



ST. HELENA

**(Chapter No. not allocated yet)**

## **DRUGS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ORDINANCE**

### **Non-authoritative Consolidated Text**

This is not an authoritative 'revised edition' for the purposes of the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance; it has been prepared under the supervision of the Attorney General for the purpose of enabling ready access to the current law, and specifically for the purpose of being made accessible via the internet.

Whilst it is intended that this version accurately reflects the current law, users should refer to the authoritative texts in case of doubt. Enquiries may be addressed to the Attorney General at Essex House, Jamestown [Telephone (+290) 2270; Fax (+290) 2454; email [pa.lawofficers@legallandlands.gov.sh](mailto:pa.lawofficers@legallandlands.gov.sh)]<sup>1</sup>

Visit our [LAWS page](#) to understand the St. Helena legal system and the legal status of this version of the Ordinance.

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<sup>1</sup> These contact details may change during 2011 or early in 2012. In case of difficulty, email [shgwebsite@sainthelena.gov.sh](mailto:shgwebsite@sainthelena.gov.sh) or telephone (+290) 2470.

**DRUGS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ORDINANCE**

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**DRUGS (PREVENTION OF MISUSE) ORDINANCE**

*(Ordinances 11 of 2003, 8 of 2007, 1 of 2008, 9 of 2012 and 14 of 2017)*

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE PROVISION FOR PREVENTION OF THE MISUSE OF CONTROLLED DRUGS.

**Commencement**

*[1 April 2004]*

**PART I  
PRELIMINARY****Short title and commencement**

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 2003, and shall come into force on such day as the Governor may by notice in the Gazette appoint.

**Interpretation**

2. (1) In this Ordinance, except where the context otherwise requires—

“**Advisory Council**” means the Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs established under section 37;

“**alien**” means any person other than a person who has St Helenian status under the Immigration Control Ordinance, Cap. 40<sup>2</sup>;

“**analyst**” means any person appointed as such by the Governor under section 31 for the purposes of this Ordinance;

“**cannabis**” (except in the expression “cannabis resin”) includes any plant of the genus cannabis and any part of any such plant (by whatever name called) except that it does not include cannabis resin;

“**cannabis resin**” means the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from any plant of the genus cannabis;

“**chemist and druggist**” means a person licensed as a chemist and druggist under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, Cap. 53;

“**contravention**” includes failure to comply and “**contravene**” has a corresponding meaning;

“**controlled drug**” has the meaning assigned thereto by section 4;

“**corresponding law**” has the meaning assigned thereto by section 3;

“**Court**”, except where a particular court is specified, means the Supreme Court or Magistrate’s Court exercising jurisdiction in the first instance in a matter to which this Ordinance applies;

“**dentist**” means a person qualified to practise dentistry under the Dentists Ordinance, Cap. 51;

“**doctor**” means a person qualified to practise medicine under the Medical Practitioners Ordinance, Cap. 50;

“**practitioner**” (except in the expression “veterinary practitioner”) means a doctor, dentist or veterinary practitioner;

“**prepared opium**” means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked;

“**prescribed**” means prescribed by regulation;.

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<sup>2</sup> Cap 40 repealed and replaced by Ord. 9 of 2008

**“produce”**, where the reference is to producing a controlled drug, means producing it by manufacture, cultivation or any other method;

**“production”** has a corresponding meaning;

**“supplying”** includes distributing;

**“vessel”** means any thing or device capable of being used for the conveyance of goods or persons on water from one place to another and includes a hovercraft and any vessel being towed or carried by another vessel;

**“veterinary practitioner”** means any person in St Helena holding a qualification entitling him to practitioner as a veterinary surgeon in the United Kingdom or in any part of the Commonwealth or any person who within St Helena is lawfully engaged in the practice and profession of veterinary surgery.

(2) References in this Ordinance to misusing a drug are references to misusing it by taking it, and a reference to the taking of a drug is a reference to the taking of it by a human being by way of any form of self-administration, whether involving assistance by another or not.

(3) For the purposes of this Ordinance, the things which a person has in his possession shall be taken to include anything subject to his control which is in the custody of another.

(4) Where any of two or more persons, with the knowledge and consent of the other persons, has anything in his custody or possession it shall be deemed to be in the possession of each and all of them.

### **Meaning of “corresponding law”**

3. (1) In this Ordinance, the expression “corresponding law” means a law stated in a certificate purporting to be issued by or on behalf of the government of a country outside of St Helena to be a law providing for the control and regulation in that country of the production, supply, use, export and import of drugs and other substances in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs signed at New York on 30th March, 1961 or a law providing for the control and regulation in that country of the dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs in pursuance of any treaty, convention or other agreement or arrangement to which the government of that country and the Government of St Helena are for the time being parties or to which the Government of the United Kingdom has acceded on behalf of St Helena.

(2) A statement in any such certificate as to the effect of the law mentioned in the certificate or statement in any such certificate that any facts constitute an offence against that law shall be conclusive evidence of the matters stated.

### **Controlled drugs and their classification**

4. (1) In this Ordinance—

(a) the expression “controlled drug” means any substance or product specified in Part 1, 2 or 3 of Schedule 1; and

(b) the expressions “Class A drug”, “Class B drug” and “Class C drug” means any of the substances and products for the time being specified respectively in Parts 1, 2 and 3 of that Schedule; and the provisions of Part 4 of that Schedule shall have effect with respect to the meanings of expressions used in that Schedule.

(2) The Governor in Council may by Order make such amendments in Schedule 1 as may be requisite for the purposes of adding any substance or product to, or removing any substance or product from, any of Parts 1 to 3 of the Schedule, including amendments for securing that no substance or product is for the time being specified in a particular one of those

Parts or for inserting any substance or product into any one of those Parts in which no substance or product is for the time being specified.

(3) An Order under this section may amend Part 4 of Schedule 1 and may do so whether or not it amends any other Part of that Schedule.

(4) Where an Advisory Council has been established under this Ordinance, the Governor in Council shall not make an Order under this section except after consultation with or on the recommendation of the Council.

