without landing or to such quantities of controlled drugs as may reasonably form part of the medical stores of any ship or aircraft.

PART 6

General provisions

Miscellaneous offences

22.—(1) Any person who contravenes any regulations made under this Ordinance is guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment not exceeding 6 months or to a fine not exceeding £500 or to both such penalties.

(2) It is an offence for a person to contravene a condition or other term of a licence issued under section 4 or of a licence or other authority issued under regulations made under this Ordinance, other than a licence issued under regulations made in pursuance of section 14(2)(i).

(3) A person commits an offence if, in purported compliance with any obligation to give information to which he is subject under or by virtue of regulations made under this Ordinance, he gives any information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly gives any information which is so false.

(4) A person commits an offence if, for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or another, the issue or renewal of a licence or other authority under this Ordinance or under any Regulations made under this Ordinance, he—

- (a) makes any statement or gives any information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly gives any information which is false; or
- (b) produces or otherwise makes use of any book, record or other document which to his knowledge contains any statement or information which he knows to be false in a material particular.

Encouraging and promoting the illegal use of controlled drugs

23.—(1) Any person who—

- (a) encourages, advances or promotes the unlawful use of controlled drugs with the use of printed matter, photographs, cinematographic films, video cassettes or by any other means for the promotion or advertisement of such drugs; or
- (b) provides information concerning the manufacture or supply of controlled drugs; or
- (c) distributes test samples of any controlled drugs, irrespective of the percentage of controlled drugs therein contained, for the specific purpose of unlawfully propagating such controlled drugs, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years.

(2) Expressing a scientific opinion or judgement relating to narcotics shall not constitute an offence in contravention of subsection (1) where this reasonably appears to be done in the social interest while exercising a right or fulfilling a duty, provided it is evident from the manner of formulating such an opinion or judgement or the circumstances under which such act was done, that such action was not aiming at encouraging, promoting or advertising the unlawful use of controlled drugs.

Attempt to commit an offence

24.—(1) Any person who attempts to commit an offence in contravention of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or who incites another person to commit such an offence shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) The penalties which may be imposed on any person who is convicted for an offence under this section shall be those which under the Second Schedule may be imposed on a person who has been convicted of the principal offence.

(3) In this section “principal offence” means the offence to which the attempt or incitement or attempted incitement refers, as is provided in subsection (1) above.

Assisting in or inducing commission outside the Areas under a corresponding law

25. A person commits an offence if in the Areas he assists in or induces the commission in the Republic or in any place outside the Island of Cyprus of an offence punishable under the provisions of the Republican Law or of a corresponding law in force in that place.

Judicial notice to be taken of Republican Law

26. Any Court of the Areas may take judicial notice of the Republican Law for the purposes of any criminal or civil proceedings in the Areas and the provisions of section 27(2) of the Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Consolidation) Ordinance 2006(a) shall apply to this subsection as they apply to section 27 of that Ordinance.

Offences by corporate bodies

27. Where an offence under this Ordinance committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

Further power to make regulations

28. The Administrator may by Regulations make provision—

- (a) for excluding in such cases as may be prescribed—
 - (i) the application of any provision of this Ordinance which creates an offence, or
 - (ii) the application of any of the provisions of the Customs Ordinance 2005 or the Excise Ordinance 2006, in so far as they apply in relation to a prohibition or restriction on importation or exportation having effect by virtue of section 4 above;
- (b) for applying any of the provisions of sections 17 to 19 with such modifications, if any, as may be prescribed—
 - (i) in relation to any proposal by the Chief Officer to give a direction under section 16(2); or
 - (ii) for such purposes of regulations under this Ordinance as may be prescribed;
- (c) for the application of any of the provisions of this Ordinance or Regulations or Orders made under it to servants or agents of the Areas, subject to such exceptions, adaptations and modifications as may be prescribed.

Power to search and obtain evidence

29.—(1) A police officer or other person authorised in that behalf by a general or special order of the Chief Officer shall, for the purposes of the execution of this Ordinance, have power to enter the premises of a person carrying on business as a producer or supplier of any controlled drugs and to demand the production of, and to inspect, any books or documents relating to dealings in any such drugs and to inspect any stocks of any such drugs.

(2) If a police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is in possession of a controlled drug in contravention of this Ordinance or of any regulations made under it the police officer may—

- (a) search that person, and detain him for the purpose of searching him;
- (b) search any vehicle or vessel in which the police officer suspects that the drug may be found and for that purpose require the person in control of the vehicle or vessel to stop it;

(a) Ordinance 05/2006

- (c) seize and detain, for the purposes of proceedings under this Ordinance, anything found in the course of the search which appears to the police officer to be evidence of an offence under this Ordinance.

(3) If a Judge is satisfied by information on oath that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) that controlled drugs are, in contravention of this Ordinance or of any Regulations made under it, in the possession of a person on any premises; or
- (b) that a document directly or indirectly relating to, or connected with, a transaction or dealing which was, or an intended transaction or dealing which would if carried out be an offence under this Ordinance, or in the case of a transaction or dealing carried out or intended to be carried out in a place outside the Areas, an offence against the provisions of a corresponding law in force in that place, is in the possession of a person on any premises,

he may issue a warrant authorising the person named in the warrant at any time or times within 1 month from the date of the warrant, to enter, if need be by force, the premises named in the warrant, and to search the premises and any persons found in it and, if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence under this Ordinance has been committed in relation to any controlled drugs found on the premises or in the possession of any such persons, or that a document of the kind mentioned in paragraph (b) above is in the premises, to seize and detain these drugs or that document (or both), as the case may be.

