



LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR
LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS
AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

BRITISH HONDURAS

Communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL -- In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative text.

E/NL.1956/59

No. 22 of 1928.
17 of 1935.
9 of 1936.
13 of 1947.

CHAPTER 90

DANGEROUS DRUGS

[23rd August, 1928.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance. Short title.

PART I PRELIMINARY

- 2.—(1) In this Ordinance,—

Interpretation.

“cocaine” means methyl-benzoyl laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_D^{20} = -16.4$) in 20 *per cent.* solution of chloroform, of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$;

“coca leaf” means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca Lamarck* and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) Hieronymus and their varieties, belonging to the family of *Erythroxylaceae* and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine either directly or by chemical transformation;

“conveyance” includes ship, motor vehicle, aircraft, train, and any other means of transport by which goods may be brought into or taken from the colony;

“crude cocaine” means any extract of the coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine;

“diacetylmorphine” means diacetylmorphine (diacetylmorphine, heroin) having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$;

“diversion certificate” means a certificate issued by the competent authority of a country through

which a dangerous drug passes in transit, authorising the diversion of such drug to a country other than that specified as the country of ultimate destination in the export authorisation, and containing all the particulars required to be included in an export authorisation, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported;

“ecgonine” means laevo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_{D20} = -45^{\circ}$ 6 in 5 *per cent.* solution of water), of which the formula is $C_9H_{15}NO_3 \cdot H_2O$, and all the derivatives of laevo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery;

“export”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, in relation to the colony, means to take or cause to be taken out of the colony by land, air, or water, otherwise than in transit;

“export authorisation” means an authorisation issued by a competent authority in a country from which a dangerous drug is exported, containing full particulars of such drug, and the quantity authorised to be exported, together with the names and addresses of the exporter and the person to whom it is to be sent, and stating the country to which, and the period within which, it is to be exported;

“import”, with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, in relation to the colony, means to bring or cause to be brought into the colony by land, air, or water, otherwise than in transit;

“import authorisation” means a licence, issued by a competent authority, authorising the importation of a specified quantity of a dangerous drug and containing full particulars of the drug, together with the name and address of the person authorised to import the drug, the name and address of the person from whom the drug is to be obtained, and specifying the period within which the importation must be effected;

Second Schedule.

“import certificate” means a certificate substantially in the form set out in the Second Schedule issued by a competent authority in

a country into which it is intended to import dangerous drugs;

“Indian hemp” means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis sativa* L. from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce;

“in transit” means taken or sent from any country and brought into the colony by land, air, or water, whether or not landed or transhipped in the colony, for the sole purpose of being carried to another country either by the same or another conveyance;

“medicinal opium” means raw opium which has undergone the processes necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopoeia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials;

“morphine” means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$;

“prepared opium” means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked;

“raw opium” means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum* L., which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine;

“the Convention” means the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2) or any one or more of them.

(2) References to Schedules are to the Schedules to this Ordinance.

PART II

PROHIBITIONS

3.—(1) No person shall cultivate in this colony, or have in his possession or sell the whole or any part of, any plant or seed thereof mentioned in section two of this Ordinance and from which raw opium, the coca leaf, or Indian hemp are obtained.

Prohibition of cultivation, possession or selling of certain plants.

(2) Every person acting in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect any of the drugs to which Part III of this Ordinance applies.

Prohibition of
importation or
exportation of raw
opium, coca leaf,
etc.

4.—(1) No person shall import or bring into, or to export from, the colony any of the following substances, namely:

- (a) raw opium;
- (b) coca leaf;
- (c) Indian hemp or the resin obtained from Indian hemp or from the growing plant from which Indian hemp is obtained or products of which resin forms the base;
- (d) crude cocaine;
- (e) prepared opium.

(2) Every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Penalty for selling,
using, etc., prepared
opium, Indian
hemp, etc.