(5) An Order under this section is a regulation.

## PART II RESTRICTIONS RELATING TO CONTROLLED DRUGS

### Restriction on importation and exportation of controlled drugs

5. (1) Subject to subsection (2)—

- (a) the importation of a controlled drug; and
- (b) the exportation of a controlled drug;

is prohibited.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply—

- (a) to the importation or exportation of a controlled drug which is exempted from the provisions of subsection (1) by regulations made under section 10; or
- (b) to the importation or exportation of a controlled drug under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Governor and in compliance with any conditions attached thereto.

(3) Any person who imports or exports any controlled drug contrary to subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable to the penalties specified in section 6 and the provisions of the Customs Ordinance, Cap. 145, other than the provisions prescribing the penalties for importation or exportation, shall apply in relation to the importation and exportation of controlled drugs prohibited by subsection (1) as if the import and export of such drugs was prohibited, whether absolutely or subject to conditions, under that Ordinance.

### Penalties for offences under section 5

6. Any person who is guilty of an offence under section 5 is liable—

- (a) where the controlled drug in respect of which the offence was committed was a Class A or a Class B drug—
  - (i) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £10,000, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years; and
  - (ii) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of such amount as the Court may determine and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years; and
- (b) where the controlled drug constituting the goods in respect of which the offence was committed was a Class C drug—
  - (i) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £5,000 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years; and
  - (ii) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of such amount as the Court may determine and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

### Restriction on production and supply of controlled drugs

7. (1) Subject to any regulations made under section 10, it is unlawful for a person—

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- (a) to produce a controlled drug; or
- (b) to supply or offer to supply a controlled drug to another.
- (2) Subject to section 33, any person who—
  - (a) produces a controlled drug in contravention of subsection (1); or
  - (b) is concerned in the production by another of such a drug in contravention of that subsection;is guilty of an offence.
- (3) Subject to section 33, any person who—
  - (a) supplies or offers to supply a controlled drug to another in contravention of subsection (1);
  - (b) is concerned in the supplying of such a drug to another in contravention of that subsection;
  - (c) is concerned in the making to another, in contravention of that subsection, of an offer to supply such a drug;is guilty of an offence.

### **Restriction of possession of controlled drugs**

8. (1) Subject to any regulations made under section 10, it is unlawful for a person to have a controlled drug in his possession.
- (2) Subject to subsection (4) and section 33, any person who has a controlled drug in his possession in contravention of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.
- (3) Subject to section 33, any person who has a controlled drug in his possession, whether lawfully or not, with intent to supply it to another in contravention of section 7 is guilty of an offence.
- (4) In any proceedings for an offence under subsection (2) in which it is proved that the person charged had a controlled drug in his possession, it shall be a defence for him to prove—
  - (a) that, knowing or suspecting it to be a controlled drug, he took possession of it for the purpose of preventing another from committing or continuing to commit an offence in connection with that drug and that, as soon as possible after taking possession of it, he took all such steps as were reasonably open to him to destroy the drug or to deliver it into the custody of a police officer; or
  - (b) that, knowing or suspecting it to be a controlled drug, he took possession of it for the purpose of delivering it into the custody of such an officer.
- (5) Subsection (4) shall apply in the case of proceedings for an offence under section 21 consisting of an attempt to commit an offence under subsection (2) as it applies in the case of proceedings for an offence under subsection (2) subject to the following modifications—
  - (a) for the references to the person charged having in his possession and to his taking possession of a controlled drug there shall be substituted respectively references to his attempting to get and to his attempting to take possession of such drug; and
  - (b) in paragraphs (a) and (b), the words from “and that, as soon as possible” to the end shall be omitted.
- (6) Nothing in subsection (4) or (5) shall prejudice any defence that it is open to a person charged with an offence against this section to raise apart from that subsection.

**Restriction on cultivation of plant of the genus cannabis**

**9. (1)** Subject to any regulations made under section 10, it is unlawful for a person to cultivate any plant of the genus cannabis.

**(2)** Subject to section 33, any person who cultivates any plant in contravention of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

**(3)** Where any plant of the genus cannabis is found growing on any property, the owner, lessee, tenant or other person having actual control of the property is guilty of an offence unless he proves that he—

**(a)** neither—

**(i)** knew or suspected, nor

**(ii)** had reason to know or suspect, that such plant was growing on the property;  
or

**(b)** had taken all reasonable steps to prevent cultivation or growth of such plant on the property.

**Authorisation of activities otherwise unlawful**

**10. (1)** The Governor in Council may by regulation—

**(a)** exempt from section 7(1), 8(1) or 9(1) such controlled drugs as he may specify; and

**(b)** make such other provisions as he thinks fit for the purpose of making it lawful for a person to do anything which would otherwise be unlawful under section 7(1), 8(1) and 9(1).

**(2)** Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (1)(b), regulations made under that paragraph may provide for the doing of anything—

**(a)** if it is done under and in accordance with the terms of a licence or another authority issued by the Governor in Council and in compliance with any conditions attached thereto; or

**(b)** if it is done in compliance with such conditions as may be prescribed.

**(3)** Subject to subsection (4), the Governor in Council shall exercise his power to make regulations under subsection (1) so as to secure that it is not unlawful under—

**(a)** section 7(1) for a practitioner, acting in his capacity as such, to prescribe, administer, manufacture, compound or supply a controlled drug, or for a chemist and druggist or person lawfully conducting a retail chemist and druggist business acting in either case in his capacity as such, to manufacture, compound or supply a controlled drug; and

**(b)** section 8(1) for a practitioner, chemist and druggist or person lawfully conducting a retail chemist and druggist business, to have a controlled drug in his possession for the purpose of acting in his capacity as such.

