ACT

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THE PHARMACY AND DRUGS ACT, 2001

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section

Section

Section

PART VII—FURTHER RESTRICTION ON NARCOTICS

PART VIII—POWERS OF ENTRY AND INVESTIGATION

SIGNED this *30th* day of *November, 2001.*

ALHAJI AHMAD TEJAN KABBAH,
President.

LS

No. 12 **2001**

Sierra Leone

The Pharmacy and Drugs Act, 2001

Short title.

Being an Act to regulate the profession of pharmacy; to control the supply, manufacture, storage and transportation of drugs, including nutritional agents and cosmetics; and to provide for other matters related thereto.

[13th December, 2001] Date of commencement.

ENACTED by the President and Members of Parliament in this present Parliament assembled.

PART I—PRELIMINARY

Interpretation

1. In this Act, unless a contrary intention appears—

"authorized pharmacopoeia" means the latest edition of United States Pharmacopoeia, British Pharmacopoeia, or European Pharmacopoeia; or International Pharmacopoeia;

"Board" means the Pharmacy Board established by Section 2;

"Class A drug" means a drug listed in Class A in the First Schedule to be sold or dispensed only by a pharmacist;

"Class B drug" means a drug listed in Class B in the First Schedule to be sold or dispensed through pharmacies or drug stores;

"Class C drug" means a drug listed in Class C in the First Schedule to be sold or dispensed through pharmacies or drug stores or patent medicine stores;

"controlled cosmetic" means any cosmetic found to contain any drug which is listed in the First Schedule which may be dispensed only by a pharmacist or pharmacy technician, as the case may be;

"cosmetic" means any substance or preparation intended to be applied to any part of the external surface of the human body (i.e.. hair, epidermis, nails, lips and external genital organs) or to the teeth or bucal or other mucosa wholly or mainly for the purpose of clearing, perfuming or protecting or keeping the parts in good condition or changing their appearance, or combating body odour or perspiration;

"descriptive matter" means any statement, (whether written or oral) which purports to describe the composition or effect of any drug or reference to application of descriptive matter by way of advertisement on, or with the container in which the drug is supplied or in any other manner;

"disease" includes injury and bodily or mental deficiency or abnormality;

"pharmacy technician" means a person registered in the Register of Pharmacy Technicians;

"drug" means any substance or preparation used or intended to be used for internal or external application to the human or animal body either in the treatment or prevention of disease or for improving physiological functions and it includes nutritional agents and cosmetics;

"drug store" means a store licensed under this Act for the sale or supply of Class B and C drugs;

"health center" means a medical institution which is maintained by a Government Department, local authority or mission for the treatment of outpatients, and which is under the immediate supervision of an attendant approved by the Board;

"Indian hemp" includes the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant known as *cannabis sativa or cannabis indica* from which the resin has been extracted, by whatever name such tops are called, resins from the base, and all extracts or tinctures obtained from such tops;

"licensed body corporate" means a body corporate licensed under this Act;

"medical institution" means a hospital, clinic, nursing home, or other institution at which human disease is treated;

"Minister" means the Minister charged with responsibility for matters relating to health;

"narcotic" means, subject to the provisions of section 64, a substance included in Part II of Class A in the First Schedule or a preparation containing any substance referred to in subsection (4) thereof;

"nutritional agent" means the principal constituents of food substances, including amino acids, carbohydrates, fixed oils, trace elements, sweeteners, vitamins, alcohol, electrolytes, iron compounds and other substances with nutritional or medical value as listed in the First Schedule;

"patent medicines seller" means a person licensed to sell Class C drugs only;

"pharmacist" means a person holding a current certificate of registration issued under this Act, not being a suspended certificate;

"pharmacy" means any premises employed under this Act for the carrying on of pharmacy business;

"pharmacy business" includes a business which involves the sale of Class A, B and C drugs;

"prescribed" means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

"process of manufacture" means a process involving extraction, isolation, synthesizing, formulation or compounding a medical product or drug intended for human consumption or animal consumption;

"proprietary drug" means a drug distributed for sale by retail under a brand name or other proprietary description and in a form ready for use;

"Registrar" means the person appointed Registrar under Section 6;

"speciality" means—

(a) a simple drug which is not in the authorized pharmacopoeia;

(b) a compound drug which contains any drug which is not in the authorized pharmacopoeia; or

(c) a compound drug which contains no drug which is not in the authorized pharmacopoeia but which is compounded on a formula which is not in the authorized pharmacopoeia and was not, to the knowledge of the person wishing to manufacture, import or register the compound drug, in use in Sierra Leone immediately before the commencement of this Act.

