

## LAWS AND REGULATIONS

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

CAYMAN ISLANDS
Communicated by the Government of the Cayman Islands

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

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E/NL.1979/42

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I assent.

K. R. Crook

12th December, 1973.

THE MISUSE OF DRUGS LAW, 1973

## LAW 13 of 1973

A law to bring into line with international standards the general control of narcotic and other drugs the misuse of which is a danger to health and personality, and to repeal and replace the Dangerous Drugs Law.

Enacted by the Legislature of the Cayman Islands.

- 1. This Law may be cited as the Misuse of Drugs Law, 1973 and shall come into operation on a day to be appointed by the Governor by Government Notice published in the Cayman Islands.
  - 2. In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires:

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"authorized" means authorized under this Law;

- "authorized possession" with respect of any drug means actual or constructive possession:
  - (i) by the C.M.O. or any practitioner authorised by the C.M.O. in that behalf;
  - (ii) by any person for the purpose of lawful administration thereof; or
  - (iii) possession authorized by any regulation;
- "C.M.O." means the Chief Medical Officer and any medically qualified person acting under his authority;
- "consume" includes eat, drink, smoke, sniff, inhale, absorb, suck, chew, inject, use and destroy;

Short title and commencement.

Interpretation.

"contravene" and its grammatical derivations includes 'fail to comply';

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"controlled drug" means a drug listed in the Schedule;

"constructive possession" includes the power to control the storage, use or distribution of any substance;

"Governor" means the Governor in Council;

"lawful administration" with respect to a drug means administration of the same by any person to himself or another in accordance with a prescription issued by a practitioner authorized in that behalf;

"practitioner" means the C.M.O. and any person authorized by him in writing to import, export, produce, store, deal in, supply, distribute, dispense, issue a prescription for or administer controlled drugs for medicinal or research purposes, limited to the extent of such authorization;

"prescription" means a lawful authorization by a practitioner for the administration of any drug; and

"to produce" with reference to any drug includes to prepare, manufacture, refine, process or cultivate such drug or any harmful or potentially harmful ingredient thereof;

"vessel" includes any ship, aircraft, hovercraft, vehicle or thing in which anything may be carried, stored or secreted.

- 3. (1) Whoever without:
  - (i) lawful excuse; or
  - (ii) being authorized in that behalf
    - (a) imports,
    - (b) exports,
    - (c) produces,
    - (d) stores,
    - (e) sells, buys or otherwise deals in,
    - (f) supplies,
    - (g) distributes,
    - (h) dispenses,
    - (i) issues a prescription for,
    - (j) administers,
    - (k) possesses, constructively or otherwise; or
    - (1) consumes

any controlled drug, pipe, utensil or thing used in the preparation or consumption of any controlled drug, or who attempts or offers so to do or who causes, procures, solicits, entices, aids, abets, permits or suffers any other person so to do is guilty of an offence.

- (2) A person is guilty of an offence if:
  - (a) being the occupier or concerned in the management of any premises, he permits or suffers any of the following activities to take place on those premises, that is to say, producing, supplying, distributing, dispensing, administering or consuming or attempting to do any of such things in contravention of subsection (1); or
  - (b) he frequents any place used for the purpose of consuming any controlled drug.
- (3) For the purpose of subsection (1) "lawful excuse" means possession by a customs officer, constable or person officially taking part in an investigation or trial of a matter arising out of a contravention or suspected contravention of this Law.

It is an offence to have dealings in controlled drugs unless authorized. 4. (1) A constable or customs officer may arrest without warrant a person who has committed, or whom such constable or customs officer reasonably suspects to have committed an offence under this law.

Powers of arrest.

- (2) A person who has been arrested under subsection (1) may, while at a police station, hospital or other convenient place, be required by a constable to provide a specimen of his urine for a laboratory test and, if such person, without reasonable excuse, fails to provide such a specimen he shall be guilty of an offence.
- (3) When requesting any person to provide a specimen for the purpose of subsection (2) the constable shall warn such person of the possible consequences of failure to supply such specimen.
- (4) If the person giving a specimen so desires, he shall be given a portion of the specimen for examination by his own medical adviser.
- 5. (1) If a constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that any person is in possession of any controlled drug in contravention of this law he may without warrant detain and search such person and whether or not any person is detained or searched may, without warrant, break open and search any premises, vessel or thing whatsoever in which he has reasonable grounds to suspect that any such drug may be concealed.

Powers of search.