**(4)** If, in the case of any controlled drug, the Governor in Council is of the opinion that it is in the public interest—

**(a)** for production, supply and possession of that drug to be either wholly unlawful or unlawful except for the purposes of research or other special purposes;

**(b)** for it to be unlawful for practitioners, chemists and druggists to do in relation to that drug any of the things mentioned in subsection (3) except under a licence or other authority issued by the Governor in Council;

it may, by Order, designate that drug as a drug to which this subsection applies and, while there is in force such an Order, subsection (3) shall not apply as regards that drug.



(5) References in this section to a person “doing” things include references to his having things in his possession.

(6) An Order under subsection (4) is a regulation.

### PART III

#### MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES INVOLVING CONTROLLED DRUGS, ETC.

##### **Occupiers of premises to be punishable for permitting certain activities to take place there**

**11.** Any person who, being the owner or occupier, or is concerned in the management, of any premises, knowingly permits or suffers any of the following activities to take place on those premises—

- (a) producing or attempting to produce a controlled drug in contravention of section 7(1);
- (b) supplying or attempting to supply a controlled drug to another in contravention of section 7(1) or offering to supply a controlled drug to another in contravention of section 7(1);
- (c) preparing opium for smoking;
- (d) smoking cannabis, cannabis resin or prepared opium;

is guilty of an offence.

##### **Prohibition of certain activities, etc. relating to opium**

**12. (1)** Subject to section 33 and to section 8(4) and (5) as applied by subsection (2), any person who—

- (a) smokes or otherwise uses prepared opium;
- (b) frequents a place used for the purpose of opium smoking; or
- (c) has in his possession—
  - (i) any pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium, or
  - (ii) any utensils used in connection with the preparation of opium for smoking;

is guilty of an offence.

**(2)** Section 8(4) and (5) shall apply in relation to an offence under paragraph (1)(c) as they apply in relation to an offence under section 8(2) subject to the modification that for any reference to a controlled drug there is substituted a reference to a pipe or other utensil such as is mentioned in paragraph (1)(c).

**(3)** Nothing in section 8(4) or (5) as modified by subsection (2) shall prejudice any defence which, but for that subsection, is open to a person charged with an offence against this section to raise apart from that subsection.

##### **Prohibition of supply, etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs**

**13. (1)** Any person who supplies or offers to supply any article which may be used or adapted to be used (whether by itself or in combination with another article or other articles) in the administration by any person of a controlled drug to himself or another, believing that the article (or the article as adapted) is to be so used in circumstances where the administration is unlawful, is guilty of an offence.

**(2)** It is not an offence under subsection (1) to supply or offer to supply a hypodermic syringe, or any part of one.

(3) Any person who supplies or offers to supply any article which may be used to prepare a controlled drug for administration by any person to himself or another, believing that the article is to be used in circumstances where the administration is unlawful, is guilty of an offence.

(4) For the purposes of this section, any administration of a controlled drug is unlawful except—

- (a) the administration by any person of a controlled drug to another in circumstances where the administration of the drug is not unlawful under section 7; or
- (b) the administration by any person of a controlled drug to himself in circumstances where having the controlled drug in his possession is not unlawful under section 8(1).

(5) In this section, a reference to administration by any person of a controlled drug to himself includes a reference to his administering it to himself with the assistance of another.

### **Special offence as to possession of controlled drugs in certain circumstances**

14. (1) Without prejudice to any liability for the commission of an offence under this Ordinance or any other law, any person who has in his possession any controlled drug with intent to sell or transfer such controlled drug to another in contravention of this Ordinance, or for the purpose of the commission of any other offence, is guilty of an offence.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), where any controlled drug is found in any vessel, aircraft or vehicle within St Helena or the territorial waters thereof—

- (a) the vessel, aircraft or vehicle may be seized by an officer of customs or a police officer; and
- (b) the master or any person in control of such vessel, aircraft or vehicle, as the case may be, is guilty of an offence under subsection (1) unless he proves that the controlled drug was in the vessel, aircraft or vehicle without his consent, knowledge or connivance and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

(3) Nothing in paragraph (2)(b) shall apply if the master or other person therein referred to proves to the satisfaction of the Court that the controlled drug is cargo properly manifested to consignees in St Helena or elsewhere, or are *bona fide* stores on any vessel or aircraft in the custody of the proper officer authorised for the purpose.

(4) Nothing in subsection (2) shall apply to any vessel or aircraft belonging to the Royal Navy, the Royal Air force or the naval or air forces of any other country, if permission has been granted by the competent authority for such vessel to come into the territorial waters of St Helena or for such aircraft to enter St Helena.

(5) Where any person is convicted of an offence under this section, the Court may order that the vessel, aircraft or vehicle, if any, used for the purpose of conveying the controlled drug be forfeited and, upon such order being made, the vessel, aircraft or vehicle shall, unless an application under subsection (6) is successful, be sold and the proceeds of sale paid into the general revenues of St Helena.

(6) Where any vessel, aircraft or vehicle is ordered to be forfeited under subsection (5), the owner of such vessel, aircraft or vehicle may make, within 7 days of such order, a claim to the Court making such order for the vessel, aircraft or vehicle to be restored to him.

(7) Where a claim is made to the Court under subsection (6), the Court may, subject to subsection (8), order that the vessel, aircraft or vehicle be restored to the owner.

(8) The Court shall not make an order under subsection (7) unless it is satisfied that the owner, charterer or master of the vessel, aircraft or vehicle, as the case may be—

- (a) did not permit any person convicted of an offence under subsection (1) to use the vessel, aircraft or vehicle for the purpose of conveying any controlled drug in respect of which the offence was committed; and
- (b) had no knowledge that any person convicted of an offence under subsection (1) would use the vessel, aircraft or vehicle for the purpose of conveying any controlled drug in respect of which the offence was committed.

#### PART IV PREVENTING THE MISUSE OF CONTROLLED DRUGS

##### **Power to make regulations for preventing misuse of controlled drugs**

**15. (1)** Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Governor in Council may make such regulations as appear necessary or expedient for preventing the misuse of controlled drugs.

