

THE STATUTE LAWS OF CYPRUS

No. 20 of 1956.

A LAW TO AMEND AND CONSOLIDATE THE LAW RELATING
TO DANGEROUS DRUGS.

JOHN HARDING,]
Governor.

[6th August, 1956.

BE it enacted by His Excellency the Governor and
Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Cyprus as
follows :—

1. This Law may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1956. **Short title.**

Interpretation.

2.—(1) In this Law, unless the context otherwise requires—
 “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 Colony to be a law providing for the control and regulation in that country of the manufacture, sale, use, export and import of drugs in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2), and a statement in any such certificate 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 ;
 “Director of Medical Services” means the Director of Medical Services to the Government and includes any person authorised by him for all or any of the purposes of this Law.

(2) In this Law—

- (a) the expression “the Hague Convention” means the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the third day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve ;
- (b) the expression “the Geneva Convention (No. 1)” means the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the nineteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five ; and
- (c) the expression “the Geneva Convention (No. 2)” means the Convention for the purpose of supplementing the provisions of the Conventions aforesaid which was signed at Geneva on the thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-one ;

and any reference in the provisions of this Law (other than those of this sub-section) to any of the said Conventions shall be construed as a reference to that Convention as amended by the Protocol on Narcotic Drugs signed at Lake Success, New York, on the eleventh day of December, nineteen hundred and forty-six.

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

PART I.—RAW OPIUM, COCA LEAVES, INDIAN HEMP, ETC.

3.—(1) It shall not be lawful for a person to import or bring into the Colony a drug to which this Part of this Law applies except under a licence granted by the Director of Medical Services and into an approved port.

(2) In this section the expression “approved port” means a port approved by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise for the importation of drugs to which this Part of this Law applies.

Restriction on importation of drugs to which Part I applies.

4.—(1) It shall not be lawful for a person to export from the Colony a drug to which this Part of this Law applies except under a licence granted by the Director of Medical Services and from an approved port.

Restriction on exportation of drugs to which Part I applies.

(2) If at any time the importation into a foreign country of a drug to which this Part of this Law applies is prohibited or restricted by the laws of that country, there shall, while that prohibition or restriction is in force, be attached to every licence which is issued by the Director of Medical Services under this Law authorising the export of that drug from the Colony such conditions as appear to him necessary for preventing or restricting, as the case may be, the exportation of that drug from the Colony to that country during such time as the importation of that drug into that country is so prohibited or restricted, and any such licences issued before the prohibition or restriction came into force shall, if the Director of Medical Services by order so directs, be deemed to be subject to the like conditions.

(3) In this section the expression “approved port” means a port approved by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise for the exportation of drugs to which this Part of this Law applies.

5. The Governor-in-Council may make Regulations—

Power to control production, sale, etc., of drugs to which Part I applies.

- (a) regulating the licensing, controlling or restricting the production, possession, sale and distribution of drugs to which this Part of this Law applies ;
- (b) controlling, restricting or prohibiting the cultivation, production, possession, sale and distribution of the whole or any part of the plants of *Papaver somniferum* and *Cannabis sativa* including the resin thereof ;
- (c) regulating the inspection of any place or premises where the whole or any part of the plants of *Papaver somniferum* and *Cannabis sativa* including the resin thereof, is cultivated, produced, possessed, sold or distributed and empowering the seizure, detention, destruction or other disposal of any such plants or materials cultivated, produced, possessed, sold or distributed in contravention of the said Regulations ;
- (d) providing for the imposition of penalties of imprisonment not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or both such imprisonment and fine for any contravention or failure to comply with any such Regulation or for the obstruction or the wilful delay of any person in the exercise of any power of inspection under such Regulations.

6.—(1) The drugs to which this Part of this Law applies are raw opium, coca leaves, Indian hemp and resins obtained from Indian hemp and all preparations of which such resins form the base.

Drugs to which Part I applies.

