

# WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

RESTRICTED

**WT/ACC/ALB/35/Rev.1**

23 June 1999

(99-2539)

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**Working Party on the  
Accession of Albania**

Original: English

## **ACCESSION OF ALBANIA**

### Memorandum on Restrictions and Prohibitions for Importable products

#### Revision

The Ministry of Economic Co-operation and Trade of the Republic of Albania has submitted the following revised information on import licensing, with the request that it be circulated to members of the Working Party.

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Products Requiring Import Licensing, By Type: Justification, Licensing And Other Requirements		
Article And Description By Harmonized Code Or As Described By Law Or International Convention	Justification/Rationale Of The Restriction	Process To Obtain License, Type Of License, And Duration
<p>93.01 - 93.07 Arms and Munitions, Parts and Accessories Thereof: Military weapons, munitions such as bullets of all calibers, missiles, grenades, mines, fireworks of 180 mm, etc.</p> <p>36.01 - 36.06.90.90 Explosives, Pyrotechnic Products, Matches, Pyrophoric Alloys: military explosives and powders such as TNT, egzogyn, dynamite, ammonite, etc.; all kinds of firearms</p> <p>Regulation for the "Licensing of Trade and Sale of Armaments", dated 10.09.1994 approved by the Prime Minister;</p> <p>Decision of the Council of Ministers: On the Extermination and Sales of Armaments and Munitions", Number 365, 6.6.1994</p> <p>Decision of the Council of Ministers: "For Working with Explosive Materials", Number 257, 16.4.1996</p>	To protect the national security of the Republic.	<p>The Ministry of Defence (MOD) has defined the procedures for obtaining export licenses for these products and is authorized to issue such licenses.</p> <p>There are two types of licenses, one for armaments and one for explosive materials. For armaments, the license is available for juridical, public, private, Albanian, and foreigners. The license is authorized by the Order by the MOD, Number 402, dated 1998. The license is transferable and can be automatically renewed in part or whole by the Minister.</p> <p>The licensed enterprises or person(s) must have an Export Authorization by the MOD. The authorization is granted when the following documents are supplied: legal registration of the enterprise or person, the right to excise the activity, and the certificate of the end-user.</p> <p>For explosives, licenses are issued under Order Number 402 by a commission in the MOD. A license defines the purposes of the activity, the date of issue, validity, the terms of renovation of the license and the registration number. The license is issued to professionals and is non-transferable. The license is for two years and is renewable.</p>
28.44 Nuclear materials, radioactive materials, sources for the radioactive radiation (including radioactive waste), technologies, equipment and plants, special non-nuclear materials	To protect the national security of the Republic, as well as to adhere to international commitments related to non-proliferation, mass destruction and production of technologies thereof.	The Ministry of Defence has defined the procedures for obtaining import licensing for these products.

