

Opium Act, as after enforcement of the Act of 13 July, 2002, to amend the Opium Act (Staatsblad [*Bulletin of Acts and Decrees*] 2002, 520), and the Decree to actualise the Lists I and II of the Opium Act (Staatsblad 2002, 623), which Decree will be enacted simultaneously with the aforementioned Act

**Law of 12 May 1928, containing regulations concerning opium and other narcotic substances (Opium Act) <sup>1</sup>**

**Article 1**

1. In this Act and the provisions based on it, the following terms shall have the following meanings:
  - a. '*Our Minister*': Our Minister of Public Health and Environmental Protection;
  - b. '*substance*': a substance with a human, animal, plant or chemical origin, including animals, plants, parts of animals or plants, as well as micro-organisms;
  - c. '*preparation*': a solid or liquid mixture of substances;
  - d. '*drug*': substance or preparation;
  - e. '*Single Convention*': the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs concluded in New York on 30 March 1961 (*Trb. [Bulletin of Treaties]* 1963, 81), as amended by the Protocol to Amend that Convention concluded in Geneva on 25 March 1972 (*Trb.* 1987, 90);
  - f. '*Convention on Psychotropic Substances*': the Convention on Psychotropic Substances concluded in Vienna on 21 February 1971 (*Trb.* 1989, 129);
  - g. '*Joint Action*': the Joint Action No. 97/396/JHA of 16 June 1997 adopted by the Council of the European Union based on Article K.3 of the Treaty on European Union, on the information exchange, risk assessment and control of new synthetic drugs (*OJ L* 167).
2. For purposes of the application of this Act and the provisions based on it, the salts of the substances shall be considered equivalent to those substances.
3. For purposes of the application of this Act, 'manufacture' shall include refining and converting.
4. 'Bringing drugs into the territory of the Netherlands' as referred to in Articles 2 and 3 shall include: bringing objects or goods into the territory of the Netherlands in which those drugs have been packaged or stored and every act of further transport, storage, supply, receipt or transfer with regard to those drugs which have been brought into the territory of the Netherlands or with regard to the objects or goods in which those drugs have been packaged or stored.
5. 'Bringing drugs outside the territory of the Netherlands' as referred to in Articles 2 and 3 shall include: bringing objects or goods outside the territory of the Netherlands in which those drugs have been packaged or stored and the transport to a foreign destination, acceptance for transport or presentation for transport or declaration for export or re-export, including giving notice of the re-export, within the meaning of Regulation (EEC) No. 2913/92 of the Council of the European Communities of 12 October 1992 establishing the Community Customs Code (*OJ L* 302) of those drugs or of those objects or goods, or possession of those drugs or those objects or goods in, on or at a vessel, vehicle or aircraft travelling to a foreign destination.

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<sup>1</sup> This version was enacted after amending on 17 March 2003

## **Article 2**

It shall be illegal to:

- A. bring into or outside the territory of the Netherlands;
- B. prepare, treat, process, sell, supply, provide or transport;
- C. possess; or
- D. manufacture

a drug as referred to in List I accompanying this Act or designated pursuant to Article 3a, fifth paragraph.

## **Article 3**

It shall be illegal to:

- A. bring into or outside the territory of the Netherlands;
- B. grow, prepare, treat, process, sell, supply, provide or transport;
- C. possess; or
- D. manufacture

a drug as referred to in List II accompanying this Act or designated pursuant to Article 3a, fifth paragraph.

## **Article 3a**

1. Drugs shall be added to the List I or List II accompanying this Act by an order in council if they are brought within the scope of the Single Convention or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances or, pursuant to an obligation arising under the Joint Action, must be brought within the scope of this Act. Drugs may be deleted from List I or II by an order in council if they are removed from the scope of the Conventions referred to in the first sentence or if the obligation referred to in that sentence is extinguished on account of the Joint Action.
2. Drugs may be added to List I or List II by an order in council if it is shown that they have an effect on the consciousness of a human being and that, if used by a human being, they are damaging to his health and detrimental to society.
3. Drugs which have been added by an order in council pursuant to the second paragraph may be deleted from List I or List II if it is shown that they do not or no longer have the characteristics referred to in the second paragraph.
4. An order in council as referred to in the first, second and third paragraph shall not be adopted until four weeks have passed since the draft of the order was presented to both Houses of the States General and, during that time period, a wish was not expressed by or on behalf of either of the Houses for the subject regulated in the draft of the order to be regulated by statute.
5. If, in our Minister's judgment, acts as referred to in Article 2 or 3 in respect of a drug must immediately be prohibited and the formulation of an order in council as referred to in the first or second paragraph cannot be awaited, the drug may be designated by ministerial regulation. Our Minister shall ensure that, at the same time that this ministerial regulation is adopted, the draft of an order in council with the same content shall be presented to the Council of Ministers for evaluation. Unless withdrawn earlier, the ministerial regulation shall remain in effect until the order in council designating the drug concerned takes effect, but no later than up to a year after the regulation becomes effective.

