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LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

*In accordance with the relevant articles of the international treaties on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,
the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative text*

VIET NAM

Communicated by the Government of Viet Nam

NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

- (a) Some editing of texts may be done by the Secretariat in the interest of clarity. In this connection, words in square brackets [] have been added or changed by the Secretariat.
- (b) Only passages directly relevant to the control of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances have been reproduced in this document. Non-relevant parts of laws and regulations have been deleted by the Secretariat; such deletions are indicated by [...].

LAW ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING NARCOTIC DRUGS

*Note by the Secretariat: This document is a direct reproduction of the text communicated to the Secretariat.

V.02-51900 (E)

**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
LAW ON PREVENTING AND COMBATING NARCOTIC DRUGS**

Adopted on 9 December 2000

The drug problem poses a major threat to the entire society, doing harm to human health, causing offspring degeneration, degrading human dignity, disrupting family happiness, and gravely affecting social order and safety and national security.

In order to prevent, stop and struggle effectively against the drug problem;

Subject to the 1992 Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;

This Law provides for preventing and combating narcotic drugs.

***Chapter I*
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1

This law contains provisions for preventing, stopping and struggling against the drug problem, and control licit activities related to narcotic drugs; and the responsibilities of individuals, families, public offices and other organizations in preventing and combating narcotic drugs.

Article 2

In this Law, the following terms and expressions are construed as follows:

1. *Narcotics* are addictive and psychotropic substances specified in the relevant schedules promulgated by the Government, comprising:
2. *Addictive substances* are psychoactive stimulants or depressants which easily cause addiction to users.
3. *Psychotropic substances* are psychoactive stimulants or depressants or drugs that create sensory illusions.
4. *Precursors* are substances which are indispensable to the process of refining and manufacturing narcotic drugs and specified in the relevant schedules promulgated by the Government.
5. *Addictive and psychotropic medications* are medicines specified in the relevant lists promulgated by the Ministry of Public Health, which contain the substances stipulated in Clauses 2 and 3 of this Article.
6. *Narcotics-containing plants* include the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), the coca bush, the cannabis plant or other plants containing narcotic substances as stipulated by the Government.
7. *Preventing and combating narcotic drugs* means preventing, stopping and struggling against the drug problem and controlling licit activities related to narcotic drugs.
8. *Drug problem* covers drug addiction, drug-related offences and other illicit behaviours related to narcotic drugs.
9. *Licit activities related to narcotic drugs* include such activities as research, tests, manufacture, transportation, preservation, storage, purchase, sale, distribution, utilization, treatment, import, export and transit involving the substances stipulated in Clauses 1, 4 and 5 of this Article, which are permitted by the competent State management agency/agencies as provided for by law.

10. *Controlling licit activities related to narcotic drugs* means permitting, monitoring, checking and supervising such activities as stipulated in Clause 9 of this Article, and preventing and stopping the misuse of such activities for other purposes.
11. *Drug addicts* are those who use narcotics and/or addictive and/or psychotropic medications and become dependent on those substances.

Article 3

Shall be strictly prohibited the following activities :

1. Cultivation of plants containing narcotic substances;
2. Illicit manufacture, storage, preservation, transportation, purchase, sale, distribution, testing, treatment, exchange, export, import, transit and research or appropriation, of narcotics, precursors and/or addictive and psychotropic medications;
3. Illicitly using narcotic drugs; organizing illicit use of narcotic drugs; inciting, compelling and/or enticing other(s) to use narcotic drugs; and sheltering and supporting drug users;
4. Producing, storing, transporting, buying and selling equipment and/or tools for use in the illicit manufacture and use of narcotic drugs;
5. Legalizing monies and/or property acquired through committing drug offences;
6. Resisting or obstructing drug detoxification;
7. Avenging or obstructing persons in charge of or involved in preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
8. Taking advantage of one's position, authority and/or occupation to violate the legislation on preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
9. Conducting other illicit acts related to narcotic drugs.

Article 4

1. Preventing and combating narcotic drugs are the responsibility of individuals, families, public offices and other organizations as well as of the whole society.
2. The State has incentive and protective policies for the benefit of individuals, families, public offices and other organizations involved in preventing and combating narcotic drugs; organizes the struggle against drug-related offences; synchronously employs economic, legal, cultural, social and professional measures to motivate and mobilize the people, cadres, civil servants, and officers and men of the people's armed forces to take part in preventing and combating narcotic drugs; and combines preventing and combating the drug problem with preventing and countering other offences, HIV/AIDS and other social evils.

Article 5

1. The Vietnamese State abides by the international conventions on drug control and other related international treaties which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed or acceded to, on the principle of respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all parties and common benefit; cooperates with other countries, international organizations and foreign individuals and organizations in preventing and combating narcotic drugs.

2. Foreign individuals and organizations upon entry to or exit from, in transit through, or residing and/or travelling in Vietnamese territory shall be obliged to comply with the stipulations of this Law provisions of the Vietnamese legislation on preventing and combating narcotic drugs.

Chapter II

Responsibilities for preventing and combating narcotic drugs

Article 6

Individuals and families are responsible for:

1. Educating their family members and relatives about narcotic harms and abiding by the stipulation of the Law on Preventing and Combating Narcotic Drugs; closely managing their family members and stopping them from engaging in the drug problem;
2. Properly observing the physician's indication(s) for the administration of addictive and psychotropic medications to treat illnesses
3. Struggling against illicit behaviours related to narcotic drugs of their relatives and others;
4. Participating in and supporting institutional and community-based detoxification activities; monitoring ex-addicts and helping them reintegrate into their communities; preventing and stopping relapses.

Article 7

All individuals, families, public offices and other organizations have responsibility for detecting the drug problem and quickly informing on it to the local police or other competent State agency/agencies which in turn shall have to consider and deal with such drug-related information and accusations in time.

Article 8

1. Individuals, families, public offices and other organizations have responsibility for detecting the cultivation of narcotic-containing crops and informing on it in time to the competent State agency/agencies; and participating in the eradication efforts organized by the local authorities.
2. In the areas where the eradication of narcotic-containing crops takes place, the State agencies within their respective terms of reference are responsible for organizing the implementation of the State guidelines and policies for the development of agricultural production and forestry to replace the cultivation of narcotic-containing crops; and planning appropriate structures of agriculture, forestry, industries, services and markets to help the local people effectively reorient their production systems.

