

**CYPRUS**

**PHARMACY AND POISONS**

**CHAPTER 254 OF THE LAWS**

**1959 EDITION**

PRINTED BY

C. F. ROWORTH LIMITED, 54, GRAFTON WAY, LONDON, W.1.

*[Appointed by the Government of Cyprus the Government Printers of this Edition of Laws within the meaning of the Evidence (Colonial Statutes) Act, 1907.]*

1959

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## CHAPTER 254

## PHARMACY AND POISONS LAW.

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A LAW TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE CONTROL OF THE PROFESSION OF PHARMACY AND THE TRADE IN DRUGS AND POISONS.

[1st January, 1947.]

1949  
Cap. 132.  
20 of 58.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Law may be cited as the Pharmacy and Poisons Law. Short title.

2. In this Law—

“authorized seller of poisons” means any of the persons declared by sections 7, 20 and 21 of this Law to be authorized sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Law;

Interpretation.

“Board” means the Pharmacy and Poisons Board constituted under the provisions of section 3 of this Law;

“Director of Medical Services” means the Director of Medical Services to Government and includes any person authorized by him generally or specially for all or any of the purposes of this Law; 2(b) of 20/58.

“dispensing,” with its grammatical variations, means supplying a drug or a poison on and in accordance with a prescription duly given by a duly qualified medical practitioner, dentist or a veterinary surgeon;

“drug” includes any medicine or medical preparation or therapeutic substance;

“duly qualified” in relation to a medical practitioner or dentist means registered or licensed in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Registration Law, or the Dentists Registration Law, respectively; Cap. 250.  
Cap. 249.

“licensed seller of poisons” means a person licensed in accordance with the provisions of section 31 of this Law;

“ non-poisonous drug ” means a drug which is not included in either Part of the Schedule to this Law;

2 (b) of  
20/58.

“ Pancyprian Pharmaceutical Association ” means a professional association of registered pharmacists in private practice recognized by the Director of Medical Services as being representative of the majority of such pharmacists;

“ pharmacist ” means a person registered as such under the provisions of this Law;

2 (b) of  
20/58.

“ Register ” means the register kept under section 6;

2 (a) of  
20/58.

“ veterinary surgeon ” means any person registered as a veterinary surgeon under the provisions of the Veterinary Surgeons Registration Law, or by any Law amending or substituting the same and includes any person holding a special licence issued to him under the provisions of subsection (1) of section 21 of the Veterinary Surgeons Registration Law as aforesaid;

Cap. 103.

“ wholesale dealing ” means sale to a person who buys for the purpose of selling again in the ordinary course of his business.

Appoint-  
ment of  
Pharmacy  
and Poisons  
Board.  
3 of 20/58.

3. (1) The Governor shall appoint a Pharmacy and Poisons Board which shall consist of—

- (a) the Director of Medical Services, who shall be Chairman;
- (b) the Government Analyst, who shall be Vice-Chairman;
- (c) a registered pharmacist in the public service of the Colony;
- (d) an Agricultural Officer nominated by the Director of Agriculture;
- (e) two registered pharmacists in private practice nominated by the Pancyprian Pharmaceutical Association or, if no nominations are made by the Pancyprian Pharmaceutical Association, nominated by the Director of Medical Services;
- (f) a registered medical practitioner in private practice;
- (g) one other member appointed by the Governor.

(2) Where the Chairman is not present at a meeting of the Board, the Vice-Chairman shall be Chairman for that meeting.

(3) The Board shall meet at such times and places as the Chairman shall appoint and the Chairman or Vice-

Chairman together with half the number of the other members shall form a quorum.

(4) In case of equality of votes the Chairman or when the Chairman is not present at a meeting, the Vice-Chairman shall, in addition to his own vote, have a second or casting vote.

(5) During the absence of any member of the Board from the Colony or during the illness or incapacity to act for any reason of any member the Governor may appoint any person to be temporarily a member of the Board.

(6) Every member of the Board, other than the Director of Medical Services and the Government Analyst, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of his appointment:

Provided that the Governor may, if he deems expedient, terminate at any time the appointment of any such member.

(7) Any member of the Board, not being a member appointed under paragraph (a), (b), (c) or (d) of subsection (1) of this section, may at any time resign his membership upon giving notice in writing to the Chairman of the Board.

(8) The Director of Medical Services shall be the Registrar for the purposes of this Law, and the powers and the duties of the Board may, subject to the directions of the Board, be exercised by the Registrar:

Provided that the Registrar shall not exercise the powers of the Board to give an assent to a direction of the Ethical Committee under subsection (1) of section 14.

## PART II.

### PHARMACY.

4. (1) No person other than a person duly registered as a pharmacist under the provisions of this Part of this Law shall, except as may be specifically provided by any provisions of sections 20 to 23, both inclusive, of this Law—

(a) carry on, either on his own behalf, or on behalf of another, the business of a pharmacist;

(b) in the course of any trade or business prepare, mix, compound or dispense any drug or supply any poison except under the immediate supervision of a pharmacist;

No person to carry on the business of a pharmacist unless registered.