## **Article 3b**

1. Any publication which is clearly intended to promote the sale, supply or provision of a drug as referred to in Article 2 or Article 3 shall be prohibited.

2. The prohibition contained in the first paragraph shall not apply in respect of publication related to medical or scientific information.

#### **Article 3c**

1. An order in council may designate drugs and applications for which a prohibition described in Article 2 or 3 does not apply in whole or in part.
2. With regard to drugs as referred to in List I or II, an order in council may lay down rules to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Single Convention or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances or to prevent abuse of those drugs.

#### **Article 4**

1. It shall be illegal to issue a prescription for a drug as referred to in List I or II, unless, in the interest of public health, the drug has been designated for this purpose by an order in council. The order may lay down rules concerning the prescription and the purpose for which the drug shall be prescribed.  
An order in council adopted pursuant to the first sentence shall not take effect until eight weeks after the date of issue of the *Staatsblad* [Bulletin of Acts and Decrees] in which it has been published. The publication shall be reported immediately to both Houses of the States General. In the interest of public health and in deviation from the first sentence, a drug may be designated by ministerial regulation for which a prescription may be issued, as long as the drug has also been designated pursuant to Article 3a, fifth paragraph.
2. The ordering of a drug as referred to in List I or II by:
  - a. professionals as referred to in Article 5, first paragraph,
  - b. institutions and persons as referred to in Article 5, second paragraph and third paragraph, and
  - c. holders of an exemption as referred to in Article 6,shall occur with due observance of the rules adopted by ministerial regulation.
3. With respect to obtaining any drug referred to in List I and II, it shall be illegal:
  - a. to present a fake or forged prescription;
  - b. to present a prescription in which a different name or a different address is stated than the name or the address of the person on whose behalf the prescription was issued.

#### **Article 5**

1. An order in council may lay down rules regarding the supply of drugs designated pursuant to Article 4. Subject to this order in council, the prohibition on preparing, treating, processing, selling, supplying, providing, transporting or possessing a drug referred to in List I or II shall not apply to:
  - a. pharmacists or doctors operating pharmacies if, for medical purposes, they prepare, treat, process, sell, supply, provide, transport or possess drugs designated pursuant to Article 4, first paragraph, and these activities occur within the normal practice of their professions;
  - b. veterinary surgeons if, for veterinary medicine purposes, they sell, supply, provide, transport or possess the drugs designated pursuant to Article 4.
2. The prohibitions on providing, transporting or possessing drugs as referred to in List I or II shall also not apply to institutions designated by an order in council and to those who need the drugs in question in the quantity present to practice medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine or for their own medical use or must have them in stock pursuant to statutory provisions and have obtained them in a legal manner.

3. In addition, if an emergency situation as referred to in Article 1, first paragraph, of the National Emergencies Act is proclaimed, other institutions or persons besides those referred to in the first and second paragraph may be designated by royal decree, at Our Minister's recommendation, for which/whom the prohibitions on providing, transporting or possessing drugs as referred to in List I or II shall not apply. This designation may be limited to certain areas and certain drugs. Further conditions may also be attached to the designation. The designation shall expire by law if the emergency situation is terminated and may also be revoked by royal decree, at Our Minister's recommendation.
4. Moreover, the prohibition on transport and possession shall not apply to those who transport or possess the drugs at the instruction of a person who is authorised to engage in such transport.

#### **Article 6**

1. With due observance of Article 8i, first paragraph, Our Minister may grant an exemption from a prohibition as referred to in Article 2 or 3. He may also extend, modify, supplement or revoke an exemption.
2. An exemption or an extension thereof may be granted for at most five years, on the understanding that an exemption from a prohibition as referred to in Article 2, under A, or Article 3, under A, shall be granted on a case-by-case basis and for at most six months.
3. Our Minister shall inform the applicant for an exemption or for an extension thereof of his decision within three months after receiving the application.