5. If any person—

- (a) manufactures, sells or otherwise deals in any of the substances mentioned in the immediately preceding section, or
- (b) has in his possession any such substance, or
- (c) being the occupier of any premises, permits those premises to be used for the purpose of the preparation of opium for smoking or the sale or smoking of prepared opium, or
- (d) is concerned in the management of any premises used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or
- (e) has in his possession any pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium or any utensils used in connection with the preparation of opium for smoking, or
- (f) smokes or otherwise uses prepared opium, or frequents any place used for the purpose of opium smoking,

he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

PART III

CONSIGNMENT OF DRUGS IN TRANSIT

6.—(1) The master of any ship carrying any drug or other substance to which this Ordinance applies from any place from which such substances may be lawfully exported under a through bill of lading, to any other place into which such substances may be lawfully imported, shall, on arrival in this colony, immediately give notice in writing to the Collector of Customs of the presence of such substances on board his ship.

Master to give notice of presence of drugs.

(2) Such notice shall contain full particulars of the description, weight, consignors, consignees, and destination of such substances, and the marks and numbers of the cases in which they are contained.

(3) The chest, box, case or package containing the substance shall not be removed from the ship save under a removal licence under section eleven and shall, while in the colony, be maintained unopened and unbroken, unless it is opened or broken during and for the purposes of some search authorised by this Ordinance.

(4) No ship carrying any of the substance to which this section applies shall leave the colony unless a special permit to do so is granted by the Collector of Customs.

(5) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any substance forming part of a ship's medical stores.

(6) The master of any ship, or any person failing to comply with or contravening any of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

PART IV

CONTROL OF MEDICINAL OPIUM, COCAINE, ETC.

7.—(1) The drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies are—

Drugs to which Part IV applies.

- (a) medicinal opium;
- (b) any extract or tincture of Indian hemp;
- (c) morphine and its salts, and diacetylmorphine, commonly known as diamorphine or heroin, and the other esters of morphine and their respective salts;

- (d) cocaine, including synthetic cocaine, and ecgonine and their respective salts, and the esters of ecgonine and their respective salts;
 - (e) any solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance whether liquid or solid, containing any proportion of morphine or cocaine, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance, not being such a solution or dilution as aforesaid, containing not less than one-fifth *per cent.* of morphine or one-tenth *per cent.* of cocaine or of ecgonine;
 - (f) any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine;
 - (g) dihydrohydroxycodeinone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone dihydromorphine, their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide commonly known as genomorphine, the morphine-N-oxide derivatives and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives;
 - (h) thebaine and its salts, and, with the exception of methylmorphine, commonly known as codeine, and ethylmorphine, commonly known as dionin, and their respective salts, benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine and their respective salts;
 - (i) any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the substances mentioned in paragraph (g) or in paragraph (h) of this subsection.
- (2) For the purpose of subsection (1) of this section, "ecgonine" means laevo-ecgonine and includes any derivatives of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially, and the percentage in the case of morphine shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine.
- (3) If it appears to the Governor that any new derivative of morphine or cocaine or of any salts of morphine or cocaine or any other alkaloid of opium or any other drug of whatever kind is or is likely to be productive, if improperly used, or is capable of being converted into a substance which is, or is likely to be productive, if improperly used, of ill effects substantially of the same character or nature as or analogous to

those produced by morphine or cocaine, the Governor may by Order declare that this Part of this Ordinance shall apply to that new derivative or alkaloid or other drug in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in subsection (1) of this section.

8.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person to manufacture in the colony any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies.

Prohibition of manufacture of medicinal opium, cocaine, etc.

(2) Every person who acts in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

9.—(1) Upon the production of an import certificate duly issued by the competent authority in any country, it shall be lawful for the Director of Medical Services to issue an export authorisation in the form set out in the Third Schedule in respect of any drug referred to in the import certificate to any person who is named as the exporter in such certificate, and is, under the provisions of this Ordinance, otherwise lawfully entitled to export such drug from the colony.

The export of dangerous drugs.

Third Schedule.

(2) The export authorisation shall be prepared in triplicate and two copies shall be issued to the exporter who shall send one copy with the drug to which it refers when such drug is exported.

