

NO. 53 OF 1932.

A.D. 1932.
53 of 1932.

A LAW FURTHER TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO
DANGEROUS DRUGS.

H. HENNIKER-HEATON,] [15th October, 1932.
Officer Administering the Government.

BE it enacted:—

Short title.

1. This Law may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law, 1932, and shall be read as one with the Dangerous Drugs Laws, 1925 and 1927, (hereinafter called "the Principal Law"), and the Principal Law and this Law may together be cited as the Dangerous Drugs Laws, 1925 to 1932.

Repeal of sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Principal Law and substitution of new sub-section.

2. Sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Principal Law is hereby repealed and the following sub-section substituted therefor:—

"Drugs to which Part III applies.

(1) The drugs to which this Part of this Law applies are—

(a) medicinal opium ;

(b) any^m extract or tincture of Indian hemp ;

(c) morphine and its salts, and diacetylmorphine (commonly known as diamorphine or heroin) and the other esters of morphine and their respective salts ;

(d) cocaine (including synthetic cocaine) and ecgonine and their respective salts, and the esters of ecgonine and their respective salts ;

(e) any solution or dilution of morphine or cocaine or their salts in an inert substance whether liquid or solid, containing any proportion of morphine or cocaine, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance (not being such a solution or dilution as aforesaid) containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine or one-tenth per cent. of cocaine or of ecgonine ;

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

(g) dihydrohydroxycodone, dihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphinone, acetyldihydrocodeinone, dihydromorphine, their esters and the salts of any of these substances and of their esters, morphine-N-oxide (commonly known as genomorphine), the morphine-N-oxide derivatives, and any other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives ;

(h) thebaine and its salts, and (with the exception of methylmorphine, commonly known as codeine, and ethylmorphine, commonly known as dionin, and their respective salts) benzylmorphine and the other ethers of morphine and their respective salts ;

(i) any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of any of the substances mentioned in paragraph (g) or in paragraph (h) of this sub-section.

For the purpose of the foregoing provision the expression "ecgonine" means lævo-ecgonine and includes any derivatives of ecgonine from which it may be recovered industrially, and the percentage in the case of morphine shall be calculated as in respect of anhydrous morphine."

3. Sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Principal Law is hereby amended by the insertion after the words "if improperly used" of the words "or is capable of being converted into a substance which is, or is likely to be productive, if improperly used".

Amendment of sub-section 2 of section 11 of the Principal Law.

4.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person in Cyprus to trade in or manufacture for the purpose of trade any products obtained from any of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium or from the ecgonine alkaloids of the coca leaf, not being a product which was on the thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, being used for medical or scientific purposes :

Prohibition of trade, etc., in new drugs, and power to apply Part III of the Principal Law with or without modifications to certain drugs.

Provided that if the Governor is at any time satisfied as respects any such product that it is of medical or scientific value, he may by Order in Council direct that this sub-section shall cease to apply to that product.

If any person acts in contravention of this sub-section, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Principal Law.

(2) If it is made to appear to the Governor that a decision with respect to any such product as is mentioned in sub-section (1) of this section has, in pursuance of Article 11 of the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, been communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the parties to the said Convention, the Governor by Order in Council, may, as the case requires, either declare that the provisions of Part III of the Principal Law shall apply to that product in the same manner as they apply to the drugs mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 11 of the Principal Law as substituted by section 2 of this Law or apply the said Part III to that product with such modifications as may be specified in the Order.

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

Amendment
of sub-
section (1) of
section 16 of
the Principal
Law.

5. Sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Principal Law, (which defines the expression "corresponding Law"), shall have effect as though the reference therein to the provisions of the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on the twenty-third day of January, nineteen hundred and twelve, and the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the nineteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, included a reference to the provisions of the International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs signed at Geneva on the thirteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

Power to ex-
clude certain
preparations
from Part
III of the
Principal
Law.

6. If the Governor in Council thinks fit to declare that a finding with respect to any preparation containing any of the drugs to which Part III of the Principal Law, as amended by this Law, applies has, in pursuance of Article 8 of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on the nineteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, been communicated by the Council of the League of Nations to the parties to the said Convention,

the provisions of the said Part III shall as from such date as may be specified in the Declaration cease to apply to the preparation specified therein.

7. An Order or Declaration made by the Governor in Council under the Dangerous Drugs Laws, 1925 to 1932, may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order or Declaration made in like manner and subject to the like provisions. Power to vary or revoke Orders or Declarations in Council.

8. This Law shall come into operation on a day to be fixed by the Governor by notice in the *Cyprus Gazette*. Date of coming into operation.

*This Law was published in the Cyprus Gazette No. 2247
of the 21st October 1932.*

Amends no 177L and 177C

No. 54 OF 1932.

A LAW TO REGULATE THE HOLDING OF ASSEMBLIES, MEETINGS AND PROCESSIONS.

A.D. 1932.

54 of 1932.

H. HENNIKER-HEATON,] [24th October, 1932.
Officer Administering the Government.

BE it enacted:—

1. This Law may be cited as the Assemblies, Meetings and Processions Law, 1932. Short title.

2. In this Law unless the context otherwise requires:— Interpretation.

“Assembly” means any celebration, ceremony or any public gathering whatsoever, not being a meeting or procession or a religious ceremony held in a church or mosque, and includes any theatrical or cinematograph performance.

“Commissioner” means the Commissioner of the District in which an assembly, meeting or procession is held.

“Meeting” means—

- (a) a meeting of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of hearing a speech or a discussion upon any topic of political interest,
- (b) an athletic meeting to which the public are admitted.