Article 9

The Vietnam Fatherland Front and its affiliated bodies and other organizations within their respective terms of reference are responsible for:

1. Organizing motivational and educational activities to raise the people's understanding of the law on preventing and combating narcotic drugs and coordinating with the competent agencies in conducting such activities; and building a wholesome and civilized social environment;
2. Preventing and stopping their members and all other citizens from engaging in the drug problem;

3. Supervising counter-narcotic activities in the public offices, schools, other educational institutions and residential areas;
4. Coordinating with the authorities at all levels and competent agencies in motivating drug detoxification; participating in education, vocational training, job placement and provision of assistance to ex-addicts reintegrating into their communities; and preventing and eliminating relapses.

Article 10

The schools and other educational institutions are responsible for:

1. Organizing the implementation of the drug prevention curriculum; educating their pupils, students and trainees about the law on preventing and combating narcotic drugs and the healthy lifestyle; effecting strict management to prevent their pupils, students and trainees from engaging in the drug problem;
2. Coordinating with the families, the relevant public offices and other organizations and the local authorities in managing their pupils, students and trainees and educating them on drug prevention and combat;
3. Coordinating with the local health services and authorities in conducting tests when necessary to identify such pupils, students and trainees addicted to drugs so as to take timely detoxifying measures.

Article 11

The public offices and the people's armed forces within their respective terms of reference are responsible for organizing activities aimed at preventing and combating narcotic drugs in their respective offices/units; preventing and stopping cadres, civil servants, and officers and men of the people's armed forces from engaging in the drug problem; and motivating and encouraging cadres, civil servants, inhabitants and officers and men of the people's armed forces to discover, inform on and struggle against the drug problem.

Article 12

The media and information agencies are responsible for coordinating with other public offices and organization and people's armed forces units in organizing publicity and education activities to raise the people's awareness about narcotic harms as well as the guidelines, policies, laws and measures of the State in preventing and combating narcotic drugs.

Article 13

1. The specialized counter-narcotic agency of the people's public security force is authorized to conduct the following operations:
 - a) Sponsoring the carrying out of activities aimed at curbing and combating drug-related offences in the border and inland areas;
 - b) Applying necessary surveillance measures to detect drug-related offences;
 - c) Requiring tests and examinations of specimens and biological samples needed for detection of drug-related offences;
 - d) Requiring the relevant individuals, families, public offices and other concerned organizations to provide information and documents on the financial and bank account situation when there are grounds to believe that there is an act in breach of the provisions of Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 in Article 3 of this Law.

- e) Requiring the post office to open any postal parcel and/or mailer for inspection when there are grounds to believe that narcotics, precursors or addictive and/or psychotropic substances are concealed in such postal parcel or mailer;
 - f) Taking necessary measures to protect the informants, witnesses and victims in drug-related law cases.
2. Individuals, public offices and other organizations stipulated in Points (c) and (e), Clause 1, of this Article, when receiving requirement from the specialized counter-narcotic agencies shall have responsibility for scrupulously fulfilling such requirements.
 3. The Government shall specifically stipulate conditions, procedures and terms of reference of the specialized counter-narcotic agencies in conducting operations stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article.

Article 14

1. Individuals, families, public offices and other organizations involved in counter-narcotic activities are protected and their involvement kept secret by the State.
2. Any individual, family or public office or any other organization who may incur losses in property as a result of their involvement in counter-narcotic activities shall be compensated by the State; in case an individual suffers an injury or health damage or loss of life, he/she or his/her family, as the case may be, shall be entitled to have the benefit of the Government's special treatment regime and policy.
3. The police, the People's Organ of Control, the People's Court and the authorities at all levels, within their respective terms of reference, are responsible for executing the stipulations contained in Clause 1 of this Article.

Chapter III

Control of licit activities related to narcotic drugs

Article 15

The research, testing, manufacture, transportation, preservation, storage, sale, purchase, distribution, utilization, treatment, import, export and transit of narcotics, precursors and/or addictive and psychotropic medications must be subject to strict management as stipulated by law.

Article 16

1. Individuals, public offices and other organizations transporting narcotics, precursors and/or addictive and psychotropic substances must have them packed and sealed in accordance with the relevant regulations of the competent agencies; and are responsible for such materials in terms of quantity and quality, and take security measures to ensure that they are safe and not lost or missing.
2. The transportation of the substances stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article by foreign individuals and organizations in Vietnamese territory is governed by the relevant provisions of the Vietnamese law.

Article 17

The storage, preservation, prescription and sale of addictive and/or psychotropic medications at the health establishments for medical treatment purposes are subject to the relevant regulations of the Ministry of Public Health.

Article 18

Individuals, public offices and other organizations conducting activities stipulated in Articles 15, 16 and 17 of this Law shall have to document such activities in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the competent State management agencies, and shall notify the concerned public offices when required to coordinate with them in closely managing and controlling such activities.

Article 19

Only such public offices and other organizations having all the relevant conditions stipulated by the Government are permitted to import and/or export narcotics, precursors and/or addictive and psychotropic substances.

Article 20

1. All cases of carrying narcotics, precursors and/or addictive and psychotropic medications in transit through Vietnamese territory must be subject to the issuance of transit permits by the Vietnamese Minister of Public Security; any organization in need of such transit conveyance shall have to send a letter of application for transit permit attached with a dossier which contains the relevant licences of the exporting and importing countries to the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Security.

Such transit permit shall be delivered to the applicant organization with copies circulated to the customs at the border checkpoints where the transit goods is to pass, and to other concerned agencies. A transit permit is valid for one trip within a time limit stated therein.

2. The transit of such substances as specified in Clause 1 of this Article must be in keeping with the itinerary and other regulations set out in the relevant transit permit. The transit goods carrier must complete the required procedures and comply with inspection by the customs and other competent agencies of Vietnam.

Article 21

Any instance of carrying narcotics, precursors and/or addictive and psychotropic medications into, out of or through Vietnamese territory without import, export or transit permits respectively, or at variance with other transport, import, export and transit stipulations of the Vietnamese legislation shall be treated as illegal transportation.

Article 22

The delivery, receipt, transport, storage, preservation, utilization, import, export and transit of narcotics, precursors and/or addictive and psychotropic medications for national defence and security purposes shall be as stipulated by the Government.

