

## NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES

Portuguese legal framework  
for the prevention and protection  
against advertisement and  
commerce of new  
psychoactive substances



**SICAD**

Serviço de Intervenção nos  
Comportamentos Aditivos  
e nas Dependências

## **NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES**

Ministry of Health  
Decree-Law 54/2013 of 17 April 2013  
Administrative Rule n.º 154/2013 of 17 April

**Ministry of Health**  
**Decree-Law 54/2013 of 17 April 2013**

It is with great concern that, in Portugal, as in other European countries, the opening of sites dedicated to the indiscriminate sale of psychoactive substances has been observed which, although seriously threatening public health, are not covered by criminal law, which affects the adoption of measures by the authorities, in particular those responsible for health, food and economic security. New psychoactive substances appear in the market at a pace of innovation that is beyond the means provided for in Decree-Law n.º 15/93, of 22 January.

The consumption of these substances, by ingestion, inhalation, aspiration, by application to the skin or by any other means of human absorption, is a real danger to the physical and mental integrity of persons and, therefore, a risk to public health. The degree of physical and psychological dependence caused by these substances is similar to and, in certain situations; it may exceed that which is caused by many illicit substances. Moreover, a causal link with psychiatric disorders has been clinically identified, including psychotic episodes with neurological disorders and severe cardiac complications. Furthermore, in this market substances are circulating whose effects on human physiology are not entirely known, which makes it very difficult the treatment of acute intoxications and long-term effects.

Marketed, not infrequently, at affordable prices, in the form of incense, bath salts, pills without other characterisation, herbs, fungi or fertilizers, the new psychoactive substances have seen growing demand, especially among teenagers.

Under various names, being the most common "smartshops", the local sales outlets advertise them as harmless to health, synthetic drugs, plants and fungi, which have been the object of alert by international bodies and the European Union, in particular the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, as well as the Council, through the Council Decision 2005/387/JHA of 10 May 2005 on the information exchange, risk-assessment and control of new psychoactive substances. Distance selling, facilitated by orders and payments by electronic means, is particularly difficult to control and presents signs of expansion.

Health care is a duty set out in paragraph n.º 1 of article 64º of the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, under which, with consensus formed around the danger of known new psychoactive substances and of susceptibility to foreseen new administrative sanctions, it was considered, still, essential, to establish sanitary measures for immediate effect against the production, distribution, sale, dispensation, import, export and advertisement of other new substances that are likely to arise in the market, given the serious and unpredictable threat of these substances.

Therefore, and in accordance with the provision of section b) of n.º 3 of - Basis XIX of Law n.º 48/90, of 24 August, as amended by Law n.º 27/2002, of 8 November, the present decree-law foresees the possibility of the health authorities that are territorially competent determine the closure of establishments or other places that are open to the public or the suspension of the activity for the purposes considered serious risks to public health.

The present decree-law was notified to the European Commission, in accordance with section a) of paragraph 1 of article 4 and paragraph 1 of article 7 of Decree-Law n.º 58/2000, of 18 April.

The governing bodies of the Autonomous Regions were heard.

Hearing with the National Consumer Council was promoted.

Thus:

Under the terms of section a) of paragraph 1 of article 198° of the Constitution, the Government decrees the following:

## Article 1

### Object

The present decree-law defines the legal framework for the prevention and protection against advertisement and commerce of new psychoactive substances.

## Article 2

### Definition

New psychoactive substances are defined as substances not specifically regulated and controlled under specific law that, in pure form or in a preparation, may constitute a threat to public health comparable to the substances provided for in that law, with danger to life or to health and physical integrity, due to effects on the central nervous system, that may induce significant changes on motor function, as well as mental functions, such as the reasoning, critical judgment and behaviour, often with states of delirium, hallucinations or extreme euphoria, and that may cause dependence and, in some cases, produce lasting or even permanent damage on consumers health.

## Article 3

### Classification

For the purposes of this decree-law, new psychoactive substances are considered as the substances defined in accordance with the provisions of the preceding article, included in a list to be approved by administrative rule of the Government member responsible for the area of health, as well as derivatives, isomers, and salts of those substances whenever their existence is possible, including all preparations in which they are associated with other compounds.