(3) The Director of Medical Services shall send the third copy direct to the appropriate authority of the country of ultimate destination.

(4) Where the intended exportation is to a country which is not a party to the Convention, it shall not be necessary to produce an import certificate as aforesaid.

(5) In all cases it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Director of Medical Services to issue or refuse an export authorisation.

(6) No dangerous drug shall be exported from the colony unless the consignor is in possession of a valid and subsisting export authorisation relating to such drug granted under this Ordinance.

(7) At the time of exportation of any dangerous drug the exporter shall produce to the Director of Medical Services the dangerous drug, the export authorisation relating thereto, and such other evidence as the Director of Medical Services may require to satisfy him that the drug is being lawfully exported to the place and person named in the authorisation which refers to it.

The import of
dangerous drugs.
First Schedule.

(8) No person shall export, cause to be exported, or take any steps preparatory to exporting any dangerous drug from the colony except in pursuance of and in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(9) An import authorisation in the form set out in the First Schedule permitting the importation into the colony of any dangerous drug specified therein may be granted by the Director of Medical Services subject to such conditions as he deems fit to any person who may lawfully import such drug.

(10) Every import authorisation shall be issued in duplicate of which one copy shall be forwarded by the intending importer to the person from whom the drug is to be obtained.

(11) No dangerous drug shall be imported into the colony unless the person to whom the drug is consigned is in possession of a valid and subsisting import authorisation granted in pursuance of this section.

(12) Every dangerous drug imported into the colony from a country which is a party to the Convention shall be accompanied by a valid and subsisting export authorisation or diversion certificate.

(13) No person shall import, cause to be imported, or take any steps preparatory to importing, any dangerous drug into the colony except in pursuance of and in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

(14) On the import, export or sale of any of the drugs to which this part of the Ordinance applies, the importer, exporter or seller of such drugs shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose the full description and quantity of the drugs so imported, exported or sold and in the case of the sale of the same the name and address of the purchaser thereof:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply either to supplies dispensed by any qualified medical practitioner or to any sale by a duly authorised chemist or druggist on any medical prescription.

(15) Every medical prescription on which any of the drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies is sold by a chemist or druggist shall be filed by such chemist or druggist.

(16) It shall not be lawful to import any drugs to which this part of the Ordinance applies except by sea.

(17) Any person acting in contravention of this section shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

10.—(1) No person shall bring any dangerous drug to the colony in transit unless—

Dangerous drugs
in transit.

- (a) the drug is in course of transit from a country from which it may lawfully be exported, to another country into which such drug may lawfully be imported; and
- (b) where the drug comes from a country not a party to the Convention, the drug is accompanied by a valid and subsisting export authorisation or diversion certificate, as the case may be.

(2) Where any dangerous drug in transit is accompanied by an export authorisation or diversion certificate and the Collector of Customs has reasonable grounds for believing that such authorisation or certificate is false, or that it has been obtained by fraud or wilful misrepresentation of a material particular, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to seize and detain the drug to which such authorisation or certificate relates.

(3) Upon being satisfied that such authorisation or certificate is valid or has not been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation, the Collector of Customs shall release the drug.

(4) Where the dangerous drug in transit is not accompanied by an export authorisation or diversion certificate by reason of the fact that the drug comes from a country not a party to the Convention, and the Director of Medical Services has reasonable grounds for believing that such drug is being conveyed in an unlawful manner, or for an unlawful purpose, or is in course of transit for the purpose of being imported into another country in contravention of the laws of that country, it shall be lawful for the Collector of Customs to seize and detain the drug.

(5) Where a dangerous drug brought into the colony in transit is landed, or transhipped in the colony, it shall remain under the control of the Collector of Customs and shall be moved only under and in accordance with a removal licence granted in pursuance of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of section eleven of this Ordinance.

(6) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to apply to any dangerous drug in transit by post or in transit by air if the aircraft passes over the colony without landing, or to such quantities of dangerous drugs as may, *bona fide*, reasonably form part of the medical stores of any ship or aircraft.