#### **Article 7**

1. A fee may be levied for processing an application for an exemption or a modification of, addition to or extension thereof. No fee shall be owed for processing an application for an exemption as referred to in Article 8i, second paragraph.
2. A fee may be levied annually for an exemption. The provisions of the first paragraph, second sentence, shall apply by analogy to the annual fee.
3. The amount of the fees referred to in the first and second paragraph shall be set by ministerial regulation and may be set in a different manner for each category of exemptions. If an exemption applies for a period of less than one year, the fee referred to in the second paragraph shall be set proportionately at a lower amount.

#### **Article 8**

1. An exemption may only be granted or extended if the applicant has demonstrated to Our Minister's satisfaction:
  - a. that this shall serve the interest of public health or that of the health of animals;
  - b. that the applicant needs this to perform scientific or analytical chemical research or for instructional purposes, insofar as the interest of public health does not dictate otherwise, or
  - c. that the applicant needs this to perform an act as referred to in Article 2 or 3 pursuant to an agreement with:
    1. another person to whom an exemption has been granted pursuant to Article 6, first paragraph;
    2. a pharmacist or a doctor operating a pharmacy;
    3. a veterinary surgeon;

4. an institution or person designated pursuant to Article 5, second or third paragraph;
  5. a holder of a permit or exemption granted in another country to import the drugs in question into that country, insofar as the interest of public health does not dictate otherwise.
2. An exemption may also be granted or extended if the applicant needs this to grow cannabis pursuant to an agreement with Our Minister.

#### **Article 8a**

1. Conditions may be attached to an exemption to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Single Convention and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances and the rules laid down in or pursuant to this Act, or to prevent abuse of a drug as referred to in List I or II.
2. The exemption shall at least state:
  - a. the prohibitions as referred to in Article 2 or 3 for which it is being granted;
  - b. the purposes for which it is being granted;
  - c. on which property and in which locations the acts in question may take place;
  - d. the manner of storage;
  - e. the manner of safeguarding;
  - f. the manner in which the stock records have been set up.

#### **Article 8b**

An exemption or an extension thereof shall be denied if, pursuant to a judicial decision which has become final and conclusive, the applicant has been placed under guardianship or an administrator has been appointed over his property.

#### **Article 8c<sup>2</sup>**

1. An exemption or an extension thereof may be denied in the event of and under the conditions referred to in Article 3 of the Public Administration Probity in Decision-making Act.
2. With an eye to the application of the first paragraph, the *Bureau bevoordeling integriteitsbeoordelingen door het openbaar bestuur* [Office for Public Administration Probity in Decision-making] referred to in Article 8 of the Act referred to in the first paragraph may be asked for an advisory opinion as referred to in Article 9 of that Act.

#### **Article 8d**

An exemption shall be revoked:

- a. at the request of the holder of the exemption;
- b. if the interest of public health requires this;
- c. if, in Our Minister's judgment, the purposes for which the exemption was granted can no longer be realised;
- d. if a fee owed pursuant to Article 7, second paragraph, has not been paid within 30 days after being levied, nor has there been compliance with the written demand of Our Minister, made after that time period has lapsed, to pay within eight days.

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<sup>2</sup> Enacted 1 June 2003.

**Article 8e<sup>3</sup>**

1. An exemption may be revoked:
  - a. if the holder of the exemption acts contrary to a rule laid down in or pursuant to this Act;
  - b. in the event of and under the conditions referred to in Article 3 of the Public Administration Probity in Decision-making Act.
2. With an eye to the application of the first paragraph, under b, the Office for Public Administration Probity in Decision-making referred to in Article 8 of the Act referred to in the first paragraph, under b, may be asked for an advisory opinion as referred to in Article 9 of that Act.

**Article 8f**

1. A person whose exemption is revoked shall dispose of the drugs to which the exemption pertains during the time period between the notification of the revocation and the last day on which the exemption is valid. He shall dispose of these drugs either by destroying them or transferring them to persons, including legal persons, which are authorised to perform acts as referred to in Article 2 or 3.
2. In deviation from the first paragraph, the holder of an exemption for growing hemp shall dispose of the drugs to which the exemption pertains either by destroying those drugs or transferring them to Our Minister.

**Article 8g**

An exemption shall cease to have effect:

- a. if the holder dies;
- b. if, pursuant to a judicial decision which has become final and conclusive, the applicant has been placed under guardianship or an administrator has been appointed over his property;
- c. if the legal person to which the exemption was granted is dissolved, merges and is not the acquiring legal person, or is split up.