## Article 4

### Prohibition

1. It is forbidden to produce, import, export, advertise, distribute, sell, hold or provide new psychoactive substances, except when intended for industrial purposes or pharmaceutical use and if duly authorized by INFARMED- National Institute of Pharmacy and Medicines.

2. The prohibition of the previous paragraph includes the itinerant sale, methods of home sale and similar, the events of exposure and products sample, as well as the distance selling of new psychoactive substances, in particular by catalogue or on sites in the Internet.

## Article 5

### Competent authorities and supervision

1. To the Food and Economic Safety Authority (ASAE) are given powers to monitor and enforce compliance with the provisions of this decree-law, without prejudice of the powers of the security forces, the health authorities and other entities.

2. The ASAE main competencies are to:

- Promote inspection actions;
- Supervise the commercial chain;
- Assist the competent authorities in the investigation and promotion of inquiries, examination of analysis and of any other proceedings, in particular the closure and the cessation of the use of a particular site.

3. The authorities referred to in paragraph 1 may, in the course of the inspection, determine the immediate and provisional closure of the establishment for a period not exceeding 12 hours, when and as such proves to be indispensable for:

- The collection of evidences;
- The seizure of objects used in practice of the infraction; and or
- For the identification of the agents of infringement.

4. The determination of the provisional closure of the establishment can also occur, for a period not exceeding 12 hours, if, in the detection of a flagrant infringement, serious danger of continued illicit activity occurs.

5. The ASAE is responsible for the instruction of the processes, to which the other supervisory authorities should refer the respective records and other elements, in particular probative.



6. The General Inspector of ASAE is responsible for applying fines and other penalties provided for in this decree-law.

7. The competency of health authorities to close establishments or determine the suspension of activity when there is serious risk to public health, in no way relieves the municipal bodies of their administrative eviction powers, when appropriate, neither of adopting other measures for the protection of legality necessary to ensure that the buildings or their autonomous parts are used for the purpose for which, according to the criteria of urban and territory planning, they have been authorized.

8. The Forensic Science Laboratory of the Criminal Police, the National Institute of Forensic Medicine and INFARMED - National Authority of Medicines and Institute of Pharmacy and Medicines and Health Products, I.P., are the competent authorities to carry out the analysis and examinations foreseen in this decree-law, under the terms to be defined by administrative rule of the members of the Government responsible for the areas of internal affairs, justice and health.

## Article 6

### Closure by health authorities

1. The competent health authority determines the closure of locations where new psychoactive substances are produced, distributed, sold or dispensed, or simply kept for these purposes or for exportation.

2. If in the same place where the new psychoactive substances are produced, distributed, sold, dispensed or preserved, other goods or services are also produced, sold or dispensed, the health authority determines the suspension of activity, without prejudice to the transitional closure of the space or establishment, for a maximum period of three months, if it is strictly necessary to remove the threat to public health.

3. The orders of closure or suspension of activity are substantiated and notified and are deemed to be urgent for the purpose of exemption hearing of interested parties, as provided for in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of article 103 of the Code of Administrative Procedure.

4. The notification is done with warning of the possible criminal consequences of disobedience to whom is working or providing a service related to the prohibited activity and, when possible, to the owner of the property.

5. It is sufficient, in duly justified cases, to affix a public notice near the main access to the space or establishment where the prohibited activities are practiced.

6. The orders for the closure and suspension of activity are transmitted by the health authority to the competent territorial security force and ASAE.

## Article 7

### Health Precautions

1. Where there is suspicion of serious risk to human health attributed to a product that may be considered a new psychoactive substance, the competent health authority should withdraw the product for analysis, as well as the equipment or tools for the specific use of it, for the necessary period to confirm the suspicion.

2. After the confirmation of the suspicion of serious risk to human health by the General-Directorate for Intervention on Addictive Behaviours and Dependencies (SICAD), the health authority will temporarily suspend the production, import, export, advertisement, distribution, sale or provision of the product removed for analysis, applying the provisions of paragraph 3 of the previous article.

3. The suspension decision contains the reasons why the consumption of the product is considered to represent a serious risk to public health.