Removal licences.
Fourth Schedule.

11.—(1) No person shall, except under and in accordance with a licence in the form of the Fourth Schedule in this Ordinance referred to as a “removal licence” issued by the Director of Medical Services,—

- (a) remove any dangerous drug from the conveyance by which it is brought into the colony in transit; or
- (b) in any way move any such drug in the colony at any time after removal from such conveyance.

(2) No removal licence for the transfer of any such drug to any conveyance for removal out of the colony shall be issued unless and until a valid and subsisting export authorisation or diversion certificate relating to it is produced to the Collector of Customs save that where the drug has come from a country not a party to the Convention this subsection shall not apply.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not apply to dangerous drugs in transit by post:

Provided that in all cases it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Director of Medical Services to issue or refuse a removal licence as he deems fit.

Drugs not to be
tampered with.

12. It shall be unlawful for any person to cause any dangerous drug in transit to be subjected to any process which would alter its nature, or wilfully to open or break any package containing a dangerous drug in transit except upon the instructions of the Collector of Customs and in such a manner as he may direct.

The diversion of
dangerous drugs.
Fifth Schedule.

13.—(1) No person shall, except under the authority of a diversion certificate in the form of the Fifth Schedule cause or procure any dangerous drug brought into the colony in transit to be diverted to any destination other than that to which it was originally consigned.

(2) In the case of any drug in transit accompanied by an export authorisation or a diversion certificate issued by a competent authority of some other country, the country to which the drug was originally consigned

shall be deemed to be the country stated in such export authorisation or diversion certificate to be the country of destination.

(3) The Director of Medical Services may in his absolute discretion issue a diversion certificate in respect of any dangerous drug in transit upon production to him of a valid and subsisting import certificate issued by a competent authority in the country to which it is proposed to divert the drug, or if that country is not a party to the Convention upon such evidence as may satisfy him that the drug is to be sent in a lawful manner and for a proper purpose.

(4) Every diversion certificate shall be issued in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall accompany the drug when it is exported from the colony, and the other copy shall be despatched by the Director of Medical Services direct to the proper authority in the country to which the consignment has been diverted.

(5) Upon the issue of a diversion certificate the export authorisation or diversion certificate if any accompanying the drug on its arrival in the colony shall be detained by the Director of Medical Services and returned to the authority issuing such authorisation or diversion certificate together with a notification of the name of the country to which such drug had been diverted.

14.—(1) All drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies shall be imported and landed at the port of Belize only and shall be deposited at the cost, risk and peril of the person importing the same in the Queen's warehouses at Belize, or in such store as the Governor shall from time to time appoint for the purpose.

Deposit in and
withdrawal from
Government store.

(2) Upon receipt of any drugs to which this Part of the Ordinance applies, the said drugs shall be checked by the importer, or his duly authorised agent, and the Customs Officer, and full particulars shall be entered in a special book to be called the "Drug Record Book".

(3) Any importer who desires to withdraw any of the said drugs from store shall give twenty-four hours notice in writing of his intention to the Director of Medical Services, who may if he is of opinion that the importer is not a suitable person to receive the drugs forbid the withdrawal thereof and the importer shall at his own expense return the same to the consignor thereof.

Illegal possession.

15. Where any drug to which this Part of this Ordinance applies is, without the proper authority, found in the possession of any person, or kept in a place other than a store appointed as aforesaid, such person or the occupier of such place, unless he can prove that the same was deposited there without his knowledge or consent, and also the owner of, or other person guilty of keeping such drug, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

Control of sale, etc.

16. For the purpose of preventing the improper use of the drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies, the Governor may, from time to time, make regulations for controlling the sale, possession and distribution of those drugs, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, for—

- (a) prohibiting the sale or distribution of any such drug except by persons licensed or otherwise authorised under the regulations and subject to any conditions specified in the licence or authority; and
- (b) regulating the issue by medical practitioners of prescriptions containing any such drug and the dispensing of any such prescriptions; and
- (c) requiring persons engaged in the sale or distribution of any such drug to keep such books and furnish such information either in writing or otherwise as may be prescribed.