**Article 8h**

Our Minister shall ensure that:

- a. enough hemp is grown in the Netherlands for scientific research into the medical application of hemp, hashish and hempseed oil or for the production of medicines;
- b. the hemp grown as referred to under a is used for a purpose referred to under a.

**Article 8i**

1. Our Minister shall not grant any more exemptions from the prohibition on growing hemp than are necessary for the purposes referred to in Article 8h and for refining hemp.
2. An exemption from the prohibition on growing hemp or processing, treating or transporting hemp, hashish and hempseed oil for the purposes referred to in Article 8h shall only be granted to the person with whom Our Minister enters into an agreement in this regard to perform such acts.
3. An agreement as referred to in the second paragraph shall end by law as from the date on which the exemption granted to the other party is revoked or expires.

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<sup>3</sup> Enacted 1 June 2003.

4. An agreement as referred to in the second paragraph shall in any case state that the other party with whom Our Minister is entering into the agreement shall exclusively sell and deliver to him the hemp grown within four months after it is harvested and shall destroy the surplus hemp.
5. To the exclusion of others, Our Minister shall be authorised:
  - a. to bring hemp, hashish and hempseed oil into and outside the territory of the Netherlands;
  - b. to sell and supply hemp, hashish and hempseed oil;
  - c. to possess hemp, hashish and hempseed oil, with the exception of the stocks managed by those who have an exemption to grow, treat or process these drugs.
6. The fifth paragraph shall not be applicable insofar as applications of hemp, hashish or hempseed oil have been designated pursuant to Article 3c, first paragraph.

#### **Article 8j**

The civil servants of the *Staatstoezicht op de Volksgezondheid* [Public Health Inspectorate], and the civil servants of the *Belastingdienst* [Tax Department], insofar as they are competent with regard to customs, shall be responsible for monitoring compliance with the provisions of or pursuant to this Act.

#### **Article 8k**

In addition to the persons designated in or pursuant to Article 141 of the Dutch Code of Criminal Procedure, the civil servants referred to in Article 8j shall be responsible for investigating the offences made punishable in this Act.

#### **Article 9**

1. Insofar as reasonably necessary to perform their duties, the investigating officials shall have access to:
  - a. the means of transport, including residential portions, which they know or which they reasonably may suspect are used to import or transport drugs as referred to in List I or II, or in which, on which or at which these drugs are stored or present;
  - b. the locations where a violation of this Act is being committed or where it may reasonably be suspected that such a violation is being committed.
2. In the event of grave presumptions against a person suspected of an offence made punishable as a crime by this Act, they shall be authorised to search this person's clothing.
3. They shall be authorised at all times to seize objects which are capable of being seized. To this end, they may demand their delivery.
4. The Public Prosecutor or Assistant Public Prosecutor before whom the suspect is brought or who themselves have arrested the suspect shall be authorised to order a person who has just entered the territory of the Netherlands or who is about to leave this territory, and who has been arrested in connection with an offence made punishable as a crime by this Act, to cooperate in a urinalysis designed to demonstrate the presence in the body of drugs as referred to in List I and II.<sup>4</sup>

#### **Article 10**

1. A person acting contrary to:

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<sup>4</sup> Enacted 10 August 2003

- a. a prohibition given in Article 2, the prohibition given in Article 3b, first paragraph, or a prohibition given in Article 4, third paragraph;
  - b. a rule given pursuant to Article 3c, second paragraph, or Article 4, first or second paragraph;
  - c. a condition attached to an exemption pursuant to Article 8a, first paragraph;
 shall be punished with imprisonment of at most six months or a fine of the fourth category.
2. A person wilfully acting contrary to the prohibition given in Article 2, under C, in Article 3b, first paragraph, or in Article 4, third paragraph, shall be punished with imprisonment of at most four years or a fine of the fifth category.
3. A person wilfully acting contrary to the prohibition given in Article 2, under B or D, shall be punished with imprisonment of at most eight years or a fine of the fifth category.
4. A person wilfully acting contrary to a prohibition given in Article 2, under A, shall be punished with imprisonment of at most 12 years or a fine of the fifth category.
5. If the offence referred to in the second or fourth paragraph pertains to a small quantity intended for personal use, imprisonment of at most one year or a fine of the third category shall be imposed.