(c) assume, take, exhibit or in any way make use of any title, emblem, or description reasonably calculated to suggest that he is registered as a pharmacist.

(2) For the purpose of paragraph (c) of subsection (1) the use of the word "pharmacist" or "chemist" or "druggist" or "medical" or any similar word or combination of words shall be deemed to be reasonably calculated to suggest that the owner of the business and the person having control of the business in those premises are registered pharmacists.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to make it unlawful for any person to sell any non-poisonous drug when such drug is sold in its original container and condition as received by the seller or to require any such person to be registered as a pharmacist.

Name and certificate of registration to be exhibited in the premises.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to carry on the business of a pharmacist unless the name and certificate of registration of the person having control of the premises in which such business is carried on are conspicuously exhibited therein.

Register of pharmacists.

6. The Board shall keep a register, in such form as the Board may approve, of all pharmacists registered under this Part of this Law.

Authorized sellers of poisons.

7. Every person lawfully carrying on the business of a pharmacist in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Law shall be an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of this Law.

Application for registration.

8. Application for registration of a pharmacist shall be made to the Board in such form as the Board may approve.

Qualifications of pharmacists.

9. No person shall be entitled to registration as a pharmacist unless such person is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards and—

(a) is, at the date of the coming into operation of this Law, registered under the provisions of the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926;\* or

(b) shall satisfy the Board that he is a duly qualified chemist and druggist in the United Kingdom or holds a certificate or diploma of competency as a chemist or druggist from any College, Society,

\*Repealed by this Law.

Council or Board recognized by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or the Board; or

- (c) obtains a certificate from the Board, after due examination, as in section 10 of this Law provided that he possesses competent skill and knowledge for carrying out the business of a pharmacist:

Provided that the Board may, in its discretion, grant such certificate to any person who, before the date of the coming into operation of this Law, shall have passed an examination under the provisions of the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926.\*

10. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor, make rules as to the subjects in which candidates may be examined for the purposes of paragraph (c) of section 9 and as to the standard of proficiency which shall be attained by candidates in those subjects. Such rules may further provide:—

Rules for  
examina-  
tions.  
4 of 20/58.

- (a) for the appointment of examiners to hold examinations for the purposes of this Law;
- (b) for periods of time and courses of study in connection with any such examination and for dividing any such examination into two or more parts;
- (c) that no person may be a candidate at any such examination unless he satisfies the Board that he has received such a general education as the Board considers adequate for a registered pharmacist;
- (d) that no such certificate as is mentioned in paragraph (c) of section 24 shall be granted to any person in consequence of any such examination unless he satisfies the Board that he has received such practical training in the subjects of the examination as the Board considers adequate;
- (e) for the fees to be paid by candidates taking any such examination;
- (f) for the procedure to be observed in the carrying out of any such examination.

11. Upon the registration of a pharmacist, the Board shall, upon payment of the prescribed fee, issue a certificate

Certificate  
of registra-  
tion.

\* Repealed by this Law.

of registration in the prescribed form: Provided that no fee shall be paid by any person already registered under the Pharmacy Laws, 1900 and 1926.\*

Appoint-  
ment of  
Ethical  
Committee.  
5 of 20/58.

12. (1) For the purposes of this Law there shall be constituted a Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Ethical Committee") in the manner provided by this section.

(2) The Ethical Committee shall consist of:—

- (a) the Director of Medical Services who shall be Chairman;
- (b) a Law Officer nominated by the Attorney-General, who shall be Vice-Chairman;
- (c) the registered pharmacist appointed a member of the Board under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of section 3;
- (d) the two registered pharmacists appointed as members of the Board under paragraph (e) of sub-section (1) of section 3;
- (e) two registered pharmacists in private practice nominated by the Pancyprian Pharmaceutical Association, or, if no such nominations are made by the Pancyprian Pharmaceutical Association nominated by the Director of Medical Services and appointed by the Governor;
- (f) one registered pharmacist in private practice appointed by the Governor.

(3) Where the Chairman is not present at a meeting of the Board the Vice-Chairman shall be Chairman for that meeting.

(4) The Ethical Committee shall meet at such times and places as the Chairman shall appoint and the Chairman or Vice-Chairman together with half the number of the other members shall form a quorum.

Control of  
registrations  
and removal  
from  
register.  
5 of 20/58.

13. (1) Where—

- (a) a person applying to have his name registered; or
- (b) a pharmacist or any person employed by him in the carrying on of his business, has been convicted of any such criminal offence or been guilty of such misconduct as in the opinion of

\* Repealed by this Law.



the Ethical Committee renders the applicant or pharmacist unfit to have his name on the register, the Ethical Committee may, after enquiring into the matter—

(i) in a case falling within paragraph (a) of this subsection, direct that the applicant's name shall not be registered, or shall not be registered until the Ethical Committee otherwise directs;

(ii) in a case falling within paragraph (b) thereof, direct the registrar to remove the name of the registered pharmacist from the register, and where the Ethical Committee directs that a name shall not be registered or shall not be registered until the Ethical Committee otherwise directs or shall be removed from the register, the Ethical Committee may also direct that no further application to the Ethical Committee in respect of its registration shall be entertained thereafter until the expiration of such period or the fulfilment of such conditions as may be specified in such direction.