PART II—THE PHARMACY BOARD

Establishment of Pharmacy Board.

2. (1) There is hereby established a Board consisting of the following:—

(a) the Director of Drugs and Medical Supplies, who shall be the Chairman;

(b) a legal practitioner appointed by the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice on the recommendation of the Sierra Leone Bar Association;

(c) a pharmacist registered with the Pharmaceutical Society of Sierra Leone; appointed by the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences;

(d) two members of the public appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Director of Drugs and Medical Supplies;

(e) a pharmacist appointed by the Minister on the nomination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Sierra Leone;

(f) the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Sierra Leone;

(g) the Secretary General of the Pharmaceutical Society of Sierra Leone; and

(h) a pharmacy technician appointed by the Pharmacy Technicians Cadre:

Provided that no pharmacist or pharmacy technician shall be appointed to be a member of the Board who has not attained ten years post-registration experience in Sierra Leone.

(2) The term of office of appointed members of the Board shall be three years, and the powers of the Board may be exercised notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership.

(3) Five members of the Board shall form a quorum, three of whom shall be pharmacists.

(4) In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting of the Board, the members present at that meeting shall elect a chairman from among the pharmacists present.

Disciplinary Committee.

3. For the purpose of advising the Board on matters relating to the professional conduct of pharmacists, pharmacy technicians and other persons engaged in pharmacy business, there shall be a Committee of the Board known as "the Disciplinary Committee" consisting of the following—

(a) a legal practitioner, appointed by the Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, who shall be the Chairman;

(b) a pharmacist appointed by the Board from among its remaining members; and

(c) the Director of Drugs and Medical Supplies.

Drugs Committee.

4. For the purpose of advising the Board on the classification of drugs for the purposes of this Act, there shall be a Committee of the Board known as the "Drugs and Quality Assurance Committee" consisting of the following—

(a) the Director of Drugs and Medical Supplies, who shall be Chairman;

(b) the Dean of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences or his representative who shall be a pharmacist; and

(c) any two pharmacists who are members of the Board selected by the Board from time to time.

Education Committee.

5. For the purpose of advising the Board on the training of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians for the purposes of this Act, there shall be a committee of the Board known as the "Education Committee" consisting of the following—

(a) the Dean of the Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences or his representative, who shall be the Chairman;

(b) the Registrar; and

(c) the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Sierra Leone or his representative.

Registrar.

6. (1) The Board shall have a Registrar who shall be a pharmacist appointed by the Public Service Commission and shall be the chief administrator and secretary to the Board.

(2) The Registrar shall perform such duties as may be required of him under this Act or by the Board.

Inquiries.

7. (1) The Chairman of the Board, by summons under his hand, may require any person to appear before the Board at any inquiry held in connection with any of the functions of the Board.

(2) A summons under this section may require the person to whom the summons is directed to produce to the Board any documents or other articles under his control, which relate to the matter in question at the inquiry.

(3) A person appearing in response to a summons under this section—

(a) may be examined as a witness on oath or otherwise; or

(b) may examine witnesses and address the Board either himself or by a legal practitioner representing him.

(4) Nothing in this section shall require a person to give any evidence or produce any article which would tend to incriminate him.

PART III—REGULATION OF PHARMACY PROFESSION

General responsibility of Pharmacy Board.

8. The Board is charged with general responsibilities for securing the highest practicable standards in the practice of pharmacy in Sierra Leone by promoting proper training and examination of pharmacy students, by controlling the registration of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians and premises where such business is carried on and by any other means within the powers conferred by this Act.

Training for pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

9. (1) The Minister shall, on the advice of the Board:—

(a) prescribe courses of instruction and practical training for pharmacy students; and

(b) provide for the examination in pharmacy practice of qualified pharmacists from recognized institutions who have completed internship training in Sierra Leone and who have paid the prescribed fee.