4. The decision referred to in paragraph 2 expires within 30 days, unless the product is included in the list referred to in Article 3.

5. The doctors who, when providing health care or carrying out forensic medicine expertise, find evidence of harm to health potentially attributable to the consumption of a substance, notify, immediately, the competent health authority and the SICAD.

## Article 8

### Seizure of objects and products

1. Are provisionally seized by the authorities for the surveillance, products containing new psychoactive substances and objects that serve or are intended to be used for the practice of infringement of the provisions of Article 4, or that are produced by this practice, as well as any others that may prove susceptible to serve as proof.

2. The objects are returned as soon as it becomes unnecessary to maintain the seizure for the purposes of proof, unless the competent authority intends to declare them lost in favour of the State.

3. In any case, the objects are returned as soon as the condemnatory decision has become final, unless they have been declared lost in favour of the State.

## Article 9

### Determining the fine extent

1. The extent of the fine is determined according to the gravity of the administrative offence, guilt and the economic benefit that the offender has gained from the illicit practice.
2. If the agent has gained from the offence an economic benefit above the maximum limit of the fine, and there are no other means to eliminate it, the fine can rise up to the amount of the benefit, however the elevation should not exceeds one-third of the maximum limit legally established.
3. When there is room for special mitigation of punishment by administrative offence, the maximum and minimum limits of the fine are reduced to half.

## Article 10

### Administrative sanctions

1. Violation of the provisions in Article 4 constitutes a punishable administrative offence, in the case of individuals, with a fine in the amount of at least EUR 750 and legal maximum foreseen of EUR 3 740 and, in the case of legal persons, the minimum amount of EUR 5 000 and legal maximum foreseen of EUR 44 890.
2. The seizure of psychoactive substance merely for personal consumption is covered under the provisions of Law no. 30/2000, of 29 November, with the necessary adaptations.
3. The intent and negligence are punishable.

## Article 11

### Additional sanctions

1. Cumulatively with the fines provided for in the preceding article and in accordance with the law, the following additional sanctions may be applied:
  - a) Loss in favour of the State of the objects belonging to the agent if they are the cause or origin of the offence or intended to be used for the practice of an administrative offence, or that by this were produced;

- b) Ban of the exercise of professions or activities whose exercise depends on public title or on authorisation or on public authority approval;
- c) Deprivation of the right to subsidies or benefit granted by public entities or public capital;
- d) Deprivation of the right of participation or auction in biddings promoted by public entities or public capital, for the supply of goods and services, or for services concession, licenses or permits;
- e) Suspension of authorisations licenses and permits.

2. The sanctions provided for in sections b) to e) of the preceding paragraph have a maximum duration of two years from the date of the definitive sanctioning decision.

## Article 12

### Objects belonging to a third party

The loss to the State of objects belonging to a third party can only take place:

- a) When the owners have acted, with guilt, for their use or production, or the fact that they have taken advantage; or
- b) When the objects are, by any title, acquired after the practice of fact, and the buyers have knowledge of the provenance.

## Article 13

### Integrated response actions of SICAD

1. The scope of the programs and socio health structures created by Decree-Law no. 183/2001, of 21 June, and as well as the other programs of prevention, risk and harm reduction, of social rehabilitation and treatment of the consumption of psychoactive substances, of addictive behaviours and the dependencies, in charge of SICAD, is extended to new psychoactive substances.
2. Whenever, by application of the standards of the present decree-law, administrative offences procedures are instigated, precautionary sanitary measures are adopted, or the termination or suspension of activity is ordered, it is the duty of the responsible authority to notify SICAD.
3. It is up to the General Director of SICAD to transmit to health authorities the identification of substances susceptible to be considered new psychoactive substances, for the purpose of supervision.



4. The General Director of SICAD proposes to the member of the Government responsible for the health area the introduction of new psychoactive substances in the list referred to in Article 3.

## Article 14

### Notification

1. The seizure of new psychoactive substances from minors leads to the occurrence of a notification:

- a) To the respective legal representative;
- b) To the core of support for children and young people at risk located in the health centre or the hospital of the area of residence of the minor in cases of recurrence, or the impossibility of notification of the legal representative.