Article 23

1. A limited stock of addictive and/or psychotropic medications as a standby for first-aid or emergency administration purposes being carried aboard a ship, an airliner, a train, an automobile or any other means of transport during an international travel or journey is not regarded as goods being exported, imported or in transit through Vietnamese territory.

The captain or operator of such means of transport shall have responsibility for completing the required procedure to declare the medications to the Vietnamese customs authorities, explaining any amounts of such medications which have been administered, and taking appropriate safety measures to prevent diversion or illegal transportation thereof. When necessary, the competent Vietnamese agencies are authorized to check and inspect such means of transport.

2. Individual possession of addictive and/or psychotropic medications for medical purposes upon entry to, exit from, or in transit through Vietnamese territory shall be as regulated by the Vietnamese Ministry of Public Health and subject to control by the competent Vietnamese agencies.

Article 24

1. The narcotic substances and/or addictive and/or psychotropic medications seized in criminal law cases must be disposed of, except for such narcotics and/or addictive and/or psychotropic medications for use in narcotic-related licit activities that have been appropriated, which are returned to their owner(s).
2. The treatment of poor-quality or expired addictive and psychotropic medications shall be as stipulated by the Ministry of Public Health.
3. The treatment of narcotics, precursors and addictive and psychotropic medications not in such cases as referred to in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article shall be as stipulated by the Government.

Chapter IV **Drug detoxification**

Article 25

The State has a policy of encouraging voluntary drug detoxification; applies the regime of detoxification to drug addicts; establishes compulsory detoxification institutions and encourages individuals, families, public offices and other organizations to implement home-based and community-based detoxification modalities; and encourages organizations and individuals at home and abroad to support detoxification activities.

Article 26

1. A drug addict is responsible for:
 - a) Reporting his/her own status of addiction to the office/organization where he/she works or the grassroots authorities in his/her place of residence, and voluntarily registering the form of detoxification of his/her choice;
 - b) Strictly complying with the detoxification rules.
2. Any family having a member/members addicted to drug(s) is obliged to:
 - a) Inform the local authorities on the family member/members who is/are addicted to drugs and his/her/their status of addiction;
 - b) Help the addicted member/members with his/her/their detoxification at home under the guidance and supervision of the local health staff and authorities;
 - c) Monitor and supervise such member/members and prevent and/or stop him/her/them from illicit drug use or from any behaviour that disturbs social order and safety;
 - d) Support the competent agency/agencies in sending such addicted member/members to a compulsory detoxification institution and contribute funds to cover the cost of detoxification as stipulated by law.

Article 27

The modalities of home-based and community-based detoxification are applicable to all drug addicts. The local public offices and other organizations have responsibility for supporting, checking and supervising home-based and community-based detoxification activities.

The Government shall promulgate specific stipulations for organizing home-based and community-based detoxification.

Article 28

1. A drug addict aged 18 and over, who still indulges in his/her drug-taking habit after being subjected to detoxification at home and/or in the local community or educated repeatedly in his/her own commune, urban ward or district township or who has no fixed place of residence, shall have to be sent to a compulsory detoxification centre.
2. The dispatch of drug addicts to compulsory detoxification institutions shall be effected under decision of the Chairpersons of the People's Committees of the districts, provincial capitals and provincial-level cities. The duration of detoxification at any such centre ranges from one year to two years.
3. A drug addict who voluntarily applies in writing for detoxification shall be admitted into a compulsory detoxification centre for detoxification and shall not be treated as a case of administrative violation.
4. The organization and operation of the compulsory detoxification centres, the regime of compulsory detoxification, and the procedure for sending drug addicts stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article to such centres shall be as stipulated by the legislation on treatment of administrative violations.

Article 29

1. Drug addicts aged from full 12 years to under 18 years, who still indulge in their drug-taking habit after being subjected to detoxification at home and/or in the local community or educated repeatedly in their respective communes, urban wards or district townships or who have no fixed places of residence, shall have to be sent to such compulsory detoxification centres established exclusively for them;
2. Drug addicts aged from full 12 years to under 18 years, who volunteer for detoxification or whose families apply for their detoxification in writing, shall be admitted into such compulsory detoxification centres established exclusively for them.
3. The detoxification of drug addicts stipulated in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be regarded as treatment of administrative violations.
4. The organization and operation of the compulsory detoxification centres, the jurisdiction, duration and regime of compulsory detoxification, and the procedure for sending such drug addicts stipulated in Clauses 1 and 2 of this Article to compulsory detoxification centres shall be stipulated by the Government.

Article 30

During the period of compulsory detoxification, all drug addicts have responsibility for:

1. Complying with the rules of the compulsory detoxification institutions and submitting to their management and education;
2. Working, learning and accepting medical treatment to free themselves from their drug-taking habit and contribute to ensuring their livelihood during detoxification.

Article 31

The State shall apply appropriate detoxification methods to drug addicts who are temporary detainees, convicted offenders, inmates of education establishments and trainees of correctional training schools. The agencies in charge of those institutions shall coordinate closely with the local health service in implementing this provision.

Article 32

1. In the detoxification institutions, drug addicts of the following types must be allocated in areas separate from the other drug addicts for management and medical treatment purposes:
 - a) Minors;
 - b) Women;
 - c) Persons infected with contagious, dangerous diseases
 - d) Those who experienced repeated detoxification episodes or indulged in disturbing order.
2. The drug detoxification institutions have responsibility for properly applying the detoxification methods approved by the competent agencies, and organizing work, education and medical treatment for drug addicts being institutionally detoxified.
3. The heads of such drug detoxification institutions are permitted to take enforced measures as stipulated by law to maintain tight management and provide education and medical treatment for drug addicts being detoxified, and can seek assistance from the local authorities and people's armed forces when necessary.

The local authorities and people's armed forces have responsibility for coordination in taking measures to protect such drug detoxification institutions and support their cadres, civil servants and other staff when required.
4. The drug detoxification institutions have to respect the honour, dignity, life, health and property of the drug addicts being detoxified therein.

Article 33

Ex-addicts are accepted by the grassroots authorities, their families and other organizations, and provided with conditions to receive vocational training, find jobs, borrow funds and take part in social activities for the benefit of their community reintegration.

The concerned individuals, families, agencies and organizations shall have responsibility for assisting the grassroots authorities in managing, educating and supervising ex-addicts to prevent and eliminate relapses.