- (2) No person shall in exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) conduct a personal search of a person not of the same sex.
- (3) A Justice of the Peace may at any time issue a warrant for the search of any premises in furtherance of the enforcement of this Law and such warrant may be executed at any time of the day or night within one month of its issue and, where necessary for entry to such premises, such force may be used as may be requisite thereto.
- 6. (1) The presence on, in or about any place or premises or the possession by any person of any pipe, syringe, inhaler, still, retort or other device commonly used for the production or consumption of any controlled drug shall be receivable in evidence by any court in order to assist such court to determine whether or not any person has contravened this Law, and the Court may thereafter order the same (if exhibited) to be forfeited.
- (2) A certificate under the hand of the C.M.O. or of a qualified chemist or a qualified medical laboratory technician appointed by the Governor in that behalf either specially or generally shall be prima facie evidence of whether or not any given substance, therein identified and referred to, is a controlled drug specified in such certificate; or whether or not any given specimen of urine indicates that the person giving such specimen has recently consumed any controlled drug.
- 7. Any controlled drug found in the course of a search conducted under section 5 or otherwise coming into the hand of any constable shall be held in police custody and, unless claimed within 15 days by a person found to be authorized to be in possession of the same, shall be forfeited to the Crown.
- 8. Where any offence under this Law committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed, the consent, connivance or negligence of any director or officer howsoever designated or such body corporate may be presumed unless he proves the contrary to the satisfaction of the Court, and such person as well as the body corporate shall be guilty of that offence.

Evidence.

Seizure and forfeiture.

Offences by corporations.

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Regulations.

- 9. The Governor may make regulations:
  - (a) for the purpose of making alteration to the schedule hereto;
  - (b) for the control of the import, export, transport and storage of controlled drugs;
  - (c) prescribing anything required to be prescribed under this Law or any regulation,

and may thereby make provision for penalties consequent upon any contravention thereof and for any contravention of any rules made under section 10, which penalties shall not be limited to the provisions of paragraph (b) of section 27 of the Interpretation Law.

Cap. 70.

Rules.

10. The C.M.O. may make rules for inspection, keeping of inventories, and general control and distribution of controlled drugs in the hands of persons authorized under this law to be in possession of the same and every such person shall, at the request of the C.M.O. or of any constable, give full information as to the controlled drugs in his possession and the whereabouts of the same and account for the distribution of all such drugs as have passed through his hands.

Offences.

11. Whoever resists any lawful arrest or search or gives to any constable or customs officer or to the C.M.O. any information of a kind required to be given under this Law in the truth of which he does not believe (the onus of proof of his belief being upon him) is guilty of an offence.

Penalties for offences under section 3.

- 12. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2) whoever is guilty of an offence contrary to subsections (1) or (2) of section 3 is liable on summary conviction before the Magistrate to a fine not exceeding \$3000 or to a term of imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years or both, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5000 or to a term of imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding five years or both.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), whoever is guilty of the offence of:
  - (a) producing; or
  - (b) being in possession or constructive possession of; or
  - (c) selling, buying, dealing in, supplying, distributing or dispensing,

any controlled drug, shall on summary conviction before the Magistrate be imprisoned with hard labour for a term not exceeding five years and in addition to such imprisonment shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding \$5000:

Provided that, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for any such offence, the offender shall be imprisoned with hard labour for a term not exceeding ten years and in addition to such imprisonment shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

General penalty.

13. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Law or any rule or regulation pursuant thereto shall, if no other penalty is specifically provided, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or both.

Seizure and forfeiture of vessels.

14. (1) If any constable has reasonable cause to suspect that any vessel is being used or has been used for the commission of any offence against this Law, he may, without a warrant, search and, if such search reveals evidence that the vessel is being used for the commission of any such offence, seize and detain such vessel.

- (2) On the conviction of any person for an offence against this Law, the court of conviction:
  - (a) may, upon the application of the prosecution, in the case of a first conviction for any such offence; and
  - (b) shall in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for any such offence,

order the forfeiture of any vessel used in the commission of the offence and seized pursuant to this section:

Provided that the owner of any vessel so seized may, with the consent of the court of conviction, recover such vessel upon payment into court of a redemption fee of \$6000.

15. Notwithstanding the provisions of any law prescribing the time within which proceedings for an offence punishable on summary conviction may be commenced, any proceedings for an offence under this Law, may be commenced either within the time so prescribed or within three months from the date on which evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Attorney General to justify a prosecution for the offence comes to his knowledge, whichever time is the longer, and for the purposes of this section a certificate purporting to be signed by the Attorney General as to the date on which such evidence came to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

Time within which proceedings may be brought.

16. Without prejudice to any matter arising thereunder and in course of process, the Dangerous Drugs Law is hereby repealed.