2. The notifications provided for in the preceding paragraph are the competence of regulatory agencies.

3. The notifications are made through a model, which is set out in the Annex to this decree-law and that it is an integral part.

4. The entities referred to in paragraph 2 shall also act, by strictly appropriate and necessary means and always preserving the privacy of the minor and his family, in accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of Law No. 147/99, September 1, amended by Law No. 31/2003 of 22 August.

5. For the purposes of the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the entities referred to in paragraph 2 may request the cooperation of the competent public authorities, in particular the Commission on Protection of Children and Young People or the representative of the Public Prosecutor who is territorially competent.

## Article 15

### Income

1. The proceeds of the fines are distributed as follows:

- a) 60% for the State;
- b) 10% for ASAE;
- c) 10% for SICAD;
- d) 5% for Criminal Police;
- e) 5% for National Institute of Forensic Medicine;
- f) 10% to the fining entity.

2. The allocations of the proceeds of fines when applied in the Autonomous Regions are classed as their own revenue.

## Article 16

### Territorial Scope of application

The present decree-law applies throughout the national territory, without prejudice to the provisions of law of the Autonomous Regions.

## Article 17

### Voluntary delivery of new psychoactive substances

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of this decree-law, those who devote themselves to the activities referred to in Article 4, must deliver at any station of National Republican Guard or station of Public Security Police, all products that are in their possession and containing any new psychoactive substances identified in the list referred to in Article 3.

2. The National Republican Guard or the Public Security Police provide a delivery receipt, describing the substances and the respective amounts, giving copy of to the person who has delivered the substances.

3. The delivery of new psychoactive substances, in accordance with paragraph 1, removes the administrative sanction responsibility of its possessor for the products delivered, provided it is performed within a maximum period of 15 days from the date of entry into force of the present decree-law.

4. The authority in whose custody any products has been entrusted in accordance with paragraph 1, shall facilitate their immediate delivery to the National Unit for the Fight Against Drugs Trafficking for the purposes of the respective destruction.

## Article 18

### Final provisions

The implementation of this decree-law does not preclude the application of other general and special rules, in particular those relating to:

- a) The classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations;

- b) The registration, evaluation, authorisation and restriction of chemicals, as well as those governing the import and export of dangerous chemicals;
- c) The control of medicines properly used in human or veterinary health care;
- d) Foodstuffs, including the rules on presentation, labelling, packaging, processing and handling;
- e) For agricultural products, vegetables, fruit and other products of vegetable origin;
- f) To cosmetic and body care products;
- g) The control of the licit market of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, precursors and other chemicals susceptible for use in the manufacture of drugs, listed in Regulations (EC) N.ºs 273/2004, of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February, and 111/2005, of the Council, of 22 December 2004;
- h) Tobacco products;
- i) Alcoholic beverages;
- j) The cessation of use and administrative eviction of buildings or their autonomous fractions, designed to ensure their use in accordance with the intended use as set out in the license or authorization to use and in other administrative acts allowing the function, working or opening to the public.

## Article 19

### Entry into force

The present decree-law shall enter into force on the day following its publication.

Seen and approved by the Council of Ministers on 7 March 2013. – Pedro Passos Coelho - Miguel Bento Martins Costa Macedo e Silva - Paula Maria von Hafe Teixeira da Cruz - Alvaro Santos Pereira - Paulo José de Ribeiro Moita de Macedo.

Enacted on April 9, 2013.

Publish.

The President of the Republic, ANIBAL CAVACO SILVA.

Referendum on April 11, 2013.

The Prime Minister, Pedro Passos Coelho.

## Annex

(referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 14)

Entity (identification of the entity that performs the notification) \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ comes, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 14 of Decree-Law no. 54/2013, of 17 April, notify you, the legal representative of the minor/ entity referred to in section b) of paragraph 1 of article 14. \_\_\_\_\_, born \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_, bearer of the identification document n.º \_\_\_\_\_, son of \_\_\_\_\_ and of \_\_\_\_\_, and resident at \_\_\_\_\_ of the occurrence that is transcribed below:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of 20 \_\_\_\_

The Agent

\_\_\_\_\_



**MINISTRY OF HEALTH**  
**Administrative Rule n.º 154/2013**  
**of 17 April**

The Decree-Law 54/2013, of 17 April 2013, that defines the legal framework for the prevention and protection against advertising and commerce of new psychoactive substances, prohibits the production, import, export, advertise, distribute, sell, hold or provide new psychoactive substances.

