



UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1968/10
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ENGLISH ONLY

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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

CYPRUS

Communicated by the Government of Cyprus

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL - In accordance with the relevant Articles of the International Treaties on Narcotic Drugs, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative text.

Republic of Cyprus

E/NL.1968/10

THE NARCOTIC DRUGS LAW, No. 3 OF 1967

A LAW TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE
LAW RELATING TO NARCOTIC DRUGS

31 January 1967

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The House of Representatives enacts as follows:-

1. This Law may be cited as the Narcotic Drugs Law, 1967

Short title

2. (1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires-

Interpreta-
tion

"Board" means the Pharmacy and Poisons Board appointed under section 3 of the Pharmacy and Poisons Law;

Cap.254.
59 of 1962

"cannabis" (except where used in the expression "cannabis resin") means the flowering or fruiting tops of any plant of the genus cannabis from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name they may be designated;

"cannabis resin" means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from any plant of the genus cannabis;

"coca leaves" means the leaves of any plant of the genus of the erythroxylacae L. from which cocaine can be extracted, either directly or by chemical transformation;

"the Commission" means the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations;

"corresponding law" means a law stated in a certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the Government of a country outside the Republic to be a law providing for the control and regulation in that country of the manufacture, sale, use, export and import of narcotic drugs and other substances in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention or a law providing for the control and regulation in that country of the manufacture, sale, use, export and import of narcotic drugs in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2) as respectively amended by the Protocol. A statement in any such certificate as aforesaid as to the effect of the law mentioned in the certificate or a statement in any such certificate that any facts constitute an offence against that law shall be conclusive;

"the Geneva Convention (No. 1)" means the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the 19th February, 1925;

"the Geneva Convention (No. 2)" means the Convention signed at Geneva on the 13th July, 1931, being the Convention for the purpose of supplementing the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Hague Convention;

"the Hague Convention" means the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the 23rd January, 1912;

"medicinal opium" means raw opium which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use, in accordance with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia, whether it is in the form of powder or is granulated or is in any other form, and whether it is or is not mixed with neutral substances;

"Minister" means the Minister of Health and includes any person authorized by him for all or any of the purposes of this Law;

"opium poppy" means the plant of the species *Papaver Somniferum* L.;

"the Organization" means the World Health Organization;

"poppy-straw" means all parts except the seeds of the opium poppy, after mowing;

"the Protocol" means the Protocol on Narcotic Drugs signed at Lake Success, New York, on the 11th December 1946;

"raw opium" includes powdered or granulated opium, but does not include medicinal opium;

"Republic" means the Republic of Cyprus;

"the Single Convention" means the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs signed at New York on the 30th March, 1961.

(2) The specification in paragraph 1 of the Schedule to this Law of a substance shall, if the existence of isomers of that substance is possible within the specific chemical designation thereof, be taken to comprehend the specification of any isomer of that substance whose existence is possible as aforesaid; and any reference in paragraphs 2, 3, 8, 13 and 14 of that Schedule to a substance for the time being specified in the said paragraph 1 shall be construed accordingly.

(3) For the purposes of this Law, an article shall be deemed to be imported under authorization or exported under authorization if the importer or exporter, as the case may be, is the holder of an authorization issued under this Law authorizing the importation or exportation, as the case may be, of that article and complies with the conditions, if any, of the authorization, but not otherwise.

Part I RAW OPIUM, COCA LEAVES, POPPY-STRAW,
 CANNABIS, ETC.

Narcotic
drugs to
which the
provisions
of Part I
apply

3. The narcotic drugs to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply are raw opium, coca leaves, poppy-straw, cannabis, cannabis resin and all preparations of which cannabis resin forms the base.

Restriction
on importa-
tion of
narcotic
drugs to
which the
provisions
of Part I
apply

4. It shall not be lawful for a person to import into the Republic a narcotic drug to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply except under an import authorization granted by the Minister.

5. (1) It shall not be lawful for a person to export from the Republic a narcotic drug to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply except under an export authorization granted by the Minister.

Restriction on exportation of narcotic drugs to which the provisions of Part I apply

(2) If at any time the importation into a foreign country of a narcotic drug to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply is prohibited or restricted by the laws of that country, there shall be attached to every authorization which is issued by the Minister under this Law authorizing the export of that drug from the Republic such conditions as appear to him necessary for preventing or restricting, as the case may be, the exportation of that drug from the Republic to that country during such time as the importation of that drug into that country is so prohibited or restricted; and any such authorization issued before the prohibition or restriction came into force shall, if the Minister by Order so directs, be deemed to be subject to the like conditions.