**(2)** Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), regulations under this section may make provision—

- (a) requiring precautions to be taken for the safe custody of controlled drugs;
- (b) imposing requirements as to the documentation of transactions involving controlled drugs, and requiring copies of documents relating to such transactions to be furnished to the prescribed authority;
- (c) requiring the keeping of records and the furnishing of information with respect to controlled drugs in such circumstances and in such manner as may be prescribed;
- (d) for the inspection of any precaution taken or records kept in pursuance of regulations made under this section;
- (e) as to the packaging and labelling of controlled drugs;
- (f) regulating the transport of controlled drugs and the methods used for destroying or otherwise disposing of such drugs when no longer required;
- (g) regulating the issue of prescriptions containing controlled drugs and the supply of controlled drugs on prescription, and requiring persons issuing or dispensing prescriptions containing such drugs to furnish such information relating to those prescriptions as may be laid down;
- (h) requiring any doctor who attends a person whom he considers, or has reasonable ground to suspect, is addicted to controlled drugs of any description to furnish to the prescribed authority such particulars with respect to that person as may be prescribed;
- (i) prohibiting any doctor from administering, supplying or authorising the administration and supply to persons so addicted, or prescribing for such persons such controlled drugs as may be prescribed, except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence issued by the Governor in pursuance of the regulations;
- (j) prescribing the procedure to be followed in the taking, transmission and analysis of samples of substances suspected to be controlled drugs and providing that an analyst's certificate that the prescribed procedure has been followed shall be accepted as evidence by the Court.

##### **Power to direct special precautions for safe custody of controlled drugs to be taken at certain premises**

**16. (1)** Without prejudice to any requirement imposed by regulations made in pursuance of section 15(2)(a), the Governor may by notice in writing give directions as to the

taking of any precautions for the safe custody of controlled drugs, which are kept or to be kept on any premises.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) shall be served on the occupier of the premises on which such drugs are, or are proposed, to be kept and may specify different precautions for different types of drugs.

(3) Any person who contravenes any directions given under subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

### **Directions prohibiting supply, etc. of controlled drugs by practitioners, etc. convicted of certain offences**

17. (1) Where a person who is a practitioner or a chemist or druggist has been convicted of an offence under this Ordinance, the Governor may give a direction in writing under subsection (2) in respect of that person.

(2) A direction under subsection (1) shall—

- (a) if that person is a practitioner, be a direction prohibiting him from, having in his possession, prescribing, administering, manufacturing, compounding and supplying and from authorising the administration and supply of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the direction; or
- (b) if that person is a chemist or druggist, be a direction prohibiting him from having in his possession, manufacturing, compounding and supplying and from supervising and controlling the manufacturing, compounding and supply of such controlled drugs, as may be specified in the direction.

(3) The Governor shall cause a copy of any direction given by him under subsection (2) to be served on the person to whom it applies, and shall cause notice of such direction to be published in the *Gazette*.

(4) A direction under this section shall take effect when a copy of it is served on the person to whom it applies.

(5) Any person who contravenes a direction given under subsection (2) is guilty of an offence.

### **Directions prohibiting prescribing, etc. of controlled drugs by practitioners in other cases**

18. (1) In the event of a contravention by a doctor of regulations made in pursuance of section 15(2)(h) or (i) or of the terms of a licence issued under the regulations made in pursuance of section 15(2)(i), the Governor may give a direction in writing to the doctor concerned prohibiting him from prescribing, administering and supplying and from authorising the administration and supply of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the direction.

(2) If the Governor is of the opinion that a practitioner is or has been prescribing, administering, supplying or authorising the administration or supply of any controlled drugs in an irresponsible manner, the Governor may give a direction in writing to the practitioner concerned prohibiting him from prescribing, administering and supplying and from authorising the administration and supply of such controlled drugs as may be specified in the direction.

(3) Where the Governor proposes to give a direction under subsection (1) or (2), he shall refer the case to the Advisory Council and it shall be the duty of the Advisory Council after affording the doctor or practitioner, as the case may be, an opportunity of being heard, to consider the circumstances of the case and to report to the Governor whether the information before the Advisory Council affords reasonable grounds for thinking that there has been such conduct by the doctor or practitioner, as the case may be, as is mentioned in subsection (1) or

(2), and the Governor shall not give any directions as aforesaid unless the Advisory Council reports that the information before it affords such reasonable grounds.

(4) A contravention such as is mentioned in subsection (1) does not as such constitute an offence, but any person who contravenes a direction given under subsection (1) or (2) is guilty of an offence.

### **Power to obtain information from doctors, chemists and druggists, etc. in certain circumstances**

19. (1) If it appears to the Governor that there exists in St Helena a social problem caused by the extensive misuse of dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs, he may, by notice in writing served on any doctor, chemist or druggist practising in St Helena, require him to furnish to the Governor with respect to any such drugs specified in the notice and as regards any period so specified such particulars as may be so specified relating to the quantities in which and the number and frequency of the occasions on which those drugs—

- (a) in the case of a doctor, were prescribed, administered or supplied by him; and
- (b) in the case of a chemist or druggist, were supplied by him.

(2) A notice under subsection (1) may require any such particulars to be furnished in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice and, if served on a chemist or druggist, may require him to furnish the names and addresses of doctors on whose prescriptions any dangerous or otherwise harmful drugs to which the notice relates were supplied, but shall not require any person to furnish particulars relating to the identity of any person for or to whom any such drug has been prescribed, administered or supplied.

(3) Any person who, without reasonable excuse (proof of which shall lie upon him), fails to comply with any requirement to which he is subject by virtue of subsection (1) is guilty of an offence.

(4) Any person who, in purported compliance with a requirement imposed under this section, gives any information which he knows to be false in a material particular, or recklessly gives any information which is so false, is guilty of an offence.

## **PART V MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES AND POWERS**

### **Miscellaneous offences**

20. (1) Any person who contravenes any regulations made under this Ordinance, other than regulations made in pursuance of section 15(2)(h) or (i), is guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who contravenes any condition or other term of a licence issued under section 4 or of a licence or other authority issued under regulations made under this Ordinance, not being a licence issued under regulations made in pursuance of section 15(2)(i), is guilty of an offence.