The decree-law considers new psychoactive substances the substances not specifically regulated and controlled under specific legislation that, in pure form or in a preparation, may constitute a threat to public health comparable to the substances provided for in that law, with danger to life or to health and physical integrity, due to effects on the central nervous system, that may induce significant changes on motor function, as well as mental functions, such as the reasoning, critical judgment and behaviour, often with states of delirium, hallucinations or extreme euphoria, and that may cause dependence and, in some cases, produce lasting or even permanent damage on consumers health.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 3 of that decree-law, the new psychoactive substances are included in a list to be approved by administrative rule of the member of the Government responsible for the health area.

In view of the details outlined above it is necessary to approve the list of new psychoactive substances.

Thus:

Under the provisions of Article 3 of Decree-Law no. 54/2013, of 17 April, the Government, through the Minister of Health, decrees the following:

**Article 1**

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**Object**

It is approved the list of new psychoactive substances referred to in Article 3 of Decree-Law n.º 54/2013, of 17 April, in the Annex to this decree and which forms an integral part of it.

**Article 2**

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**Entry into force**

The present administrative rule shall enter into force on the day following its publication. The Ministry of Health, Paulo José de Ribeiro Moita de Macedo, in April 11, 2013.

## Annex

### List of new psychoactive substances

#### PHENYLETHYLAMINES AND DERIVATIVES

- 1) 1-phenyl-1-propanamine
- 2) 1-PEA (1-phenylethylamine) 2,4-DMA (2,4-dimethoxy-alpha-methylbenzeneethanamine) or 2,5-DMA (2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylbenzeneethanamine)
- 3) 2-Aminoindan 1H-Inden-2-amine, 2,3-dihydro
- 4) 2C-B-Fly (8-bromo-2,3,6,7-benzo-dihydro-difuran-ethylamine); or 2-(8-bromo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrofuro[2,3-f][1]benzofuran-4-yl)ethanamine
- 5) 2C-C-NBOMe 2-(4-chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-[(2-methoxyphenyl)methyl]ethanamine
- 6) 2C-P (2,5-dimethoxy-4-(n)-propylphenethylamine; or 2-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-propylphenyl)ethanamine)
- 7) 2C-T4 (2,5-dimethoxy-4-isopropylthiophenethylamine)
- 8) 2-DPMP (2-(diphenylmethyl)piperidine)
- 9) 2-PEA (2-phenethylamine)
- 10) 3-FMA 3-fluoromethamphetamine
- 11) 4-APB (4-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran)
- 12) 4-FMA (4-fluoromethamphetamine)
- 13) 4-MA (4-methylamphetamine)
- 14) 5-IAI (5-Iodo-2-aminoindane)
- 15) 6-APB (6-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran)
- 16) Benzilpiperidina (4-(Phenylmethyl)piperidine)
- 17) bk-MBDB (2-methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-1-one)
- 18) Bromo-Dragonfly (Bromo-benzodifuranyl-isopropylamine); or 1-(4-Bromofuro[2,3-f][1]benzofuran-8-yl)propan-2-amine
- 19) Camfetamine (N-methyl-3-phenylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-amine)
- 20) Desoxi-D2PM (2-(Diphenylmethyl)pyrrolidine)
- 21) Dimethylamphetamine N,N-dimethyl-1-phenylpropan-2-amine
- 22) DMMA (3,4-Dimethoxy-N-methylamphetamine)
- 23) DOI 2,5-dimethoxy-4-iodoamphetamine
- 24) DPIA Di-(β-phenylisopropyl)amine
- 25) M-ALPHA (1-methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxy-phenyl)propane)
- 26) MDAI (6,7-dihydro-5H-cyclopenta[f][1,3]benzodioxol-6-amine)
- 27) MDHOET (3,4-methylenedioxy-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)amphetamine)
- 28) N,N-dimethylphenethylamine
- 29) N-Acetyl-DOB (N-Acetyl-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine)
- 30) N-benzyl-1-phenethylamine