Article 34

The People's Committees at all levels where there are drug addicts have responsibility for working out plans for organizing detoxification and preventing and eliminating relapses in their respective localities; directing the local labour-invalids and social affairs offices to sponsor coordination with the police, public health and education and training offices of the same levels and other agencies and organizations concerned in organizing drug detoxification, managing and educating addicts and ex-addicts; and assisting in and facilitating the ex-addicts' community reintegration.

Article 35

1. The funds needed to build the material bases for compulsory detoxification, organize such detoxification and carry out activities stipulated in Articles 31 and 34 of this Law shall be made available from:
 - a) *Allocations from the State budget;*
 - b) *Contributions from drug addicts being detoxified and their families;*
 - c) *Donations from domestic and foreign individuals and organizations.*

2. Drug addicts, their spouses, and parents of juvenile addicts shall be obliged to contribute to the expense of detoxification as stipulated by the Government; those in difficult circumstances shall be considered for reduction in or exemption from, such contribution.
3. The detoxification institutions are permitted to receive contributions and financial support from individuals, families, public offices and other organizations in the country as well as from foreign individuals and organizations, with which to detoxify drug addicts; and shall have to manage and utilize such contributions and financial support in accordance with the relevant stipulations of law.

Chapter V

State management in preventing and combating narcotic drugs

Article 36

The contents of State management in the field of preventing and combating narcotic drugs cover the following:

1. Formulating and organizing the implementation of, strategies, guidelines, policies and plans for preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
2. Promulgating and organizing the implementation of, normative regulatory documents on preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
3. Organizing the mechanism and training staff for preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
4. Promulgating, amending, supplementing and making public schedules listing narcotics, precursors and addictive and psychotropic medications;
5. Issuing and withdrawing permits for licit activities related to narcotic drugs;
6. Making decision on the establishment and dissolution of compulsory detoxification institutions; issuing and withdrawing operating licences of other drug detoxification facilities; organizing and managing drug addicts' detoxification and ex-addicts' community reintegration;
7. Organizing the struggle to prevent and counter narcotic drugs;
8. Establishing State statistics related to preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
9. Organizing research on and application of scientific and technological advances in the field of preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
10. Raising public awareness about and organizing education on narcotic drugs;
11. Effecting international cooperation in preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
12. Checking, inspecting and resolving complaints and accusations related to violations of the legislation on preventing and combating narcotic drugs, and dealing with such violations.

Article 37

1. The Government assumes uniform State management in the field of preventing and combating narcotic drugs.
2. The Ministry of Public Security is responsible to the Government for sponsoring coordination with the other ministries, ministerial-level offices and other agencies under the Government in exercising such uniform State management in the field of preventing and combating the drug problem.

3. The ministries, ministerial-level offices and other agencies under the Government each within its terms of reference has responsibility for, and shall coordinate with other concerned agencies in, implementing the work of preventing and combating narcotic drugs.
4. The People's Committees at all levels shall exercise State management of the work of preventing and combating narcotic drugs in their respective areas of jurisdiction; direct awareness-raising and educational activities related to narcotic drugs and organize the implementation of the task of preventing and combating narcotic drugs in their respective localities; and manage the detoxification of drug addicts and community reintegration of ex-addicts.

Article 38

1. The Ministry of Public Security has responsibility for:
 - a) Formulating and organizing the implementation of, strategies, guidelines, policies and plans for preventing and combating narcotic drugs; and summing up the results of implementation of the counter-narcotic plans of other ministries and branches to be submitted to the Government;
 - b) Sponsoring the coordination of the concerned State agencies in the fight to prevent and combat drug-related offences; and organizing the reception and processing of information on drug-related offences;
 - c) Issuing and organizing the implementation of, the regulations governing the management of narcotics and precursors in service of the fight against drug-related offences;
 - d) Organizing the force of drug investigators; guiding other agencies in conducting preliminary investigations into drug-related offences as stipulated by law;
 - e) Organizing the work of testing and identifying narcotics and precursors;
 - f) Organizing, training and fostering the contingent of officers specializing in investigating, preventing and combating drug-related offences, and testing and identifying narcotics and precursors;
 - g) Establishing State statistics of the work of preventing and combating narcotic drugs; managing information on drug-related offences;
 - h) Coordinating with the Ministry of Labour-Invalids and Social Affairs in directing the documentation of drug addicts and organizing the sending of such addicts to compulsory detoxification institutions; maintaining security and order in the detoxification institutions; and checking community-based and institutional detoxification activities;
 - i) Participating in international cooperation in preventing and combating drug-related offences.
2. The Minister of Public Security shall issue and withdraw permits for the transit of narcotics, precursors and addictive and psychotropic medications through Vietnamese territory; issue and withdraw permits for importing and exporting narcotic substances for use in the struggle against crime.

Article 39

The Ministry of Labour-Invalid and Social Affairs has responsibility for:

1. Formulating and organizing the implementation of, strategies, guidelines, policies and plans for organizing drug detoxification; and directing the organization of drug detoxification and settlement of post-detoxification social issues;
2. Organizing the drug detoxification system, training and fostering the contingent of detoxification staff, and settling post-detoxification social issues;

3. Sponsoring the coordination of the concerned State agencies and the local authorities in planning and guiding the operation of the drug detoxification institutions; providing vocational training, job opportunities, counselling, support and material and spiritual conditions to help ex-addicts reintegrate into their communities; and preventing and combating relapses;
4. Making statistics and assessment of the situation of drug detoxification, and settling post-detoxification social issues;
5. Providing guidance and direction for the creation and dissolution of the compulsory detoxification institutions, and issuing and withdrawing the operating licences of other drug detoxification establishments;
6. Participating in international cooperation in drug detoxification and settlement of post-detoxification social issues.

Article 40

1. The Ministry of Public Health has responsibility for:
 - a) Promulgating the schedules of addictive and psychotropic medications and precursors for medical use and the regulations governing the management of such substances, and organizing the implementation of such regulations; and promulgating the regulations governing the management of narcotics used for the purposes of medical application, analysis, experiment and scientific research, and sponsoring the coordination of the concern agencies and organizations in organizing the implementation of such regulations;
 - b) Promulgating stipulations for the research of drug-detoxification medicines and methods; issuing and withdrawing licences for the circulation of such medicines and methods; and providing support in terms of manpower and medical techniques and expertise for drug detoxification;
 - c) Participating in international cooperation in controlling addictive and psychotropic medications and precursors for medical, analytic, experimental and scientific uses.
2. The Minister of Public Health shall issue and withdraw the licences for importing and exporting drug-detoxification medicines, addictive and psychotropic medications, narcotic substances and precursors for medical, analytic, experimental and scientific uses.

