



UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1960/1/Add.1  
24 August 1960  
ENGLISH ONLY

## 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

IRAN

Communicated by the Government of Iran

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.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW ON POPPY PLANTATION AND THE USE OF OPIUM

22 June 1959<sup>1/</sup>

Schedule issued by the Minister for Health under Article 1.

Benzylmorphine - peronine  
Desomorphine<sup>2/</sup> - permonid  
Diacetylmorphine - acetomorphine, diamorphine, diaphorm, eclorion,  
heroin,  
Dihydromorphine - paramorfan  
Ecgonine  
Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone) - dicodide  
Hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone) - dilaudide  
Methyldesorphine  
Methyldihydromorphine  
Metopon  
Myrophine  
Nicomorphine  
Normorphine  
N-oxymorphine [morphine-N-oxide]<sup>2/</sup> - genormorphine  
Oxycodone - eubine, eucodol  
Oxymorphone  
Thebacon  
Acetylmethadol  
Alphacetylmethadol  
Alphameprodine  
Alphamethadol  
Alphaprodine  
Anileridine  
Betacetylmethadol  
Betameprodine  
Betamethadol  
Betaprodine  
Butyrate de dioxaphetyl [dioxaphetyl butyrate]

1/ Note by the Secretariat: The text of the Act was published as document E/NL.1960/1.

2/ Note by the Secretariat: Proposed or recommended international non-proprietary names of drugs are underlined. The words in square brackets have been inserted by the Secretariat.

Cetobemidone /ketobemidone/ - cliradon, ketogan, ketogin

Dextromoramide - jetrium, palfium, pyrrolamidol, R.875

Diethylthiambutene

Dimenoxadol

Dimepheptanol - amidol

Dimethylthiambutene

Dipipanone

Ethylmethylthiambutene

Etozeridine

Hydroxypethidine

Isomethadone

Levomethorphan

Levomoramide - R. 898

Levorphanol - Levorphan

Methadone - dolafin, dolophine, fenadone, phenadon, physeptone, polamidon

Morpheridine

Normethadone - normedon, ticarda

Pethidine - demerol, dolantin, dolantol, dolisan, dolisina, dolosal,  
pantalgin, sauteralgyl.

Phenadoxone - heptalgin

Phenomorphin

Proheptazine

Properidine - spasmo - dolisina

Racemethorphan

Racemoramide

Racemorphan

Trimeperidine - promedol

Codeine (methylnorphine)

Ethylmorphine - dionine

pholcodine - ethnine, homocodeine.

Acetyldihydrocodeine - acetylcodeone

Dihydrocodeine - codehydrine

Propoxyphene - darvon



UNITED NATIONS

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12 February 1960  
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AN ACT TO AMEND THE LAW ON POPPY PLANTATION AND THE USE OF OPIUM  
22 JUNE 1959

### Article 1

The narcotics mentioned in this Act are divided into two groups:

1. opium, burnt opium, opium residue and other compounds which contain these materials;
2. other narcotics which may or not be derivatives of opium, such as drugs which are mentioned in the schedules prepared by the United Nations, or narcotics in respect of which the World Health Organisation regards control of consumption as necessary. Lists of the said narcotics will be prepared by the Ministry of Health, and after the approval of the Council of Ministers has been granted will be published at the time of passing this Act once in the official Gazette and on three consecutive days in newspapers of wide circulation.

The Ministry of Health may revise the list of narcotics with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Note 1. Indian hemp and its derivatives which may be included in the list issued by the Ministry of Health under this Article are to be regarded as narcotics.

Note 2. The Ministry of the Interior must publish the Act and the list of narcotics referred to throughout the country through the Governors General, Governors, District Governors and village headmen.

### Article 2

The Ministry of Health is exclusively authorized to prepare and import narcotics needed for medical and scientific use for the whole country; such narcotics will be distributed in accordance with regulations which will be drafted by the Ministry of Health with the approval of the Council of Ministers.

Article 3

For the supervision and control of the enforcement of this Act and of the law for the prohibition of poppy plantation passed on the 7th Aban 1334<sup>1/30</sup> October 1955<sup>2/</sup>, and for co-ordinating the measures taken by all responsible authorities, and centralizing all work connected with narcotics, an administration will be formed named: "General Administration for the Control of Narcotics", which will be the substitute for the Independent Organization for the Control of Opium.