(2) This section applies to the training of pharmacy technicians as it applies to the training of pharmacists subject to such modifications as the Minister may prescribe.

Registration of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians

10. (1) The Registrar shall make and keep a Register of Pharmacists in the prescribed form.

(2) The Registrar shall also make and keep in the prescribed form a Register of Pharmacy Technicians.

(3) If an application is made in the prescribed manner by an individual, and the Board is satisfied that the applicant—

(a) is of good character;

(b) holds a degree, diploma or other qualification denoting a standard which in the opinion of the Board is not lower than that required for registration as a pharmacist; and

(c) has completed twelve months of internship under the supervision of a pharmacist accredited by the Board for this purpose and passed the prescribed examination,

the Board shall direct the Registrar to enter the name of the applicant in the Register of Pharmacists and to issue him a certificate of registration in the prescribed form.

(4) The Board may also cause the Registrar to register in the Register of Pharmacy Technicians the name of an applicant and to issue him a certificate of such registration in the prescribed form where the Pharmacy Board is satisfied that the applicant—

(a) is of good character;

(b) holds a diploma or other qualification denoting a standard, which, in the opinion of the Board, is not lower than that required for registration as a pharmacy technician; and

(c) has completed twelve months' internship under the supervision of a pharmacist or registered pharmacy technician accredited by the Board for this purpose and has passed the examination prescribed by the Board.

(5) A person whose name has previously been entered in the Register of Pharmacists or the Register of Pharmacy Technicians shall not make an application for registration under this section, if—

(a) his certificate of registration is cancelled under section 13 and a period of two years has not elapsed since notice of the cancellation was published in the *Gazette*; or

(b) his certificate is suspended.

Membership of Pharmaceutical Society.

11. (1) When a person's name is entered in the Register of Pharmacists that person shall thereupon be regarded as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Sierra Leone.

(2) If a pharmacist ceases to be a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, the Society shall notify the Board which shall order the certificate of registration of the pharmacist to be cancelled.

Disciplinary proceedings.

12. (1) Where a complaint is made to the Registrar, or the Registrar has reason to believe, that any of the following events has occurred in relation to a pharmacist, pharmacy technician or to any person engaged in pharmacy business namely—

(a) that he has committed an offence under this Act; or

(b) that he has been accused of professional misconduct,

the Registrar shall take such steps as are practicable to verify the occurrence; and if in his opinion there is cause for an inquiry by the Disciplinary Committee, he shall serve a notice to that effect on the pharmacist, pharmacy technician or the person engaged in pharmacy business and invite him to furnish in writing within six weeks from the date of the notice such explanation as he may desire to make.

(2) Where the Registrar has served notice on a person under subsection (l) , he shall lay a copy of the notice together with any explanation furnished by the pharmacist, pharmacy technician or person engaged in pharmacy business and all other relevant documents, before the Disciplinary Committee.

(3) If the Disciplinary Committee, after considering the explanation (if any) furnished by the person, is also of the opinion that there is cause for an inquiry, it shall order an inquiry to be held.

(4) If the Disciplinary Committee, after an inquiry under this section is satisfied that an event specified in subsection (1) and alleged against the pharmacist, pharmacy technician or person engaged in pharmacy business has occurred it may make any one or more of the following recommendations to the Pharmacy Board:

(a) that the pharmacist, pharmacy technician or person engaged in pharmacy business be reprimanded by the Board;

(b) that the pharmacist, pharmacy technician, or person engaged in pharmacy business be required to pay to the Board a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand Leones;

(c) that the certificate of registration of the pharmacist, pharmacy technician or person engaged in pharmacy business or licence of the body corporate be cancelled and premises closed.

(5) The Disciplinary Committee may also recommend that any party to the proceedings at the inquiry be ordered by the Board to pay the whole or part of the costs of any other party.

(6) On receiving a recommendation of the Disciplinary Committee under this section, the Board may, by order, implement the recommendation or remit the recommendation to the Disciplinary Committee for further consideration.

(7) Where a notice under subsection (1) has been served on a pharmacist, pharmacy technician, or person engaged in pharmacy business, the Board may order that the certificate of registration of the pharmacist or pharmacy technician be suspended, until the conclusion of the proceedings against him.