Article 41

1. The Ministry of Industry has responsibility for:
 - a) Promulgating the list of precursors for industrial use and the regulations governing the management of same, and organizing the implementation of such regulations;
 - b) Participating in international cooperation in controlling precursors for industrial use.
2. The Minister of Industry shall issue and withdraw the licences for importing and exporting precursors for production purposes, except for such cases as stipulated in Clause 2, Article 40, of this Law.

Article 42

The Ministry of Education and Training has responsibility for promulgating and organizing the implementation of, drug prevention curricula; and formulating and implementing drug-prevention education projects in the schools and other educational institutions.

Article 43

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has responsibility for coordination with the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas and other public offices and organizations concerned in conducting motivational and educational activities for the eradication of narcotic-containing crops and organizing such eradication; effectively implementing the programme of support for production reorientation and stabilizing the people's living conditions.

Article 44

1. The customs, the border army and the maritime police within their respective terms of reference have responsibility for close coordination with the police and local authorities in checking, controlling, detecting and dealing with illicit acts of trafficking and transporting narcotics, precursors and addictive and psychotropic medications across the border as stipulated by law.
2. Such agencies stipulated in Clause 1 of this Article are authorized to coordinate with their counterparts in other countries in accordance with the relevant stipulations contained in Chapter VI of this Law, in order to detect and interdict the illicit cross-border trafficking in and transportation of, narcotics, precursors and addictive and psychotropic medications.

Article 45

Such agencies stipulated in Articles from 37 to 44 of this Law shall within their respective terms of reference have responsibility for:

1. Checking and inspecting the implementation of the stipulations for the management of licit activities related to narcotic drugs; preventing, curbing and combating the drug problem; carrying out drug detoxification and post-detoxification management; conducting scientific research and professional training in the field of preventing and combating narcotic drugs;
2. Dealing with administrative violations in accordance with law and seeking case initiation and investigation by the investigative agency against such acts that show signs of drug-related offences.

Chapter VI
International cooperation in preventing and combating narcotic drugs

Article 46

The Vietnamese State adopts a multilateral and bilateral international cooperation policy in the field of preventing and combating narcotic drugs on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty vis-à-vis the Southeast Asian countries and other countries in the world; and encourages other countries, international organizations, and foreign organizations and individuals to cooperate with Vietnam's public offices and other organizations in the form of mutual support in terms of material bases, law enforcement capacity strengthening, information, technology and training for use in preventing and combating narcotic drugs

Article 47

On the basis of the provisions of this Law and the related international treaties which Vietnam has signed or acceded to, Vietnam's competent agencies shall carry out programmes of cooperation in preventing and combating narcotic drugs with their counterparts in other countries and with international organizations and foreign organizations and individuals.

Article 48

The coordination between the concerned Vietnamese agencies and the relevant country/countries to deal with specific case(s) related to narcotic drugs shall be in keeping with the international treaties which Vietnam and such relevant country/countries have signed or acceded to, or as directly agreed upon between the Vietnamese Government and the Government(s) of such relevant country/countries.

Article 49

1. The Vietnamese State shall give such country/countries having signed bilateral international treaties with Vietnam priority in legal assistance in the fields of investigation, prosecution and trial of drug-related offences.
2. The Vietnamese State may refuse legal assistance in the following cases:
 - a) Any request for legal assistance which is out of keeping with the international treaties on preventing and combating narcotic drugs, which Vietnam has signed or acceded to, and the Vietnamese law;
 - b) The fulfillment of such request for legal assistance shall be detrimental to the national sovereignty and security or other important interests of Vietnam.

Article 50

In case Vietnam and any relevant country/countries do not accede to the same multilateral international treaty/treaties or have not yet signed any bilateral international treaty/treaties, Vietnam's justice agencies shall within the ambit the law and their practice be authorized to agree directly with their counterparts in such relevant country/countries in the fields of investigation, prosecution and trial of drug-related offences.

Article 51

The Vietnamese State shall implement requests for controlled delivery on the basis of the international treaties which Vietnam has signed or acceded to, in order to detect drug offenders and prosecute them for criminal liability. Decision on the application of such measure shall be as agreed upon between Vietnam's competent agencies and their counterparts in the relevant country/countries.

Chapter VII

Rewards and treatment of violations

Article 52

Any individual, family or public office or any other organization having done creditable services in the struggle to prevent and combat narcotic drugs shall be commended and/or rewarded as stipulated by law.

Article 53

1. Any act of offence against the legislation on preventing and combating narcotic drugs shall be dealt with in time, strictly and scrupulously as stipulated by law; such treatment must be firm and open, and notified to the office or organization where the relevant offender works or the grassroots authorities of his/her place of residence.
2. Anyone who uses his/her own property and/or means to harbour or facilitate any illicit activity related to narcotic drugs; or refrains from meeting or incompletely meets the requirement(s) of the competent agency/agencies in charge of preventing and combating narcotic drugs; or obstructs, counters, and/or violates the life, health, honour and/or dignity of, any informer, witness, victim and/or enforcement personnel; or takes any other act in breach of the provisions of this Law; shall, depending on the nature and seriousness of such violation(s), be subjected to administrative penalty/penalties or prosecuted for criminal liability; and shall have to compensate for any loss(es) he/she may cause to any other individual and/or organization as stipulated by law.
3. Anyone who in the course of carrying out his/her drug prevention and suppression task(s) takes advantage of his/her position and/or authority to violate the provisions of this Law shall, depending on the nature and seriousness of such violation(s), be subjected to administrative penalty/penalties or prosecuted for criminal liability; and shall have to compensate for any loss(es) he/she may cause to any other individual and/or organization as stipulated by law.

Article 54

Complaints and accusations concerning violations of the Law on Preventing and Combating Narcotic Drugs and the treatment of such complaints and accusations shall be as stipulated in the Law on Complaints and Accusations.

Chapter VIII

Implementation clause

Article 55

This Law enters into force as of the 1st of June of the year 2001.

All previous stipulations that run counter to this Law stand abrogated.