Calculation of percentages in case of liquid preparations.

17. For the purpose of this Part of this Ordinance, percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall, unless other provision in that behalf is made by regulations under this Ordinance, be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one *per cent.* of any substance means a preparation in which one gramme of the substance, if a solid, or one millilitre of the substance, if a liquid, is contained in every one hundred millilitres of the preparation, and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.

Prohibition of trade, etc., in new drugs, and power to apply this Part of this Ordinance with or without modifications to certain drugs.

18.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person in the colony to trade in or manufacture for the purpose of trade any products obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, not being a product which was on the thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, being used for medical or scientific purposes:

Provided that if the Governor is at any time satisfied as respects any such product that it is of medical or scientific value, he may by order direct that this subsection shall cease to apply to that product.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of subsection (1) of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(3) If it is made to appear to the Governor that a decision with respect to any such product as is mentioned in subsection (1) of this section has in pursuance of Article 11 of the Geneva Convention (No. 2) been communicated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the parties to the said Convention, the Governor may, by Order published in the *Gazette*, either declare that the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance shall apply to that product in the same manner as they apply to the drugs mentioned in subsection (1) of section seven of this Ordinance or apply this Part of this Ordinance to that product with such modifications as may be specified in the Order.

(4) If the Governor in Council thinks fit to declare that a finding with respect to any preparation containing any of the drugs to which this Part of this Ordinance applies, has in pursuance of Article 8 of the said Geneva Convention been communicated by the Council of the United Nations to the parties to the said Convention, the provisions of this Part of this Ordinance shall, as from such date as may be specified in the Declaration, cease to apply to the preparation specified therein.

Power to exclude certain preparations from this Part of this Ordinance.

(5) The Governor may, by Order published in the *Gazette*, apply this Part of this Ordinance, with such modifications as may be specified in the Order, to any of the following drugs:

- (a) methylmorphine, commonly known as codeine, and
- (b) ethylmorphine, commonly known as dionin, and their respective salts.

PART V

GENERAL

19.—(1) Every person—

- (a) who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any regulation made under this Ordinance, or

Offences and penalties.

- (b) who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the conditions of any licence issued or authority granted under or in pursuance of this Ordinance, or
- (c) who for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or for any other person, the issue, grant or renewal of any such licence or authority as aforesaid, makes any declaration or statement which is false in any particular, or knowingly utters, produces or makes use of any such declaration or statement or any document containing the same, or
- (d) who in this colony aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission in any place outside this colony of any offence punishable under the provisions of any law stated in a certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of any country outside this colony providing for the control and regulation in that country of the manufacture, sale, use, export and import of drugs in force in that place, or does any act preparatory to, or in furtherance of, any act which if committed in this colony would constitute an offence against this Ordinance,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(2) Every person guilty of an offence against this Ordinance shall, in respect of each offence, be liable—

- (a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding ten years, or to both such fine and imprisonment, or
- (b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and imprisonment,

and shall, in every case on conviction for the offence, forfeit to Her Majesty all articles in respect of which the offence was committed, and the court before which the offender was convicted may order any forfeited articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the court thinks fit.

(3) No person shall, on conviction for any offence of contravening or failing to comply with any regulation

under this Ordinance, be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to pay a fine exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, if the court dealing with the case is satisfied that the offence was committed through inadvertence and was not preparatory to, or committed in the course of, or in connection with, the commission or intended commission of any other offence against the Ordinance.

(4) If any person attempts to commit an offence against this Ordinance, or solicits or incites another person to commit such an offence, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on summary conviction to the same punishment and forfeiture as if he had committed an offence under this Ordinance.

(5) Where a person convicted of an offence under this Ordinance is a company, the chairman and every director and every officer concerned in the management of the company shall be guilty of the like offence unless he proves that the act constituting the offence took place without his knowledge or consent.

(6) Any proceedings for an offence against this Ordinance may be brought within twelve months from the date of the commission of the offence.