(4) A person commits an offence if he—

- (a) intentionally obstructs a person in the exercise of his powers under this section; or
- (b) conceals from a person acting in the exercise of his powers under this section any books, documents, stocks or drugs of the kind mentioned in subsection (1); or
- (c) without reasonable excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) fails to produce any books or documents where their production is demanded by a person in the exercise of his powers under this section.

(5) In this section “vessel” includes a hovercraft and nothing in this section shall prejudice any power of search or any power to seize or detain property which is exercisable by a police officer apart from this section.

Power of arrest

30.—(1) A police officer may arrest without warrant a person who has committed, or whom with reasonable cause he suspects to have committed, an offence under this Ordinance, if—

- (a) he, with reasonable cause, believes that that person will abscond unless arrested; or
- (b) the name and address of that person are unknown to, and cannot be ascertained by him; or
- (c) he is not satisfied that a name and address furnished by that person as his name and address are true.

(2) This section shall not prejudice any power of arrest conferred by law under any other Ordinance.

Offences and penalties

31.—(1) The Second Schedule shall have effect, subject to subsection (2), with respect to the way in which the offences listed in that Schedule are punishable on conviction.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (3) and the Second Schedule, where the defendant is convicted of an offence—

- (a) which is in relation to the use, possession or carrying of a controlled drug for personal use; and
- (b) he is of an age not exceeding 25 years; and

- (c) he has not previously been convicted of any offence committed in contravention of the provisions of this Ordinance or the repealed Ordinance,
then the Court shall not impose a heavier penalty than 2 years imprisonment.
- (3) In relation to an offence committed in contravention of a provision of this Ordinance, the general nature of which is specified in the first column of the said Schedule—
- (a) the second, third and fourth columns indicate respectively the penalties which may be imposed upon a person who has been convicted of an offence, according to whether the controlled drug in relation to which the offence was committed was a Class A drug, a Class B drug or a Class C drug; and
- (b) the fifth column indicates the penalties which may be imposed upon a person who has been convicted of an offence, irrespective of whether the offence was committed in relation to a controlled drug and, if committed in relation to a controlled drug, irrespective of whether the drug was a Class A drug, a Class B drug or a Class C drug.
- (4) Without prejudice to any other relevant provisions and in addition to any such provisions, the Court shall, when imposing a penalty, take into account, among other things, the following circumstances—
- (a) with regard to making the offence particularly serious-
- (i) the involvement in the commission of the offence of an organised group of criminals to which the accused belongs;
 - (ii) the involvement of the accused in international organised criminal activities;
 - (iii) the involvement of the accused in other unlawful activities which are facilitated by the commission of the offence;
 - (iv) the use of violence, firearms or aggressive weapons or objects in the course of committing the offence;
 - (v) the fact that the accused holds a public office or position and the offence committed is related to such office or position;
 - (vi) the victimisation or exploitation of minors or persons who are mentally disabled or who suffer from mental diseases;
 - (vii) the fact that the offence was committed in a prison or in a police detention centre or at a home or institution which is under the control, supervision or case of authorised Welfare Services which may be approved by the Chief Officer or in the vicinity of such homes or institutions or at other places which are frequented by school pupils or students for educational, athletic, social or other activities;
- (b) with regard to making the offence less serious -
- (i) the age of the accused;
 - (ii) the fact that the accused committed the offence because persons who had influence upon him induced him to do so;
 - (iii) that the accused had no involvement whatsoever in drug trafficking and that the offence relates exclusively to the use of narcotics;
 - (iv) the degree of dependence of the accused on narcotics;
 - (v) the proven remorse of the accused which among other things is evidenced by the degree of his cooperation with the authorities in prosecuting the suppliers and by his willingness to be subjected to the appropriate treatment to rid himself of his dependence on narcotics;
 - (vi) the type and quantity of the prohibited drugs which are found in his possession;
 - (vii) the fact that there do not exist any of the circumstances mentioned in subparagraphs (i) to (vi) of paragraph (a) above of this subsection.

Possession with intent to supply

32. Where it is proved that any person cultivated or possessed any controlled drug or substance of the kind set out in Column 1 below, of a quantity which is the same as or exceeds the quantity set out in Column 2 below, it shall be deemed that he cultivated or possessed such controlled drug or substance for the purpose of supplying it to another, unless he satisfies the Court to the contrary.

33.

Illegal Cultivation

Column 1	Column 2
Any plant of the genus <i>cannabis</i>	3 plants
Any plant of the genus <i>papaver somniferum L</i>	20 plants
Any plant of the genus <i>erythroxylum coca</i>	5 plants

Illegal Possession

Column 1	Column 2
Cannabis or derivatives of cannabis	30 grams
Prepared opium or derivatives of opium	10 grams
Prepared cocaine or derivatives of cocaine	10 grams
Any controlled drug	20 grams in a solid form or 20 cubic centimetre in a liquid form

Forfeiture

34.—(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence contrary to this Ordinance or to any Regulations made under it may order anything shown to the satisfaction of the Court to relate to the offence, to be forfeited and either destroyed or dealt with in such other manner as the Court may order.

(2) The Court shall not order anything to be forfeited under this section where a person claiming to be the owner of or otherwise interested in it applies to be heard by the Court, unless an opportunity has first been given to him to show cause why the order should not be made

Additional powers of the Court

35.—(1) Any Court before which a person is convicted of any offence under this Ordinance or any regulations made under it may, if the Court deems it necessary, disqualify such person from holding or obtaining a licence to drive a motor vehicle for such period as the Court thinks fit.

(2) Where any person who has been disqualified from holding or obtaining a driving licence by virtue of subsection (1) is in possession of a driving licence such licence shall be revoked and shall cease to be valid during the period of disqualification.