#### **Article 10a**

1. If, in order to prepare for or encourage an offence referred to in the third or fourth paragraph of Article 10, a person:
  1. attempts to induce another person to commit that offence, to have that offence committed, to participate in committing that offence or to incite someone to commit that offence, to aid and abet in this regard, or to provide the opportunity, means or information for this,
  2. attempts to obtain for himself or another person the opportunity, means or information to commit that offence,
  3. has objects, means of transport, substances, money or other means of payment on hand which he knows or has serious reason to suspect are intended for the commission of that offence,
 shall be punished with imprisonment of at most six years or a fine of the fifth category.
2. A person committing the offences described in the first paragraph shall not be punished with regard to bringing into or outside the territory of the Netherlands a small quantity intended for personal use.

#### **Article 11**

1. A person acting contrary to a prohibition given in Article 3 shall be punished with imprisonment of at most one month or a fine of the second category.
2. A person wilfully acting contrary to a prohibition given in Article 3, under B, C or D, shall be punished with imprisonment of at most two years or a fine of the fourth category.
3. A person wilfully acting contrary to a prohibition given in Article 3, under B, in connection with practising a profession or operating a business shall be punished with imprisonment of at most four years or a fine of the fifth category.
4. A person wilfully acting contrary to a prohibition given in Article 3, under A, shall be punished with imprisonment of at most four years or a fine of the fifth category.
5. The second paragraph shall not apply if the offence pertains to a quantity of hemp or hashish of at most 30 grams.



6. The second and fourth paragraph shall not apply if the offence pertains to a small quantity, intended for personal use, of the drugs stated in list II, with the exception of hemp and hashish.<sup>5</sup>

#### **Article 12**

If the value of the objects with which or with regard to which the offences made punishable in Articles 10, first, second, third and fourth paragraph, 10a, first paragraph, and 11, second and third paragraph, were committed, or which were obtained in full or in part through those offences, is higher than one-fourth of the maximum of the fine imposed for those offences, a fine of the next highest category may be imposed, even if the offence was committed by a natural person.

#### **Article 13**

1. The offences made punishable in Article 10, first paragraph, and Article 11, first paragraph, are minor offences.
2. The offences made punishable in Article 10, second, third, fourth and fifth paragraph, in Article 10a, first paragraph, and in Article 11, second, third and fourth paragraph, are crimes.
3. The Dutch criminal laws shall apply to everyone who, outside the Netherlands, is guilty of:
  - a. one of the offences made punishable in Article 10a, first paragraph, insofar as they were committed to prepare for or to encourage the offence made punishable in Article 10, fourth paragraph, or
  - b. attempting to or participating in the offence made punishable in Article 10, fourth paragraph.

#### **Article 13a**

Subject to the provisions in Articles 33 to 35 inclusive and 36b to 36d inclusive of the Dutch Criminal Code, the drugs referred to in List I or II shall be forfeited or confiscated.

#### **Article 13b**

1. The Mayor shall be authorised to apply administrative coercion if, in buildings accessible to the public and the property on which they are located, a drug as referred to in List I or II is sold, delivered or provided, or is present for this purpose.
2. The first paragraph shall not apply if the buildings in question are used for preparing medicines or practising medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine by pharmacists, doctors, dentists and veterinary surgeons respectively.
3. If, based on the first paragraph, the Mayor has decided to close the building or property in question, he shall have this order registered as soon as possible in the public registers referred to in Article 16 of Book 3 of the Dutch Civil Code. Article 24 of that Code shall not be applicable.

#### **Article 14**

This Act may be cited as the 'Opium Act'.

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<sup>5</sup> Enacted 10 August 2003

**Article 15**

This Act shall take effect as from a date to be determined by Us.

On that date, the Act of 4 October 1919, *Bulletin of Acts and Decrees* No. 592, Adopting Provisions concerning Opium and Other Illicit Drugs, as this Act was amended by the Act of 29 June 1925, *Bulletin of Acts and Decrees* No. 308, shall cease to have effect.

We hereby order and command that this be published in the *Bulletin of Acts and Decrees* and that all Ministerial Departments, Authorities, Boards and Civil Servants that it concerns remain involved in its precise implementation.

Rendered at *Paleize het Loo* [Royal Palace Het Loo], 12 May 1928.

WILHELMINA.

The Minister of Labour, Trade and Industry,  
J. R. SLOTEMAKER DE BRUINE.

The Minister of the Interior and Agriculture,  
J. B. KAN.

The Minister of Finance,  
DE GEER.

The Minister of Water Management,  
H. v. d. VEGTE.

Issued on the thirty-first of May, 1928.

The Minister of Justice,  
J. DONNER.