(2) Where the name of any person has been removed from the register in pursuance of a direction under paragraph (ii) of subsection (1) of this section, the Committee may at any time either of its own motion or on the application of that person, direct the Registrar to restore the name to the register, either without fee or on the payment of the fee prescribed for registration in pursuance of section 11 of this Law and subject to subsection (2) of section 16 the Registrar shall obey such direction.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Ethical Committee—

(a) to give notice of any direction under this section or under section 20 to the person to whom the direction relates;

(b) to give notice of any refusal of an application made under subsection (2) of this section to the applicant;

and any notice required by this subsection to be given to any person shall be given by being sent to him in a registered letter which, in the case of a registered pharmacist, shall be addressed to his address on the register.

14. (1) No direction shall be given by the Ethical Committee under subsection (1) of section 13 or under section 20 without the assent of the Board.

(2) Where an act or omission which, under section 13 or under section 20, may be made the ground of a direction by the Ethical Committee involving the cesser or restriction of the right of a person to have his name registered is an act or omission on the part of an employee of that person, the Ethical Committee shall not give any such direction unless proof is given to its satisfaction of some one or more of the facts specified in subsection (3) of this section and the Ethical Committee is of the opinion, that, having regard to the facts so proved, the said person ought to be regarded as responsible for the act or omission.

(3) The facts as to some one or more of which the Ethical Committee must be satisfied before giving any such direction as is mentioned in subsection (2) of this section are:—

- (a) that the act or omission in question was instigated or connived at by the said person;
- (b) that the said person or any employee of his had been guilty at some time within twelve months before the date on which the act or omission in question took place of a similar act or omission and that the said person had, or reasonably ought to have had knowledge of that previous act or omission;
- (c) if the act or omission in question was a continuing act or omission, that the said person had, or reasonably ought to have had, knowledge of the continuance thereof;
- (d) in the case of a criminal offence being an offence under this Law, that the said person had not used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Law.

Appeals  
against  
directions,  
etc.  
5 of 20/58.

15. (1) Any person aggrieved by a direction of the Ethical Committee under section 13 or section 20 of this Law or by the refusal of an application made under subsection (2) of section 13 may at any time within ten days from the date on which notice of the direction or, as the case may be, of the refusal is given to him appeal to the Supreme Court against the direction or refusal by lodging a petition with the Registrar.

(2) The Registrar shall, within ten days from the date of lodging the petition, transmit the same together with all relevant documents or copies thereof, to the Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court.

(3) The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the appeal in such manner as it shall think fit and shall make such order as to the removal of the name of the appellant from the register or as to the restriction of his name as it shall think fit.

16. (1) A direction under paragraph (ii) of subsection (1) of section 13 or section 20 of this Law shall not take effect until the expiration of fifteen days from the giving of notice of the direction as required by subsection (3) of section 13 or, where an appeal to the Supreme Court is brought against the direction, until the appeal is determined or withdrawn.

Time of operation, etc., of certain directions. 5 of 20/58.

(2) If the Supreme Court has dismissed an appeal against a direction under the said subsection (1) that a name shall not be registered, or shall not be registered until the Ethical Committee otherwise directs or shall be removed from the register, a direction by the Ethical Committee authorizing the registration or restoration of the name shall not take effect unless it is approved by the Governor in Council.

17. Every pharmacist whose name is removed from the register under the provisions of this Law shall surrender his certificate of registration to the Registrar for cancellation.

Surrender of certificate of registration. 6 of 20/58.

18. The Board shall cause to be published in the Gazette a notification of all registrations effected under the provisions of section 11 of this Law and of all removals from the register.

Notice of registration in the Gazette.

19. (1) Every person carrying on the business of a pharmacist in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Law shall cause each set of premises, where such business is being carried on, to be registered.

Premises of a pharmacist to be registered.

(2) Application for registration of premises under this section shall be made to the Board in such form as may be approved by it.

(3) The registration of any premises under this section shall become void upon the expiration of thirty days from the date of any change in the ownership of the business carried on therein.

(4) The Board may, for good and sufficient reason to be stated in writing, refuse to register, or may remove from

the register, any premises which in its opinion are or have become unsuitable for the purpose of carrying on therein the business of a pharmacist.

(5) The Board shall keep a register, in such form as it may think fit, of all premises registered under the provisions of this section.

Companies  
carrying on  
business of a  
pharmacist.

20. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part of this Law—

(a) it shall not be necessary for a company carrying on the business of a pharmacist to be registered as a pharmacist under this Law provided that—

(i) the business and every branch thereof is under the personal management and control of a pharmacist;

(ii) a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the company is lodged with the Board; and

(iii) the other provisions of this Law, including the provisions of section 19 of this Law, are complied with;

(b) a company carrying on the business of a pharmacist in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of this Law and may, if the person specified in sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (a) of this subsection is a member of the board of the company, use the description of pharmacists in connection with such business and the description of pharmacy in connection with the premises;

(c) any person who, at the date of the coming into force of this Law, is the owner of the business of a pharmacy may continue to own such business without being registered as a pharmacist under this Law, provided that—

(i) he gives notice therefor to the Director of Medical Services within one month from such date;

(ii) the business and every branch therefor is under the personal management and control of a pharmacist; and

(iii) the other provisions of this Law, including the provisions of section 19 of this Law, are complied with.

(2) Any act which, if done by an individual, would be an offence against this Law shall, if done by a company, be an offence by every director, secretary and manager thereof.

(3) If—

7 of 20/58.

(a) a company which is an authorized seller of poisons has been convicted of an offence under this Law; or

(b) any member of the board of a company or any officer of the company or any person employed by the company in carrying on the business, has been convicted of any such criminal offence, or been guilty of any such misconduct, as in the opinion of the Ethical Committee, renders him, or would if he were a registered pharmacist render him, unfit to be on the register,

the Ethical Committee may inquire into the case and may, subject to the provisions of this Law, direct—

(i) that the company shall cease to be an authorized seller of poisons, and be disqualified, for such period as may be specified in the direction, from being an authorized seller of poisons; or

(ii) that any or all of the premises of the company shall be removed from the register of premises and be disqualified, for such period as may be specified in the direction, from being registered therein.

(4) If the Ethical Committee thinks fit in any case so to do, it may, either of its own motion or on the application of the company concerned, direct that any disqualification imposed under this section shall cease: 7 of 20/58.

Provided that where an appeal has been brought to the Supreme Court against a direction involving a period of disqualification, a direction under this subsection for the cesser of any disqualification subsisting by virtue of the direction, whether as originally given or as modified by the Supreme Court, shall not take effect unless approved by the Governor in Council.

21. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Part of this Law—

Death, etc.,  
of a  
pharmacist.

(a) if a pharmacist dies, or becomes of unsound mind or is adjudged bankrupt or enters into a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors, under any law relating to bankruptcy in force

for the time being, his heirs may, with the permission of the Board and subject to such directions and conditions as the Board may, in its discretion, deem fit to impose, carry on the business and it shall not be necessary for such heirs to be registered, provided that such business is continued only under the personal management and control of a pharmacist and for such period not exceeding five years as the Board may decide;

- (b) the heirs of a pharmacist carrying on a business in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section shall be authorized sellers of poisons within the meaning of this Law, and it shall be lawful for them to use any title, emblem or description which might have been lawfully used by the pharmacist whose heirs they are.

Exemption  
of medical  
practi-  
tioners, etc.

22. The provisions of this Part of this Law shall not apply to drugs supplied by—

- (a) a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or a veterinary surgeon in the ordinary course of his practice;
- (b) any employee of the Government in the course of his duties as such employee; or
- (c) any hospital, dispensary or similar institution excepted by an order, whether general or special, of the Governor published in the Gazette.

Exemption  
of wholesale  
dealers, etc.

23. Nothing in this Part of this Law shall apply to—

- (a) any such transaction as is mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (1) of section 29 of this Law:
- (b) the sale of poisons in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law by a licensed seller of poisons in accordance with the provisions of section 31 of this Law.

### PART III.

#### POISONS.

Certain  
drugs, etc.,  
to be  
poisons.  
Schedule.

24. The several drugs and pharmaceutical preparations set out in First and Second Parts of the Schedule to this Law shall be deemed to be poisons for the purposes of this Law:

Provided that the Governor may, from time to time by notice in the Gazette, add to such Schedule any other drug or pharmaceutical preparation or remove therefrom any drug or pharmaceutical preparation.

25. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Law no person shall sell any of the poisons specified in the First Part of the Schedule to this Law unless—

Sale of poisons in the First Part of Schedule.

(a) he is an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of section 7 of this Law; and

(b) the sale is effected on premises registered under section 19 of this Law; and

(c) the sale is effected by, or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist; and 8 (a) of 20/58.

(d) the person to whom such poison is sold is— 8 (a) of 20/58.

(i) certified in writing in the manner prescribed by a person authorized under subsection (3) of this section to give a certificate for the purpose; or

(ii) known by the seller or some registered pharmacist in the employment of the seller at the premises where the sale is effected to be a person to whom the poison may be properly supplied.

(2) The seller of such poison shall not deliver it until—

(a) he has made or caused to be made an entry in a book kept for the purpose to be called “the poisons book” stating, in such form as the Board may direct, the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser and of the person, if any, by whom the certificate required under sub-paragraph (d) (i) of subsection (1) of this section was given, the name and quantity of the poison sold, and the purposes for which it is stated by the purchaser to be required; and 8 (b) of 20/54.

(b) the purchaser has affixed his signature to the aforesaid entry.

(3) The Board may authorize fit and proper persons to give certificates for the purposes of paragraph (d) (i) of subsection (1) of this section and shall, from time to time, publish in the Gazette a list of persons so authorized. 8 (b) of 20/58.