6. The Council of Ministers may by Regulations provide for controlling or restricting the production, possession, sale and distribution of narcotic drugs to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, for prohibiting the production, possession, sale or distribution of any such drug except by persons licensed or otherwise authorized in accordance with the provisions of such Regulations.

Power to control production sale, etc., of narcotic drugs to which the provisions of Part I apply

7. Any person who-

Penalty for permitting premises to be used for smoking cannabis, etc

- (a) being the occupier of any premises, permits those premises to be used for the purpose of smoking cannabis or cannabis resin or of dealing in cannabis or cannabis resin (whether by sale or otherwise); or
- (b) is concerned in the management of any premises used for any such purpose as aforesaid,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

8. Any person who knowingly cultivates any plant of the genus cannabis shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

Penalty for intentional cultivation of cannabis plant

PART II PREPARED OPIUM

9. It shall not be lawful for a person to import into, or export from, the Republic, any prepared opium.

Prohibition of importation or exportation of prepared opium

10. Any person who-

Penalty for manufacturing, selling, using, etc., prepared opium

- (a) manufactures, sells or otherwise deals in prepared opium; or
- (b) has in his possession any prepared opium; 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 purposes as aforesaid; or
- (e) has in his possession any pipes or other utensils that may be used in connection with the smoking of opium or the preparation of opium smoking; or
- (f) smokes or otherwise uses prepared opium or frequents a place used for the purpose of opium smoking,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

Meaning of "prepared opium"

11. In this Part of this Law the expression "prepared opium" means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and other residues that may remain after opium has been smoked.

Part III OTHER DRUGS AND INTERMEDIATE
PRODUCTS OF SYNTHESIS THEREOF

Substances to which the provisions of Part III apply

12. The substances to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply are the substances for the time being specified in Part I of the Schedule to this Law, other than preparations or substances for the time being falling within Part II of that Schedule.

Power of the Council of Ministers to amend the Schedule

13. If
- (a) it appears to the Council of Ministers that a decision of the Commission or of the Organization to alter any of the Schedules to the Single Convention or to apply to a substance measures of control applicable under that Convention to substances specified in Schedule I thereto, requires the addition of a substance to, or the removal of a substance from, Part I or II of the Schedule to this Law or both the removal of a substance from Part I of that Schedule and the removal of a substance from Part II thereof; or
 - (b) it appears to the Council of Ministers that there will be taken such a decision as aforesaid of the Commission or of the Organization as will require the addition of a substance to Part I of the Schedule to this Law and that, in the circumstances of the case, it is expedient to anticipate the decision.

the Council of Ministers may, by Order to be published in the official Gazette of the Republic, make the requisite modifications in the Schedule to this Law.

Restriction on importation of narcotic drugs to which the provisions of Part III apply

14. It shall not be lawful for a person to import into the Republic a narcotic drug to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply except under an import authorization granted by the Minister.

15. It shall not be lawful for a person to export from the Republic a narcotic drug to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply except under an export authorization granted by the Minister.

Restriction on exportation of narcotic drugs to which the provisions of Part III apply

16. (1) For the purpose of preventing the improper use of the narcotic drugs to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply, the Council of Ministers may make Regulations relating to the control of the manufacture, sale, possession and distribution of these drugs and, in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, Regulations relating to

Power to control manufacture, sale, etc., of narcotic drugs to which the provisions of Part III apply

- (a) the prohibition of the manufacture of a narcotic drug to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply except on premises licensed for the purpose by the Minister and subject to the conditions specified for the time being in the licence;
- (b) the prohibition of the manufacture, sale or distribution of any such drug except by persons licensed or otherwise authorized under the Regulations by the Council of Ministers and subject to the conditions for the time being specified in the licence or authority;
- (c) the regulation of the issue by medical practitioners, dentists or veterinary surgeons of prescriptions containing any such drug and of the dispensing of any such prescriptions;
- (d) the keeping, by persons engaged in the manufacture, sale or distribution of any such drug, of such books and the furnishing of such information, either in writing or otherwise, as may be prescribed by Regulations; and
- (e) the prescribing of the procedure governing the import and export of any such drug and of the forms of the relative authorization or certificates.