(2) In this section—

- (a) the expression “coca leaves” means the leaves of any plant of the genus of the *erythroxyllaceae* from which cocaine can be extracted either directly or by chemical transformation ;
- (b) the expression “Indian hemp” means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant known as *Cannabis sativa* from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name such tops are called ;
- (c) the expression “medicinal opium” means raw opium which has undergone the processes 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; and
- (d) the expression “raw opium” includes powdered or granulated opium, but does not include medicinal opium.

PART II.—PREPARED OPIUM AND PREPARED INDIAN HEMP.

7. It shall not be lawful for a person to import or bring into, or export from, the Colony, any prepared opium or prepared Indian hemp.

Prohibition of importation and exportation of prepared opium and prepared Indian hemp.

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

8. If a person—

- (a) manufactures, sells or otherwise deals in prepared opium or in prepared Indian hemp ; or
- (b) has in his possession any prepared opium or prepared Indian hemp ; or
- (c) being the occupier of any premises permits those premises to be used for the purpose of the preparation of opium or Indian hemp for smoking or the sale or smoking of prepared opium or prepared Indian hemp ; 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 Indian hemp or any utensils used in connection with the preparation of opium or Indian hemp for smoking ; or
- (f) smokes or otherwise uses prepared opium or prepared Indian hemp or frequents a place used for the purpose of opium or Indian hemp smoking,

he shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

9. In this Part of this Law—

Meaning of
“prepared
opium”, etc.

- (a) the expression “prepared opium” means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked ;
- (b) the expression “prepared Indian hemp” means Indian hemp prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after Indian hemp has been smoked ;
- (c) the expression “Indian hemp” has the meaning assigned to it by sub-section (2) of section 6 of this Law.

PART III.—MEDICINAL OPIUM, COCAINE,
MORPHINE, ETC.

10. It shall not be lawful for a person to import or bring into, or to export from, the Colony a drug to which this Part of this Law applies except under a licence granted by the Director of Medical Services.

Restriction
on import-
ation and
exportation
of drugs to
which
Part III
applies.

11.—(1) For the purpose of preventing the improper use of the drugs to which this Part of this Law applies, the Governor-in-Council may by Regulations provide for controlling the manufacture, sale, possession and distribution of those drugs, and in particular, but without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, for—

Power to
control
manufac-
ture, sale,
etc., of drugs
to which
Part III
applies.

- (a) prohibiting the manufacture of a drug to which this Part of this Law applies except on premises licensed for the purpose by the Director of Medical Services and subject to any conditions specified in the licence ;
- (b) prohibiting the manufacture, sale or distribution of any such drug except by persons licensed or otherwise authorised under the Regulations by the Governor-in-Council and subject to any conditions specified in the licence or authority ;
- (c) regulating the issue by medical practitioners, dentists or veterinary surgeons of prescriptions containing any such drug and the dispensing of any such prescriptions ;
- (d) requiring persons engaged in the manufacture, sale or distribution of any such drug to keep such books and furnish such information either in writing or otherwise as may be prescribed by the Regulations ; and

prescribing the procedure governing the import and export of any such drug and the forms of authorization or certificates to be obtained or used in connection therewith.

Cap. 132.

(2) The Regulations under this section shall provide for authorising a person lawfully carrying on business in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy and Poisons Law, as an authorised seller of poisons—

(a) in the ordinary course of his retail business to manufacture, at any premises duly registered under Part II of that Law, any preparation, admixture or extract of a drug to which this Part of this Law applies ; or

(b) to carry on at any such premises as aforesaid the business of retailing, dispensing or compounding any such drug, subject to the power of the Governor to withdraw the authorisation 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 Governor, properly be allowed to carry on the business of manufacturing or selling or distributing, as the case may be, any such drug.

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39 of 1953

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

Cap. 132.