## List I

(The lists I and II are translated only as far as required for proper understanding)

International Non-Proprietary Name (INN) <sup>6</sup>	other names	further description
acetorfine	-	
-	acetyl- <i>alfa</i> -methyلفentanyl	<i>N</i> -[1-( <i>alfa</i> -methyلفenethyl)-4-piperidyl]-acetanilide
-	acetyldihydrocodeïne	4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy- <i>N</i> -methyلفorminan-6-yl-acetaat
acetylmethadol	-	
alfacetylmethadol	-	
alfameprodine	-	
alfamethadol	-	
-	<i>alfa</i> -methyلفentanyl	<i>N</i> -[1( <i>alfa</i> -methyلفenethyl)-4-piperidyl]-propionanilide
-	<i>alfa</i> -methyلفthiofentanyl	<i>N</i> -[1-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide
alfaprodine	-	
alfentanil	-	
allylprodine	-	
amfetamine	-	
amineptine	-	7-[(10,11-dihydro-5 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[ <i>a,d</i> ]cyclohepten-5-yl)amino]heptanoic acid <sup>7</sup>
anileridine	-	
benzethidine	-	
-	benzylmorphine	3-benzoyloxy-4,5-epoxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-7-morphineen-6-ol
betacetylmethadol	-	
-	<i>beta</i> -hydroxy-3-methyلفentanyl	<i>N</i> -[1-( <i>beta</i> -hydroxyfenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidyl]propionanilide
-	<i>beta</i> -hydroxyfentanyl	<i>N</i> -[1-( <i>beta</i> -hydroxyfenethyl)-4-piperidyl]-propionanilide
betameprodine	-	
betamethadol	-	
betaprodine	-	
bezitramide	-	
-	poppy straw	all parts of the <i>Papaver somniferum</i> L. plant after harvesting, except for the seed
brofamfetamine	-	
cathinon	-	
-	2C-B <sup>8</sup>	4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyfenetylamine

<sup>6</sup> The generic name adopted by the World Health Organization.

<sup>7</sup> Added by Decree of 29 November 2004, Staatblad (Bulletin of Acts and Decrees) (2004) 643.

<sup>8</sup> See foot note to amineptine

International Non-Proprietary Name (INN) <sup>6</sup>	other names	further description
-	2C-B <sup>8</sup>	4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyfenethylamine
-	2C-I <sup>8</sup>	2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodofenethylamine
-	2C-T-2 <sup>8</sup>	2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylthiofenethylamine
-	2C-T-7 <sup>8</sup>	2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylthiofenethylamine
clonitazeen	-	
-	coca leaves	leaves of plants of the genus <i>Erythroxylon</i>
-	cocaïne	(-)-3- <i>beta</i> -benzoyloxytropaan-2- <i>beta</i> -carboxylic acid methylester
-	codeïne	4,5-epoxy-3-methoxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-7-morfineen-6-ol
codoxim	-	
-	concentrate of poppy straw	the material obtained by subjecting poppy straw to a treatment to concentrate the alkaloids in it
desomorfine	-	
dexamfetamine	-	
dextromoramide	-	
dextropropoxyfeen	-	
diampromide	-	
diethylthiambuteen	-	
-	<i>N,N</i> -diethyltryptamine, DET	3-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]indol
difenoxine	-	
difenoxylaet	-	
dihydrocodeïne	-	
-	dihydroethorfine	7,8-dihydro-7- <i>alfa</i> -[1-( <i>R</i> )-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl]-6,14- <i>endo</i> -ethano-tetrahydro-oripavine
-	dihydromorfine	4,5-epoxy- <i>N</i> -methylmorfinan-3,6-diol
dimefeptanol	-	
dimenoxadol	-	
-	2,5-dimethoxy-amfetamine, DMA	(±)-2,5-dimethoxy- <i>alfa</i> -methylfenethylamine
-	2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethyl-amfetamine, DOET	(±)-4-ethyl-2,5-dimethoxy- <i>alfa</i> -methylfenethylamine
-	2,5-dimethoxy-4-methamfetamine, STP, DOM	2,5-dimethoxy- <i>alfa</i> ,4-dimethylfenethylamine
dimethylthiambuteen	-	
-	<i>N,N</i> -dimethyltryptamine, DMT	3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]indol
dioxafetylbutiraat	-	
dipipanon	-	
-	DMHP	3-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[ <i>b,d</i> ]pyran-1-ol
drotebanol	-	
-	ecgonine	3-hydroxy-2-tropaancarbonsuur
-	<i>N</i> -ethyl-3,4-	(±)- <i>N</i> -ethyl- <i>alfa</i> -methyl-3,4-(methyleen-