(3) Disqualification from holding or obtaining a driving licence as provided in subsection (1), may be imposed either as an additional penalty or in substitution of any other penalty which the Court may impose.

(4) Where the Court has ordered the disqualification of any person from holding a driving licence, details of such disqualification shall be endorsed upon the licence of such person.

Proof of lack of knowledge etc. to be defence in certain proceedings

36.—(1) This section applies to offences under any of the following provisions of this Ordinance, that is to say section 5(2), section 7(2) and (3), section 9(2) and section 12.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that he neither knew of nor suspected nor had reason to

suspect the existence of any fact alleged by the prosecution which it is necessary for the prosecution to prove if he is to be convicted of the offence charged.

(3) Where in any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies it is necessary, if the accused is to be convicted of the offence charged, for the prosecution to prove that some substance or product involved in the alleged offence was the controlled drug which the prosecution alleges it to have been, and it is proved that the substance or product in question was that controlled drug, the accused—

- (a) shall not be acquitted of the offence charged by reason only of proving that he neither knew nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance or product in question was the particular controlled drug alleged; but
- (b) shall be acquitted of such offence—
 - (i) if he proves that he neither believed nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance or product in question was a controlled drug; or
 - (ii) if he proves that he believed the substance or product in question to be a controlled drug, or a controlled drug of a description, such that, if it had in fact been that controlled drug or a controlled drug of that description, he would not at the material time have been committing any offence to which this section applies.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice any defence which it is open to a person charged with an offence to which this section applies to raise apart from this section.

Service of documents

37.—(1) Any notice or other document required or authorised by any provision of this Ordinance to be served on any person may be served on him either by delivering it to him or by leaving it at his proper address or by sending it by post.

(2) Any notice or other document so required or authorised to be served on a body corporate shall be duly served if it is served on the secretary or clerk of that body.

(3) For the purpose of this Ordinance the proper address of any person shall, in the case of the secretary or clerk of a body corporate, be that of the registered or principal office of that body, and in any other case shall be the last address of the person to be served which is known to the Chief Officer.

(4) Where a notice or direction is served in accordance with any of the provisions of sections 16 to 19 and is served by sending it by registered post or by recorded delivery service, service of it shall be deemed to have been affected at the time when the letter containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post.

Licences, directions and authorities

38. A licence, direction or other authority issued by the Chief Officer for the purposes of this Ordinance may be, to any degree, general or specific and issued on such terms and subject to such conditions (including, in the case of licence, the payment of a prescribed fee) as the Chief Officer thinks proper, and may be modified or revoked by him at any time.

Regulations in respect of returns for psychotropic substances

39. The Administrator may make regulations requiring any person withdrawing from the customs any psychotropic substances specified in the said regulations to deliver a return within a period to be specified in the regulations in respect of such substances. Such return shall be in such form and shall contain such details as may be specified in such regulations.

General provisions as to Regulations

40. Regulations made by the Administrator under any provision of this Ordinance—

- (a) may make different provisions in relation to different controlled drugs, different classes of persons, different provisions of this Ordinance or other different cases or circumstances;
- (b) may make the opinion, consent or approval of a prescribed authority or of any person authorised in the prescribed manner, material for purposes of any provision of the Regulations; and
- (c) may contain such supplementary, incidental and transitional provisions as appear expedient to the Administrator.

Repeal and saving

41.—(1) The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Ordinance 1980 is repealed.

(2) Nothing in this Ordinance shall affect any Regulations made, licence issued, authority or warrant granted or any other thing done under the repealed Ordinance, but any such Regulations, licence, authority, warrant or thing which is in force at the commencement of this Ordinance shall continue in force and so far as it would have been made, issued, granted or done under the corresponding provision of this Ordinance shall have effect as if it had been made, issued, granted or done under the corresponding provision of this Ordinance.

(3) Any document referring to an enactment repealed by this Ordinance shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provision of this Ordinance.

Exemption for authorised persons

42. This Ordinance does not apply to –

- (a) the performance of any act (including any failure to act) regulated by this Ordinance where it is carried out by an authorised person in the discharge of his duties; and
- (b) the possession and use of any controlled drugs by any person where that person has been supplied with those drugs by an authorised person in the discharge of his duties.

FIRST SCHEDULE (a)

FIRST SCHEDULE (b)

FIRST SCHEDULE

Section 3

Controlled Drugs

PART 1

Class A Drugs

1. The following substances and products—

<i>Name of substance or product</i>	<i>Other names</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Acetorphine</i>		
<i>Acetylmethadol</i>		
<i>Acetyl-α-methylfentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Alfentanil</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Ally(α-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine</i>	<i>MDAL</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Allylprodine</i>		
<i>Alpha-acetylmethadol</i>		
<i>Alpha-meprodine</i>		
<i>Alpha-methadol</i>		
<i>Alpha-Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(prop-2-ynyl)amine</i>	<i>MDPL</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Alpha-Methyl-4-(methylthio)phenethylamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Alpha-methylfentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Alpha-methylthiofentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Alpha-prodine</i>		
<i>Amphetamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Anileridine</i>		

(a) First Schedule repealed and replaced by Public Instrument 30/2011 – came into force on 05 November 2011

(b) First Schedule repealed and replaced by Public Instrument 07/2017 – came into force on 12 June 2017