Cancellation and suspension of registration.

13. (1) Where a certificate of registration of a pharmacist or pharmacy technician is ordered to be cancelled or suspended, the Registrar—

(a) shall serve on the pharmacist or pharmacy technician a notice informing him of the order and requiring him to deliver up the certificate within twenty-one days after the date of service of the notice;

(b) shall cause notice of the cancellation or suspension to be published in the *Gazette*; and

(c) in the case of cancellation, shall delete the name of the pharmacist or pharmacy technician from the Register of Pharmacists, or the Register of Pharmacy Technicians.

(2) Where, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Disciplinary Committee under this section, the Board has ordered the certificate of registration of a pharmacist or pharmacy technician to be cancelled or suspended, the pharmacist or pharmacy technician may appeal within twenty-one days to the High Court against that order.

(3) Upon an appeal under subsection (2), the High Court may confirm, reverse or vary the order and may make such other order as it may think just.

(4) Any person whose name has been temporarily removed from the Register of Pharmacists or Register of Pharmacy Technicians shall be entitled, on the expiration of the period of removal, to have his name restored to the Register of Pharmacist or Register of Pharmacy Technicians as the case may be.

(5) When a period of suspension of the certificate of registration of a pharmacist or pharmacy technician comes to an end, the Registrar: —

(a) shall restore the certificate to the pharmacist or pharmacy technician as the case may be, and

(b) shall cause notice of the ending of the suspension to be published in the *Gazette*.

Annual publication of list of pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

14. The Registrar shall cause a list of all pharmacists and pharmacy technicians whose names appear in the Register of Pharmacists and the Register of Pharmacy Technicians on the 31st day of December in each year to be published in the *Gazette* during the month of January next following.

Restriction on use of the words "Pharmacist", etc.

15. (1) No person who is not a pharmacist shall describe himself as, or otherwise hold himself out to be, a pharmacist, whether by the use of the term "pharmacist", "pharmaceutical chemist" or any similar term.

(2) No person shall cause or permit any premises to open to the public which includes in its name the word or the description "pharmacy", "chemist" or any similar description unless the premises are under the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

(3) This section shall not apply to the description "drug store" or "patent medicine dealer" when used by a registered dispensing technician.

Medical aid by pharmacists and pharmacy technicians.

16. (1) Notwithstanding any law which restricts the right to practice medicine or dentistry and recover charges therefrom, a pharmacist or pharmacy technician may give free medical or dental advice or aid—

(a) by way of first aid in cases following an accident; or

(b) by way of first aid treatment in the case of simple ailments of common occurrence.

(2) Where advice or aid is given by a pharmacist or pharmacy technician in accordance with this section nothing shall prevent the recovery by the pharmacist or pharmacy technician of a charge for any medicine or appliance or service supplied by him.

PART IV—CONTROL AND SUPPLY OF DRUGS

Persons entitled to dispense Class A Part I drugs.

17. No person shall mix, compound, prepare, supply or shall without reasonable excuse, proof of which shall be on him, possess any Class A Part 1 drug unless that person is a pharmacist, or is a licensed body corporate acting in accordance with section 19:

Provided that this section shall not prevent—

(i) the mixing, compounding, preparing of any drug by a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon, or the supply by any such person of a drug either to a person in urgent need of treatment or from a place more than five miles off from the premises of a pharmacy business; or

(ii) the mixing, compounding or preparing of any drug, under the immediate supervision of a pharmacist, dispensing technician or by a student undergoing instruction at an institution approved by the Board;

(iii) the supply of drug, in accordance with directions given by a medical practitioner, to an outpatient attending a medical institution.

Control and supply of Class A Part 1 Classes B and C drugs in a hospital, etc.

18. (1) The control and supply of Class A Part 1, Class B and Class C drugs in a hospital or Health Center shall be under the supervision of a pharmacist or pharmacy technician in practice in a hospital approved by the Board.

(2) A Pharmacy Technician in private practice shall only compound, prepare, dispense, sell and retail Classes B and C drugs.

(3) No pharmacy business shall be conducted in the same premises housing a private surgery and clinic.