<p>Non-dangerous waste: Waste from social and economic activities and physically consumed products that are not included in the definition of dangerous waste (see prohibited section for the definition of dangerous waste); these products include waste from steel, foundry, copper, brass, bronze, glass, paper and card board, wool and cotton fibres, fabrics of wool and cotton ; contemporary productive technology (equipment, methods, or new technologies that are used to prevent or minimize the damage to the environment); and urban waste from houses and social activities.</p> <p>Decision of the Council of Ministers: "On Dangerous and Non-dangerous Waste", Number 26, dated 31.1.94</p>	<p>To protect the life and health of the population, and to protect the environment</p>	<p>The Ministry of Health and the Committee of Environmental Protection has defined the procedures for obtaining import licensing for non-dangerous waste.</p> <p>To request a license one must be a physical and juridical person(s), must provide a declaration that contains a list of the waste to be imported, its quality and composition, its destination within Albania, and an explanation of the purposes of its use (i.e., if to be used in productive economic activity or as waste without additional value-added activities). The importer must respect all standards of environmental protection.</p> <p>The importer must have a declaration on waste provided by the authorized institutions of the country of origin, certificates that demonstrate that such waste are not dangerous, and that the exporter have permission from the customs authorities of the country of origin. Finally, all transportation documents must accompany the abovementioned documents.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health or Committee on Environmental Protection must issue or refuse a license within 30 working days after the submission of the application. Licenses are valid for one year and are non-automatic.</p>
<p>Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances refer to the list in accordance with the Conventions of 1961 and 1971. See Annex 2 of this table, titled "List of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances which require import Licensing and Special Import Authorization to be imported in Albania".</p> <p>Law: "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Number 7975, dated 26 July 1995.</p> <p>This law was drafted in accordance with the Convention on "Narcotic Drugs" 1961 and Convention on "Psychotropic Substances" 1971, and the Adjournments of 1993.</p>	<p>To control narcotics through import quotes as well as the controlling of the whole import process.</p> <p>To protect the life and health of the population and to adhere to international conventions to which Albania is a signatory.</p>	<p>Narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances for medicinal purposes are permitted to be imported into the Republic of Albania after they have been registered. Both local and foreign products are subject to registration. what follows are the conditions of importing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.</p> <p>Prior to applying for a license to import a narcotic or psychotropic substance, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration process registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport, or other marketing activities) or medical/scientific research activities requiring narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.</p>

		<p>Having been registered with the Court and Tax Office, natural or juridical subjects can apply for a license to import pharmaceutical products into Albania. To apply for a license, natural or juridical subjects must have graduated with a degree in pharmacy from the Faculty of Natural Sciences or have employed a person who is qualified as such. At this point the importer is prepared to present an application for a license at the Directory of Pharmaceutics in the Ministry of Health. To request for a license, the importer, either a producer or a party authorized by him, must provide the name and address of the technical director (i.e., the licensed pharmacist registered in Albania), define the scope of the activities, the countries with which trade will occur, and provide a list of the name and quantities of the substances. The license is non-automatic, non-transferable and valid for one year. Upon expiry of this term, the importing entity should apply for a new import license.</p> <p>Upon issuing of the import licensing, the importer of narcotic or psychotropic medicines may import such medicines only after being issued an authorization from the Ministry of Health, Directory of Pharmaceutics, which is issued within five working days. The importer should present a request that includes the name and address of the exporter, the name of the recipient of the cargo (importer in Albanian), the joint international name, the name of the medicine in the tables included the international conventions, the quantity of each medicine, the time period when the import is due, the mode of transport and the point of destination within the Republic of Albania. The authorization is based on the sample compiled by the Narcotic Medicines Commission of the Economic and Social Council of United Nations. The authorization is passed by the Albanian importer to the foreign producers (the respective exporter) who presents it to the Control Bodies of his country and the latter presents this authorization to the International Board of Narcotic Control (INCB) to carry out the necessary verifications. After approval from the latter, the exporting country issues to the producer the export authorization. This document should be together with the cargo and upon arrival at the destination, a copy of it is sent to the Albanian control authorities, which confirm the arrival of the cargo to the government of the exporting country.</p> <p>Upon the arrival of cargo in Albania, the respective import authorization is issued in same mode as proceeded for other medicines (refer to the following paragraph).</p>
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<p>30.00 Pharmaceutical products</p> <p>Law on “Medicaments”, Number 7815, dated 20.04.1994</p>	<p>To protect the life and health of the population.</p>	<p>Medicines are permitted to enter into the Republic of Albania after they have been registered. Both local and foreign products are subject to registration. The process for importing a registered pharmaceutical product is first described and then the process for registering a pharmaceutical product is described.</p> <p>Prior to applying for a license to import pharmaceutical products, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration process registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities for pharmaceutical products).</p> <p>Having been registered with the Court and Tax Office, natural or juridical subjects can apply for a license to import pharmaceuticals products into Albania. To apply for a license, natural or juridical subjects must have graduated with a degree in pharmacy from the Faculty of Natural Sciences or have employed a person who is qualified as such. At this point the importer is prepared to present an application for a license at the Directory of Pharmaceutics in the Ministry of Health. The request for a license to import must include the list of medicines to be imported, the international collective name (INN) and the commercial name, the quantity to be imported for each separate medicine, and the Albanian CIF price. Upon completion of this procedure, the import marketing authorization issued (which only serves as a document to check the quality and quantity of the medicine) by the Ministry of Health and is presented to the customs authority. If the imported product is what is specified in the import license, then the import marketing authorization is automatic and shall be issued in five working days. There are no substantive criteria to deny authorization to import; only when the abovementioned conditions are not met will authorization be denied</p>
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		<p><u>Process for registering a pharmaceutical product:</u> The substantive requirements for the registration of medicaments are as defined in the regulation "On the Registration of Drugs in the Republic of Albania". To process to register a medicament, the requirements which apply to natural and juridical subjects whether the product is produced in Albania or abroad, includes the presentation of the Free Sale Certificate in the country of origin; a confirmation that the drug is manufactured according to the Good Manufacturing Practices; the presentation of chemical, pharmaceutical and biological documentation, stability test, toxicological and pharmacological and clinical documentation; and a quality control is performed by the National Center of Drugs Control. Every pharmaceutical manufacturer must present samples of the drugs that its wants to register. If any one of the documentation is not presented or if the drug fails the quality control, then the registration will be refused. The regulation does not provide for an appeal process.</p>
<p>12.00 Seeds and seedlings</p> <p>Law: "On Seeds and Saplings", Number 7659, dated 12.01.1993.</p> <p>Decision of Council of Ministers: "The Setting up of the State Entity of Seeds and Saplings (SESS)", Number 447, dated 3.09.1993</p> <p>Decision of Council of Ministers "On Approving the Regulations for the Production, Reproduction, Treatment, Assessment, Trade, Control of Seeds and Saplings and for Protection and Treatment of Genetic Material of Plants", Number 552, dated 14.11.1994</p>	<p>To control the import of seeds and seedlings to ensure the quality of seeds and saplings through controls over the whole import process. To protect the environment, and the protection and safety/health of humans, animals and plants. To adhere to requirements of international organizations to which Albania is a signatory.</p>	<p>Licenses are issued by the State Entity of Seeds and Seedlings based on the regulation of the Law on Seeds and Saplings" Number 7659, dated January 12, 1993. Licenses are issued to juridical persons, domestic or foreign, who possess the necessary technical qualification (university diploma in agronomy) or have employed in their companies such a qualified person. Licenses are annual and are automatically renewable each year. Prior to applying for a license to import seeds and seedlings, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration process also registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities for seeds and seedlings).</p>