- 31) N-ethyl-2C-B (N-ethyl-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy-phenethylamine)
- 32) NMPEA (N-methyl-2-phenyl-ethanamine)
- 33) 4-Fluoroamphetamine (4-FA) 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)propan-2-amine
- 34) TMA-6 (2,4,6-trimethoxyamphetamine)
- 35) β-Me-PEA beta-methyl-phenethylamine

#### TRYPTAMINES AND DERIVATES

- 36) 4-AcO-DIPT (4-acetoxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamin)
- 37) 4-AcO-DMT (4-acetoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine)
- 38) 4-AcO-MET (4-acetoxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine)
- 39) 4-HO-DET (4-hydroxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine)
- 40) 4-HO-DIPT (4-hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine)
- 41) 4-HO-MET (4-hydroxy-N-methyl-N-ethyltryptamine)
- 42) 5-MeO-AMT (5-methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine)
- 43) 5-MeO-DALT (N,N-diallyl-5-methoxytryptamine)
- 44) 5-MeO-DET (5-methoxy-N,N-diethyltryptamine)
- 45) 5-MeO-DPT (5-methoxy-N,N-dipropyltryptamine)
- 46) DIPT (Diisopropyltryptamine)
- 47) Harmine (7-Methoxy-1-methyl-9H-β-carboline)
- 48) MIPT (N-Methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine)

#### PIPERAZINES AND DERIVATES

- 49) 2C-B-BZP (1-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzyl) piperazine)
- 50) DBZP (1,4-dibenzylpiperazine)
- 51) Gelbes 1-(3-chlorophenyl)-4-(3-chloropropyl)piperazine hydrochloride
- 52) mCPP 1-(3-chlorophenyl)piperazine; or CPP (chlorophenyl)piperazine
- 53) MeOPP (1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)piperazine)
- 54) pCPP 1-(4-chlorophenyl)piperazine
- 55) pFPP (p-Fluorophenylpiperazine)
- 56) TFMPP 1-(3-trifluoromethylphenyl)piperazine

#### DERIVATES OF CATINONES

- 57) 2-methylmethcathinone
- 58) 2-(Methylamino)-1-(2-methylphenyl)-1-propanone
- 59) 3,4-dimethylmethcathinone or 3,4-DMMC (1-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2-(methylamino)propan-1-one)
- 60) 3-FMCor3-fluoromethcathinone (1-(3-fluorophenyl)-2-methylaminopropan-1-one)
- 61) 4-EMC (4-Ethylmethcathinone) (RS)-2-methylamino-1-(4-ethylphenyl)propane-1-one
- 62) 4-MBC (4-methyl-N-benzylcathinone)



- 63) 4-Methylbuphedrone (2-(methylamino)-1-(4-methylphenyl)butan-1-one)
- 64) 4-methylethcathinone (2-Ethylamino-1-(4-methylphenyl)-1-propanone)
- 65) bk-MDDMA (1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(dimethylamino)propan-1-one)
- 66) bk-PMMA or Methedrone (4-methoxymethcathinone)
- 67) BMDb (2-Benzylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)butan-1-one)
- 68) BMDP (2-Benzylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)propan-1-one)
- 69) Brepheдрone ((RS)-1-(4-bromophenyl)-2-methylaminopropan-1-one)
- 70) Buphedrone (2-(methylamino)-1-phenylbutan-1-one)
- 71) Butylone/bk-MBDB [ $\beta$ -keto-N-methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine or 1-(1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(methylamino)butan-1-one]
- 72) Dibutylone / bk-MMBDB (2-Dimethylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl) butan-1-one)
- 73) Ethylcathinone (2-ethylamino-1-phenyl-propan-1-one)
- 74) Flephedrone (p-fluoromethcathinone)
- 75) Iso-ethcathinone (1-ethylamino-1-phenyl-propan-2-one)
- 76) Iso-pentedrone (1-methylamino-1-phenyl-pentan-2-one)
- 77) MDPBP (3',4'-Methylenedioxy- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinobutyrophenone)
- 78) MDPPP (3',4'-Methylenedioxy- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinopropiophenone)
- 79) MDPV (1-(3,4-Methylenedioxyphenol)-2-pyrrolidinyl-pentan-1-one)
- 80) Metamfepramone (N,N-dimethylcathinone)
- 81) Methylone (3,4-methylenedioxy-methcathinone)
- 82) MPPP (4'-methyl- $\alpha$ -pyrrolidinopropiophenone)
- 83) Naphyrone (1-naphthalen-2-yl-2-pyrrolidin-1-ylpentan-1-one)
- 84) N-ethylbuphedrone/NEB (2-(ethylamino)-1-phenylbutan-1-one)
- 85) Pentedrone ( $\pm$ )-1-phenyl-2-(methylamino)pentan-1-one)
- 86) Pentylone (2-Methylamino-1-(3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl)pentan-1-one)
- 87) PPP ( $\alpha$ -Pyrrolidinopropiophenone)
- 88)  $\alpha$ -PBP 1-phenyl-2-pyrrolidino-butanone
- 89)  $\alpha$ -PVP (1-phenyl-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-pentanone)
- 90)  $\beta$ -ethyl-methcathinone (2-methylamino-1-phenyl-1-pentanone)