(4) This section also applies to non-governmental organizations, parastatals, mission hospitals, corporate bodies and other institutions that handle Classes A, B and C drugs.

Licensed bodies corporate.

19. (1) If, on an application made in the prescribed form by a body corporate, the Board is satisfied:

(a) that the applicant is fit to carry on the business of mixing, compounding, and preparing Class A Part 1, Class B and Class C drugs and supplying such drugs by retail; and

(b) that its business, so far as concerns such drugs, will be carried on under the immediate supervision of a pharmacist,

the Board may direct the Registrar to issue to the applicant a license authorizing it, subject to this Act and of any conditions specified by direction of the Board in the licence, to carry on such a business, and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, issue the licence accordingly.

(2) A license issued under this section shall remain in force until such date as is specified by direction of the Board in the licence:

Provided that the Board may revoke the licence if at any time it is satisfied that the body corporate has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or any condition specified in the licence, or is satisfied that the body is no longer fit to carry on such a business.

Patent medicine and cosmetics sellers.

20. (1) The Board may cause to be licensed persons authorized by it to sell or retail any Class C drugs, nutritional agents or related cosmetic products.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) may use the expression "patent medicine and cosmetic seller" in connection with the sale or retail of Class C drugs, nutritional agents and cosmetic under his licence.

(3) This section does not apply to drug peddlers and hawkers.

Place from which drugs may be supplied.

21. (1) No person shall carry on a business of supplying drugs from any premises—

(a) if drugs including Class A Part 1 or Class B drugs are supplied, unless either a general or a limited certificate issued under this Act expressly empowers him to do so; or

(b) if drugs other than Class A Part 1 and Class B drugs are supplied, unless either a general or a limited certificate under this Act is in force in relation with the premises .

(2) No person shall supply any Class A Part 1 or B drugs by means of an automatic machine or from any vehicle of any description.

Certificate of suitability of premises.

22. (1) If, on an application made in the prescribed form for a certificate under this section in relation to any premises, the Board is satisfied that the accommodation, fixtures, equipment and other physical attributes of those premises are such as to render those premises suitable either for the supply of any Class A Part 1 or Class B only or for the supply Class A Part I and Classes B and C drugs, the Board shall direct the Registrar to issue in respect of those premises, either a general certificate or a limited certificate, as the case may be; and the Registrar shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, issue the certificate accordingly.

(2) Every person carrying a business of supplying Class A Part 1 and Class B drugs from premises in respect of which a certificate issued under this section is in force shall forthwith notify the Board of any material alteration in the physical attributes of the premises or, if no such alteration occurs in any calendar year, shall notify the Board of that fact before the end of January in the following year.

(3) A certificate issued under this section shall remain in force until such date as is specified by direction of the Board in the certificate, but the Board may revoke the certificate, at any time it is satisfied that owing to an alteration or deterioration in the physical attributes of the premises, it has ceased to be suitable for the supply of all or any of the drugs referred to in subsection (l).

(4) The Registrar shall keep a register of all premises to which certificates have been issued under this section.

(5) The Registrar shall publish annually in the *Gazette*, a list of all pharmacies and drug stores.

Need for prescription.

23. (1) A pharmacist or pharmacy technician, as the case may be, or a body corporate shall not supply a Class A Part 1 or Class B drug, otherwise than under a prescription reasonably believed by the person suppiying the drugs to be valid—

(a) if the drug is supplied under a signed order to a medical practitioner, dentist, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist or licensed body corporate for the purpose of being subsequently dispensed or supplied; or

(b) if the drug is supplied from the dispensing department of a medical institution approved for the purposes of this section by the Board and is for general use in the wards, operating theatre or other sections of the institution; or

(c) if the drug is supplied, in accordance with directions given by a medical practitioner, to an out-patient attending a medical center.

(2) A prescription is valid if—

(a) it is in indelible writing, is dated and is signed with his usual signature by a medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon; and

(b) it states the name, qualification and address of the person signing it; and

(c) it states the name and address of the person for whose treatment it is given or, if signed by a veterinary surgeon, the person to whom the drug is prescribed is to be delivered; and

(d) if signed by a dentist, it bears the words "for dental treatment" or, if signed by a veterinary surgeon, it bears the words "for animal treatment only"; and

(e) it indicates the form of the drug to be supplied, and the amount of the drug to be supplied and the dose to be taken; and

(f) it has not previously been fully dispensed.