		<p>Having been registered with the Court and Tax Office, natural or juridical subjects can apply for a license to import seeds and seedlings into Albania. To apply for a license, natural or juridical subjects must have graduated from the Faculty of Agronomy or have employed a person who is qualified as such. At this point the importer is prepared to present an application for a license at the State Entity for Seeds and Seedlings in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. To obtain the license, an importer must supply the required technical information of the seeds: technical data of the seeds contingent, the name of the seed, the origin, and the quantity and the quality of the seed.</p> <p>Only seeds registered in the official catalogue of the State Entity of Seeds and Seedlings and that satisfy Albanian standards are permitted to be imported to Albania. The Albanian standards, in addition to the international standards such as the DHS test (distinguishing, homogeneity and stability) test include also a test of the agronomic and technological value (Value for Cultivation and Use). The procedures of registration are identical for Albanian and foreign subjects.</p> <p>There are occasions when seeds are imported under emergency measures only by a proposal from the State Entity for Seeds and Seedlings (with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food). Seeds and seedlings which are not registered in the Albanian Catalogue may be registered, on the condition that they are compatible with the climatic and soil conditions of Albania. Registration is applied on a non-discrimination basis.</p>
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<p>31.00 Pesticides</p> <p>Decision of the Council of Ministers: "On Fertilizers", Number 584, dated 6/12/1993</p>	<p>To control the import of pesticides as well as the controlling of the whole import process. To protect the environment, and the protection and safety/health of humans, animals and plants. To adhere to the requirements of international organizations to which Albania is a signatory.</p>	<p>Prior to applying for a license to import pesticides, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become either a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration form also registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities for pesticides). Once registered to engage in importing activity, the importer must go to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directory of Plant Protection Services (DPSS) to declare the pesticides to be imported. If the pesticide is registered with the Albanian State Commission for the Registration of Pesticides (ASCRP), then an import license is issued by the DPSS in accordance with the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures of GATT 1994.</p> <p>The license, issued within two months, specify the time limit as required by the importer up to one year maximum and are issued to an individual who has graduated from the Faculty of Agronomy or a firm which employs such a person. If a pesticide is not registered in Albania, then the pesticide may not be imported.</p> <p>The requirements for registering a pesticide with the ASCRP are the same for local and foreign products and are based on the same criteria as the EU's Directive No. 91/414 EEC dated 15.7.1991, Annex 2. The requirements of this Directive were sanctioned by the Albanian government in the Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 584, dated 6.12.1993. Registration requirements comply with the IPPC (International Plant Protection Convention). Every year the requests for registration of new pesticides are attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food's special publication on the registered pesticides (Article 62 of the Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 584, dated 06.12.1993).</p> <p>The licensing process and application for concessions is identical for natural and juridical subjects. The information on the procedures of licensing, application for the concession as well as the registration of pesticides are available at the offices of the central and local administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.</p>
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<p>01.00 - 02.00 Live animals and products          Law on “ Albanian Veterinary Service”,          Number 7674, dated 23.2.1993          Law on "Food", Number 7941, dated 31.05.1995.</p>	<p>To control the import of live animals and products, to protect the integrity of breeding stocks, the protection of the environment and safety/health of humans, animals and plants. To adhere to the requirements of the international organizations to which Albania is a signatory.</p>	<p>Prior to applying for a license to import livestock, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration process also registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities related to livestock or livestock products).          Once the individual/firm is so registered, then the next step is to go to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directory of the Albanian Veterinary Service, to receive a license (i.e., to receive "permission" as is stated the Law No. 7074, dated 23.02.1993). The license must be issued to all juridical and natural subjects, local and foreign, who are registered to import livestock or livestock products and who present the Certificate of the Origin and the Certificate of Sanitation. Licenses are valid for up to 2 months time and specify the quantity to be imported (only as a means for data collecting and statistical information). Each time livestock or livestock products are to be imported, the importer must go the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to receive a new license. Live animals imported are subject to quarantine conditions which are in conformity with the International Organization of Epizotiv (IOE).          For importing livestock for breeding purposes which are not already registered as a breed in Albania, in addition to the above criteria, the importer must have another document from the Central Commission of the Improvement of Breeds (CCIB), Ministry of Agriculture and Food, which will allow the animals to enter Albania. The CCIB takes into consideration the regional policy of breeds in Albania as well as the program of genetic improvement of such breeds. The CCIB allows or does not allow a certain breed based on the breed's characteristics and their ability to adapt to local conditions. In cases where the CCIB refuses the request to import, the importer has the right to appeal the decision in the court of first degree. In the case of a registered and known breed in Albania, a document from the CCIB is not necessary.</p>
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<p>03.00 Fish and seafood products Law on “ Albanian Veterinary Service”, Number 7674, dated 23.2.1993 Law on “ Fisheries and Aquaculture”, Number 7908, dated 05.04.95 Law on "Food", Number 7941, dated 31.05.1995</p>	<p>To control the import of fish and seafood products, to protect the integrity of stocks, the protection of the environment and safety/health of humans, animals and plants. To adhere to the requirements of the international organizations to which Albania is a signatory.</p>	<p>Prior to applying for a license to import fish and seafood products, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration form also registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities for fish and seafood products). Once the individual/firm is so registered, then the next step is to go to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directory of the Albanian Veterinary Service, to receive a license (i.e., to receive "permission" as is stated the Law No. 7074, dated 23.02.1993). The license must be issued to all juridical and natural subjects, local and foreign, who are registered to import fish or seafood products and who present the Certificate of the Origin and the Certificate of Sanitation. Licenses are valid for up to 2 months time and specify the quantity to be imported (only as a means for data collecting and statistical information). Each time fish or seafood products are to be imported, the importer must go the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to receive a new license.</p>
<p>04.07 Eggs Law on “ Albanian Veterinary Service”, Number 7674, dated 23.2.1993 Law on "Food", Number 7941, dated 31.05.1995</p>	<p>To control the import of eggs to protect safety/health of humans.</p>	<p>Prior to applying for a license to import eggs, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration process also registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities for eggs). Once the individual/firm is so registered, then the next step is to go to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directory of the Albanian Veterinary Service, to receive a license (i.e., to receive "permission" as is stated the Law No. 7074, dated 23.02.1993). The license must be issued to all juridical and natural subjects, local and foreign, who are registered to import eggs and who present the Certificate of the Origin and the Certificate of Sanitation. Licenses are valid for up to 2 months time and specify the quantity to be imported (only as a means for data collecting and statistical information). Each time eggs are to be imported, the importer must go the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to receive a new license.</p>