Article 56

The Government shall promulgate detailed stipulations and guidance for the implementation of this Law.

This Law was adopted by the 10th National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the 9th of December of the year 2000 at its 8th Session.

Chairman of the National Assembly

(Signed)

Nong Duc Manh

SCHEDULE I*Including highly toxic narcotics which are absolutely prohibited*(Contained in Schedule IV of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
and Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971)

N°	INN	Chemical names
1	Acetorphine	3-0-acetyltetrahydro-7 α -(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-endoetheno-oripavine
2	Acetylalphamethylfenanyl	N-[1-(α -methylphenethyl)-4-piperidyl] acetanilide
3	Alphacetylmethadol	α -3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane
4	Alphamethylfentanyl	N-[1-(α -methylphenethyl)-4-piperidyl] propionanilide
5	Beta-hydroxyfentanyl	N-[1-(β -hydroxyphenethyl)-4-peperidyl] propionanilide
6	Beta-hydroxymethyl-3-fentalnyl	N-[1-(β -hydroxyphenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidyl] propinonanilide
7	Cannabis and cannabis resin	Cannabis and cannabis resin
8	Desomorphine	Dihydrodeoxymorphine
9	Etorphine	Tetrahydro-7 α -(1-hydroxy-1-methylbutyl)-6,14-endoetheno-oripavine
10	Heroin	Diacetylmorphine
11	Ketobemidone	4-meta-hydroxyphenyl-1-methyl-4-propionylpiperidine
12	Methyl-3-fentanyl	N-(3-methyl-1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl) propionanilide
13	Methyl-3-thiofentanyl	N-[3-methyl-1 [2-(2-thienyl) ethyl]-4-peperidyl] propionanilide
14	MPPP	1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol propionate (ester)
15	Para-fluorofentanyl	4-fluoro-N-(1-phenethyl-4-piperidyl) propionanilide
16	PEPAP	1-phenethyl-4-phenyl-4-piperidinol acetate (ester)
17	Thiofentanyl	N-(1 [2-(2-thienyl) ethyl]-4-piperidyl)-4-propionanilide
18	Brolamphedamine (DOB)	2,5-dimethoxy-4-bromoamphetamine
19	Cathinone	(-)- α -aminopropiophenone
20	DET	N, N-diethyltryptamine
21	DMA	(+)-2,5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenylethylamine
22	DMHP	3-(1,2-dimethylthetyl)-1-hydroxy-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d]
23	DMT	N, N-trimethyltryptamine
24	DOET	(+) -4-ethyl-2,5-dimethoxy- α -phenethylamine
25	Eticyclidine	N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine
26	Etryptamine*	3-(2-aminobutyl) indole
27	(+) - Lysergide (LSD)	9,10-didehydro-N, N-diethyl-6-methylergoline-8-bectacarboxamide
28	MDMA	(+)-N- α -dimethyl-3,4-(methylene-dioxy) phenethylamine
29	Mescaline	3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine
30	Methcathinone*	2 (methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-one
31	4- Methylaminorex	(+)-cis-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline
32	MMDA	(+)-5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy- α -methylphenylethylamine
33	N-ethyl MDA	(+)-N-ethyl- α -methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethylamine
34	N-hydroxy MDA	(+)-N-[α -methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethyl] hydroxylamine
35	Parahexyl	3-hexyl-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-ol
36	PMA	p-methoxy- α -methylphenylethylamine
37	Psilocine, Psilotsin	3-[2-(dimethylamino) ethyl] indol-4-ol
38	Psilocybine	3-[2-(dimethylamino) ethyl] indol-4-yl-dihydrogenphosphat
39	Rolicyclidine	1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) pyrrolidine
40	STP, DOM	2,5-dimethoxy- α -4-dimethylphenethylamine
41	Tenamfetamine (MDA)	α -methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethylamine
42	Tenocyclidine (TCP)	1-[1-(2-thienyl) cyclohexyl] piperidine
43	Tetrahydrocannabinol	1-hydroxy-3-pentyl-6a,7,10,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-ol
44	TMA	(+)-3,4,5-trimethoxy- α -methylphenylethylamine

SCHEDULE II***Including noxious narcotics for medical and scientific use***

(Contained in Schedules I and II of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961
and Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971)

N°	INN	Chemical names
45	Acetylmethadol	3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane
46	Alfentanil	N-[1-[2-(4-ethyl 4,5 -dihydro 5-oxo-1H-tetrazol-1-y) ethyl]-4-(methoxymethy) -4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide
47	Allylprodine	3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine
48	Alphameprodine	α -3-ethyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine
49	Alphamethadol	α -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol
50	Alphamethylthiofenianyl	N-[1-[1-methyl-2-(2-thieny) ethyl]-4-piperidyl] propionanilide
51	Alphaprodine	α -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine
52	Anileridine	1-para-aminophenethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
53	Benzenthidine	1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
54	Benzylmorphine	3-benzylmorphine
55	Bectacetylmethadol	β -3-acetoxy-6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane
56	Betameprodine	β -3-ethyl-1-methyl-propionoxypiperidine
57	Betamethadol	β -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol
58	Betaprodine	β -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine
59	Bezitramide	1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-(2-oxo-3-propionyl-1-benzimidazoliny)-piperidine
60	Clonitrazene	(2-para-chlorbenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole
61	Coca leaf	
62	Cocaine	Benzoyl-1-ecgoninmethyloxime
63	Codoxime	Dihydrocodeinone-6-carboxymethyloxime
64	Concentrate of poppy straw	
65	Dextromoramide	(+)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl) butyl] morpholine
66	Diampromide	N-[2-(methylphenethylamino)-propyl] propionanilide
67	Diethylthiambutene	3-diethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene
68	Difenoxine	1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylisonipecotinic acid
69	Dihydromorphine	7,8-dihydromorphine
70	Dimenoxadol	2-dimethylamino-1-ethoxy-1,1-diphenylacetate
71	Dimepheptanol	6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol
72	Dimethylthiambutene	3-dimethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene
73	Dioxaphetyl butyrate	Ethyl-4-morpholino-2,2-diphenylbutyrate
74	Diphenoxylate	1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
75	Dipipanone	4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidine-3-heptanone
76	Drotebanol	3,4-dimethoxy-17 methylmorphinan-6 β ,14-diol
77	Ecgonine and derivatives	(-)-3-hydroxytropene-2-carboxylate
78	Ethylmethylthiambutene	3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene
79	Etonitazene	1-diethylaminoethyl-2 para-ethoxybenzyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole
80	Etoxidine	1-[2-(2-hydroxymethoxy)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
81	Fentanyl	1-phenethyl-4-N-propionylanilinopiperidine
82	Furethidine	1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
83	Hydrocodone	Dihydrocodeinone
84	Hydromorphenol	14-hydroxydihydromorphine
85	Hydromorphone	Dihydromorphinone
86	Hydroxypethidine	4-meta-hydroxyphenyl-1-methylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
87	Isomethadone	6-dimethylamino-5-methyl-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone

N°	INN	Chemical names
88	Levomethorphan	3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan
89	Levomoramide	(-)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl) butyl] morpholine
90	Levophenacylmorphan	(-)-3-hydroxy-N-phenacylmorphinan
91	Levorphanol	(-)-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan
92	Metazocine	2'-hydroxy-2,5,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan
93	Methadone	6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone
94	Methadone intermediate	4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane
95	Methyldesorphine	6-methyl-delta-6-deoxymorphine
96	Methyldihydromorphine	6-methyldihydromorphine
97	Metopon	5-methyldihydromorphinone
98	Moramide	2-methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropane carboxylic acid
99	Morpheridine	1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
100	Morphine	7,8-dehydro-4,5-epoxy-3,6-dihydroxy-N-methylmorphinan
101	Morphine-N-oxide	3,6-dihydroxy-N-methyl-4,5-epoxy-morphinen-7N-oxide
102	Myrophine	Myristylbenzylmorphine
103	Nicomorphine	3,6-dinicotinylmorphine
104	Noracymethadol	(±)-α-3-acetoxy-6-methylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane
105	Norlevorphanol	(-)-3-hydroxymorphinan
106	Normethadone	6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone
107	Normorphine	N-demethylmorphine
108	Norpipanone	4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-hexanone
109	Opium	
110	Oxycodone	14-hydroxydihydrocodeinone
111	Oxymorphone	14-hydroxydihydromorphinone
112	Pethidine	1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
113	Pethidine intermediate A	4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine
114	Pethidine intermediate B	4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
115	Pethidine intermediate C	1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid
116	Phenadoxone	6-morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone
117	Phenampromide	N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl) propionanilide
118	Phenazocine	2'-hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl-2-phenethyl-6,7-benzomorphan
119	Phenomorphane	3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan
120	Phenoperidine	1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
121	Piminodine	4-phenyl-1-(3-phenylaminopropyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester
122	Piritramide	1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-(1-piperidino)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid amide
123	Proheptazine	1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyazacycloheptane
124	Properidine	1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester
125	Racemethorphan	(+)-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan
126	Racemoramide	(+)-4-[2-methyl-4-oxo-3,3-diphenyl-4-(1-pyrrolidinyl) butyl] morpholine
127	Racemorphan	(+)-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan
128	Sulfentanil	N-[4-(methoxymethyl)-1-[-(thienyl)]-4-piperidyl] propionanilide]
129	Thebacon	Acetyldihydrocodeinone
130	Thebaine	3,6-dimethoxy-N-methyl-4,5-epoxymorphinadien-6,8
131	Tilidine	(+)-ethyl-trans-2-(dimethylamino) 1-phenyl-3-cyclohexene-1 carboxylate
132	Trimeperidine	6-acetoxy-3-methoxy-N-4,5-epoxy-morphinan
133	Codeine (3-methylmorphine)	6-hydroxy-3-methoxy-N-methyl-4,5-epoxy-morphinen-7
134	Dextropropoxyphen	α-(+)-4-dimethylamino-1,2-diphenyl-3-methyl-2-butanol propionate
135	Dihydrocodeine	6-hydroxy-3-methoxy-N-methyl-4,5-epoxy-morphinan
136	Ethylmorphine	3-ethylmorphine
137	Nicocodine	6-nicotinylcodeine
138	Nicodicodine	6-nicotinyldihydrocodeine

N°	INN	Chemical names
139	Norcodeine	N-demethylcodeine
140	Pholcodine	3-morpholinylethylmorphine
141	Propiram	N-(1-methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-N-2-pyridylpropionamide
142	Amphetamine	(±)-2-amino-1-phenylpropane
143	Dexamphetamine	(±)-2-amino-1-phenylpropane
144	Fenetylline	7-[2-1(α-methylphenylethyl) amino] ethyl] thiophenylline
145	Levamphetamine	(-)-d-α-methylphenylethylamine
146	Levomethamphetamine	(-)-N-α-methylphenylethylamine
147	Mecloqualone	3-(o-chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-4-(3H)-quinazolinone
148	Metamfetamine	(+)-(s)-N-α-dimethylphenethylamine
149	Metamfetamine racemate	(+)-N,α-dimethylphenethylamine
150	Methaqualone	2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-4-(3H)-quinazolinone
151	Methylphenidate	Methyl-α-phenyl-2-piperidineacetate
152	Phecyclidine	1-(2-phenylcyclohexyl) piperidine
153	Phenmetrazine	3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholine
154	Secobarbital	5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl) barbituric acid
155	Delta -9-tetrahydrocannabinol and its stereochemical	(6aR,10aR)-6a,7,8,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-ol
156	Zipeprol*	α-(α-methoxybenzyl)-4-(β-methoxyphenethyl)-1-piperezineethano

SCHEDULE III***Including toxic narcotic substances for medical use***

(Contained in Schedules III and IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971)