<i>Benzethidine</i>		
<i>Benzyl(α-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine</i>	<i>MDBZ</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Benzylmorphine</i>	<i>3-benzylmorphine</i>	
<i>Beta-2,5-Trimethoxy-4-methylphenethylamine</i>	<i>BOD</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Beta-3,4,5-Tetramethoxyphenethylamine</i>	<i>BOM</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Beta-acetylmethadol</i>		
<i>Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl</i>	(a) (a) Ohmefentanyl (b) (b) OMF	<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Beta-hydroxyfentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Beta-meprodine</i>		
<i>Beta-methadol</i>		
<i>Beta-Methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine</i>	<i>BOH</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Beta-prodine</i>		
<i>Bezitramide</i>		
<i>Brolampheta mine</i>	(a) <i>DOB</i> (b) <i>Dimethoxybromoamphetamine</i> (c) <i>Bromo-DMA</i> (d) <i>2,5-Dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Bromo-benzodifuranyl-isopropylamine</i>	(a) <i>BDF</i> (b) <i>Bromo-dragonfly</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Bufotenine</i>	(a) <i>N,N-dimethylserotonin</i> (b) <i>5-OH DMT</i> (c) <i>5-hydroxy-N,N-Dimethyltyptamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 5</i>
<i>Cannabinol derivatives</i>		
<i>Cannabinol, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin</i>		
<i>Cathinone</i>	(a) <i>Benzoyl ethanamine</i> (b) β - <i>keto-amphetamine</i>	<i>Excluded from Part II (Class B Drugs)</i> <i>See paragraph 11 of Part II</i>
<i>Clonitazene</i>		

<i>Cocaleaf</i>		
<i>Cocaine</i>		
<i>Codoxime</i>		
<i>Cyclopropylmethyl(α-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine</i>	<i>MDCPM</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Desomorphine</i>	<i>Krokodil</i>	
<i>Dexamfetamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Dextromoramide</i>		
<i>Diamorphine</i>	(a) <i>Diacetylmorphine</i> (b) <i>Heroin</i>	
<i>Diampromide</i>		
<i>Diethylthiambutene</i>		
<i>Difenoxin</i>		
<i>Dihydroetorphine</i>		
<i>Dihydromorphine</i>		
<i>Dimenoxadol</i>		
<i>Dimepheptanol</i>	(a) <i>Methadol</i> (b) <i>Racemethadol</i>	
<i>Dimethyl(α-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine</i>	(a) <i>MDDM</i> (b) <i>MDDMA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Dimethylthiambutene</i>		
<i>Dioxaphetyl butyrate</i>		
<i>Diphenoxylate</i>		
<i>Dipipanone</i>	<i>Pipadone</i>	
<i>Drotebanol</i>	<i>Oxymethebanol</i>	
<i>Ecgonine and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine</i>		
<i>Ethylmethylthiambutene</i>		
<i>Eticyclidine</i>	<i>PCE</i>	<i>Excluded from Part II (Class B Drugs)</i> <i>See paragraph 18 of Part II</i>

<i>Etonitazene</i>		<i>Excluded from Part II (Class B Drugs)</i> <i>See paragraph 15 of Part II</i>
<i>Etorphine</i>		
<i>Etoxadine</i>		
<i>Fentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Furethidine</i>	<i>4-phenylpiperidine</i>	
<i>Hydrocodone</i>		
<i>Hydromorhinol</i>		
<i>Hydromorphone</i>		
<i>Hydroxypethidine</i>		
<i>Isomethadone</i>	<i>Isoamidone</i>	
<i>Ketobemidone</i>		
<i>Levamisfetamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Levomethorphan</i>		
<i>Levomoramide</i>		
<i>Levophenacilmorphan</i>		
<i>Levorphanol</i>		
<i>Levomethamfetamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Lofentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Lysergamide and other N-alkyl derivatives of lysergamide</i>		
<i>Lysergic Acid Diethylamide</i>	(a) <i>LSD</i> (b) <i>Lysergide</i>	
<i>Metazocine</i>		
<i>Methadone</i>		
<i>Methadyl acetate</i>		
<i>Methamfetamine</i>	<i>Metamfetamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Methamfetamineracemate</i>	<i>Metamfetamineracemate</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Methcathinone</i>	<i>2-(methylamin)-1-phenylpropanone-1</i>	<i>Excluded from Part II (Class B Drugs)</i> <i>See paragraph 11 of Part II</i>

<i>Methyldesorphine</i>		
<i>Methyldihydromorphine</i>		
<i>Metopon</i>	<i>5-methyldihydromorphone</i>	
<i>Morpheridine</i>		
<i>Morphine</i>		
<i>Morphine methylbromide</i>	<i>Morphine methobromide</i>	
<i>Morphine-N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives</i>		
<i>Myrophine</i>	<i>Myristylbenzylmorphine</i>	
<i>N-(4-Ethylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>N-(4-sec-Butylthio-2,5-dimethoxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>N,α-Dimethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine</i>	<i>MDMA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Nalbuphine</i>		
<i>N-ethyl-α-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine</i>	(a) <i>MDE</i> (b) <i>N-ethyl MDA</i> (c) <i>MDEA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>N-HydroxyMDA</i>	(±)- <i>N-[α-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenylethyl]hydroxylamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Nicomporphine</i>	<i>3,6-dinicotinylmorphine</i>	
<i>N-Methyl-1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-aminopropane</i>	(a) <i>PMMA</i> (b) <i>Paramethoxymethylamphetamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>N-Methyl-N-(α-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxylamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Noracymethadol</i>		
<i>Norlevorphanol</i>		
<i>Normethadone</i>		
<i>Normorphine</i>		
<i>Norpipanone</i>		