(3) A prescription is fully dispensed—

(a) where it does not state that it may be dispensed more than once, after the amount of drug prescribed has been supplied once; or

(b) where it states that it may be dispensed a certain number of times, after the drug prescribed has been supplied that number of times; or

(c) where it states that it may be dispensed at intervals but does not state the number of times, after the drug prescribed has been supplied three times.

(4) A Class A Part 1 and Class B drug shall not be supplied a second or subsequent time under a prescription which states that it may be dispensed at unspecified intervals unless the person supplying the drug reasonably believes that a reasonable time has elapsed since the drug was previously supplied under the prescription.

Action to be taken in relation to prescription

24. Where a Class 'A' Part 1 or Class 'B' drug is supplied under a prescription-

(a) the person supplying the drug shall enter on the prescription in indelible writing the date on which it is supplied and the name and address of the supplier;

(b) if the prescription is fully dispensed, it shall be retained by the supplier, and, shall be kept in the premises at which it was dispensed for a period of two years in such a manner as to be readily available for inspection.

Class 'A' Part 1 or 'B' drug to be properly supplied.

25. A pharmacist or pharmacy technician or licensed body corporate shall not supply a Class A Part 1 or Class B drug to any person other than a person who is reasonably believed by the supplier to be a person to whom the drug may properly be supplied.

Drug to conform to prescription or order.

26. No person shall supply any Class A or Class B drug which does not conform to the prescription or order under which it is supplied.

Prescription book and Narcotic Register.

27. (1) Every person who supplies Class A or Class B drugs or both shall keep in all premises from which such drugs are supplied by him, a prescription book, and in addition, where he supplies Class A Part II drugs, a Narcotic Register.

(2) Before any person supplies a Class "A" Part II drug he shall enter or cause to be entered in the Narcotic Register, the following:

(a) name and address of prescriber;

(b) the name and quantity of the drug to be supplied;

(c) the name, address and signature of the person to whom it is about to be delivered;

(d) the signature of the person who is about to deliver the drug; and

(e) the date of the delivery:

Provided that, if the drug is supplied under a prescription which is retained by the supplier and an entry is made in the Narcotic Register, enabling the prescription to be referred to, no entry need be made in the book of any particulars specified in the prescription.

Containers and labels.

28. No person shall supply any narcotic unless: —

(a) it is in a container of the prescribed description; and

(b) the container bears a label giving the prescribed particulars of its contents.

Further restriction on supply of narcotics.

29. (1) The Minister, acting on the advice of the Board, may make regulations further restricting the person who may supply narcotics, and otherwise controlling the supply of such drugs.

(2) No person shall supply any opium or Indian hemp of any species or description whatsoever.

Possession of narcotics prohibited.

30. No person shall, without lawful excuse, proof of which shall be on him, have any narcotic to which subsection (l) of section 48 applies.

DRUGS GENERALLY

Duty to supply drugs.

31. If a person carrying on or employed in a pharmacy business is requested during normal business hours to dispense a valid prescription, or to supply any drug to a medical practitioner or dentist for use in immediate treatment, he shall comply with the request unless there are reasonable grounds for his failing to do so.

Impure drugs not to be supplied.

32. (1) No person shall knowingly supply any drugs which is unfit for its purpose by reason of deterioration, impurity, adulteration or other defects.

(2) No person shall supply any drug unless it meets the standards stipulated in the authorized pharmacopoeia and approved by a quality control laboratory appointed by the Board.

Power to call for information.

33. (1) Where the Board has reason to believe that any person is proposing to sell any proprietary drug by retail or to procure (whether directly or indirectly), its sale by retail, it may require that person to furnish it with: —

(a) details of the composition of the drug, and

(b) copies of any descriptive matter published or proposed to be published in relation to the drug.

(2) No disclosure of information furnished under this section shall be made without the consent of the person by whom it was furnished.

Power to prohibit sale of proprietary drug

34. (1) The Board may prohibit the sale of a proprietary drug if in its opinion: —

(a) claims are made for the drugs which are unjustified; or

(b) details of the composition of the drug furnished under this Act differ substantially from those disclosed on an analysis of samples by a laboratory approved by the Board.