(7) In any proceedings for an offence against this Ordinance, the production of a certificate signed by the Island Chemist or Deputy Island Chemist of the colony of Jamaica shall be sufficient evidence of all the facts therein stated, unless the defendant requires that such Chemist be called as a witness, in which case the court shall take such steps as may be necessary to secure the attendance of such Chemist as a witness, and no proof need be given of the signature or official character of such Chemist where a certificate is produced as evidence.

20.—(1) Any medical officer and any constable or other person authorised in that behalf by any general or special order of the Colonial Secretary or Superintendent of Police shall, for the purposes of the execution of this Ordinance, have power to enter the premises of any person carrying on the business of a seller or distributor of any drugs to which this Ordinance applies and to demand the production of and to inspect any books or documents relating to dealings in any such drugs, and to inspect any stocks of any such drugs.

Powers of
inspection.

(2) It shall be lawful for any magistrate, if satisfied by information on oath that any drugs or other substances to which this Ordinance applies is unlawfully being kept, conveyed, landed, or sold in contravention of this Ordinance at any place, to grant a warrant to enter at any time on Sunday as well as on other days the place mentioned in that warrant and every part thereof and to examine the same and to search for any of the drugs or other substances aforesaid and if there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Ordinance has been committed in relation to such drugs or other substances which may be found in the said place to seize and detain those drugs or other substances or any document connected in any way with the said drugs or other substances.

(3) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs any person in the exercise of his powers under this section or fails to produce or conceals or attempts to conceal any such books, stocks, drugs or other substances, or documents as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

(4) Any person acting under the afore-mentioned warrant shall not be liable to any suit for seizing or detaining any of the articles which he is entitled to seize or detain by virtue of the said warrant.

Arrest.

21. Any constable may arrest without warrant any person who has committed, or attempted to commit, or is reasonably suspected by the constable of having committed or attempted to commit, an offence against this Ordinance, if he has reasonable ground for believing that that person will abscond unless arrested, or if the name and address of that person are unknown to and cannot be ascertained by him.

Regulations.

22. The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purposes of this Ordinance, and in particular as to—

- (a) the exportation, importation, landing, storage, withdrawal or conveyance of any drug to which Part III of this Ordinance applies;
- (b) the terms and conditions on and subject to which licences under this Ordinance may be granted; and
- (c) the fees to be paid for such licences.

23. An Order or Declaration made by the Governor or the Governor in Council under this Ordinance may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order or Declaration made in the like manner and subject to the like provisions.

Power to vary or
revoke Order, etc.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Authorisation No.....

[Section 9 (9)]

File No.....

DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE

Import Authorisation

Ch. 90.

In pursuance of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (hereinafter called "the Ordinance"), the
hereby authorises

Here insert name
and full postal
address of
importer.

(hereinafter called "the importer")
to import the drugs specified in the Schedule hereto, from

Here insert name
and full postal
address of exporter.

This authorisation is issued subject to the following conditions:—

1. The drugs shall be imported before
2. This authorisation is not a licence to be in possession of or to supply the drug imported.
3. This authorisation does not relieve the importer from compliance with any Customs regulations in force for the time being relating to the importation of goods into or trans-shipment of goods in
or any Post Office regulations for the time being in force in
4. This authorisation is valid only for the importer and may be revoked at any time by the Director of Medical Services to whom it shall in that event be immediately surrendered. It shall be produced for inspection when required by any duly authorised person.
5. This authorisation unless sooner revoked shall be produced to the Customs Officer at the time of importation and shall be surrendered to the Customs Officer at the time when the last consignment of drugs is imported.
6. If the importation of all the drugs specified in the Schedule is not effected before the date specified in condition No. 1 this authorisation shall immediately after that date be surrendered to the Director of Medical Services.
7. The copy of the export authorisation, if any, which accompanies the drugs shall be forwarded to the Director of Medical Services immediately the importation of the drugs has been effected.

.....
(Signature and stamp of the Director
of Medical Services.)

.....(Date)

SCHEDULE specifying the drugs and quantities thereof to be imported.