(3) Any person who, in purported compliance with any obligation to give information to which he is subject under or by virtue of regulations made under this Ordinance, gives any information which he knows to be false in any material particular, or recklessly gives any information which is false, is guilty of an offence.

(4) Any person who, for the purpose of obtaining, whether for himself or another, the issue or renewal of a licence or other authority under this Ordinance or under any regulation made hereunder—

- (a) makes any statement or gives any information which he knows to be false in a material particular or recklessly gives any information which is so false; or

- (b) produces or otherwise makes use of any book, record or other document which to his knowledge contains any statement or information which he knows to be false in a material particular;

is guilty of an offence.

### **Attempts, etc. to commit offences**

21. Any person who attempts to commit an offence under any provision of this Ordinance or who incites another to commit such an offence is guilty of an offence.

### **Offences relating to the doing of things outside of St Helena**

22. (1) Any person who in St Helena does any act preparatory to, or in furtherance of, the commission in any place outside of St Helena of any act which, if committed in St Helena would constitute an offence under this Ordinance, is guilty of an offence, and for the purposes of this subsection having something in one's possession shall be taken to be an act.

(2) Any person who in St Helena assists in or induces the commission in any place outside of St Helena of an offence punishable under the provisions of a corresponding law in that place is guilty of an offence.

### **Offences by corporations**

23. Where any offence under this Ordinance committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate, or any person purporting to act in any such capacity, he as well as the body corporate is guilty of that offence and is liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

## **PART VI**

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES**

#### **Powers to search and obtain evidence**

24. (1) A police officer or other person duly authorised in writing in that behalf, either generally or specifically, by the Governor shall, for the purposes of the execution of this Ordinance, have power to enter the premises of any person carrying on business as a producer or supplier of any controlled drugs 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.

(2) If a police officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that any person is in possession of a controlled drug in contravention of this Ordinance, the police officer may, subject to subsections (6) and (7)—

- (a) search that person, and detain him for the purpose of searching him;
- (b) search any vessel, aircraft or vehicle in which the police officer suspects that the drug may be found, and for that purpose require the person in control of the vessel, aircraft or vehicle to stop it; and
- (c) seize and detain, for the purpose of proceedings under this Ordinance, anything found in the course of the search which appears to the police officer to be evidence of an offence under this Ordinance.

(3) If a Justice of the Peace is satisfied by information on oath or affirmation that there is reasonable ground for suspecting—

- (a) that any controlled drugs are, in contravention of this Ordinance or of any regulations made under this Ordinance, in the possession of a person on 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 under this Ordinance, or in the case of a transaction or dealing carried out or intended to be carried out in a place outside of St Helena, an offence against the provisions of a corresponding law in force in that place, is in the possession of a person on any premises or in any place within St Helena; he may issue a warrant authorising any police officer at any time or times within 1 month from the date of issue of the warrant to enter, if need be by force, the premises or place named therein and to search such premises or place and any persons found therein and, if there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Ordinance has been committed in relation to any controlled drugs found on the premises or in the possession of any such persons, or that a document so found is such a document as is mentioned in paragraph (b), to seize and detain those drugs or that document, as the case may be.

(4) Where any controlled drug is found on any premises searched under this section or in any vessel, aircraft or vehicle stopped under this section, the police officer who has made the search or stopped the vessel, aircraft or vehicle, as the case may be, may arrest any person in such premises or in such vessel, aircraft or vehicle whom he has reason to believe is guilty of an offence under this Ordinance.

(5) Any person who—

- (a) intentionally obstructs a person in the exercise of his powers under this section;
- (b) being the person in control of a vessel, aircraft or vehicle fails to stop it when required to do so by a police officer under subsection (2)(b);
- (c) being a person being conveyed in a vessel, aircraft or vehicle, prevents or intimidates the person in control of or any other person operating the vessel, aircraft or vehicle from stopping it when required to do so by a police officer under subsection (2)(b);
- (d) without the permission of the police officer concerned, leaves a vessel, aircraft or vehicle which has been stopped by a police officer under subsection (2)(b);
- (e) conceals from a person acting in the exercise of his powers under subsection (1) any such books, documents, or stocks of drugs as are mentioned in that subsection; or
- (f) without reasonable excuse (proof of which shall lie upon him) fails to produce any such books or documents as are mentioned where their production is demanded by a person in exercise of his powers under that subsection;

is guilty of an offence.

(6) No person shall be searched by any person of the opposite sex unless the consent of the person to be searched has first been obtained.

(7) No article of a person's clothing may be removed from his person during a search at any place other than within a police station.

(8) Nothing in this section shall prejudice any power of search or any power to seize and detain property which is exercisable apart from this section.

### **Power of arrest**

**25. (1)** Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, a police officer may arrest without warrant a person who has committed, or whom the police officer with reasonable cause suspects to have committed, an offence under this Ordinance if—

- (a) he believes that the person will abscond unless arrested;
- (b) the name and address of that person are not known to him or cannot be ascertained by him;
- (c) he is not satisfied that a name and address furnished by that person as his name and address are true.

**(2)** This section is without prejudice to any other power of arrest exercisable apart from this section.

### **Powers of naval officer**

**26. (1)** The captain of any ship belonging to the Royal Navy, and any person acting under the command of such captain, shall have all the powers vested in a police officer under—

- (a) section 14(2)(a);
- (b) section 24(2)(b) and (4); and
- (c) section 25(1);

to stop, search, seize and detain any vessel, aircraft or vehicle and to search, detain and arrest any person thereon, suspected of conveying controlled drugs within the territorial waters of St Helena.

**(2)** Where the captain, or any person acting under his orders—

- (a) finds any controlled drug in any vessel or aircraft—
  - (i) seized under section 14(2)(a);
  - (ii) searched under section 24(2)(b); or
  - (iii) in the possession of any person thereon and detained under section 24(2);
- (b) arrests any person in such vessel or aircraft under section 25; or
- (c) finds anything in the course of a search of such vessel or aircraft under section 24(2)(c) which appears to such captain or other person to be evidence of an offence under this Ordinance;

such captain or other person shall take such vessel, aircraft, person or thing as soon as may be practical to a police officer.