Sale of  
poisons in  
the Second  
Part of  
Schedule.

26. Subject to the provisions of this Part of this Law no person shall sell any of the poisons specified in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law unless—

- (a) he is an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of section 7 of this Law; or
- (b) he is licensed to sell such poisons under the provisions of section 31 of this Law and the sale is effected on premises in respect of which he is so licensed.

Labelling of  
poisons.

27. It shall not be lawful for a person to supply any poison unless the container of the poison is labelled in the prescribed manner—

- (a) with the name of the poison;
- (b) in the case of a preparation which contains a poison as one of the ingredients thereof, with the prescribed particulars as to the proportion which the poison contained in the preparation bears to the total ingredients;
- (c) with the word “poison” or other prescribed indication of the character of the article; and
- (d) if supplied on sale, with the name of the premises on which it is sold.

Supply of  
drug  
containing  
poison by  
medical  
practi-  
tioners, etc.

28. Nothing in sections 24 to 27, both inclusive, of this Law shall apply—

- (a) to a drug containing poison which is supplied by a duly qualified medical practitioner for the purposes of medical treatment, by a registered dentist for the purposes of dental treatment or by a veterinary surgeon for the purpose of animal treatment; or
- (b) to a drug containing poison supplied or dispensed at any institution excepted from the provisions of Part II of this Law under the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 22 of this Law; or
- (c) to a drug containing poison which is dispensed by an authorized seller of poisons within the meaning of section 7 of this Law on premises registered under section 19 of this Law,

if the following provisions are satisfied in relation thereto, that is to say—

- (i) the drug is distinctly labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 37 of this Law; and



- (ii) the particulars set out in section 43 of this Law are, within twenty-four hours after the drug has been supplied or dispensed, entered in the prescription book kept under the provisions of the section.

29. (1) Nothing in this Part of this Law shall extend to or interfere with—

Special provisions in the case of certain transactions.

- (a) the sale of poison by way of wholesale dealing;
- (b) the sale of poison by a person carrying on a regular business in mining, agricultural or horticultural accessories to a person who requires the article for the purpose of his trade or business; or
- (c) the sale of poison by an authorized seller of poisons or the sale of any of the poisons specified in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law by a licensed seller of poisons to—
- (i) a duly qualified medical practitioner or dentist or a veterinary surgeon for the purpose of his profession;
- (ii) any employee of the Government in the course of his duties as such employee;
- (iii) a Government institution; or
- (iv) any hospital, dispensary or similar institution or any person or institution concerned with scientific education or research if such hospital, dispensary, institution or person is approved by an order, whether general or special, of the Governor, published in the Gazette,

if the requirements contained in subsection (2) of this section are complied with.

(2) (a) in the case of sales under paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (1) of this section the seller must be in possession of a licence issued by the Board in such form as the Board may approve;

(b) the seller must obtain before the completion of the sale an order in writing signed by the purchaser stating his name and address, trade, business or profession, the name and quantity of the article to be purchased and the purpose for which it is required;

(c) the seller must be reasonably satisfied that the signature is that of the person purporting to have signed the order, and that that person carries on the trade,

business or profession stated in the order, being one in which the poison to be purchased is used;

(d) if the article sold is sent by post, it must be sent by registered post;

(e) in the case of any of the poisons specified in the First Part of the Schedule to this Law the provisions of subsection 2 (a) of section 25 of this Law must be complied with;

(f) the provisions of section 27 of this Law relating to the labelling of poisons must be complied with.

9 of 20/58.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of this section or paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 25 sales of poison by way of wholesale dealing may, instead of being entered in a poisons book, be entered in such other book as the Board may approve.

Automatic machines.

**30.** No person shall expose or cause to be exposed for sale any poison in or by means of an automatic machine.

Licensing of persons to sell poisons in the Second Part of the Schedule.

**31.** For the purposes of this Law the Director of Medical Services may license any person, not being a registered pharmacist, to sell any of the poisons specified in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law.

Issue of licences.

**32.** (1) Application for a licence to sell poisons under section 31 of this Law shall be made in such manner as the Director of Medical Services may direct.

(2) If the Director of Medical Services is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to sell such poisons and that the premises in which he proposes to carry on such business are suitable, he may, in his discretion and upon payment of a fee of two shillings, issue to the applicant a licence in such form as the Director of Medical Services may approve.

(3) Every licence granted under subsection (2) of this section shall entitle the licensee to sell the poisons specified in the Second Part of the Schedule to this Law in accordance with the provisions of this Law upon the premises specified in the licence and every such licence shall expire on the 31st December of the year in which it is granted.

(4) A licence granted under this section may be renewed upon the payment of the fee.

Register of licences.

**33.** The Director of Medical Services shall keep a register of licences issued by him under this Part of this Law.

34. The Director of Medical Services may refuse to issue a licence or may revoke the licence of any person who, in his opinion is, for sufficient reason relating either to himself personally or to his premises, not fit to be licensed:

Refusal to grant licence and revocation of a licence.