This authorisation is not to leave the possession of the Importer until it is surrendered to the Director of Medical Services or to the Customs Officer, who will complete the certificate on the back and return the Authorisation to the Director of Medical Services

ENDORSEMENT BY CUSTOMS OFFICER

at the time of importation

Date	Description of drugs imported	Number and date of Export Authorisation	Quantity	How imported	Customs entry or parcel No.	Signature mark and Station of Customs Officer
				e.g., ex..... (In the case of a ship), or by registered parcel post or by insured box post.		

This Authorisation, when all the drugs to which it relates have been imported, must be returned by the Customs Officer to the Director of Medical Services.

SECOND SCHEDULE

[Section 2]

Serial No.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE

File No.

Certificate of Official Approval of Import

I, being the person charged with the administration of the law relating to dangerous drugs to which the International Opium Conventions apply hereby certify that I have approved the importation by**

Import certificate
issued by the
Government of
British Honduras.

**Here insert
name, address and
business of
importer.

of*

Here insert exact
description and
amount of drugs
to be imported.

from***

***Here insert name
and address of firm
in exporting
country from
which the drug is
to be obtained.

subject to the conditions that

(i) the consignment shall be imported before the.....

.....; and

(ii) the consignment shall be imported by.....
and that I am satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required

- (1) for legitimate purposes‡ (in the case of raw opium or the coca leaf)
- (2) solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of Indian hemp or drugs to which Chapter III of the International Opium Convention, 1925, applies).

‡Strike out words
not applicable.

.....
(Signature and stamp of the Director
of Medical Services.)

.....(Date).

This Document is solely for production to the Government of the country from which the Drug is proposed to be obtained.

(*NOTE.—In the colonies into which raw opium is imported for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium, the following alternative clause should be inserted in this form: “for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium and that it will not be re-exported.”)

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Section 9 (1)]

File No.

DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE

Serial No..... Applicant's Refce. No.....

Export Authorisation

Ch. 90.

In pursuance of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the.....

.....hereby authorises

(hereinafter called "the exporter")

*Strike out words
not applicable.

to export from (1) *the port of.....

by S.S.

(2) *(name of colony) by Parcel Post in

parcels from the

Post Office

in

to

in virtue of Import Certificate No.

dated

issued by

the following drugs, namely:—

This authorisation is issued subject to the following conditions:—

1. This authorisation is not a licence to obtain or be in possession of the drugs named herein.

2. This authorisation is available only for drugs of the exact quantity, kind and form specified above.

3. This authorisation does not relieve the exporter from compliance with any Customs regulations in force for the time being relating to the exportation of goods from (name of colony) nor from any provision of the Post Office Ordinance, or of any Post Office Regulations for the time being in force, nor from any rules or regulations respecting the transmission of articles by post which may for the time being be in force, whether within (name of colony) or elsewhere.

4. If the drugs are authorised to be exported by ship the Duplicate Copy, which is attached, shall accompany the consignment to the place of destination, and for this purpose the exporter shall cause it to be delivered to the Master of the vessel by which the consignment is despatched. (See footnote (3).)

5. If the drugs are authorised to be exported by post the attached Duplicate Copy shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of the parcel containing the drugs. If the drugs are contained in more than one parcel, the Duplicate Copy shall be placed inside the outer wrapper of one of them; the parcels shall be consecutively numbered on the outer wrapper, and on each parcel there shall be

legibly stated the number of the parcel in which the Duplicate Copy is to be found. (See footnote (2).)

6. The exporter, if so required by the Collector of Customs, shall produce to him, within such time as he may allow, proof to his satisfaction that the said drugs were duly delivered at the destination named in this authorisation, and in the event of non-compliance with this condition the authorisation shall be deemed void and of no effect.

7. The exporter shall furnish to the Director of Medical Services such returns of the goods exported by him in pursuance of this authorisation as may from time to time be required.

8. This authorisation is valid only for the exporter named above and may be revoked at any time by the Director of Medical Services. It shall be produced for inspection when required by any duly authorised person.