Article 4

If anybody makes one of the narcotics mentioned in Article 1 or imports it into the country he will be condemned to imprisonment with hard labour from 5 up to 15 years and to pay a fine of up to 500 rials for each gramme of opium in any form, and 3000 rials for each gramme of other narcotics. For a repeated offence the punishment will be death besides the fine.

Article 5

If anybody prepares one of the narcotics mentioned in Article 1, or sells it or offers it for sale or buys it without medical prescription, he will be condemned to imprisonment with hard labour which may extend from 3 to 15 years and the payment of a fine of 500 rials for each gramme of opium in any form and 3000 rials for each gramme of any other narcotic. For a repeated offence the punishment will be life imprisonment with hard labour in addition to the fine.

Article 6

Anyone who provides premises for the use of narcotics, or in any way profits from such premises, shall be held liable to payment of a fine ranging from rials 10,000 to 100,000 in addition to solitary confinement from 2 to 10 years. Anyone who acts as an accessory to the commission of the offence shall be liable to the same punishment as the principal in the commission of the offence. Whoever accepts service in such premises shall be punished with correctional imprisonment of up to 2 years. If a Government servant is guilty of any of the above offences, he shall be liable to the maximum punishment provided in this Article.

Article 7

If anybody conceals or transports from one place to another opium or one of the listed narcotics, he will be condemned to imprisonment of up to 3 years and payment of a fine to the limit provided in Article 4 of this Act. But if the illicit narcotics be more than 50 grammes of opium in any form, or 1 gramme of other narcotics, the punishment of the guilty person will be solitary confinement of 2 to 10 years and a fine up to the limit provided in Article 4 of this Act.

Note.

If law enforcement officers employed for the detection and confiscation of narcotics destroy narcotics seized by them, in order to exculpate the accused, or misappropriate such narcotics for their own profit, they shall be liable to the penalties provided in this Article.

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1/ Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1956/1.

2/ Note by the Secretariat: The words in square brackets have been inserted by the Secretariat.

Article 8

If the Court is satisfied that the person in whose possession narcotics are detected is not the owner, but is merely a carrier for some other person, the former shall be regarded as the accessory and the latter as the principal. The owner shall be held liable to pay the fine.

Article 9

The use of narcotics is prohibited. Anyone who, without medical prescription, uses narcotics or injects another person with them will be condemned to correctional imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 3 years.

Note 1.

If a narcotics addict is convicted by the Court, the Ministry of Health is bound to place him under medical care in order that he may abandon his addiction. The period of such treatment shall be considered as part of his sentence.

Note 2.

If anybody alleges by writing in the Press that a person is an addict or unauthorized dealer in narcotics, or that a place is a market for selling and using narcotics, and if the falsity of the accusation is proved by the institution of criminal proceedings by the other party, the person who made the libellous statement will be condemned to correctional imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 1 year.

Article 10

When a narcotic is listed under this Act, it will be regarded as pure for the purpose of inflicting punishment even if it has been mixed with other materials.

Article 11

In the cases mentioned in Article 4 and the last part of Article 7 of this Act, a motor vehicle which has been used for the transport of narcotics, belongs to the guilty person and was seized at the moment of the discovery of the contraband, will be detained temporarily under the order of the Public Prosecutor: if there is a conviction, the Court shall order that it become the property of the Ministry of Health.

Article 12

(a) Opium dens and places used for the consumption of other narcotics, on discovery will be closed immediately by order of the Public Prosecutor.

(b) If the place be part of a dwelling house in which other people are living, only the part which was used for the consumption of opium or other narcotics will be closed.

(c) If the owner of the place and the person who runs the den are the same person, the place shall be closed for 1 year. If the place be rented, the lease shall be cancelled, and the place shall be delivered to the landlord in the presence of the representative of the Public Prosecutor. If the landlord knowingly and deliberately afterwards lets the said place or assigns it to anyone for the consumption of narcotics he will be liable to the punishment of an accessory to the offence.

Note.

The business licence of a place where narcotics are sold will be requisitioned immediately, and in case of a conviction it will be cancelled.

Article 13

Anyone who plants the opium poppy will be liable to a fine of up to 100,000 rials for each hectare of land or less under plantation and to imprisonment with hard labour from 3 to 15 years in addition to the destruction of the plantation. In the case of a repeated offence, the punishment will be imprisonment for life in addition to the fine.

Note.

If it be proved that the cultivation of the poppy took place under the orders of the landlord, tenant or their legal successors, the said persons will be liable to the maximum punishment in addition to the fine, and the cultivator will be liable to the minimum punishment laid down in this Article.