Provided that any person aggrieved by any such refusal or revocation may, within ten days of the communication to him of such refusal or revocation, appeal to the Governor and the decision of the Governor shall be final and conclusive.

#### PART IV.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

35. (1) Any person duly authorized in writing in that behalf by the Director of Medical Services (in this Law referred to as "an authorized officer") shall have power at all reasonable times to enter any premises which are on the register of premises or in which a licensed seller of poisons carries on business or in which he has good cause to suspect that a breach of this Law in relation to the sale of drugs or poisons has been committed, and may make such examination and enquiry, and do such other things including the taking of samples on payment as may be necessary for ascertaining whether the provisions aforesaid are being complied with.

Powers of entry and inspection.

(2) Every authorized or licensed seller of poisons, shall, on the demand of an authorized officer, produce for inspection his certificate of registration or licence, as the case may be.

(3) All books kept by an authorized seller of poisons or a licensed seller of poisons in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be open to inspection by an authorized officer at all reasonable times.

36. (1) Save as it may be otherwise expressly agreed at the time of demand, no person shall sell any drug which does not conform to the standards laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia or British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Drugs to conform to certain standard.

(2) No pharmacist shall have in his possession or supply any drugs which are unwholesome or adulterated or which do not conform to the description under which they are supplied.

(3) An authorized officer may enter any premises where a pharmacist carries on business or keeps any drugs or wares used by him and examine such premises, drugs or wares.

(4) For the purposes of this section—

“British Pharmacopoeia” means the current edition of the book published by that name under the direction of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom pursuant to the Acts XXI and XXII Victoria Cap XC (1858) and XXV and XXVI Victoria Cap XCI (1862);

“British Pharmaceutical Codex” means the current edition of the book published by that name by direction of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Labelling of drugs or poisons supplied on prescription.

37. It shall not be lawful for any pharmacist to dispense any drug or poison unless the container of the drug or poison is distinctly labelled with—

- (a) the nature and description of the drug or poison;
- (b) clear instructions as to how the same shall be used or taken in accordance with the instructions of the person giving the prescription;
- (c) the name of the premises in which it has been dispensed.

Agreements on account of prescriptions, unlawful.

38. It shall not be lawful for any pharmacist to make any agreement with any medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon for the payment to him of any fee or commission in respect of any prescription.

Prescriptions to contain full description of ingredients.

39. No pharmacist shall dispense any drug or poison unless the prescription relating thereto contains a full description of each ingredient used in the preparation of such drug or poison.

Premises used as pharmacies to exhibit notice.

40. Every person carrying on the business of a pharmacist shall cause a board to be placed in a conspicuous place outside the premises where such business is being carried on, bearing the word “pharmacy” in English or Greek or Turkish.

Production of authorization.

41. An authorized officer exercising any powers under this Law shall produce his authorization on demand.

Obstruction, etc., of authorized officer.

42. Any person who wilfully delays or obstructs an authorized officer in the lawful exercise of any of his powers under this Law or refuses to allow any sample to be taken, or to give information which he is duly required to give under this Law, shall be guilty of an offence under this Law.

43. Subject to the provisions of this section and to any Regulations made under paragraph (k) of subsection (1) of section 46 dispensing with or relaxing any of the requirements of this section every person carrying on the business of a pharmacist shall keep a special book at the pharmacy to be called "prescription book" for copies of prescriptions; and it shall be the duty of every person dispensing any drug to put a number on the prescription and, within twenty-four hours after the drug has been supplied or dispensed, enter a copy of the prescription in the special book referred to above with the following particulars—

Prescription  
book.  
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- (a) the date upon which the drug was supplied or dispensed;
- (b) the ingredients of the drug and the quantity supplied;
- (c) if the drug was dispensed by an authorized seller of poisons, the name and address of the person by whom the prescription was given;
- (d) the name and address of the person to whom the drug was supplied.

44. (1) The Governor, on the recommendation of the Board, may, by order, prohibit or control the importation, manufacture or sale of any secret, patent, proprietary or homœopathic medicine or preparation.

Control of  
certain  
medicines  
or prepara-  
tions.

(2) Any substance of which the importation has been prohibited under the provisions of subsection (1) of this section shall be deemed to be a prohibited import for the purposes of the Customs Management Law.

Cap. 315.

45. (1) Without the authority of the Director of Medical Services, no person shall publish or cause to be published any advertisement referring to any article or articles of any description in terms which are calculated to lead to the use of that article or articles of that description for the purpose of the treatment of human beings for any of the following diseases, namely, Bright's disease, cataract, diabetes, epilepsy or fits, glaucoma, locomotor ataxy, paralysis, cancer or tuberculosis.

Advertise-  
ments.

(2) In this section—

"advertisement" includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper or other document and any announcement made orally or by any means of producing or transmitting light or sound.

Regulations.