## SYNTHETIC CANNABINOIDS

- 91) 1-(2-methylene-N-methylpiperidyl)-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl) indole
- 92) 3-(4-hydroxymethylbenzoyl)-1-pentylindole (4-Hydroxymethylphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone
- 93) 5FUR-144 (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3-tetramethylcyclopropyl) methanone
- 94) AM-1220 1-[(1-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl]-1H-indol-3-yl(naphthyl)-methanone
- 95) AM-1220 Azepane Isomer 1-(1-Methylazepan-3-yl)-1H-indol-3-yl(naphthyl) methanone
- 96) AM-2201 1-[(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(naphthalen-1-yl)methanone

- 97) AM-2232 5-[3-(1-naphthoyl)-1H-indol-1-yl]pentanenitrile
- 98) AM-2233 1-[(N-methylpiperidin-2-yl)methyl]-3-(2-iodobenzoyl)indole
- 99) AM-694 1-[(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(2-iodophenyl)methanone
- 100) AM-694 chloro derivative 1-[(5)-chloropentyl]-1H-indol-3-yl-(2-iodophenyl)methanone
- 101) CP 47,497 5-(1,1-Dimethylheptyl)-2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol
- 102) CP 47,497-C6 homologue 5-(1,1-Dimethylhexyl)-2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl)phenol
- 103) CP 47,497-C8 5-(1,1-Dimethyloctyl)-2-[(1S,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-phenol
- 104) CP 47,497-C9 homologue 2-[(1R,3S)-3-hydroxycyclohexyl]-5-(1,1-dimethylnonyl)phenol.
- 105) CP47,497 (C8 + C2) ethylated or dimethylated derivative of the C8 homologue of CP47, 497.
- 106) CRA-13 naphthalen-1-yl-(4-pentyloxynaphthalen-1-yl)methanone
- 107) HU-210 1,1-Dimethylheptyl-11-hydroxytetrahydrocannabinol
- 108) JWH-007 (1-pentyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 109) JWH-015 (1-propyl-2-methyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 110) JWH-018 (Naphthalen-1-yl-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)methanone)
- 111) JWH-018 adamantoyl derivative (1-Pentyl-3-(1-adamantoyl)indole)
- 112) JWH-019 (1-hexyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 113) JWH-022 Naphthalen-1-yl(2-(pent-4-enyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone
- 114) JWH-073 (1-butyl-3-(1-naphthoyl)indol)
- 115) JWH-073 methyl derivative (1-Butyl-3-(1-(4-methyl)naphthoyl)indole)
- 116) JWH-081 (1-pentyl-3-(4-methoxy-1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 117) JWH-122 (1-pentyl-3-(4-methyl-1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 118) JWH-182 (1-pentyl-3-(4-propyl-1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 119) JWH-200 (1-[2-(4-Morpholino)ethyl]-3-(1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 120) JWH-203 (2-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-(1-pentylindol-3-yl)ethanone)
- 121) JWH-210 (1-pentyl-3-(4-ethyl-1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 122) JWH-250 (1-pentyl-3-(2-methoxyphenylacetyl)indole)
- 123) JWH-251 2-(2-methylphenyl)-1-(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone
- 124) JWH-307 (5-(2-fluorophenyl)-1-pentylpyrrol-3-yl)-naphthalen-1-ylmethanone
- 125) JWH-387 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-bromo-1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 126) JWH-398 (1-pentyl-3-(4-chloro-1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 127) JWH-412 (1-Pentyl-3-(4-fluoro-1-naphthoyl)indole)
- 128) MAM-2201 (1-[(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indol-3-yl]-(4-methyl-naphthalen-1-yl)methanone)
- 129) Org 27759 N-(2-94-(dimethylamino)phenyl)ethyl)-3-ethyl-5-fluoro-1H-indole-2-carboxamide)
- 130) Org 29647 (5-Chloro-3-ethyl-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid (1-benzyl-pyrrolidin-3-yl)-amide, 2-enedioic acid salt)
- 131) Org 27569 5-Chloro-3-ethyl-1H-indole-2-carboxylic acid [2-(4-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-ethyl]-amide