(2) The Regulations under this section shall provide for authorizing persons lawfully carrying on business in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Law, as authorized sellers of poisons -

Cap.254.
59 of 1962

- (a) in the ordinary course of their retail business to manufacture, at any premises duly registered under Part II of that Law, any preparation, admixture or extract of narcotic drugs to which the provisions of this Part of this Law apply; or
- (b) to carry on at any such premises as aforesaid a business involving the retailing, dispensing or compounding of any such drug:

Provided that the Minister shall have power to withdraw the authorization in the case of a person who has been convicted of an offence against this Law or the Dangerous Drugs Law (repealed by this Law) or of an offence under the enactments relating to the customs as applied by this Law or by the said Dangerous Drugs Law and who cannot, in the opinion of the Minister, properly be allowed to carry on the business of manufacturing or selling or distributing, as the case may be, any such drug:

Cap.248.
54 of 1961
Cap.248.
54 of 1961

Provided that the Minister shall, before withdrawing the authorization in the case of any such person, consult the Board.

Cap.254.
59 of 1962

(3) Nothing in any Regulations made under this section shall be taken to authorize the sale by retail of poisons by a person who is not qualified in that behalf under the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Law or to be in derogation of the provisions of that Law in respect of prohibiting, restricting or regulating the sale of poisons.

Part IV NARCOTIC DRUGS IN TRANSIT

Narcotic
drugs in
transit

17. (1) No narcotic drug shall be brought into the Republic in transit unless
- (a) the narcotic drug is in the 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 narcotic drug comes from a country not a party to the Single Convention, or the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1), and the Geneva Convention (No. 2), as respectively amended by the Protocol, it is accompanied by a valid and subsisting export authorization or diversion certificate, as the case may be.
- (2) Where any narcotic drug in transit is accompanied by an export authorization or diversion certificate and the Collector of Customs has reasonable grounds for believing that such authorization 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 narcotic drug to which such authorization or certificate relates. Upon being satisfied that such authorization or certificate is valid or has not been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation as aforesaid, the Collector of Customs shall release the narcotic drug.
- (3) Where a narcotic drug in transit is not accompanied by an export authorization or diversion certificate by reason of the fact that it comes from a country not a party to the Single Convention, or the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1), and the Geneva Convention (No. 2), as respectively amended by the Protocol, and the Collector of Customs has reasonable grounds for believing that such drug is being conveyed in an unlawful manner or for an unlawful purpose or is in the 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.
- (4) Where a narcotic drug brought into the Republic in transit is landed or trans-shipped in the Republic, 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 section 18 of this Law and in accordance with the conditions to such licence.
- (5) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to apply to any narcotic drug in transit by post or in transit by air if the aircraft passes over the Republic without landing, or to such quantities of narcotic drugs as may, bona fide, reasonably form part of the medical stores of any ship or aircraft.

18. (1) No person shall-

Removal Licences

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

except under a licence in the form prescribed, issued by the Minister and in this Law referred to as a "Removal Licence". In all cases it shall be in the discretion of the Minister to issue or refuse a Removal Licence as he shall deem fit.

(2) No Removal Licence for the transfer of any such drug to any conveyance for removal out of the Republic shall be issued unless and until a valid and subsisting export authorization or diversion certificate is produced to the Minister; where the drug has come from a country not a party to the Single Convention, or the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1), and the Geneva Convention (No. 2), as respectively amended by the Protocol, this sub-section shall not apply.

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

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

Narcotic drugs
not to be
tampered with

20. (1) No person shall, except under the authority of a diversion certificate in the form prescribed, cause or procure any narcotic drug brought into the Republic in transit to be diverted to any destination other than that to which it was originally consigned. In the case of any narcotic drug in transit accompanied by an export authorization or a diversion certificate issued by the competent authority of some other country, the country stated in such export authorization or diversion certificate to be the country of destination shall be deemed to be the country of the original destination of the narcotic drug.

Diversion of
narcotic drugs

(2) The Minister may in his discretion issue a diversion certificate in respect of any narcotic drug in transit upon production to him of a valid and subsisting import certificate issued by the competent authority in the country to which it is proposed to divert the drug, or if that country is not a party to the Single Convention, or the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2), as respectively amended by the Protocol, upon such evidence as may satisfy him that the drug is to be sent in a lawful manner and for a proper purpose.