### **Report of loss or theft of controlled drug**

**27. (1)** Any person who has a controlled drug lawfully in his possession who discovers the loss or theft of such controlled drug shall, as soon as possible and in any event not later than 24 hours after such discovery, report the loss or theft at the nearest police station.

**(2)** Any person who fails to report the loss or theft of a controlled drug as required by subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for 2 years and to a fine of £1,000.

### **Prosecution and punishment of offences**

**28.<sup>3</sup> (1)** Apart from offences which carry a sentence of life imprisonment (and are therefore triable only on indictment)—

- (a) an offence under this Ordinance for which the maximum penalty is imprisonment

<sup>3</sup> Section 28 amended by Ord. 1 of 2008 and substituted by Ord. 14 of 2017



- for 3 years or more is triable either on indictment or summarily;
- (b) all other offences are triable summarily only;
  - (c) the limits on sentencing in section 19 of the Magistrates' Court Ordinance, 2011 do not apply on a summary conviction under this Ordinance.
- (2) An offence under section 21 or 22 is triable according to whether the substantive offence is triable on summary conviction, on indictment or in either way, and the penalty which may be imposed on a person convicted of an offence under section 21 or 22 is the same as that which may be imposed on a person convicted of the substantive offence.
- (3) In subsection (2), the "substantive offence"—
- (a) in relation to an offence under section 21 - means the offence under this Ordinance to which the attempt or the incitement, as the case may be, is directed;
  - (b) in relation to an offence under section 22 consisting of the doing of an act preparatory to, or in the furtherance of, the commission in a place outside St Helena of an act (the "overseas act") which, if committed in St Helena, would constitute an offence under this Ordinance – means the offence which the overseas act would constitute if committed in St Helena.
- (4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other Ordinance, the Magistrate's Court may try a charge for an offence under this Ordinance in respect of which the Magistrates' Court has jurisdiction if the charge was laid at any time within 12 months after the commission of the offence.
- (5) If the Magistrates' Court or a judge or a jury is not satisfied that a defendant charged with an offence under this Ordinance is guilty of that offence, but is guilty of another offence under this Ordinance which has not been charged, the defendant may be convicted of that other offence and punished accordingly.

## **Forfeiture**

**29. (1)** Subject to subsection (2), the Court by or before which a person is convicted of an offence under this Ordinance may order anything shown to the satisfaction of the Court to relate to the offence to be forfeited and either destroyed or dealt with in such other manner as the Court may order.

(2) The Court shall not order anything to be forfeited under this section where a person claiming to be the owner of or otherwise interested in it applies to be heard by the Court and an opportunity has been given to him to show cause why the order should not be made.

## **Removal orders**

**30. (1)** Where an alien is convicted of any offence under this Ordinance, the Governor may, within 6 months after the date of such conviction, by Order under his hand, order the alien to be removed from St Helena.

(2) Any alien so ordered to be removed shall be placed on board a suitable vessel or aircraft by any police or immigration officer and may be lawfully detained in custody on board so long as the vessel is within the territorial waters of St Helena or so long as the aircraft is within St Helena and, if any person so removed enters or attempts to re-enter St Helena whilst a removal order is in force against him, he may be dealt with in like manner.

(3) Where an alien who is ordered to be removed from St Helena under this section is serving a sentence of imprisonment, the Governor may give directions as to whether the whole or what part of the sentence is to be served before removal. In default of such directions, the alien shall be removed after completion of the sentence and any removal order made shall be of full force and effect notwithstanding that more than 6 months have elapsed since conviction.

(4) Any person who has been removed from St Helena under the provisions of this section who, without the permission in writing of the Governor, enters or attempts to enter St Helena is guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for 2 years.

## PART VII MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS

### Appointment of analysts

31. The Governor may by notice in the *Gazette* appoint such persons as he thinks fit to be analysts for the purposes of this Ordinance.

### Certificate of analyst admissible in evidence

32. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) and notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, a certificate of an analyst stating that he has analysed or examined a substance and stating the result of such analysis or examination is admissible in evidence in any prosecution under this Ordinance, and, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, is proof of the statements contained therein and no evidence shall be required by the Court as to the signature or qualifications of the person purporting to have signed the certificate.

(2) No certificate shall be received in evidence unless the party intending to produce it has given to the other parties not less than 7 days notice of such intention and has furnished them with such notice a copy of the certificate.

(3) The Court may, on the application of either party, and shall, if it considers it necessary in the interests of justice, require the attendance of such analyst to give evidence on oath or affirmation.

### Proof of lack of knowledge, etc. to be a defence in proceedings for certain offences

33. (1) This section applies only to offences under sections 7, 8, 9 and 12 and attempts to commit offences under any of those provisions.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies, it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that he neither knew of nor suspected nor had reason to suspect the existence of some fact alleged by the prosecution which it is necessary for the prosecution to prove if he is to be convicted of the offence charged.

(3) Where, in any proceedings for an offence to which this section applies, it is necessary, if the person charged is to be convicted of the offence charged, for the prosecution to prove that some substance or product involved in the alleged offence was the controlled drug which the prosecution alleges it to have been, and it is proved that the substance or product in question was that controlled drug, the person charged—

- (a) shall not be acquitted of the offence charged by reason only of proving that he neither knew nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance or product in question was the particular controlled drug alleged;  
but—
- (b) shall be acquitted thereof—
  - (i) if he proves that he neither believed nor suspected nor had reason to suspect that the substance or product in question was a controlled drug, or
  - (ii) if he proves that he believed the substance or product in question to be a controlled drug, or a controlled drug of a description, such that, if it had in

fact been that controlled drug or a controlled drug of that description, he would not at the material time have been committing any offence to which this section applies.