12.—(1) Subject to the following provisions of this section and to the provisions of Part IV of this Law, the drugs to which this part of this Law applies are—

(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 centum of morphine or one-tenth per centum of cocaine or of ecgonine ;

(f) any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diacetylmorphine ;

(g) dihydrohydroxycodine, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphine, their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide (commonly

Drugs to
which
Part III
applies.

known as genomorphine), the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives ;

- (h) thebaine and its salts and (with the exemption 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 sub-section.

For the purposes of this sub-section—

- (i) the expression “ecgonine” means laevo-ecgonine and includes any derivatives of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially ;
- (ii) the expression “medicinal opium” has the meaning assigned to it by sub-section (2) of section 6 of this Law ;

and percentages, in the case of morphine, shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine, and in the case of liquid preparations, shall, unless other provision in that behalf is made by Regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, be calculated on the basis that a preparation containing one per centum of a 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.

(2) If it appears to the Governor that a 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—

- (a) 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 ; or
- (b) is capable of being converted into a substance which is, or is likely to be, productive, if improperly used, of such effects,

he may by Order in Council declare that this Part of this Law shall apply to that new derivative or alkaloid or other drug in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in the foregoing sub-section.

(3) The Governor may by Order in Council apply this Part of this Law, with such modifications as may be specified in the Order, to any of the following drugs, that is to say, methylmorphine (commonly known as codeine), ethylmorphine (commonly known as dionin) and their respective salts.

(4) If the Governor-in-Council thinks fit to declare that a finding with respect to a preparation containing any of the drugs to which this Part of this Law applies has, in pursuance of Article 8 of the Geneva Convention (No. 1), been communicated by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to the parties to the said Convention, the provisions of this Part of this Law shall, as from such date as may be specified in the Declaration, cease to apply to the preparation specified therein.

PART IV.—CONTROL OF TRADE IN NEW DRUGS.

Prohibition of trade, etc., in new drugs.

13.—(1) It shall not be lawful for a 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 with respect to any such product that it is of medical or scientific value, he may by Order in Council direct that this sub-section shall cease to apply to that product.

(2) If a person acts in contravention of the foregoing sub-section he shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

Power to apply Part III of this Law to new drugs.

14. If it is made to appear to the Governor that a decision with respect to any such product as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of the last foregoing 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, by Order in Council, may, as the case requires, either declare that the provisions of Part III of this Law shall apply to that product in the same manner as they apply to the drugs mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 12 of this Law or apply the said Part III to that product with such modifications as may be specified in the Order.

PART V.—DRUGS IN TRANSIT.

Dangerous drugs in transit.

15.—(1) No person shall bring any dangerous drugs to the Colony in transit unless—

- (a) the 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) except where the drug comes from a country not a party to the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2), it 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. Upon being satisfied that such authorisation or certificate is valid or has not been obtained by fraud or misrepresentation as aforesaid the Collector of Customs shall release the drug.

(3) 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 Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2) 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 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 section 16 of this Law.

(5) 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.

16.—(1) No person shall—

Removal
Licences.

(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 except under and in accordance with a licence in the form prescribed, and in this Law referred to as a "Removal Licence" issued by the Director of Medical Services. 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 shall deem fit.

(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 authorization or diversion certificate relating to it is produced to the Director of Medical Services save that where the drug has come from a country not a party to the Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2) this sub-section shall not apply.

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

Drugs not to be tampered with.

17. 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 Director of Medical Services and in such manner as he may direct.

The diversion of dangerous drugs.

18.—(1) No person shall, except under the authority of a diversion certificate in the form prescribed, 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. In the case of any drug in transit accompanied by an export authorization 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 authorization or diversion certificate to be the country of destination.

(2) 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 Hague Convention, the Geneva Convention (No. 1) and the Geneva Convention (No. 2) 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 drug when it is exported from the Colony. Another 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.

(4) Upon the issue of a diversion certificate the export authorization 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 authorization or diversion certificate together with a notification of the name of the country to which such drug has been diverted.

Meaning of conveyance, etc.