(3) A diversion certificate shall be issued in duplicate; one copy thereof shall accompany the narcotic drug when it is exported from the Republic and the other copy shall be despatched by the Ministry of Health direct to the proper authority in the country to which the consignment has been diverted.

(4) Upon the issue of a diversion certificate, the export authorization or diversion certificate, if any, accompany the narcotic drug on its arrival in the Republic shall be detained by the Minister and returned to the authority issuing such authorization or diversion certificate together with a notification of the name of the country to which such drug has been diverted.

Meaning of
"convey-
ance",
etc.

21. In this Part of this Law

- (a) the expression "conveyance" includes ship, motor vehicle, aircraft, train and any other means of transport by which goods may be brought into or taken from the Republic;
- (b) the expression "narcotic drug" means any narcotic drug to which the provisions of Part I or Part III of this Law apply;
- (c) the expression "diversion certificate" means a certificate issued by the competent authority of a country through which a narcotic drug passes in transit, authorizing the diversion of such drug to a country other than that specified as the country of ultimate destination in the export authorization, and containing all the particulars required to be included in the export authorization, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported;
- (d) the expression "export authorization" means an authorization issued by a competent authority in a country from which a narcotic drug is exported, containing full particulars of such drug, and the quantity authorized to be exported, together with the names and addresses of the exporter and of 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;
- (e) the expression "in transit" means taken or sent from any country and brought into the Republic by air or water (whether or not landed or trans-shipped in the Republic) for the sole purpose of being carried to another country either by the same or another conveyance.

Part V. GENERAL

Offences and Legal Proceedings

Application
of Customs
Management
Laws

22. (1) Any article of which the importation has been prohibited by virtue of this Law shall be deemed to be a prohibited import for the purposes of the Customs Management Laws or of any Law amending or substituted for the same.

Cap.315.
26 of 1961
36 of 1963
76 of 1963

(2) Any article of which the exportation has been prohibited by virtue of this Law shall be deemed to be a prohibited export for the purposes of the Customs Management Laws or of any Law amending or substituted for the same.

(3) If any goods prohibited to be exported by virtue of this Law are exported from the Republic in contravention thereof, or brought to a quay or other place to be shipped for the purpose of being so exported or of being water-borne to be so exported, the exporter or his agent shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, and any such goods shall be liable to forfeiture.

Entry and
search of
premises
to obtain
evidence
of offences

23. (1) Any police constable and any other person authorized in that behalf by a general or special Order of the Minister shall, for the purposes of the execution of the provisions of Parts I, II and III of this Law, have power to enter the premises of a person carrying on the business of a producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor of any narcotic drug to which the provisions of Part I, II or III of this Law apply, and to demand the production of any books or documents relating to dealings in any such drugs for inspection, and to inspect any stocks of such drugs.

(2) If a Judge is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting -

- (a) that any narcotic drug to which the provisions of Part I, II or III of this Law apply is, in contravention of the provisions of this Law or of any Regulations made thereunder, in the possession or under the control of a person in any premises; or
- (b) that a document directly or indirectly relating to, or connected with, a transaction or dealing which is, or an intended transaction or dealing which would, if carried out, be, an offence against this Law, or in the case of a transaction or dealing carried out or intended to be carried out in a place outside the Republic, an offence against the provisions of the corresponding law in force in that place, is in the possession or under the control of a person in any premises,

he may grant a search warrant authorizing the person named in the warrant, at any time or times within one month of the date of the warrant, to enter, if need be by force, the premises named in the warrant and to search such premises and any persons found therein and, if there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Law has been committed in relation to any narcotic drug which may be found in the premises or in the possession of any such person as aforesaid, or that a document which may be so found is such a document as is mentioned in paragraph (b) of this subsection, to seize and detain those drugs or documents, as the case may be.