46. (1) The Governor in Council may make Regulations with respect to any of the following purposes—

- (a) prohibiting, regulating or restricting the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceutical preparations;
- (b) the safe custody and storage of poisons;
- (c) the importation, exportation, transport and labelling of poisons;
- (d) the containers in which poisons may be supplied;
- (e) the addition to poisons of specified ingredients for the purpose of rendering them readily distinguishable as poisons;
- (f) for prescribing the period for which any books or registers required to be kept for the purposes of this Law are to be preserved;
- (g) for prescribing anything which is by this Law to be prescribed;
- (h) for controlling and limiting the number of pharmacies in any town or village;
- (i) for regulating the opening of pharmacies by rotation and compelling any pharmacist or pharmacists to keep his or their premises open during any prescribed hours.
- (j) generally for the better carrying into effect of the purposes of this Law.
- (k) for dispensing with or relaxing, with respect to poisons any of the provisions contained in Part III of this Law relating to the supply or sale of poisons.

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(2) The power to make Regulations under this section with respect to poisons or drugs includes the power to make Regulations with respect to any class of poison or drug or any particular poison or drug.

Penalty.

47. Any person who is guilty of an offence under this Law or who contravenes any of the provisions of this Law or of any Regulations or order made thereunder or of the terms and conditions of any licence issued thereunder shall be liable on conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine 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.

## SCHEDULE.

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## PART I.

Acetanilide; alkyl acetanilides.

Alkali fluorides other than those specified in Part II of this Schedule.

Alkaloids, the following; their salts, simple or complex; their quaternary compounds:—

Acetyldihydrocodeine.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone; its esters.

Aconite, alkaloids of.

Apomorphine.

Atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of.

Benzoylmorphine.

Benzylmorphine.

Brucine.

Calabar bean, alkaloids of.

Coca, alkaloids of.

Cocaine.

Codeine.

Colchicum, alkaloids of.

Coniine.

Cotarnine.

Curare, alkaloids of; curare bases.

Diacetylmorphine.

Dihydrocodeine.

Dihydrocodeinone; its esters.

Dihydrodesoxymorphine.

Dihydrohydroxycodeinone; its esters.

Dihydromorphine; its esters.

Dihydromorphinone; its esters.

Ecgonine; its esters.

Emetine.

Ephedra, alkaloids of.

Ergot, alkaloids of.

Ethylmorphine.

Gelsemium, alkaloids of.

Homatropine.

Hyoscine.

Hyoscyamine.

Jaborandi, alkaloids of.

Lobelia, alkaloids of.

Morphine.

Papaverine.

Pomegranate, alkaloids of.

Quebracho, alkaloids of, other than the alkaloids of red quebracho.

Sabadilla, alkaloids of.

Solanaceous alkaloids not otherwise included in this Schedule.

Stavesacre, alkaloids of.

Strychnine.

Thebaine.

Veratrum, alkaloids of.

Yohimba, alkaloids of.

- Allylisopropylacetylurea.  
Alphameprodine; its salts.  
Alphaprodine; its salts.  
Amidopyrine; its salts; amidopyrine sulphonates; their salts.  
Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid, phenylpropionic acid, cinnamic acid or the derivatives of these acids; their salts.  
Amyl nitrite.  
Anti-histamine substances, the following; their salts; their molecular compounds:—  
  Antazoline.  
  Bromazine.  
  Chlorcyclizine.  
  Diphenhydramine.  
  3-Di-*n*-butylaminomethyl-4:5:6-trihydroxyphthalide.  
  Phenindamine.  
  Promethazine.  
  Substances being tetra-substituted N derivatives of ethylenediamine or propylenediamine.  
Antimony, chlorides of; oxides of antimony; sulphides of antimony; antimonates; antimonites; organic compounds of antimony.  
Arsenical substances, the following, except those specified in Part II of this Schedule; halides of arsenic; oxides of arsenic; arsenates; arsenites; organic compounds of arsenic.  
Barbituric acid; its salts, derivatives of barbituric acid; their salts; compounds of barbituric acid; its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.  
Barium, salts of, other than barium sulphate and the salts of barium specified in Part II of this Schedule.  
Beta-aminopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts; beta-aminoisopropylbenzene; its salts; its N-alkyl derivatives; their salts.  
Betameprodine; its salts.  
Betaprodine; its salts.  
Butyl chloral hydrate.  
Cannabis (the dried flowering or fruiting tops of *Cannabis sativa* Linn.); the resin of cannabis; extracts of cannabis; tinctures of cannabis; cannabin tannate.  
Cantharidin; cantharidates.  
Carbachol.  
Chloral formamide.  
Chloral hydrate.  
Chloroform.  
Chlorpromazine; its salts.  
Creosote obtained from wood.  
Croton, oil of.  
Dextromethorphan; its salts.  
Dextrorphan; its salts.  
Diacetyl-N-allylnormorphine; its salts.  
Digitalis, glycosides of; other active principles of digitalis.  
Di-isopropyl fluorophosphonate.  
1:4-Dimethanesulphonoxybutane; its salts.  
Dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols.  
Dipipanone; its salts.