9. This authorisation, unless sooner revoked, shall continue in force for three calendar months from the date hereof. It must be produced, at the time of export, to an officer of.....

(1) * the Customs Department,

(2) * the Post Office,

*Strike out the words not applicable.

who will retain it.

If not used it shall be surrendered to the

within seven days of the date of its expiry.

.....
(Signature and stamp of the Director
of Medical Services).

.....(Date).

NOTE.—(1) If any alteration is desired in this authorisation it must be returned with a request for amendment and a statement of the reasons therefor. No unauthorised alteration is permissible.

(2) In the case of drugs exported by post failure to comply with this condition may lead to delay or confiscation of the parcels in the country of destination.

(3) In the case of drugs exported by ship this document is required in pursuance of the International Opium Convention, 1925, Article 15, to be produced to the competent authorities of any country through which the consignment passes, whether it is transhipped or not. Failure to comply with the condition may lead to delay or confiscation of the consignment.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

[Section 11 (1)]

DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE

Licence for the removal of dangerous drugs in transit

.....is hereby authorised to move the
dangerous drugs described hereunder from.....
to.....

Nature and quantity of dangerous drugs.....

Particulars of export authorisation (or diversion certificate) if any relating thereto
.....

Name of ship on which the drugs were brought into the colony.....

Date of arrival.....

Number of Packages.....

Marks and numbers on packages.....

This licence is issued subject to the following conditions:—

1. This licence is valid only for the removal of the drugs specified above.

2. The removal of the drugs shall take place between

..... a.m. and a.m.
..... p.m. on the 19.....
..... p.m.

3. If the removal of the drugs does not take place within the hours and on the day specified, this licence must be returned to the forthwith; and in any case shall be surrendered when the removal has taken place.

4. The drugs must not be moved unless an officer of the Customs Department is present.

5. This licence does not authorise the person named above to be in possession of the drugs otherwise than for the purpose of removing them in accordance with this licence.

6. The packages containing the drugs are not to be opened or broken in the course of the removal.

7. This licence shall be produced at any time when required by a duly authorised person.

.....
(Signature and stamp of Director
of Medical Services).

.....(Date).

FIFTH SCHEDULE

[Section 13 (1)]

DANGEROUS DRUGS ORDINANCE

Diversion Certificate

I, being the person charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the International Opium Conventions apply, hereby certify that I have authorised the diversion of the consignment of drugs, of which particulars are given below, to the destination stated below.

Description and quantities of drugs.....

Name of vessel on which the consignment was brought to.....

Name and address of the exporter.....

Number and date of export authorisation
and authority by whom issued

Name and address of original consignee
named in the export authorisation

Name and address of consignee to whom
the consignment is authorised to be
diverted

Number and date of import certificate
(and authority by whom issued) by virtue
of which this diversion is authorised

Name of vessel on which the consignment
is authorised to be carried from (name
of port or colony)

Period within which the consignment is to
be carried from the colony

This certificate is issued subject to the following conditions:—

1. The duplicate copy of this certificate shall accompany the consignment to the place of destination, and for this purpose shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel by which the consignment is despatched.

2. This certificate does not relieve any person who may be concerned with the carriage of the consignment of drugs specified above from compliance with any Customs regulations in force for the time being relating to the exportation of goods from (name of colony).

3. This certificate is valid only for the consignment and for the period specified above, and may be revoked at any time.

4. If the consignment of drugs is not carried from (name of colony) within the period specified above, this certificate shall be surrendered to the Director of Medical Services.

5. This certificate shall be produced at any time when required by a duly authorised person.

.....
(Signature and stamp of Director
of Medical Services).

.....(Date).

NOTE.—(1) If any alteration is desired in this authorisation, it must be returned with a request for amendment and a statement of the reasons therefor. No unauthorised alteration is permissible.

(2) This document is required in pursuance of the International Opium Convention, 1925, Article 15, to be produced to the competent authorities of any country through which the consignment passes, whether it is transhipped or not. Failure to comply with the condition may lead to delay or confiscation of the consignment.