(3) Any person who wilfully delays or obstructs a person in the exercise of his powers under this section or fails to produce, or conceals, or attempts to conceal any such books, stocks, narcotic drugs or documents as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

24. (1) Any person who -

Offences and penalties

- (a) acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, a regulation made under this Law; or
- (b) acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the conditions of a licence issued or an authorization or authority granted in accordance with the provisions of this Law: or
- (c) for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or for any other person, the issue, grant or renewal of any such licence, authorization or authority as aforesaid, makes a declaration or statement which is false in any particular, or knowingly utters, produces or makes use of any such declaration or statement or of a document containing the same; or
- (d) in the Republic aids, abets, counsels or procures, the commission in a place outside the Republic of an offence punishable under the provisions of the corresponding law in force in that place, or does an act preparatory to, or in furtherance of, an act which if committed in the Republic would constitute an offence against this Law,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

(2) Every person that may be found guilty of an offence against this Law shall, in respect of each such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or to both such fine and imprisonment; and in addition to such penalty as foresaid the Court trying the case may order any articles in respect of which the offence has been committed to be forfeited:

Provided that no person shall, on conviction for an offence against this Law consisting in a contravention of, or failure to comply with, a regulation issued under this Law relating to the keeping of books or the issuing or dispensing of prescriptions containing narcotic drugs to which the provisions of this Law apply, be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine exceeding fifty pounds, if the Court trying 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 this Law.

(3) The Court before which a person is convicted for an offence against this Law may order any forfeited articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Court may in each case think fit.

Attempts,
etc.

25. Any person who attempts to commit an offence against this Law, or solicits or incites another person to commit such an offence, shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction to the same punishment and forfeiture as if he had committed an offence against this Law.

Offences
by
companies

26. Where a company is convicted of an offence against this Law, the chairman, 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.

Legal pro-
ceedings

27. (1) Any proceedings before a court of summary jurisdiction for an offence against this Law or for attempting to commit or soliciting or inciting another person to commit such an offence may, notwithstanding any enactment prescribing the time within which such proceedings may be brought, be brought either within the time so prescribed or within three months of the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Attorney-General of the Republic to justify a prosecution for the offence comes to his knowledge, whichever is the longer, and for the purposes of this sub-section a certificate purporting to be signed by the Attorney-General of the Republic as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid has come to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

(2) For the avoidance of any doubt it is hereby declared that in many proceedings against a person for an offence against this Law it is not necessary to negative by evidence a licence, authorization, authority or other matter of exception or defence, inasmuch as the burden of proving any such matter lies on the person seeking to avail himself thereof.

Powers of
arrest

28. A police constable may arrest without warrant any person who may have committed, or attempted to commit, or is reasonably suspected by the constable of having committed or attempted to commit, an offence against this Law, if he has reasonable grounds 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.

SUPPLEMENTARY

29. An import or export authorization or authority issued or granted for the purposes of this Law by the Minister shall be issued or granted on such terms and subject to such conditions (including, in the case of authorization, the payment of a fee) as the Minister shall think fit to determine.

Authorizations
and authorities

30. (1) The Dangerous Drugs Law, Cap. 248^{1/} and the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1961^{2/} and any Order or Declaration made under the said Laws are hereby repealed.

Repeal and saving
Cap.248.
54 of 1961

(2) Nothing in this Law shall affect any public instrument made under a law (other than those mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section), licence issued, authority or warrant granted or any other thing done under an enactment repealed by this law, but any such public instrument, licence, authority, warrant or thing which is in force at the commencement of this Law shall continue in force as if it had been made, issued, granted or done under the corresponding provision of this Law.

(3) Any document referring to an enactment repealed by this Law shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provision of this Law.

(4) The mention of particular matters in this section shall not be taken to affect the general application of the Interpretation Law with regard to the effect of repeals of enactments.

Cap. 1

 SCHEDULE

 SUBSTANCES DEALINGS IN WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO
CONTROL UNDER PART III

 Part I SUBSTANCES DEALINGS IN WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CONTROL
EXCEPT, IN THE CASE OF ANY SPECIFIED IN PART II BELOW
AS REGARDS IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

1. The following substances, namely -

Acetorphine^{3/}
Acetyldihydrocodeine
Allylprodine
Alphacetylmethadol
Alphameprodine
Alphamethadol
Alphaprodine

Anileridine
Benzethidine
Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine)
Betacetylmethadol
Betameprodine
Betamethadol
Betaprodine

1/ Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1957/1

2/ Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1962/10

3/ Note by the Secretariat: International non-proprietary names of drugs are underlined.