Repeal with savings. (Cap. 32).

# The Schedule (Section 2)

#### Controlled Drugs

1. The following substances and products by whatever name known, namely:

Acetorphine 1/ Acetyldihydrocodeine Allylprodine Alphacetylmethadol ( Alphameprodine Alphamethadol Alphaprodine Anileridine Benzethidine Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine) Betacetylmethadol Betameprodine Betamethadol Betaprodine Bezitramide Bufotenine Cannabinol Cannabinol derivatives Clonitazene Etorphine Coca leaf Cocaine **Fentanyl** Codeine Desomorphine Dextromoramide Diamorphine

Diampromide

Diethylthiambutene Dihydrocodeinone Dihydrocodeinone 0-carboxymethyloxime Dihydromorphine Dimenoxadole **Dimepheptanol** Dimethylthiambutene Dioxaphetyl butyrate Diphenoxylate Dipipanone Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine Ethylmethylthiambutene Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine) Etonitazene Etoxeridine Furethidine Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone) Hydromorphinol Hydromorphone

**Hydroxypethidine** Isomethadone Ketobemidone Levomethorphan Levomoramide Levophenacylmorphan Levorphanol Lysergamide Lysergide and other Nalkyl derivatives of lysergamide Mescaline Metazocine Methadone Methadyl acetate Methyldesorphine Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyldihydromorphine) Metopon Morpheridine Morphine Morphinemethobromide, morphine - N - oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives Myrophine

Nicocodine

<sup>1/</sup> Note by the Secretariat: International non-proprietary names of drugs are underlined.

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Nicomorphine (3, 6 dinicotinoylmorphine)

Noracymethadol Norcodeine Norlevorphanol Normethadone Normorphine Norpipanone

Opium, whether raw, prepared or medicinal

Oxycodone
Oxymorphone
Pethidine
Phenadoxone
Phenampromide
Phenazocine
Phenomorphan

Phenoperidine
Pholcodine
Piminodine
Piritramide

Poppy-straw and concentrate of poppystraw

Proheptazine

Properidine (1-methyl-4phenylpiperidine-4carboxylic acid isopropyl ester)

Psilocin
Racemethorphan
Racemoramide
Racemorphan
Thebacon

Thebaine
Trimeperidine
4-Cyano-2-

dimethylamino-4, 4diphenylbutane 4-Cyano-1-methyl-4phenyl-4-piperidine

1-Methy1-4-

phenylpiperidine-4carboxylic acid
2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1,
1-diphenylpropanecar-

boxvlic acid

4-Phenylpiperidine-4carboxylic acid ethyl

ester

- 2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above not being dextromethorphan or dextrorphan.
- 3. Any ester or ether of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 above.
- 4. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 above.
- 5. Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 4 above.
- 6. Any preparation intended for administration by injection which includes a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 above.

7.

Amphetamine

Aponeuron (2-a-Methylphenethyl-

amino-2-

phenylacetonitrile)

Benzphetamine

Camphamedrine (N(B-

hydroxy-a-

methylphenethyl)-N-methyl-camphor-

10-sulphonamide)

Chlorphentermine

Doxapram Fenethylline

Ganja

Methylamphetamine
Methylphenidate

Pemoline

Phenatine (N-a-methylphenethyl nicotinamide)

Phendimetrazine

Phenmetrazine Phentermine Phenylpropyl-

ethylamine
Pipradrol
Prolintane
Tranylcypromine

8. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 7 above.

- 9. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 7 or 8 above.
- 10. Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 7 to 10 of this Schedule, not being a preparation falling within paragraph 6 above.

11.

Amfectoral
Amfepramone
Cypenamine
Diphemethoxidine
Ethylamphetamine

Fenmetramide

Furfurylmethylamphetamine Levophacetoperane Menfenorex Metamfepramone Methaqualone Prazitone
Pheniprazine
Phenpentermine
Phenbutrazate
Rolicyprine

- 12. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 11 of this Schedule.
- 13. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 11 or 12 above.
- 14. Any preparation or other product containing a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 11 to 13 above.

#### Meaning of certain expressions used in this schedule

For the purposes of this Schedule the following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them respectively, that is to say:

- "cannabinol derivatives" means the following substances, namely tetrahydro derivatives of cannabinol and 3-alkylhomologues of cannabinol or of its tetrahydro derivatives;
- "coca leaf" means the leaf of any plant of the genus of the erythroxylaceae from which cocaine can be extracted, either directly or by chemical transformation;
- "concentrate of poppy-straw" means the material produced when poppy-straw has entered into a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;
- "ganja" includes all parts of the plant known as <u>Cannabis sativa L</u>. and any resin obtained from that plant, but does not include medicinal preparations made from that plant in accordance with a licence granted under this or any other Law;
- "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;
- "opium poppy" means the plant of the species Papaver somniferum L;
- "poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing;
- "raw opium" includes powdered or granulated opium but does not include medicinal opium.