(4) Nothing in this section shall prejudice any defence which it is open to a person charged with an offence to which this section applies to raise apart from this section.

### **Service of documents**

34. (1) Any notice or other document required or authorised by any provision of this Ordinance to be served on any person may be served on him either by delivering it to him or by leaving it at his last known address or by sending it by registered post.

(2) Any notice or other document so required or authorised to be served on a body corporate shall be duly served if it is served on the secretary or any director of that body at the registered or principal office of that body.

### **Licences and authorities**

35. A licence or other authority issued by the Governor for the purposes of this Ordinance or of regulations made hereunder may be, to any degree, general or specific, and may be issued on such terms and subject to such conditions including, in the case of a licence, the payment of a prescribed fee as the Governor thinks proper, and may be modified or revoked by him at any time.

### **General provisions as to regulations**

36. Without derogating from the generality of the powers conferred upon it, regulations made by the Governor in Council may—

- (a) specify that different provisions apply in relation to different controlled drugs or different classes of persons,
- (b) make the opinion, consent or approval of a prescribed authority, or of any person authorised in a prescribed manner, material for the purpose of the regulations; and
- (c) contain such supplementary, incidental and transitional provisions as appear expedient to the Governor in Council.

### **Advisory Council**

37. (1) The Governor may constitute by order in accordance with Schedule 3, an Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs, and the supplementary provisions contained in that Schedule shall have effect in relation to the Council.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Advisory Council to keep under review the situation in St Helena with respect to drugs which are being or appear to them likely to be misused and of which the misuse is having or appears to them capable of having harmful effects sufficient to constitute a social problem and to give the Governor advice on measures which in the opinion of the Council ought to be taken for preventing the misuse of such drugs or dealing with social problems connected with their misuse, and in particular on measures which in the opinion of the Council ought to be taken—

- (a) for restricting the availability of such drugs or supervising the arrangements for their supply;

- (b) for enabling persons affected by the misuse of such drugs to obtain proper advice, and for securing the provision of proper facilities and services for the treatment, rehabilitation and after-care of such persons;
- (c) for promoting co-operation between the various professional and community services which in the opinion of the Council have a part to play in dealing with social problems connected with the misuse of drugs;
- (d) for educating the public (and in particular the young) in the dangers of misusing such drugs, and for giving publicity to those dangers; and
- (e) for promoting research into, or otherwise obtaining information about, any matter which in the opinion of the Council is of relevance for the purpose of preventing the misuse of such drugs or dealing with any social problem connected with their misuse.

(3) It shall also be the duty of the Council to consider any matter relating to drug dependence or the misuse of drugs which may be referred to them by the Governor and to advise the Governor thereon.

### Repeal

38. The Drugs (Misuse and Trafficking) Ordinance, Cap. 26, is repealed.

## SCHEDULE 1

(Section 4)

### CONTROLLED DRUGS

#### PART I

#### CLASS A DRUGS

1. The following substances and products—

- (a) Acetorphine
- Alfentanil
- Allylprodine
- Alphacetylmethadol
- Alphameprodine
- Alphamethadol
- Alphaprodine
- Anileridine
- Benzethidine
- Benzylmorphine (3-benzylmorphine)
- Betacetylmethadol
- Betameprodine
- Betamethadol
- Betaprodine
- Bezitramide
- Bufotenine
- Cannabinol, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin
- Cannabinol derivatives
- Carfentanil
- Clonitazene

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Coca leaf  
Cocaine  
Desomorphine  
Dextromoramide  
Diamorphine  
Diampromide  
Diethylthiambutene  
Difenoxin (1-3-cyano-3, 3-diphenylpropyl -4-phenylpi-peridine-4-carboxylic acid)  
Dihydrocodeinone O-carboxymet hyloxime  
Dihydromorphine  
Dimenoxadole  
Dimepheptanol  
Dimethylthiambutene  
Dioxaphetyl butyrate  
Diphenoxylate  
Dipipanone  
Dronabinol  
Drotebanol (3, 4-dimethoxy-17-methylmorphinan-6, 14-diol)  
Ecgonine, and any derivative of ecgonine which is convertible to ecgonine or to cocaine  
Ethylmethylthiambutene  
Eticyclidine  
Etonitazene  
Etorphine  
Etoxeridine  
Fentanyl  
Furethidine  
Hydrocodone  
Hydromorphenol  
Hydromorphone  
Hydroxypethidine  
Isomethadone  
Ketobemidone  
Levomethorphan  
Levomoramide  
Levophenacylmorphin  
Levorphanol  
Lofentanil  
Lysergamide  
Lysergide and other N-alkyl derivatives of lysergamide  
Mescaline  
Metazocine  
Methadone  
Methadyl acetate  
Methyldesorphine  
Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyl dihydromorphine)  
Metopon  
Morpheridine  
Morphine  
Morphine methobromide, N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives  
Myrophine  
Nicomorphine (3, 6-dinicotinoyl morphine)  
Noracymethadol  
Norlevorphanol

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Normethadone  
Normorphine  
Norpipanone  
Opium, whether raw, prepared or medicinal  
Oxycodone  
Oxymorphone  
Pethidine  
Phenadoxone  
Phenampromide  
Phenazocine  
Phencyclidine  
Phenomorphane  
Phenoperidine  
Piminodine  
Piritramide  
Poppy-straw and concentrate of poppy-straw  
Propoperidine (1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester)  
Propheptazine  
Psilocin  
Racemethorphan  
Racemoramide  
Racemorphan  
Rolicyclidine  
Sufentanil  
Tenocyclidine  
Thebacon  
Thebaine  
Tilidate  
Trimeperidine  
4-Bromo-2, 5-dimethoxy-methylphenethylamine  
4-Cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenylbutane  
4-Cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl piperidine  
N,N-Diethyltryptamine  
N,N-Dimethyltryptamine  
2,5-Dimethoxy-, 4-dimethyl phenethylamine  
N-Hydroxy-tenamphetamine  
1-Methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid  
2-Methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenyl-propanecarboxylic acid  
4-Methyl-aminorex  
4-Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester;

- (b) any compound (not being a compound for the time being specified in paragraph (a)) structurally derived from tryptamine or from a ring-hydroxy tryptamine by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the sidechain with one or more alkyl substituents but no other substituent;
- (c) any compound (not being methoxyphenamine or a compound for the time being specified in paragraph (a)) structurally derived from phenethylamine, an N-alkylphenethylamine, -methylphenethylamine, an N-alkyl -methylphenethylamine -ethylphenethylamine, or an N-alkyl -ethylphenethylamine by substitution in the ring to any extent with alkyl, alkoxy, alkylene-dioxy or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring by one or more univalent substituents.

