



CNB NEWS RELEASE

30 April 2015

MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT

With effect from 1 May 2015, the Central Narcotics Bureau (CNB) will be listing all 14 psychoactive substances currently in the Fifth Schedule of the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA), in the First Schedule of the same Act. This means that these substances will be reclassified as Class A controlled drugs (see Annex A for the list of drugs). In addition, a new psychoactive substance, commonly known as AH-7921, will also be listed in the First Schedule as a Class A controlled drug (see Annex B).

2 At the same time, 18 new substances will be listed in the Fifth Schedule of the MDA (see Annex C).

Background

3 There has been a rapid increase in the number, type and availability of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)¹ across the globe. Based on the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime World Drug Report 2014, there are at least 450 NPS identified in 2014, a significant increase from the 2009 figure of 126².

4 Many of these NPS have been reported in overseas journals to have no licit medical use and their abuse has been linked to adverse physical and psychological reactions, including paranoia, seizures, hallucinations and even death. Although there is currently only a small number of abusers arrested for NPS abuse in Singapore, this is a necessary pre-emptive move to restrict the circulation of these harmful substances in our community.

¹ New psychoactive substances (NPS) refer to substances which produce the same (or similar) effects as controlled drugs such as cannabis, cocaine, "ecstasy", methamphetamine or heroin.

² UNODC EWA – Survey on NPS reveals 69 newly emerged substances in 2014,. Retrieved on 16 Apr 2015 from <https://www.unodc.org/LSS/Announcement/Details/4fa8b728-dd76-4c3f-b2c5-f645ed05add3>

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5 Following the listing of the 15 NPS as Class A controlled drugs, the trafficking, manufacture, import, export, possession or consumption of these substances will constitute an offence under the MDA. Any person found guilty of trafficking Class A controlled drugs will face a minimum of five years' imprisonment and five strokes of the cane. They will also be liable for enhanced penalties if they re-offend or sell to young or vulnerable persons. CNB will also be empowered to subject NPS abusers to supervision, commit them to a drug rehabilitation centre for treatment and rehabilitation, or charge them in court.

CENTRAL NARCOTICS BUREAU

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Reference:

The Fifth Schedule of the MDA was first enacted on 1 May 2013 to allow CNB to control and prevent the proliferation of NPS. NPS can be temporarily listed in the Fifth Schedule for up to 12 months, with a possibility of extension for another 12 months. The Fifth Schedule enables CNB to seize these NPS so that the circulation of such substances can be restricted while research and industry consultation are conducted. These processes are necessary before a substance is classified as a controlled drug. The trafficking, manufacture, import, export, possession or consumption of any substance which is temporarily listed in the Fifth Schedule will not constitute an offence under the MDA, until that substance is listed as a controlled drug in the First Schedule.

The Fifth Schedule Drugs Relisted to the First Schedule as Class A Controlled Drugs
(With effect from 1 May 2015)

- (1) N-(1-Adamantyl)-5-fluoropentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as 5-Fluoro-APINACA or 5F-AKB48) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (2) N-(1-Adamantyl)-5-fluoropentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxamide (also known as 5-Fluoro-APICA or STS-135) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (3) N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as AB-FUBINACA) and its fluoro positional isomers in the phenyl ring
- (4) 4-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran (also known as 4-APB)
- (5) 7-(2-Aminopropyl)benzofuran (also known as 7-APB)
- (6) 4-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (also known as 4-APDB)
- (7) 7-(2-Aminopropyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran (also known as 7-APDB)
- (8) 2-(4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine (also known as 25B-NBOMe)
- (9) 2-(4-Chloro-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine (also known as 25C-NBOMe)
- (10) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)ethanamine (also known as 25H-NBOMe)
- (11) 2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl) ethanamine (also known as 25I-NBOMe)
- (12) Quinolin-8-yl 1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate (also known as BB-22 or QUCHIC)
- (13) Quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate (also known as 5-Fluoro-PB-22 or 5-Fluoro-QUPIIC) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (14) Quinolin-8-yl 1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylate (also known as PB-22 or QUPIIC)

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Annex B

Substances Listed to the First Schedule as Class A Controlled Drug (with effect from 1 May 2015)

3,4-Dichloro-N-[[1-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]methyl] benzamide (also known as AH-7921) and its dichloro positional isomers in the phenyl ring

New Substances Listed in the Fifth Schedule (with effect from 1 May 2015)

The following compounds, including any salt or stereoisomeric form of such compounds, and any preparation or product containing such compounds:

- (1) N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as MAB-CHMINACA)
- (2) N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as 5-Fluoro-ADB-PINACA) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (3) N-(1-Amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as ADB-PINACA)
- (4) N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-chloropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as 5-Chloro-AB-PINACA) and its chloro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (5) N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as AB-CHMINACA)
- (6) N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as 5-Fluoro-AB-PINACA) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (7) N-(1-Amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as AB-PINACA)
- (8) N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide (also known as PX-2) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (9) N-(1-Amino-1-oxo-3-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxamide (also known as PX-1) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group
- (10) 1-(1-Benzofuran-5-yl)-N-ethylpropan-2-amine (also known as 5-EAPB) and its 4-yl, 6-yl and 7-yl isomers
- (11) 2-(2,5-Dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (also known as 2C-H) and its dimethoxy positional isomers in the phenyl ring
- (12) 1-(1H-Indol-3-yl)propan-2-amine (also known as α -Methyltryptamine)
- (13) 1-(1H-Indol-5-yl)propan-2-amine (also known as 5-IT) and its 4-yl, 6-yl and 7-yl isomers

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- (14) 2-(4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)ethanamine (also known as 2C-I) and its dimethoxy and iodo positional isomers in the phenyl ring
- (15) N-[2-(5-Methoxy-1H-indol-3-yl)ethyl]-N-(prop-2-en-1-yl)prop-2-en-1-amine (also known as 5-MeO-DALT)
- (16) Methyl 2-[1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (also known as MDMB-CHMINACA)
- (17) Methyl 2-[1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3-methylbutanoate (also known as MA-CHMINACA)
- (18) Methyl 2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3-methylbutanoate (also known as 5-Fluoro-AMB) and its fluoro positional isomers in the pentyl group

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