<p>51.00 Wool</p> <p>Law on “ Albanian Veterinary Service”, Number 7674, dated 23.2.1993</p>	<p>To control against contagious diseases thereby protecting safety/health of animals.</p>	<p>Prior to applying for a license to import wool, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration process also registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities for wool).</p> <p>Once the individual/firm is so registered, then the next step is to go to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directory of the Albanian Veterinary Service, to receive a license (i.e., to receive "permission" as is stated the Law No. 7074, dated 23.02.1993). The license must be issued to all juridical and natural subjects, local and foreign, who are registered to import wool and who present the Certificate of the Origin and the Certificate of Sanitation. Licenses are valid for up to 2 months time and specify the quantity to be imported (only as a means for data collecting and statistical information). Each time wool is to be imported, the importer must go the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to receive a new license.</p>
<p>41.00 Unprocessed leather</p> <p>Law on “ Albanian Veterinary Service”, Number 7674, dated 23.2.1993</p>	<p>To control against contagious diseases thereby protecting safety/health of animals.</p>	<p>Prior to applying for a license to import leather, a person or enterprise must be registered in the Court of first degree to become a natural or juridical subject, and then to be registered with the proper Tax Office. The tax registration process also registers the individual/firm as having the right to engage in specific trading activity (i.e., import, export, transport or other marketing activities for leather).</p> <p>Once the individual/firm is so registered, then the next step is to go to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Directory of the Albanian Veterinary Service, to receive a license (i.e., to receive "permission" as is stated the Law No. 7074, dated 23.02.1993). The license must be issued to all juridical and natural subjects, local and foreign, who are registered to import leather and who present the Certificate of the Origin and the Certificate of Sanitation. Licenses are valid for up to 2 months time and specify the quantity to be imported (only as a means for data collecting and statistical information). Each time leather is to be imported, the importer must go the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to receive a new license.</p>