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 above not being dextromethorphan or dextrophan.

3. Any ester or ether of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 above not being a substance for the time being specified in Part II of this Schedule.
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 designed for administration by injection which includes a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of Part II of this Schedule.

## PART II

## CLASS B DRUGS

## 1. The following substances and products—

- |     |                                 |  |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|
| (a) | Acetyldihydrocodeine            | Methylamphetamine                        |
|     | Amphetamine                     |  |
|     | Methylphenidate                 |  |
|     | Cannabis and Cannabis resin     | Methylphenobarbitone                     |
|     | Codeine                         | Nicocodeine                              |
|     | Dihydrocodeine                  | Nicodicodine(6-nicotinoyld hydrocodeine) |
|     | Ethylmorphine (3-ethylmorphine) | Norcodeine                               |
|     | Glutethimide                    | Pentazocine                              |
|     | Lefetamine                      |  |
|     | Phenmetrazine                   |  |
|     | Mecloqualone                    | Pholcodine                               |
|     | Methaqualone                    | Propiram;                                |
- (b) any 5,5 disubstituted barbituric acid.

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Part of this Schedule.

3. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Part of this Schedule.

4. Any preparation or other product containing a substance or product for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Part of this Schedule, not being a preparation falling within paragraph 6 of Part 1 of this Schedule.

## PART III

## CLASS C DRUGS

## 1 The following substances—

Alprazolam	Haloxazolam
Benzphetamine	Ketazolam
Bromazepam	Loprazolam
Buprenorphine	Lorazepam
Camazepam	Lormetazepam
Cathine	Mazindol
Cathinone	Medazepam

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Chlordiazepoxide	Mefenorex
Chlorphentermine	Mephentermine
Clobazam	Meprobamate
Clonazepam	Methypylone
Clorazepic acid	Midazolam
Clotiazepam	Nimetazepam
Cloxazolam	N-Ethylamphetamine
Delorazepam	Nitrazepam
Dextropropoxyphene	Nordazepam
Diazepam	Oxazepam
Diethylpropion	Oxazolam
Estazolam	Pemoline
Ethchlorvynol	Phendimetrazine
Ethinamate	Phentermine
Ethyl loflazepate	Pinazepam
Fenproporex	Pipradol
Fenthylline	Prazepam
Fludiazepam	Pyrovalerone
Flunitrazepam	Temazepam
Flurazepam	Tetrazepam
Halazepam	Triazolam.

2. Any stereoisomeric form of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 of this Part of this Schedule not being phenylpropanolamine.

3. Any salt of a substance for the time being specified in paragraph 1 or 2 of this Part of this Schedule.

4. Any preparation of other product containing a substance for the time being specified in any of paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Part of this Schedule.

#### PART IV

#### 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, except where contained in cannabis or cannabis resin, namely tetrahydro derivatives of cannabinol and 3-alkyl homologues of cannabinol or of its tetrahydro derivatives;

“coca leaf” means the leaf of any plant of the genus *Erythroxylon* from whose leaves 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;

“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.

This e-version of the text is not authoritative for use in court.



**SCHEDULE 2<sup>4</sup>**

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**SCHEDULE 3**  
(Section 37(1))**CONSTITUTION, ETC. OF ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE MISUSE OF DRUGS****Constitution of Council**

**1. (1)** The members of the Advisory Council, of whom there shall be not less than 5, shall be appointed by the Governor after consultation with such organisations as he considers appropriate and shall include—

- (a) in relation to each of the activities specified in subsection (2), at least one person appearing to the Governor to have wide and recent experience of that activity; and
- (b) persons appearing to the Governor to have wide and recent experience of social problems connected with the misuse of drugs.

**(2)** The activities referred to in paragraph (1)(a) are—

- (a) the practice of medicine;
- (b) the practice of dentistry;
- (c) the practice of pharmacy; and
- (d) the practice of law.

**(3)** The Governor shall appoint one of the members of the Advisory Council to be the chairman of the Council.

**Committees of Council**

**2.** The Advisory Council may appoint committees, which may consist in part of persons who are not members of the Council, to consider and report to the Council on any matter referred to them by the Council.

**Quorum and procedure**

**3.** At meetings of the Advisory Council the quorum shall be 3, and subject to that, the Council may determine their own procedure.

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<sup>4</sup> Schedule 2 amended by Ord. 8 of 2007 and Ord. 9 of 2012 and repealed by Ord. 14 of 2017

**DRUGS (AUTHORISATION OF CULTIVATION) REGULATIONS –  
Section 10**

*(Legal Notice 2 of 2009)*

**Citation and commencement**

**1.** These Regulations may be cited as the Drugs (Authorisation of Cultivation and Possession) Regulations, 2009, and shall come into force on publication.

**Cultivation and possession of cannabis plant**

**2. (1)** Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9(1) of the Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Ordinance, 2003 (“the Ordinance”), it shall not be unlawful for a person to cultivate a plant of the genus Cannabis, if—

- (a) such person is authorised in writing by the Governor to cultivate such plant for purposes of police training relating to activities directed at combating any offence under such Ordinance; and
- (b) such person complies with such conditions as the Governor may impose in such authorisation.

**(2)** A person who is authorised to cultivate any plant under paragraph (1), may, notwithstanding section 8(1) of the Ordinance, have in his possession any controlled drug derived from such plant.

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