International Non-Proprietary Name (INN) <sup>6</sup>	other names	further description
	methyleendioxy-amfetamine, <i>N</i> -ethyl-MDA	dioxy)fenethylamine
ethylmethylthiambuteen	-	
-	ethylmorphine	4,5-epoxy-3-ethoxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-7-morfineen-6-ol
eticyclidine	-	
etonitazeen	-	
etorfine	-	
etoxeridine	-	
etryptamine	-	
fenadoxon	-	
fenampromide	-	
fenazocine	-	
fencyclidine	-	
fenetylline	-	
fenmetrazine	-	
fenomorfan	-	
fenoperidine	-	
fentanyl	-	
folcodine	-	
-	furethidine	1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethylester
-	hempseed oil	concentrate of plants of the genus Cannabis (hemp) obtained by extraction of hemp or hashish, whether mixed with oil or not
-	heroïne, diamorfine	4,5-epoxy-17-methylmorphinan-3,6-diyl-diacetaat
hydrocodon	-	
hydromorfinol	-	
hydromorfon	-	
-	<i>N</i> -hydroxymethyleendioxy-amfetamine, <i>N</i> -hydroxyMDA	(±)- <i>N</i> -[ <i>alfa</i> -methyl-3,4-(methyleendioxy)-fenethyl]hydroxylamine
hydroxypethidine	-	
isomethadon	-	
ketobemidon	-	
levamfetamine	-	
levofenacylmorfan	-	
-	levomethamfetamine	(-)- <i>N</i> , <i>alfa</i> -dimethylfenethylamine
levomethorfan	-	
levomoramide	-	
levorfanol	-	
lysergide	-	
mecloqualon	-	
-	mescaline	3,4,5-trimethoxyfenethylamine
metamfetamine	-	
metamfetamine race-	-	

International Non-Proprietary Name (INN) <sup>6</sup>	other names	further description
maat	-	
metazocine	-	
methadon	-	
-	methadon intermediate product	4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-difenylbutaan
methaqualon	-	
-	methcathinon	(2-methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol
-	2-methoxy-4,5-methyleendioxy-amfetamine, MDMA	2-methoxy- <i>alpha</i> -methyl-4,5-(methyleendioxy)-phenethylamine
-	4-methylaminorex	(±)- <i>cis</i> -2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline
methyl-desorfine	-	
methyl-dihydromorfine	-	
-	3,4-methyleendioxy-methamfetamine, MDMA	(±)- <i>N, alpha</i> -dimethyl-3,4-(methyleendioxy)-phenethylamine
methyl-fenidaat	-	
-	3-methylfentanyl	<i>N</i> -(3-methyl-1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propion-anilide
-	MPPP	1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionaat (ester)
-	4-methylthioamfetamine, 4-MTA	4-methylthio- <i>alpha</i> -methylphenethylamine
-	3-methylthiofentanyl	<i>N</i> -[3-methyl-1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propionanilide
metopon	-	
-	moramide intermediate product	2-methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-difenylpropan-carboxylic acid
morferidine	-	
-	morfine	4,5-epoxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-7-morfineen-3,6-diol
-	morfine-methobromide	4,5-epoxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-7-morfineen-3,6-diol methylbromide
-	morfine- <i>N</i> -oxide	4,5-epoxy-3,6-dihydroxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-7-morfine
myrofine	-	
nicocodine	-	
nicodicodine	-	
nicomorfine	-	
noracymethadol	-	
norcodeïne	-	
norlevorfanol	-	
normethadon	-	
normorfine	-	
norpipanon	-	
-	opium	the curdled milk obtained from the <i>Papaver somniferum</i> L. plant
oxycodon	-	
oxymorfon	-	
-	<i>para</i> -fluorofentanyl	4'-fluoro- <i>N</i> -(1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl)propion-anilide