Prohibitions on Importable Products, by Type: Justification, and Phase-out Period		
Article and Description by Harmonized Code or as Described by Law or International Convention	Justification/Rationale of the Prohibition	Phase-out Period
<p>Dangerous waste: Dangerous waste are defined as: toxic corrosive, residual waste from explosives, carcinogines and radioactives, catalysts that endanger human, plant and animal and the environment, (see complete list in WT/ACC/ALB/25, pages 6-7)</p> <p>Decision of the Council of Ministers: "On Dangerous and Non-dangerous Waste", Number 26, dated 31.1.94</p>	To protect human, plant, and animal health and the environment.	<p>To make changes to this list of products (or a change in the definition of dangerous waste) the Council of Ministers must make an approval. The reported changes can be made available by the Ministry of Health and the Committee of Environmental Protection.</p> <p>In the case where an importer is found to be receiving dangerous waste (i.e., prohibited waste) rather than non-dangerous waste, then the importer is required to obtain an export license provided by the Committee for Environmental Protection so that these prohibited wastes can be returned to the country of origin.</p>
<p>Military poisoning substances, chemical weapons, other strong poisons, and the devices for the protection from such substances and chemicals</p> <p>International Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Storage, and Usage of Chemical Weapons and Their Extermination (List Number 2 and 3) which has been ratified by the Albanian Government.</p>	To protect the national security of the Republic.	There is no specific law on the trade of Chemical Weapons. The government is in the process of developing legislation to define the trade regime of such products. The Ministry of Defence will be the responsible authority for such matters.
<p>Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, refer to the list provided in WT/ACC/ALB/25, pages 6-7, and the Convention on "Narcotic Drugs" 1961, Convention on "Psychotropic Substances" 1971, and the Adjournments of 1993. Annex 1 of this table titled " List of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Prohibited to enter, to be produced or used in Albania" .Law: "On Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic</p>	To control the importing of narcotics in the territory of Republic of Albania. To protect the life and health of the population and to adhere to international conventions to which Albania is a signatory.	
<p>Substances, Number 7975, dated 26 July 1995. This law was drafted in accordance with the Conventions of 1961and 1971,and the Adjournments of 1993.</p>		