- 132) WIN 48,098 / Pravadoline (4-methoxyphenyl)-[2-methyl-1-(2-morpholin-4-ylethyl)indol-3-yl]methanone
- 133) RCS-4 (4-methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone
- 134) RCS-4 ortho isomer (2-methoxyphenyl)(1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone
- 135) RCS-4(C4) (4-Methoxyphenyl)-(1-butyl-1H-indol-3-yl)methanone
- 136) UR-144 (1-pentyl-1H-indol-3-yl)-(2, 2, 3, 3-tetramethyl-cyclopropyl)methanone

## DERIVATES/ANALOGS OF COCAINE

- 137) 3-(p-Fluorobenzoyl)tropane (8-methyl-8-azabicyclo[3.2.1]octan-3-yl)-4-fluorobenzoate
- 138) 4-fluorotropacocaine (4-fluorobenzoate 3-pseudotropyl or pFBT)
- 139) Dimethocaine (3-diethylamino-2,2-dimethylpropyl)-4-aminobenzoate
- 140) pFBT (3-pseudotropyl-4-fluorobenzoate)

## PLANTS AND RESPECTIVE ACTIVE COMPONENTS

- 141) *Mitragyna speciosa* (kratom and respective psychoactive components mitraphylline, and 7-hydroxymitragynine)
- 142) Arecoline (*Areca catechu*) (N-Methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropyridine-3-carboxylic acid, methyl ester)
- 143) *Piper methysticum*
- 144) Kava
- 145) *Salvia Divinorum* (and respective psychoactive components salvinorin A and salvinorin B)
- 146) *Amanita muscaria* and its active compounds Muscimol (3-hydroxy-5-aminomethylisoxazole) and Ibotenic acid (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>6</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, IUPAC name: (S)-2-amino-2-(3-hydroxyisoxazol-5-yl) acetic acid)

## OTHERS

- 147) 3-Amino-1-phenyl-butane
- 148) 3-Methoxy-PCE (3-Methoxyeticyclidine)
- 149) 4-MeO-PCP (1-[1-(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclohexyl]-piperidine)
- 150) 5-APB (5-(2-aminopropyl)benzofuran)
- 151) D2PM (S)-(-)- $\alpha,\alpha$ -Diphenyl-2-pyrrolidinylmethanol
- 152) DMAA (4-methylhexan-2-amine)
- 153) Ethylphenidate Ethyl 2-phenyl-2-(piperidin-2-yl)acetate
- 154) LSA ((8 $\beta$ )-9,10-didehydro-6-methyl-ergoline-8-carboxamide)
- 155) Methylthienylpropamine/MPA (N-Methyl-1-(thiophen-2-yl)propan-2-amine)
- 156) Methoxetamine (2-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-2-(ethylamino)cyclohexanone)
- 157) Nimetazepam (2-methyl-9-nitro-6-phenyl-2,5-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undeca-5,8,10,12-tetraen-3-one)
- 158) ODT (O-Desmethyltramadol)
- 159) Ketamine 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-(methylamino)-cyclohexanone