- Disulfiram.  
Dithienylallylamine Compounds; their salts.  
Elaterin.  
Ergot (the sclerotia of any species of *Claviceps*); extracts of ergot;  
tinctures of ergot.  
Erythryl tetranitrate.  
Gallamine; its salts; its quaternary compounds.  
Glyceryl trinitrate.  
Guanidines, the following:—  
    polymethylene diguanidines; dipara-anisylphenetyl guanidine.  
Hydrocyanic acid; cyanides; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.  
Hydroxypethidine; its salts.  
Insulin.  
Isomethadone (isoamidone); its salts.  
Ketobemidone; its salts.  
Laudexium; its salts.  
Lead acetates; compounds of lead with acids from fixed oils.  
Levomethorphan; its salts.  
Levorphan; its salts.  
Mannityl hexanitrate.  
6-Mercaptopurine; its salts.  
Mercury, oxides of; nitrates of mercury; mercuric ammonium chlorides;  
    potassio-mercuric iodides; organic compounds of mercury which  
    contain a methyl (CH<sub>3</sub>) group directly linked to the mercury atom;  
    mercuric oxycyanides; mercuric thiocyanate.  
Metanitrophenol; orthonitrophenol; paranitrophenol.  
Methadol; its salts.  
Methadone (amidone); its salts.  
Methadyl acetate; its salts.  
Methadyldesomorphine; its salts.  
Methadylpentynol.  
Metopon; its salts.  
Morpholinylethylmorphine; its salts.  
Mustine; its salts.  
Nalorphine; its salts.  
Nux Vomica.  
Opium.  
Orthocaine; its salts.  
Ouabain.  
Oxalic acid.  
Oxycinchonic acid, derivatives of; their salts; their esters.  
Para-aminobenzenesulphonamide; its salts; derivatives of para-amino-  
    benzenesulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-  
    amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another  
    radical; their salts.  
Para-amino-benzoic acid, esters of; their salts.  
Paramethadione.  
Pethidine; its salts.  
Phenadoxone; its salts.  
Phenetidylphenacetin.  
Phenols (any member of the series of phenols of which the first member is  
    phenol and of which the molecular composition varies from member to  
    member by one atom of carbon and two atoms of hydrogen) except in

substances containing less than sixty per cent., weight in weight, of phenols; compounds of phenol with a metal, except in substances containing less than the equivalent of sixty per cent., weight in weight, of phenols.

Phenylacetylurea.

Phenylbutazone; its salts.

Phenylcinchoninic acid; salicylcinchoninic acid; their salts; their esters.

Phenylethylhydantoin; its salts; its acyl derivatives; their salts.

Phosphorus, yellow.

Picric acid.

Picrotoxin.

Pituitary gland, the active principles of.

Polymethylenebis(trimethylammonium) salts.

Racemethorphan; its salts.

Racemorphan; its salts.

Savin, oil of.

Sodium monofluoroacetate.

Strophanthus; glycosides of strophanthus.

Sulphonal; alkyl sulphonals.

Suprarenal gland, the active principles of; their salts.

Thallium, salts of.

Thyroid gland, the active principles of; their salts.

Tribromethyl alcohol.

Tri-(2-chloroethyl) amine; its salts.

Triethanmelamine; its salts.

Troxidone.

## PART II.

## Ammonia.

Arsenical substances, the following:—

Arsenic sulphides.

Arsenious oxide.

Calcium arsenates.

Calcium arsenites.

Copper acetoarsenite.

Copper arsenates.

Copper arsenites.

Lead arsenates.

Potassium arsenites.

Sodium arsenates.

Sodium arsenites.

Sodium thioarsenates.

Barium, salts of, the following:—

Barium carbonate.

Barium silicofluoride.

Dinitrocresols (DNC); their compounds with a metal or a base.

Dinosam; its compounds with a metal or a base.

Dinoseb; its compounds with a metal or a base.

Formaldehyde.

Hydrochloric acid.

Hydrofluoric acid; potassium fluoride; sodium fluoride, sodium silicofluoride.

Mercuric chloride; mercuric iodide; organic compounds of mercury except compounds which contain a methyl (CH<sub>3</sub>) group directly linked to the mercury atom.

Metallic oxalates.

Nicotine; its salts.

Nitric acid.

Nitrobenzene.

Phenols as defined in Part I of this List in substances containing less than sixty per cent., weight in weight of phenols; compounds of phenol with a metal in substances containing less than the equivalent of sixty per cent., weight in weight, of phenols.

Phosphorus compounds, the following:—

Demeton, Diethyl thiophosphate of ethyl-mercapto-ethanol, dimefox ethyl-paranitro-phenyl-benzene thiophosphonate, hexaethyl tetraphosphate (HETP), mazidox, methyl demeton, 4-methyl-hydroxycoumarin-diethyl thiophosphate, mipafox, paranitrophenyldiethyl phosphate, parathion, schradan sulfotepp, tetraethyl pyrophosphate (TEPP), triphosphoric pentadimethylamide.

Phenylene diamines; toluene diamines; other alkylated-benzene diamines; their salts.

Potassium hydroxide.

Sodium hydroxide.

Sodium nitrite.

Sulphuric acid.

Zinc phosphide.