Passed the Legislative Assembly this 25th day of October 1973.

K.R. Crook, President-

Sybil McLaughlin, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

I assent.

T. Russell Governor.

5th April, 1977.

## THE MISUSE OF DRUGS (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1977

#### LAW 6 of 1977

A Law to amend the Misuse of Drugs Law (Law 13 of 1973) 2/

Enacted by the Legislature of the Cayman Islands.

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1977.

Schedule of Law 13 of 1973 amended.

- 2. The Schedule to the Misuse of Drugs Law (in this Law referred to as "the Law") is amended:
  - (1) by renaming it "The First Schedule"; and
  - (2) by inserting the word "heroin" between the words
    "furethidine" 1/ and "Hydrocodone" appearing in the
    first paragraph.

Section 2 of Law 13 of 1973 amended.

- 3. Section 2 of the Law is amended:
  - (1) by inserting the word "First" between the words "the" and "Schedule" in the definition of "controlled drug"; and
  - (2) by inserting the following definition:

## "hard drug" means

- (a) coca leaf, cocaine, codeine, heroin, morphine, or opium, as listed and defined in the First Schedule; or
- (b) any preparation or other product containing a substance or product of any of the controlled drugs mentioned in paragraph (a);

Section 9 amended.

- 4. Section 9 of the Law is amended in paragraph (a) by deleting the words "schedule hereto" and substituting the words "First Schedule".
- Section 12 (1) amended
- 5. Section 12 of the Law is amended in subsection (1) by:
  - (1) adding the letter "s" to the word "subsection";
  - (2) inserting the word and bracketed figures "(3) and (4)" between the bracketed figure "(2)" and the word "whoever"; and
  - (3) deleting the words "before the Magistrate".

Section 12 (2) replaced.

- 6. Section 12 of the Law is amended by deleting subsection (2) and substituting the following subsection:
  - "(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), whoever is guilty of an offence that:
    - (a) is contrary to subsection (1) of section 3;

<sup>2/</sup> Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1979/42

- (b) is specified in Part A of the Second Schedule; and
- (c) is in relation to a controlled drug that
  - (i) is not a hard drug; and
  - (ii) is less than one pound in weight,

shall, on summary conviction, be imprisoned for a term not exceeding seven years and in addition shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for any such offence shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than five months nor more than seven years and in addition shall further be liable to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$15,000."

- 7. Section 12 of the Law is amended by adding the following new subsections:
  - "(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), whoever is guilty of any offence that:
    - (a) is contrary to subsection (1) of section 3; and
    - is specified in Part A of the Second Schedule; and
    - (c) is in relation to a controlled drug that:
      - (i) is not a hard drug; and
      - (ii) is one pound or more in weight,

shall, on summary conviction, be imprisoned for a term of not less than five months nor more than seven years and in addition shall further be liable to a fine not exceeding \$10,000, and, in the case of a second or subsequent conviction for any such offence, shall be imprisoned for not less than two years nor more than 10 years and, in addition, shall further be liable to a fine of not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$20,000.

- (4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), where a person is convicted of any offence that:
  - (a) is contrary to any provision of this Law; and
  - (b) is in relation to a controlled drug that is a hard drug,

the sentence shall, on summary conviction, include a term of imprisonment and a fine in accordance with the provisions of Part B of the Second Schedule.

The Law is amended by adding the following section:

31 of the Penal Code not applicable.

"Probation of Offenders 17. Where a person is convicted Law and sections 30 and of an offence under this Law and the powers of sentence for that offence are contained in subsection (2), (3) or (4) of section 12, neither the Probation of Offenders Law nor sections 30 and 31 of the Penal Code shall apply for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating that sentence".

Section 12 amended by adding new subsections.

Law 13 of 1973 amended by adding a new subsection.

#### SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 12 (2), (3) and (4))

## PART A

List of offences contrary to section 3 (1) relating to a controlled drug that is not a hard drug

- (i) Importing;
- (ii) Exporting;
- (iii) Producing;
- (iv) Selling, buying or otherwise dealing in;
- (v) Supplying;
- (vi) Distributing;
- (vii) Possessing;
- (viii) Attempting, or offering to do, causing, procuring, soliciting, enticing, aiding, abetting, permitting, or suffering any person to do, any offence specified in paragraph (i) to (vii) inclusive.