<i>O-Methyl-N-(α-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)hydroxyl amine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Opium</i>		
<i>Oripavine</i>		
<i>Oxycodone</i>		
<i>Oxymorphone</i>	<i>14-Hydroxydihydro morphinone</i>	
<i>Para-fluorofentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Parahexyl</i>	<i>n-hexyl-Δ^3THC</i>	
<i>Pentazocine</i>		
<i>Pethidine</i>	<i>Meperidine</i>	
<i>Pethidine Intermediate A</i>	<i>4-phenylpiperidine</i>	
<i>Pethidine Intermediate C</i>	<i>Pethidinic acid</i>	
<i>Pethidine Intermediate B</i>	<i>Norpethidine</i>	
<i>Phenadoxone</i>		
<i>Phenampromide</i>		
<i>Phenazocine</i>		
<i>Phenomorphane</i>		
<i>Phenoperidine</i>		
<i>Piminodine</i>		
<i>Piritramide</i>		
<i>p-Methoxy-α-methylphenethylamine</i>	<i>PMA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>p-Methylthioamphetamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>Poppy-straw</i>	<i>Papaver Somniferum</i>	
<i>Proheptazine</i>		
<i>Properidine</i>		
<i>Psilocin</i>		
<i>Psilocybine</i>		
<i>Racemethorphan</i>		

<i>Racemoramide</i>		
<i>Racemorphan</i>		
<i>Remifentanyl</i>		
<i>Rolicyclidine</i>	<i>PCPy</i>	<i>Excluded from Part II (Class B Drugs)</i> <i>See paragraph 18 of Part II</i>
<i>Sufentanil</i>		
<i>Tenocyclidine</i>	(a) <i>TCP</i> (b) <i>1-{1-(2-Thienyl)cyclohexyl}piperidine</i>	
<i>Thebacon</i>		
<i>Thebaine</i>		
<i>Thiofentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>Tilidine</i>	<i>Tilidate</i>	
<i>Trimeperidine</i>		
<i>Tryptamine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 5</i>
<i>Zipeprol</i>		
<i>α,α-Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl(methyl)amine</i>	<i>MDMP</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>α,α-Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamine</i>	<i>MDPH</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>1-(1-benzofuranyl-2)-N-methylpropan-2-amine</i>	<i>2-MAPB</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 8</i>
<i>1-(1-benzofuranyl-2)propan-2-amine</i>	<i>2-APB</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 8</i>
<i>1-(2-Phenylethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine</i>	(a) <i>1-phenethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol acetate(ester)</i> (b) <i>PEPAP</i>	
<i>1-(3,4-Methylenedioxybenzyl)butyl(methyl)amine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine</i>	(a) <i>MPPP</i> (b) <i>Desmethyprodine</i> (c) <i>1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionate(ester)</i>	

2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-2-naphthyl)ethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(1,4-Dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-2-naphthyl)ethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)-1-methylethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(1,4-Methano-5,8-dimethoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-naphthyl)ethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)cyclopropylamine		
2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)-1-methylethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(4,7-Dimethoxy-2,3-dihydro-1H-indan-5-yl)ethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(5-Methoxy-2,2-dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(5-Methoxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-yl)-1-methylethylamine		Also falls under paragraph 6
2-(α -Methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethylamino)ethanol		Also falls under paragraph 6
2,4,5-trimethoxyamphetamine	TMA-2	Also falls under paragraph 6
2,4,6-trimethoxyamphetamine	TMA-6	Also falls under paragraph 6
2,5-dimethoxy-4(n)-propylthiophenethylamine	2-C-T-7	Also falls under paragraph 6
2,5-dimethoxy-4-(β -propylthio)-N-hydroxyphenethylamine	HOT-7	Also falls under paragraph 6
2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromophenethylamine	2C-B	Also falls under paragraph 6
2,5-Dimethoxy-4-dimethylphenethylamine	(a) STP (b) DOM	Also falls under paragraph 6
2,5-dimethoxy-4-	2C-T-2	Also falls under paragraph 6

<i>ethyllophenethylamine</i>		
<i>2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodophenethylamine</i>	<i>2C-I</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>2,5-dimethoxy-α-Methylphenethylamine</i>	<i>DMA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>2-Amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methylphenyl)ethanol</i>	<i>BOHD</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>2-Amino-1-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanol</i>	<i>DME</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-Oxazoline</i>	(a) <i>4-MAR</i> (b) <i>4-Methylaminorex</i>	
<i>2-Fluoromethamphetamine</i>	(a) <i>2-FMA</i> (b) <i>o-Fluoromethamphetamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>2-Methoxy-α-methyl-4,5-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine</i>	<i>MMDA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>2-methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropane carboxylic acid</i>	<i>Moramide Intermediate</i>	
<i>2-Methoxyethyl (α-methyl-3,4-methylenedioxyphenethyl)amine</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>3-(1,2-Dimethylheptyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-ol</i>	(a) $\Delta^{6a, 10a}$ - <i>DMHP</i> (b) Δ^3 - <i>DMHP</i> (c) <i>Dimethylheptylpyran</i>	
<i>3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine</i>	<i>Mescaline</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>3,4,5-Trimethoxy-α-methylphenethylamine</i>	<i>TMA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>3,4-dichoro-N-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide</i>	<i>AH-7921</i>	
<i>3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine</i>	(a) <i>MDA</i> (b) <i>Tenamfetamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>3-[2-diethylamino)ethyl]indole</i>	<i>DET</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 5</i>
<i>3-[2-(Dimethylamino)ethyl]indole</i>	<i>DMT</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 5</i>
<i>3-Fluoromethamphetamine</i>	(a) <i>3-FMA</i> (b) <i>M-fluormethamphetamine</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>3-Methylfentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>
<i>3-Methylthiofentanyl</i>		<i>Also falls under paragraph 4</i>

<i>4-Fluoromethamphetamine</i>	<i>4-FMA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>4-Bromo-β-2,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine</i>	<i>BOB</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane</i>	<i>Methadone Intermediate</i>	
<i>4-Ethyl-2,5-dimethoxy-α-phenethylamine</i>	<i>DOET</i> <i>DOE</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxy-α-methylphenethyl(dimethyl)amine</i>	<i>IDNNA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>4-Methyl-5-(p-toly)-4,5-dihydrooxazol-2-amine</i>	(a) <i>4,4'-Dimethylaminorex</i> (b) <i>4,4'-DMAR</i>	
<i>4-Methylamphetamine</i>	(a) <i>4-MA</i> (b) <i>p-TAP</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 6</i>
<i>5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane</i>	<i>MDAI</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 8</i>
<i>5-phenyl-2-amino-N-Methyl-oxazoline</i>		

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance specified in paragraph 1, excluding dextromethorphan or dextrorphan.