Article 14

If anybody keeps or hides poppy seeds or capsules he will be condemned to correctional imprisonment of from 2 months to 3 years.

Article 15

In any place where there is poppy plantation, the headman of the village is bound to report the case in writing to the Governor of the District, and on receipt of the report the Governor must report the case to the Governor General, the Public Prosecutor and the nearest Gendarmerie post. On receiving the Governor's report, the Gendarmerie are bound within a week to call the officials of the Health and Agriculture Departments and the Public Prosecutor or their representatives to meet at the place where the cultivation is and to supervise its destruction. As soon as the plantation has been destroyed a report must be made to the District Governor.

Article 16

Where poppy plantation is discovered, whether after or during harvesting, and the headman had defaulted in reporting the case to the District Governor, and the District Governor was aware of the default, both of them will be liable to correctional imprisonment ranging from 1 to 3 years.

If the headman and the Governor had made a report in time to the nearest Gendarmerie post, but the Gendarmerie had failed in their duty, the commander of the Gendarmerie post shall be forthwith disqualified from Government service, and in addition shall be punished with correctional imprisonment of up to 3 years.

Note 1.

In places where there is no Gendarmerie, the local Commandant of Security Police shall discharge the responsibilities of the Commander of the Gendarmerie post in relation to the destruction of poppy cultivation. If he fails to carry out this duty, he shall be liable to from 1 to 3 years' correctional imprisonment and permanent disqualification from the Service of Government.

Note 2.

The terms Commandant, Commander, District Governor or village headman shall refer to those who have held the said posts even temporarily for two months preceding the seizure of the cultivation.

Article 17

Persons who have been prosecuted for the offences mentioned in Articles 4, 5 and 6, the last paragraph of Article 7 and Articles 13 and 16 of this Act, if the evidence shows a prima facie case against them, shall be arrested under an order of detention. If their detention continues up to the beginning of the trial, as soon as an order of acquittal is passed by the Court, they shall be released forthwith under Article 483 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Article 18

Narcotics confiscated under this Act shall be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Health, with the instruments and tools used in the offence, pending final orders of the Court as to their disposal.

Article 19

The income earned from the penalties inflicted under this Act, after payment of the discovery reward amounting to 15% of the amount realized, together with the price of goods seized and fines inflicted under Article 23 of the Smugglers Penal Act passed on the 29th Esfand 1312 [20 March 1933], shall be credited to a special account in the Ministry of Finance, to be spent under the orders of the Narcotics Control Administration for the treatment of addicts and for laboratories for narcotics work. In case of necessity, vehicles and material for the struggle against narcotics may be purchased.

Article 20

The execution of the provisions of this Act in any place where the Ministry of Health thinks fit may be referred to officials of the Customs Guard, frontier officials or special inspectors of the Ministry of Health. Such officials shall be regarded, for the purpose of such duty, as investigating Officers and shall act under the orders of the Public Prosecutor as provided in the Penal Procedure Act.

Note.

If officials who are appointed for the prosecution of offences under this Act knowingly and deliberately refrain from prosecuting the persons committing the said offences, they shall be held liable to the punishment fixed for the offences.

Article 21

Any employee of the Government, a Municipality or an institution attached to them who is addicted to narcotics shall be suspended from service till he gives up the habit. Graded Government employees shall be liable to suspension without salary, while other employees shall be disqualified from service.

Article 22

From the date of promulgation of this Act, that part of the Act which governs the prohibition of poppy cultivation, passed in Aban 1334 [October 1955] and other Acts which may be incompatible with the provisions of this Act, shall be repealed.

Article 23

The Ministry of Health must make the necessary arrangements for the treatment of addicts, and the Government must place at its disposal the funds necessary for this purpose.

Note.

For one year after this Act becomes law, addicts who approach the Ministry of Health for treatment before being prosecuted will be immune from prosecution. If addicts who have been convicted by the Court as such rid themselves of the habit during the term of their imprisonment they shall be entitled to release under the provisions of the Conditional Discharge Act.

Article 24

The Ministries of Health, Justice, the Interior, War and Monopolies are charged with the enforcement of this Act.

The Act, containing 24 Articles and 12 Notes was passed by the Senate at the Session held on Monday Khordad 31, 1338 [22 June 1959].

Signed by the President of the  
Senate,

MOHSSEN SADRE

Certified to be a true translation from the original. Official translator to the Ministry  
of Justice,

SHILATI