PART B

Sentences relating to offences contrary to section 3 (1) which relate to a controlled drug that is a hard drug

OFFENCE	AMOUNT OF HARD DRUG	PENALTY				
		FIRST CON	FIRST CONVICTION		SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Buying Consuming Possessing Attempting, etc.	less than 2 ounces	l year + \$1,000	5 years + \$5,000	2 years + \$2,000	10 years + \$10,000	
Buying Consuming Possessing Attempting, etc.	2 ounces or more	3 years + \$7,000	15 years + \$25,000	5 years + \$10,000	15 years + \$25,000	
Selling Dealing in Distributing Supplying Dispensing Storing Issue a prescription for Administering	any amount	н		19	11	
Importing Exporting Producing Attempting, etc.	any amount	5 years + \$10,000	15 years + \$25,000	10 years + \$15,000	15 years + \$25,000	

Passed the Assembly this 17th day of March, 1977.

T. RUSSELL
President
SYBIL McLAUGHLIN
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

E/NL.1979/44

L.S.

T. Russell Governor.

22nd June, 1978.

## THE MISUSE OF DRUGS (AMENDMENT) LAW, 1978

#### LAW 11 of 1978

A LAW to amend The Misuse of Drugs Law, (Law 13 of 1973) 2/ Enacted by the Legislature of the Cayman Islands:

- 1. This Law may be cited as the Misuse of Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1978.
- Short title.
- 2. Section 14 of the Misuse of Drugs Law, 1973, is hereby amended by deleting subsection (2) thereof and replacing it with the following new subsections:

Section 14 of Law 13 of 1973 amended.

- "(2) Where a person is convicted of an offence against this Law, and the court by or before which he is convicted is satisfied that any vessel which was in his possession or under his control at the time of his apprehension:
  - (a) has been used for the purpose of committing or facilitating the commission of such offence; or
  - (b) was intended by him to be used for that purpose:

the court shall order the forfeiture to the Crown of such vessel.

- (3) Facilitating the commission of an offence shall be taken for the purposes of this section to include the taking of any steps after the offence has been committed for the purpose of disposing of any property to which it relates or of avoiding apprehension or detection.
- (4) If any vessel to which an order under this section relates is not already in the possession of a constable at the time of the making of the order, the vessel shall be taken into such possession with all reasonable despatch.
- (5) Part V of the Police Law shall not apply to any vessel which is the subject of an order under this section.
- (6) A court of summary jurisdiction may, on application by any person claiming to be the beneficial owner of any vessel to which an order under this section relates made within three months of the making of such order and after not less than five days' notice of such application has been given to the Attorney General, make a further order revesting ownership of the vessel in that person and for the delivery of the possession thereof to him:

Provided that no order shall be made under this subsection unless the claimant satisfies the court that:

## either (a)

- (i) he is the beneficial owner thereof; and
- (ii) neither he, nor, if he is not also the legal owner of the vessel, such legal owner, had consented to the offender having possession of the vessel or knew, or had reason to suspect, that the vessel was likely to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection (2); or

(b) he has paid into court a redemption fee equivalent to three fourths of the value of the vessel or two hundred thousand dollars, whichever be the lesser:

Provided further that no vesting order under this section shall give rise to any claim based on the difference in value of such vessel at the time of revesting from such value at the time of seizure.".

Passed the Legislative Assembly this 15th day of June, 1978.

T. RUSSELL President

SYBIL McLAUGHLIN Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

E/NL.1979/45

THE MISUSE OF DRUGS LAW, 1973 <sup>2</sup>/
(No. 13 of 1973)

THE MISUSE OF DRUGS (SCHEDULE AMENDMENT)

REGULATIONS, 1979

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Governor in Council by section 9 (a) of the above Law the following Regulations are hereby made.

Citation.

- 1. These Regulations may be cited as the Misuse of Drugs (Schedule Amendment) Regulations, 1979.
- Schedule of Law 13 of 1973 amended.
- 2. The Schedule of the Misuse of Drugs Law, 1973 is hereby amended:
  - A. by the addition of new paragraphs to follow paragraph 14 on page 13 as follows:
    - "15. Mecloqualone 1/2 and Phencyclidine.

      16. Derivatives of Barbituric Acid"; and
  - B. by the addition of a new paragraph at the end thereof as follows:

"phencyclidine" includes any salt, immediate precursor, homolog, analog or derivative (or salt thereof) and also the chemical 'PIPERIDINE' used in the manufacture of phencyclidine."

Made in Council this 20th day of April, 1979.

JENNY MANDERSON Clerk of the Executive Council.