3. Any salt, ester or ether of a substance specified in paragraphs 1 or 2 other than a substance specified in Part II.

4. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from fentanyl by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group with any heteromonocycle whether or not further substituted in the heterocycle;
- (b) by substitution in the phenethyl group with alkyl or alkenyl, hydroxy, halogeno, haloalkyl or nitro groups;
- (c) by substitution in the piperidine ring with alkyl or alkenyl groups;
- (d) by substitution at the 4-position of the piperidine ring with any alkoxy-carbonyl or alkoxyalkyl or acyloxy group;
- (e) by substitution in the aniline ring with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylenedioxy, halogens or haloalkanes; or
- (f) by substitution of the N-propionyl group with another acyl group or hydroge.

5. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from tryptamine or from a ring-hydroxy tryptamine by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by any substitution in the aromatic ring;
- (b) by substitution in the sidechain with one or more alkyl or alkenyl groups; or
- (c) by substitution at the nitrogen of the sidechain with one or more alkyl or alkenyl groups as well as any ester or ether of such substance.

6. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3, excluding methoxyphenamine, structurally derived from phenylethylamine by modification in any of the following ways—

(excluding cathine, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine)

- (a) *by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl, benzyl, hydroxy, alkoxy, carbonyl groups whether or not further substituted;*
- (b) *by any substitution in the alkyls with the exception of the carbonyl group;*
- (c) *by any substitution in the ring; or*
- (d) *by presence of a cyclic or aromatic or heterocyclic aromatic ring with the exception of furan, condensed with the benzene ring, whether or not such rings are further substituted.*

7. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 3-phenyl-propylamine-1, or 3-phenyl-propylimine-1 by modification in any of the following ways—*

(excluding tapentadol)

- (a) *by substitution in the alkyls or the ring, or both;*
- (b) *by presence of a cyclic or aromatic or heterocyclic or heterocyclic aromatic ring with the exception of furan, condensed with the benzene ring, whether or not further substituted in the ring; or*
- (c) *by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl, benzyl, hydroxy groups whether or not further substituted.*

8. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from benzofuran by substitution at either or both of the 2 and 3 position in the furan ring with aminoalkyl and by modification in any of the following ways—*

- (a) *by substitution at either or both of the 2 and 3 positions in the furan ring with an alkoxy group whether or not further substituted; or*
- (b) *by any substitution to the phenyl ring.*

9. *Any compound or other product that contains a substance or product specified in paragraphs 1 to 8.*

10. *Any substance specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 that also falls under paragraphs 4 to 18 of Part II (Class B Drugs) is classified as a Class A Drug.*

PART 2
Class B Drugs

1. The following substances and products—

<i>Name of substance or product</i>	<i>Other names</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Acetyldihydrocodeine</i>		
<i>Benzylpiperazine</i>	<i>BZP</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 13</i>
<i>Cannabis and cannabis resin</i>		
<i>Codeine</i>		
<i>Dextropropoxyphene</i>		
<i>Dihydrocodeine</i>	<i>DHC</i>	
<i>Ethylmorphine</i>		
<i>Ethylphenidate</i>	<i>HDEP-28</i>	
<i>Ethylphenidate</i>	<i>EPD</i>	
<i>Fenethylamine</i>	<i>Captagon</i>	
<i>γ-hydroxybutyric acid</i>	(a) <i>4-hydroxy-n-butyric acid</i> (b) <i>GHB</i>	
<i>Iso-propylphenidate</i>	(a) <i>IPH</i> (b) <i>IPPD</i>	
<i>Levonantradol</i>	<i>CP 50,556-1</i>	
<i>Lisdexamfetamine</i>		
<i>m-chlorophenyl-piperazine</i>	<i>mcPP</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 13</i>
<i>Mecloqualone</i>		
<i>Mephedrone</i>	(a) <i>4-methylmethcathinone</i> (b) <i>4-MMC</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 11</i>
<i>Methaqualone</i>		
<i>Methedrone</i>	(a) <i>4-methoxymethcathinone</i> (b) <i>para-methoxymethcathinone</i> <i>bk-PMMA</i>	<i>Also falls under paragraph 11</i>

	(c) PMMC (d) methoxyphedrine	
Methoxetamine		Also falls under paragraph 18
Methylone	3,4-methylenedioxymethcathinone	Also falls under paragraph 11
Methylphenidate		
Naphthalen-1-yl-(pentylindol-3-yl)methanon	(a) 1-pentyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole (b) AM-678 (c) JWH-018	Also falls under paragraph 5
Nicocodeine		
Nicodicodeine		
Norcodeine		
Phencyclidine	PCP	
Phenmetrazine		
Pholcodine		
Propiram		
Propylphenidate	PPH	
Salvia divinorum		
Slavinorin A		
Secobarbital		
α -pyrrolidinopropiophenone	PPP	Also falls under paragraph 11
(1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)-2-pyrrolidinyl-pentan-1-one)	(a) MDPV (b) Methylenedioxypropylvalerone	Also falls under paragraph 11
[1-(5-Fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl](1-naphthyl)methanone	THJ2201	
1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indol	JWH-073	Also falls under paragraph 5
1,1-Dimethylheptyl-11-hydroxy-tetrahydrocannabinol	HU-210	
1-[2-(4-morpholino)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole	JWH-200	Also falls under paragraph 5