(2) Descriptive matter published in relation to a proprietary drug must be in English and should not differ substantially from that contained in copies furnished to the Board in relation to the drug under section 33 and the Board may prohibit the sale of any drug, in respect of which it is satisfied that this subsection has not been complied with.

Control of publication of descriptive matter.

35. (1) Subject to this section, no person shall, by way of advertisement, publish or cause to be published in relation to any drug or service, descriptive matter calculated to lead to the use of that drug or service: —

(a) for the prevention or treatment of any disease specified in the Second Schedule; or

(b) for the purpose of terminating or influencing the course of human pregnancy; or

(c) for any purpose relating to human sexual intercourse.

(2) Subject to this section, the Board may, with the approval of the Minister, serve on any person a notice prohibiting him from publishing in relation to any drug descriptive matter referred to in the notice.

(3) No person shall in any way advertise any drug, dressing or appliance except with the approval of the Board.

(4) This section does not apply to the publication of descriptive matter—

(a) by direction of the Board; or

(b) in a document intended for persons whose profession or employment calls for a knowledge either of drugs generally or of drugs of the description to which the matter in question is related; or

(c) for the purpose of an application for the grant of a patent.

Return of details of pharmacy business.

36. (1) Every person intending to start a new pharmacy business or transfer to a new location must send to the Registrar a return in the prescribed form not less than thirty days before commencement of business or transfer, as the case may be.

(2) Every person carrying on a pharmacy business on any premises shall annually in the month of January send to the Registrar a return in the prescribed form stating—

(a) the location and postal address of the premises;

(b) the name and principal postal address of the person carrying on the business;

(c) the name of the pharmacist or pharmacy technician carrying on the pharmacy business or supervising the sale of drugs at the premises.

(3) If any alteration occurs in the particulars stated in the last return made under this section, the person carrying on the business shall, within twenty-one days thereafter send to the Registrar notice in writing of the alteration.

Wholesale supply

37. No person shall carry on the business of supply by wholesale Class 'A' and 'B' drugs unless he employs a pharmacist in a supervisory capacity to ensure legal responsibility in the distribution.

Licence required for wholesale of Class 'A' and 'B' drugs.

38. (1) No person shall carry on a business supplying Classes 'A' and 'B' drugs by wholesale unless he is authorized to carry on that business by a licence granted under this section.

(2) The Board may grant a licence for the carrying on of a business of supplying Class A and Class B drugs by wholesale if—

(a) an application for the licence is made in the prescribed form and the applicant pays the prescribed fee; and

(b) the Minister acting on the advice of the Board is satisfied that the applicant is a person to whom the licence can properly be granted.

(3) A licence granted under this section may include a condition prohibiting or limiting the supply of a description specified in the condition, and shall, in any case be deemed to include a condition prohibiting the supply of any opium or Indian hemp which is prepared for smoking .

(4) Subject to subsection (5), a licence granted under this section shall remain in force until such date as is specified in the licence.

(5) If at any time the Board is satisfied that the holder of the licence has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or any condition contained in the licence, or has ceased to be fit to carry on such a business as aforesaid, then the Board may revoke the licence before its expiration.

PART V—CONTROL OF MANUFACTURE AND STORAGE OF DRUGS

Restriction of manufacture of specialities.

39. No person shall manufacture any speciality which has not been registered under this Act:

Provided that this section shall not prevent the manufacture of a sample not exceeding fifty grammes in weight.

Restriction of manufacture of Classes A and B drugs.

40. No person shall manufacture any Class A or B drug unless the processes of manufacture is carried out or supervised by a pharmacist or a person approved by the Board as qualified to carry out or supervise those processes.

Further restriction on manufacture of narcotics.

41. (1) The Minister may make regulations under section 62 further limiting the persons who may manufacture narcotic drugs and the premises in which they may be manufactured, and otherwise controlling their manufacture.

(2) No person shall manufacture opium or Indian hemp in a state prepared for smoking.

STORAGE

Requirements as to storage of Class A Part II drugs.

42. (1) No person shall store Class A Part II drugs on any premises unless such storage conforms to the specifications as recommended by the Board.