International Non-Proprietary Name (INN) <sup>6</sup>	other names	further description
-	parahexyl	3-hexyl-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[ <i>b,d</i> ]pyran-1-ol
-	<i>para</i> -methoxy-amfetamine, PMA	<i>p</i> -methoxy- <i>alfa</i> -methylfenethylamine
-	<i>para</i> -methoxymeth-amfetamine, PMMA	<i>N</i> -methyl-1-(4-methoxyfenyl)-2-aminopropaan
-	PEPAP	1-fenethyl-4-fenyl-4-piperidinolacetaat (ester)
pethidine	-	
-	pethidine intermediate product A	4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine
-	pethidine intermediate product B	4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethylester
-	pethidine intermediate product C	1-methyl-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid
piminodine	-	
piritramide	-	
proheptazine	-	
properidine	-	
propiram	-	
-	psilocine	3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]indol-4-ol
psilocybine	-	
racemethorfan	-	
racemoramide	-	
racemorfan	-	
remifentanil	-	
rolicyclidine	-	
secobarbitone	-	
sufentanil	-	
tenamfetamine	-	
tenocyclidine	-	
-	tetrahydrocannabinol	(6 <i>aR</i> ,10 <i>aR</i> )-6 <i>a</i> ,7,8,10 <i>a</i> -tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[ <i>b,d</i> ]pyran-1-ol
thebacon	-	
-	thebaïne	4,5-epoxy-3,6-dimethoxy- <i>N</i> -methyl-6,8-morfine
-	thiofentanyl	<i>N</i> -[1-[2-(2-thienyl)ethyl]-4-piperidyl]propion-anilide
tilidine	-	
-	TMA-2 <sup>8 9</sup>	2,4,5-trimethoxyamfetamine
trimeperidine	-	
-	3,4,5-trimethoxy-amfetamine, TMA	(±)-3,4,5-trimethoxy- <i>alfa</i> -methylfenethylamine
zipeprol	-	

the esters and derivatives of ecgonine, which may be converted into ecgonine and cocaine;

<sup>9</sup> TMA-2 or 2,4,5-trimethoxyamfetamine is: (±)-2,4,5-trimethoxy-*alfa*-methylfenethylamine

the mono- and di-alkylamide, pyrrolidine and morpholine derivatives of lysergic acid, and the drugs obtained by introducing methyl, acetyl or halogen groups;

pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives, including morphine-*N*-oxide derivatives, such as codeine-*N*-oxide;

the isomers and stereoisomers of tetrahydrocannabinol;

the ethers, esters and enantiomers of the aforementioned substances, except for dextromethorphan (INN) as an enantiomer of levomethorphan and racemethorphan, and except for dextrophanol (INN) as an enantiomer of levorphanol and racemorphan;

preparations which contain one or more of the above substances.



## List II

International Non-Proprietary Name (INN)	other names	further description
allobarbitone	-	
alprazolam	-	
amobarbitone	-	
amfepramon	-	
aminorex	-	
barbitone	-	
benzfetamine	-	
bromazepam	-	
brotizolam	-	
buprenorfine	-	
butalbitone	-	
-	butobarbitone	2-bromo-4-( <i>o</i> -chlorofenyl)-9-methyl-6 <i>H</i> -thieno[3,2- <i>f</i> ]- <i>s</i> -triazolo[4,3- <i>a</i> ][1,4]di-azepine
camazepam	-	
cathine	-	
chlordiazepoxide	-	
clobazam	-	
clonazepam	-	
clorazepaat	-	
clotiazepam	-	
cloxazolam	-	
cyclobarbitone	-	
delorazepam	-	
diazepam	-	
estazolam	-	
ethchlorvynol	-	
ethinamaat	-	
ethylloflazepaat	-	
ethylamfetamine	-	
fencamfamine	-	
fendimetrazine	-	
fenobarbitone	-	
fenproporex	-	
fentermine	-	
fludiazepam	-	
flunitrazepam	-	
flurazepam	-	
gluthethimide	-	
halazepam	-	
haloxazolam	-	
	hashish	a normal solid compound of the separated resin obtained from plants of the genus Cannabis (hemp) with vegetable elements of these plants
	hemp	each part of the plant of the genus

International Non-Proprietary Name (INN)	other names	further description
-	4-hydroxybutyric acid	Cannabis (hemp), from which the resin has not been removed, except for the seeds
ketazolam	-	
lefetamine	-	
loprazolam	-	
lorazepam	-	
lormetazepam	-	
mazindol	-	
medazepam	-	
mefenorex	-	
meprobamaat	-	
mesocarb	-	
methylenobarbital	-	
methypylon	-	
midazolam	-	
nimetazepam	-	
nitrazepam	-	
nordazepam	-	
oxazepam	-	
oxazolam	-	
pemoline	-	
pentazocine	-	
pentobarbital	-	
pinazepam	-	
pipradrol	-	
prazepam	-	
pyrovaleron	-	
secbutabarbitone	-	
temazepam	-	
tetrazepam	-	
triazolam	-	
vinylbital	-	
zolpidem	-	

Preparations containing one or more of the aforementioned substances, except for hempseed oil.