19. 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 Colony ;
- (b) the expression “dangerous drug” means any drug to which Part I or Part III of this Law applies or has been made or will be made applicable by Order of the Governor-in-Council made under sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 12 of this Law ;

- (c) the expression "diversion certificate" means a certificate issued by the competent authority of a country through which a dangerous 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 authorisation, and containing all the particulars required to be included in an export authorization, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported;
- (d) the expression "export authorization" 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 authorized 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;
- (e) the expression "in transit" means taken or sent from any country and brought into the Colony by 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.

PART VI.—GENERAL.

Offences and Legal Proceedings.

20.—(1) Any articles 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, 1954 and 1955, or of any Law amending or substituted for the same.

Application
of Customs
Management
Laws.

(2) Any articles 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, 1954 and 1955, or of any Law amending or substituted for the same.

8 of 1954.
49 of 1955.
8 of 1954
49 of 1955.

(3) If any goods prohibited to be exported by virtue of this Law are exported from the Colony 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 penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds, and any such goods shall be liable to forfeiture.

21.—(1) A police constable or other persons authorised in that behalf by a general or special order of the Governor shall, for the purposes of the execution 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 drugs to which Part I, II or III of this Law 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.

Entry and
search of
premises,
etc., to
obtain evi-
dence of
offences.

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

- (a) that any drugs to which Part I, II or III of this Law applies are, in contravention of the provisions of this Law or 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 was, 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 Colony, an offence against the provisions of a 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 authorising any person named in the warrant, at any time or times within one month from the date of the warrant, to enter, if need be by force, the premises named in the warrant, and to search the 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 such drugs which may be found in the premises or in the possession of any such persons, 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 that document, as the case may be.

(3) If a person 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, drugs or documents as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

Offences
and pe-
nalties.

22.—(1) A person—

- (a) who acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the conditions of a licence issued or authority granted under, or in pursuance of, this Law ; or
- (b) 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 a declaration or statement which is false in any particular, or knowingly utters, produces or makes use of any such declaration or statement or a document containing the same ; or
- (c) who in the Colony aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission in a place outside the Colony of an offence punishable under the provisions of a corresponding Law in force in that place, or does an act preparatory to, or in furtherance of, an act which if committed in the Colony would constitute an offence against this Law,

shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

(2) Every person guilty of an offence against this Law shall, in respect of each offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment and in addition to such penalty as aforesaid the Court before which a person is so convicted 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 of a contravention or failure to comply with a Regulation under this Law relating to the keeping of books or the issuing or dispensing of prescriptions containing drugs to which this Law applies, be sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine or to pay a fine exceeding fifty pounds, 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 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 thinks fit.

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

Attempts,
etc., to
commit
offences.

24. Where a person convicted of an offence under this Law 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.

Offences by
companies.

25.—(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 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 is the longer, and for the purposes of this sub-section a certificate purporting to be signed by the Attorney-General as to the date on which such evidence as aforesaid comes to his knowledge shall be conclusive evidence thereof.

Legal pro-
ceedings.

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

Powers of
arrest.

26. A police constable may arrest without warrant a 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 Law, 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.

Supplementary.

Licences and
authorities.

27. A licence or authority issued or granted for the purposes of this Law by the Director of Medical Services may be issued or granted on such terms and subject to such conditions (including, in the case of a licence, the payment of a fee) as the Director of Medical Services thinks proper.

Date of
coming into
operation,
repeal and
savings.
Cap. 73.
39 of 1953.

28.—(1) This Law shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the *Gazette* and thereupon the Dangerous Drugs Law, and the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1953, shall be repealed.

(2) Nothing in this Law shall affect any public instrument made, 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 and so far as it could have been made, issued, granted or done under the corresponding provision of this Law shall have effect as if it had been made, issued, granted or done under that corresponding provision.

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

Cap. 1.
30 of 1953
19 of 1954
30 of 1954
42 of 1955.

(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.

A. F. J. REDDAWAY,

6th August, 1956.

Acting Administrative Secretary.