N°	INN	Chemical names
157	Amobarbital	5-ethyl-5-isopentylbarbituric acid
158	Buprenorphine	21-cyclopropyl-7- α -[(s)-1-hydroxy-12,2-trimethylpropyl]-6,14-endo-ethano-6,7,8,14-tetrahydrooripavine
159	Butalbital	5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid
160	Cathine	(+)-d- α -[(R)-1-aminoethyl] benzyl alcohol
161	Cyclobarbitol	5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-ethylbarbituric acid
162	Flunitrazepam **	5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
163	Glutethimide	2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide
164	Pentazocine	(2R*,6R*,11*)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-6,11-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2,6-methano-3-benzazsocin-8-ol
165	Pentobarbital	5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl) barbituric acid
166	Allobarbitol	5,5-diallylbarbituric acid
167	Alprazolam	8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4,3-a] [1,4]-benzodiazepine
168	Amphetamine	2-(diethylamino) propiophenone
169	Aminorex	2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline
170	Barbital	5,5-diethylbarbituric acid
171	Benzphetamine	N-benzyl-N- α -dimethylphenethylamine
172	Bromazepam	7-bromo-1,3-dihydro-5-(2-pyridyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
173	Butobarbital	5-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid
174	Camazepam	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4 benzodiazepin-2-one dimethylcarbamate (ester)
175	Chlordiazepoxide	7-chloro-2 (methylamino)-5-phenyl-3H-1,4-benzodiazepin-4-oxide
176	Clobazam	7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,5-benzodiazepine-2,4-(3H,5H)-dione
177	Clonazepam	5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1,3-nitro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepine-2-one
178	Clorazepate	7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-3-carboxylic acid
179	Clotiazepam	5-(2-chlorophenyl)-7-ethyl-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2H-thieno [2,3,e]-1-4-diazepin-2-one
180	Cloxazolam	10-chloro-11b-(o-chlorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydrooxazolone-[3,2-d]-[1,4] benzodiazepin -6(5H)-one
181	Delorazepam	7-chloro-5-(o-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
182	Diazepam	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
183	Estazolam	8-chloro-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo-[4,3-a] [1,4]-benzodiazepin
184	Ethchlorvynol	1-chloro-3-ethyl-1-penten-4yn-3-ol
185	Ethinamate	1-ethynylcyclohexanolcarbamate
186	Ethylflazepate	Ethyl-7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-2-3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-1,4-benzodiazepin-3-carboxylate
187	Etilamphetamine	N-ethyl- α -methylphenylethylamine
188	Fencamfamine	N-ethyl-3-phenyl-2-norbornanamine
189	Fenproporex	(+)-3-[(α -methylphenylethyl) amino] proionitrile
190	Fludiazepam	7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
191	Flurazepam	7-chloro-1-[2-(diethylamino) ethyl]-5-fluorophenyl)-1,2-dihydro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
192	Halazepam	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
193	Haloxazolam	10-bromo-11b-(o-fluorophenyl)-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydrooxazolone [3,2-d] [1,4] benzodiazepin-6-(5H)-one
194	Ketasolam	11-chloro-8-12b-dihydro-2,8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl-4H-[1,3]-oxazino [3,2-d] [1,4] benzodiazepin-4,7 (6H)-dione
195	Lefetamine	(-)-N,N-dimethyl-1,3-diphenylethylamine

N°	INN	Chemical names
196	Loprazolam	6-(o-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dihydro-2-[(4-methyl-1-[iperaziniyl] methylene]-8-nitro-1-H-imidazo-[1,2-a] [1,4] benzodiazepin-1-one
197	Loprazepam	7-chloro-5-(o-chlorofenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
198	Lometazepam	7-chloro-5-(o-chlorofenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
199	Mazindol	5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2,5 dihydro-3H-imidazo-(2,1-a) isoindol-5-ol
200	Medazepam	7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepam
201	Mefenorex	N-(3-chloropropyl)- α -methylphenethylamine
202	Meprobamate	2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate
203	Mesocarb*	3-(α -methylphenethyl)-N-(phenylcarbamoyl) sydnoneimine
204	Methylphenobarbital	5-ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
205	Methylprylon	3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,4-piperidine-dione
206	Midasolam	8-chloro-6-(o-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H-imidazo-[1,5-a] [1,4]-benzodiazepin
207	Nimetazepam	1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
208	Nitrazepam	1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-5 phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
209	Nordazepam	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
210	Oxazepam	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
211	Oxazolam	10-chloro-2,3,7,11b-tetrahydro-2-methyl-11b-phenyloxazolo [3,2 d] [1,4] benzodiazepin-6(5H)-one
212	Pemoline	2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one
213	Phendimetrazine	(+)-(2S,3S)-3,4-dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine
214	Phenobarbital	5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
215	Phentermine	α - α -dimethylphenethylamine
216	Pinazepam	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2-propynyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
217	Pipardrol	1-1-diphenyl-1-(2-piperidyl)-methanol
218	Prazepam	7-chloro-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
219	Pyrovalerone	4-methyl-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl) valerophenone
220	Pyrovalerone	5-sec-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid
221	Temazepan	7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
222	Tetrazepam	7-chloro-5-(1-cyclohexen-1 yl)-1,3-dihydro-1 methyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
223	Triazolam	8-chloro-6-(o-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H s-triazolo [4,3-a] [1,4] benzodiazepine
224	Vinylbutal	5-(1-methylbutyl)-5-vinylbarbituric acid

SCHEDULE IV

Including precursors and other chemicals for use in the process of manufacturing addictive and psychotropic substances

(Contained in Tables I and II of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988)

N°	Names of substances	Chemical names
225	Ephedrine	1-phenyl-2-methylamino-1-propanol
226	Ergometrine	N-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-D(+)-lysergamide
227	Ergotamine	12'-hydroxy-2'-methyl-5'-(phenylmethyl)-ergotaman-3',6',18-ione
228	Lysergic acid	(8 β)-9,10-Didehydro-6-methylergolin-8-carboxylic acid
229	1-phenyl-2-propanone	1-phenyl-2-propanone
230	Pseudoephedrine	[S-(R*,R*)]- α -[1(Methylamino) ethyl] benzenmethanol
231	N-acetylanthranilic acid	1-Acetylamino-2-carboxybenzene
232	Isosaprole	1,3-Benzodioxole-5-(1-propenyl)
233	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone	3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone
234	Piperonal	1,3-Benzodioxole,5-(carboxaldehyde)
235	Safrole	1,3-Benzodioxole,5-(2-propenyl)
236	Acetic anhydride	Acetic oxide
237	Acetone*	2-Propanone
238	Anthranilic acid	2-Aminobenzoic acid
239	Ethyl ether*	1-1-Oxybisethane
240	Hydrochloric acid***	
241	Methyl ethyl ketone*	2-Butanone
242	Phenylacetic acid	Benzeneacetic acid
243	Piperidine	Cyclopentimine
244	Potassium permanganate **	
245	Sulfuric acid***	
246	Toluene*	Methyl benzene

* *Solvents*

** *Catalysts*

*** *Acids, regarded as catalysts*