<p>Animal products of the infected and penalized countries by OIE (Organization International Epizotique); pesticides which are not registered in the Albanian catalogue on pesticides; seeds and seedlings which are not certified and registered in the Albanian catalogue</p> <p>Law: "On Seeds and Saplings", Number 7659 dated 12.01.1993.</p> <p>Decision of Council of Ministers Nr.447 dated 3.09.1993 on "The setting up of State Entity of Seeds and Saplings".</p> <p>Decision of Council of Ministers: "On approving of the Regulatory" on " Production, Reproduction, Treatment, Assessment, Trade, Control of Seeds and Saplings and for Protection and Treatment of Genetic Material of Plants" , Number 552, dated 14.11.1994</p>	<p>To control the importing of infecting products in the Albanian territory, in order to protect human, plant, and animal and the environment. To protect the life and health of the population and to adhere to international organization to which Albania is a signatory.</p>	
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**ANNEX 1**

**List of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Prohibited to Enter, to be Produced or  
Used in Albania**

**(Annex of Law No. 7975, on July 26, 1995)**

TABLE I

**SCHEDULE IV ( CONVENTION OF 1961 )**

Acetorfine	Acetyl - alpha - methyl - fentanyl	Methyl - 3 - fentanyl
Cannabis and cannabis resin	Alphacetylmethadol	Methyl - 3 - thio - fentanyl
Desomorphine	Alpha - methylfentanyl	MPPP
Etorphine	Beta - hydroxyfentanyl	Para - fluorofentanyl
Heroin	Beta - hydroxy - methyl - 3 - fentanyl	PEPAP
Ketobemidone		Thiofentanyl

**SCHEDULE I ( CONVENTION OF 1971 )**

Brolamphetamine	MDA	Psilocybine
Cathinone	Mescaline	Rolicyclidine
DET	Methyl - 4 aminorex	STP, DOM
DMA	MMDA	Tenamphetamine
DMHP	N - ethyl MDA	Tenocyclidine
DMT	N - hydroxy MDA	Tetrahydrocannabinol
DOET	Parahexyl	TMA
Eticyclidine	PMA	
( + ) - Lysergide	Psilocine, psilotsin	

## ANNEX 2

### List of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances which Require Import Licensing and Special Import Authorization to be Imported into Albania

( Continues Annex of Law No. 7975, on July 26, 1995 )

