UNITED NATIONS

NATIONS UNIES

KASILA MLF

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

COMMUNICATED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE

CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 13 JULY 1931

AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946



JAMAICA

E/NL.1949/18 1 April 1949 Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 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 forward to the Members of the United Nations and to the other parties to the Convention the following text communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom.

Original: English

No. 45 - 1948

I assent,

[L.S.]

Governor. 7th December, 1948

A LAW to Amend the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1942.

[9th December, 1948]

ENACTED by the Governor of Jamaica with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives.

1. This Law may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1948, and shall be read and construed as one with the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1942, hereinafter referred to as the principal Law.

2. The principal Law is hereby amended by the insertion next after section 25 of the following section as section 25A-

25A--In any proceedings against any person for an offence against this Law the production of a certificate signed by the Government Chemist or by the Deputy Government Chemist shall be sufficient evidence of all the facts therein stated, unless the person charged requires that the Government Chemist or the Deputy Government Chemist be summoned as a witness, when in such case the Court shall cause him to attend and give evidence in the same way as any other witness."

Short title and construction.

Law 22 of 1942.

Insertion of section 25A in principal Law.

Admissibility of certificate of Government Chemist and Deputy Government Chemist.