Clonitazene
Cocaine
Codeine
Desomorphine
Dextromoramide
Diamorphine
Diampromide (N [2-(N-methyl-phenethylamino) propyl] propionanilide)
Diethylthiambutene
Dihydrocodeine
Dihydromorphine
Dimenoxadol
Dimepheptanol
Dimethylthiambutene
Dioxaphetyl butyrate
Diphenoxylate
Dipipanone
Ecgonine
Ethylmethylthiambutene
Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine)
Etonitazene
Etorphine
Etoperidine
Fentanyl
Furethidine
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone)
Hydromorphenol
Hydromorphone
Hydroxypethidine
Isomethadone
Ketebemidone
Levomethorphan
Levomoramide
Levophenacymorphan
Levorphanol
Metazocine
Methadone
Methadyl acetate
Methyldesorphine
Methyldihydromorphine
 (6-methyldihydromorphine)
Metapon
Morpheridine
Morphine
Morphine methobromide, morphine
 -N-oxide and other pentavalent
 nitrogen morphine derivatives
Myrophine

Nicodicodine (6-nicotinyldihydrocodeine)
Nicocodine
Nicomorphine (3, 6-dinicotinylmorphine)
Noracymethadol
Norcodeine
Norlevorphanol
Normethadone
Normorphine
Norpipanone
Oxycodone
Oxymorphone
Pethidine
Phenadoxone
Phenampromide
Phenazocine
Phenomorphin
Phenoperidine
Pholcodine
Piminodine
Piritramide (1 - (3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl) - 4 - (1-piperidino) piperidine-4-carboxylic acid amide)
Proheptazine
Properidine (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester)
Racemethorphan
Racemoramide
Racemorphan
Thebacon
Thebaine
Trimeperidine
Methadone-intermediate^{4/}
 (4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane)
Pethidine Intermediate A⁷
 (4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine)
Pethidine Intermediate C⁷
 (1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid)
Moramide intermediate⁷
 (2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenylpropanecarboxylic acid)
Pethidine Intermediate B⁷
 (4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

^{4/} Note by the Secretariat: Words in square brackets have been inserted by the Secretariat.

2. Any ester (other than one expressly mentioned in paragraph 1 above) or ether (other than one so mentioned) of a substance for the time being specified in that paragraph.
3. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 above.
4. Any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine.
5. Concentrate of poppy-straw (that is to say, the material arising when poppy-straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids).
6. Medicinal opium.
7. Any extract or tincture of cannabis.
8. Any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above or in any of paragraphs 2 to 7 above.

Part II PREPARATIONS AND OTHER SUBSTANCES
FALLING WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF PART I,
WHOSE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION
IS EXCEPTED FROM CONTROL

9. (1) A preparation of not more than one of the substances to which this paragraph applies, when
 - (a) compounded with one or more other ingredients in such a way that the preparation has no, or a negligible, risk of abuse, and that the substance cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which would constitute a risk to health; and
 - (b) containing not more than 100 milligrammes of the substance per dosage unit and with a concentration of not more than 2.5 per cent, in undivided preparations.

(2) The substances to which the provisions of this paragraph apply are acetyldihydrocodeine, codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine), norcodeine, pholcodine and their respective salts.
10. A preparation of cocaine containing not more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine calculated as cocaine base, being a preparation compounded with one or more other ingredients in such a way that the preparation has no, or a negligible, risk of abuse and that the cocaine cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which would constitute a risk to health.
11. A preparation of medicinal opium or of morphine containing (in either case) not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine base, being a preparation compounded with one or more other ingredients in such a way that the preparation has no, or a negligible, risk of abuse and that the opium, or, as the case may be, the morphine cannot be recovered by readily applicable means or in a yield which would constitute a risk to health.
12. Solid dose preparations of diphenoxylate containing, per dosage unit, not more than 2.5 milligrammes of diphenoxylate calculated as diphenoxylate base and not less than 25 microgrammes of atropine sulphate.

13. Pulvis Ipecacuanhae et Opii Compositus:-

10 per cent. opium, in powder;

10 per cent. Ipecacuanha root, in powder, well mixed with -

80 per cent. of any other powdered ingredient containing neither a narcotic drug to which the provisions of Part I or II of this Law apply nor a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Schedule or in any of paragraphs 2 to 8 thereof.

14. Mixtures containing not more than one of the preparations specified in paragraphs 9 to 13 above, being mixtures whereof none of the other ingredients is either a narcotic drug to which the provisions of Part I or II of this Law apply or a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Schedule or in any of paragraphs 2 to 8 thereof.