TABLE II

#### SCHEDULE I ( CONVENTION OF 1961 )

Acetylmethadol	Drotebanol	nitrogen morphine
Alfentanil	Ecgonine, its	derivatives
Allylprodine	esters and	Morphine-N-oxide
Alphameprodine	derivatives	Myrophine
Alphamethadol	Ethylmethyl -	Nicomorphine
Alphamethylthio -	thiambutene	Noracymethadol
fentanyl	Etonitazene	Norlevorphanol
Alphaprodine	Etoxidrine	Normethadone
Anileridine	Fentanyl	Normorphine
Benzethidine	Furethidine	Norpipanone
Benzylmorphine	Hydrocodone	Opium
Betacetylmethadol	Hydromorphinol	Oxycodone
Betameprodine	Hydromorphone	Oxymorphone
Betamethadol	Hydroxypethidine	Pethidine
Betaprodine	Isomethadone	Pethidine
Bezitramide	Levomethorphan	intermediate A
Clonitazene	Levomoramide	( 4 - cyano-1-methy
Coca ( leaf )	Levophenacetylmorphan	-4-phenyl-iperidine)
Cocaine	Levorphanol	Pethidine
Codoxime	Metazocine	intermediate B
Concentrate of poppy	Methadone	(4- phenylpiperidine
		Straw - 4 -
		carboxylic acid
		ethyl ester)
	Methadone intermediate	
Dextromoramide	( 4 - cyano - 2 - dimethyl -	
Diampromide	amino - 4, 4 - diphenyl	Pethidine
Diethylthiambutene	butane )	intermediate C
Difenoxin	Methyl-desorphine	( 1 - methyl - 4 -
Methyldihydromorphine	phenylpiperidine - 4	Dihydromorphine
Dimenoxadol	Metopon	carboxylic acid)
Dimepheptanol	Moramide	Phenadoxone
Dimethylthiambutene	Morpheridine	Phenampromide
Dioxaphetyl butyrate	Morphine	Phenazocine
Diphenoxylate	Morphine methobromide	Phenomorphane
Dipipanone	and other pentavalent	Phenoperidine
Piminodine	Racemethorphan	Thebacon
Piritramide	Racemoramide	Thebaine
Proheptazine	Racemorphan	Tilidine
Propiridine	Sufentanil	Trimeperidine

SCHEDULE II ( CONVENTION OF 1961 )

Acetyldihydrocodeine	Ethylmorphine	Pholcodine
Codeine	Nicodicodine	Propiram
Dextropropoxyphene	Nicodine	
Dihydrocodeine	Norcodeine	

SCHEDULE II ( CONVENTION OF 1971 )

Amphetamine	Methamphetamine	Phenmetrazine
Dexamphetamine	Methamphetamine racemate	Secobarbital
Fenetylline	Methaqualone	
Lavamphetamine	Methylphenidate	
Mecloqualone	Phencyclidine	

SCHEDULE III ( CONVENTION OF 1971 )

Amobarbital	Cathine	Pentazocine
Buprenorphine	Cyclobarbitol	Pentobarbital
Butalbital	Glutethimide	

SCHEDULE IV ( CONVENTION OF 1971 )

Allobarbitol	Cloxacolam	Halazepam
Alprazolam	Delorazepam	Haloxazolam
Amphepamone	Diazepam	Ketazolam
Barbital	Estazolam	Lefetamide
Benzphetamine	Ethchlorvynol	Loprazepam
Bromazepam	Ethinamate	Lorazepam
Butobarbital	Ethyl loflazepam	Lormetazepam
Camazepam	Etilamphetamine	Mazindol
Chlordiazepoxide	Fencamfamin	Medazepam
Clobazam	Fenproporex	Mefenorex
Clonazepam	Fludiazepam	Meprobamate
Clorazepate	Flunitrazepam	Methylpheno - barbital
Clotiazepam	Flurazepam	Pyrovalerone
Methylprylon	Pemoline	Secbutabarbitol
Midazolam	Phendimetrazine	Temazepam
Nimetazepam	Phenobarbital	Tetrazepam
Nitrazepam	Phentermine	Triazolam
Nordazepam	Pinazepam	Vinylbital
Oxazepam	Pipradrol	
Oxazolam	Prazepam	