<i>N</i> -[3-(2-methoxyethyl)-4,5-dimethyl-1,3-thiazol-2-ylidene]-2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropane-1-carboxamide	A-836,339	
1-Naphthalenyl [4-pentyloxy]1-naphthalenyl]-methanone	(a) CB-13 (b) SAB-378 (c) CRA13	
1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole	JWH-250	Also falls under paragraph 6
1-pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole	JWH-398	Also falls under paragraph 5
2-diphenylmethylpiperidine	2-DPMP	
2-Methyl-1-propyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-1-naphthalenylmethanone		Also falls under paragraph 5
3,4-dichloromethylphenidate		
3',4'-methylenedioxy- α -pyrrolidinopropiophenone	MDPPP	Also falls under paragraph 11
4-methoxynaphthalen-1-yl-(1-pentylindol-3-yl) methanone	JWH-081	Also falls under paragraph 5
4-methylmethylphenidate	4-MeTMP	
5-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1 <i>r</i> ,3 <i>s</i>)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol and its C6, C7, C8 and C9 homologues	CP-47,497	

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance specified in paragraph 1.

3. Any salt, ester or ether of a substance specified in paragraphs 1 or 2.

4. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 3-(1-benzoyl)indole or 1H-indole-3-yl-(1-benzyl)methane or by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution at the nitrogen of the indole ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, heterocycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups whether or not further substituted, whether or not they form a ring with the existing six-membered indole ring; or
- (b) by any substitution at the indole ring (with the exception of nitrogen) or the benzene ring, or both, to any extent.

5. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthyl)indole or 1H-indole-3-yl-(1-naphthyl)methane or 3-(1-naphthyl)carboxylate-indole by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution at the nitrogen of the indole ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or alkylbenzyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups whether or not further

*substituted, whether or not they form a ring with the existing six-membered indole ring;
or*

(b) by any substitution at the indole ring or the naphthalene ring, or both, to any extent.

6. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 3-phenylacetyl-indole by modification in any of the following ways—*

*(a) by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups whether or not further substituted, whether or not they form a ring with the existing six-membered indole ring;
or*

(b) by any substitution at the indole ring or the benzene ring, or both, to any extent.

7. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrol or 3-(2-naphthoyl)pyrrol by modification in any of the following ways—*

(a) by substitution at the nitrogen of the pyrrole ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups; or

(b) by any substitution at the pyrrole ring or the naphthalene ring, or both, to any extent.

8. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from indane or aminoindane by modification in any of the following ways—*

(excluding 5,6-Methylenedioxy-2-aminoindane (MDAI))

(a) by substitution at the nitrogen with alkyl, alkenyl, cyclic (whether or not aromatic) or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups whether or not further substituted; or

(b) by substitution at the indane or aminoindane ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cyclic (whether or not aromatic), alkylenedioxy or halides whether or not further substituted.

9. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 1-(1-naphthylmethyl)indene by modification in any of the following ways—*

(a) by substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl groups; or

(b) by any substitution in the indene ring or the naphthalene ring, or both, to any extent.

10. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol by modification in any of the following ways—*

(a) by substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring with alkyl, alkenyl or cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl groups whether or not such groups are further substituted; or

(b) by substitution in the cyclohexane ring whether or not such substitution forms a ring with the existing phenolic ring, whether or not such ring is further substituted.

11. *Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 2-amino-1-phenyl-1-propanone by modification in any of the following ways—*

(excluding methcathinone, cathinone, bupropion, diethylpropion, pyrovalerone)

(a) by substitution at the benzoic ring with one or more univalent substituents whether with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylenedioxy, haloalkane or halogeno or cyclic groups condensed with the benzene ring;

(b) by substitution at the 3-position with alkyl or alkoxy groups;

(c) by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl, cycloalkyl groups or by inclusion of the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure; or

(d) by substitution of the benzene ring with any monocyclic ring or fused polycyclic rings.

12. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 2-amino-1-(thienyl-2-)-1-propanone or 1-(thienyl-2)propan-2-amine by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution at the sulfophenyl ring with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylenedioxy, haloalkane or halogeno groups whether or not there are one or more univalent substituents;
- (b) by substitution at the 3-position with alkyl groups; or
- (c) by substitution at the nitrogen atom with alkyl or dialkyl groups or by inclusion of the nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.

13. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 1-benzylpiperazine or 1-phenylpiperazine by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution at the second nitrogen atom of the piperazine ring with alkyl, alkenyl, benzyl, phenyl, cyclic groups whether or not further substituted;
- (b) by substitution at the benzoic ring with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylenedioxy, haloalkane or halogeno groups to any extent; or
- (c) by substitution at the carbon of the benzene ring of 1-benzylpiperazine with alkyl, benzyl, phenyl, cyclic or haloalkane groups whether or not further substituted.

14. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from indole-3-carboxaldehyde or indazole-3-carboxaldehyde by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution at the carbon of the aldehyde with alkyl, alkenyl, cyclic ring, naphthalene, quinoline or adamantane ring or 1-aminoadamantane ring (where the nitrogen atom is fused with the carbonyl carbon) whether or not such groups are further substituted;
- (b) by substitution at the indole nitrogen or the nitrogen (1-position) of the indazole ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, benzyl or 2-(4-morphonyl)ethyl groups whether or not further substituted; or
- (c) by substitution in the indole or indazole ring as well as any ether or ester of the molecules above.

15. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 1H-benzimidazole-2-carbaldehyde or 2-methyl-1H-benzimidazole by modification in any of the following ways—

(excluding etonitazene)

- (a) by substitution at the carbon of aldehyde or methyl with cyclic ring, cycloalkyl or naphthalene ring or adamantane ring or 1-aminoadamantane ring (where the nitrogen atom is fused with the carbonyl carbon) whether or not such groups are further substituted;
- (b) by substitution at the nitrogens of benzimidazole with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups whether or not further substituted; or
- (c) by substitution in the benzimidazole ring.

16. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from indole-3-carboxylic acid by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution at the carboxylic oxygen with alkyl, alkenyl, cyclic ring, phenyl, benzyl, naphthyl groups, quinoline or adamantane ring or 1-aminoadamantane ring (where the nitrogen atom is fused with the carboxylic carbon) whether or not such groups are further substituted;
- (b) by substitution at the indole nitrogen or the nitrogen (1-position) of the indazole ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups whether or not further substituted; or
- (c) by substitution in the indole or indazole ring and any ether or ester of the molecules above.

17. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 1H-indole-3-carboxamide or 1H-indazole-3-carboxamide by modification in any of the following ways—

- (a) by substitution at the nitrogen of amide with alkyl, cycloalkylalkenyl, benzyl, phenyl, cyclic ring, alkylamide, quinoline or adamantane ring or 1-aminoadamantane ring (where the nitrogen atom is fused with the amide nitrogen) whether or not such groups are further substituted;
- (b) by substitution at the indole nitrogen or the nitrogen (1-position) of the indazole ring with alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, benzyl, phenyl (heterocyclic or not) or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl groups whether or not further substituted; or
- (c) by substitution in the indole or indazole ring or any ether or ester of the molecules above.

18. Any substance not specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 structurally derived from 1-phenylcyclohexylamine or 2-amino-2-phenylcyclohexanone by modification in any of the following ways—

(excluding eticyclidine, rolicyclidine)

- (a) by substitution at the nitrogen with alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl or cycloalkane or aromatic groups whether or not the nitrogen participates in the ring, whether or not such groups are further substituted;
- (b) by substitution in the phenyl ring with amino, alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl, halogeno, haloalkane groups whether or not further substituted to any extent;
- (c) by substitution in the cyclohexane or cyclohexanone ring with one or more alkyl groups; or
- (d) by substitution in the phenyl ring with a sulfophenyl ring.

19. Any compound or other product containing a substance or product specified in paragraphs 1 to 18.

20. Any substance specified in paragraphs 1 to 3 that also falls under paragraphs 4 to 9 of Part I (Class A Drugs) is classified as a Class B Drug.

PART 3
Class C Drugs

1. The following substances and products—

<i>Name of substance or product</i>	<i>Other names</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Amobarbital</i>		
<i>Buprenorphine</i>		
<i>Butalbital</i>		
<i>Cathine</i>		<i>Excluded from Part I (Class A Drugs)</i> <i>See paragraph 6 of Part I</i>
<i>Cyclobarbital</i>		
<i>Flunitrazepam</i>		
<i>Glutethimide</i>		
<i>Pentobarbital</i>		
<i>Tapentadol</i>		<i>Excluded from Part I (Class A Drugs)</i> <i>See paragraph 7 of Part I</i>
<i>Tramadol</i>		

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance specified in paragraph 1.

3. Any salt of a substance specified in paragraphs 1 or 2.

4. Any compound or other product containing a substance specified in paragraphs 1 to 3.

5. Any substance specified in paragraphs 1 or 4 that also falls under paragraphs 4 to 9 of Part I (Class A Drugs) or paragraphs 4 to 18 of Part II (Class B Drugs) is classified as a Class C Drug.

PART 4

Meaning of certain expressions used in this Schedule

For the purposes of this Schedule—

“cannabinol derivatives” mean tetrahydrocannabinol derivatives and 3-alkyl-homologues of cannabinole or its tetrahydro derivatives, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin;

“coca leaf” means the leaf of any plant of the genus of the Erythroxylaceae from which cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation;

“medicinal opium” means raw opium, which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of European Pharmacopoeia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether or not it is mixed with neutral substances;

*“poppy” means the plant of the genus of *Papaver somniferum*, L;*

“poppy-straw” means all parts, except the seeds, of the poppy plant, following harvest;

“poppy-straw concentrate” means the material produced when poppy-straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids; and

“raw opium” includes powdered or granulated opium but does not include medicinal opium.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 31)

Offences and Penalties

Offences in contravention of sections:	Penalties			
	Class A drug involved	Class B drug involved	Class C drug involved	General
4(3)	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	8 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	-----
5(2)	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	8 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	-----
7(2)	12 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	8 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	-----
7(3)	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	-----
8(2)	-----	-----	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
11	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	8 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	-----
12	----- -	-----	-----	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
15	-----	-----	-----	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
16(6)	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	8 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	-----
17(3)	Life imprisonment or a fine or	Life imprisonment or a fine or	8 years imprisonment or a fine or	

	both penalties	both penalties	both penalties	-----
20(3)	-----	-----	-----	£100
20(4)	-----	-----	-----	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
21(1)	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	Life imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	8 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties	-----
22(2)	-----	-----	-----	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
22(3)	-----	-----	-----	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
22(4)	-----	-----	-----	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
25	-----	-----	-----	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties
29(4)	-----	-----	-----	4 years imprisonment or a fine or both penalties