(2) Where Class A' Part II drugs are kept on any premises, they shall be kept in accordance with the rules contained in the table set out at the end of this section:

Provided that the rules referred to in subsection (2) shall not apply to a drug supplied to an individual for the treatment of himself or another individual residing with him or an animal in his possession or control.

(3) If an act is done on any premises in contravention of the rules referred to in the subsection (2) then—

(a) in a case where the act constitutes a breach of a duty imposed by or under the terms of his employment upon a person employed on the premises, that person shall be deemed to be liable for the contravention;

(b) in any other case, the occupier of the premises shall be deemed to be liable for the contravention:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall prevent any person who wilfully removes or alters the label on any container, or does any other act (as opposed to an omission), in respect of a restricted drug, from being treated as liable for a contravention of the rules concerned.

TABLE

(1) The drug shall be kept in a container bearing a label—

(a) containing the word 'Narcotic' or the word 'Poison' in bold red letters, or in bold white letters on a red background; and

(b) giving the name of the drug.

(2) The drug shall be kept in accordance with any directions for the keeping thereof laid down in the authorized pharmacopoeia.

(3) The container holding the drug shall be kept in a room, cupboard or drawer—

(a) on which nothing except narcotic is kept; and

(b) which is securely locked when not in use.

PART VI—CONTROL OF TRANSPORT, IMPORT AND EXPORT OF DRUGS

TRANSPORT

Requirement as to transport of Class A Part II drugs

43. (1) No person shall consign any Class A Part II drugs for transportation unless it is consigned in a container bearing a label indicating that the container should be kept away from food and from any thing likely to come into contact with food.

(2) No person shall carry in any vehicle in which food is being carried, a container bearing a label such as is described in subsection (1) unless—

(a) the container is carried in a part of the vehicle effectively separated from the food;

(b) the food is otherwise adequately protected from the risk of contamination.

(3) In this section 'food' includes anything intended for human or animal consumption.

IMPORT AND EXPORT

Restriction on import of drugs and specialities.

44. No person shall import any drug or speciality which has not been registered under section 55:

Provided that this section shall not prevent the importation of a sample not exceeding fifty grammes in weight.

Restriction on import of Class 'A' and 'B' drugs.

45. (1) No person shall import any Class 'A' or Class 'B' drug unless—

(a) he is a pharmacist or pharmacy technician or licensed body corporate, as the case may be;

(b) he is authorized to import the drug by a lisense granted under section 47 and he complies with the conditions contained in the licence; and

(c) the drug is in a container of the prescribed particulars of its content.

(2) No medical practitioner, dentist or veterinary surgeon shall import any drug referred to in subsetion (1) except with the approval of the Board.

(3) Where a person imports any Class 'A' Part 1 drug, he shall within fourteen days thereafter deliver to the Board the prescribed particulars of the drug imported.

(4) In relation to narcotic drugs, no person shall be authorized to import such drugs except the Director of Drugs and Medical Supplies.

Restriction on export of Class 'A' Part II drugs.

46. No person shall export any narcotic unless he is authorized to export the drug by a licence granted under section 47 and complies with any conditions contained in the licence.

Import and export.

47. (1) The Minister acting on the advice of the Board, may grant a licence for import of a narcotic drug or the export of a narcotic drug if-

(a) the application for the licence is made in the prescribed form and the applicant pays the prescribed fee; and

(b) the Minister is satisfied that the applicant is a person to whom the licence can properly be granted.

(2) No licence shall be granted for the import or export of any opium or Indian hemp which is prepared for smoking.

PART VII—FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON NARCOTICS

Possession of narcotics.

48. (1) No person shall have in his possession without lawful excuse, proof of which shall be on him, any opium or Indian hemp of any species or description whatsoever or any residue thereof.

(2) The Minister may under section 62 make regulations applying the provisions of subsection (1) to such narcotics as may be specified in the regulations.

Smoking of opium or Indian hemp prohibited

49. No person shall—

(a) smoke opium or Indian hemp or frequent any place used for the smoking of such drugs; or

(b) permit premises owned or occupied by him to be used by any person smoking opium or Indian hemp; or

(c) have in his possession pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium or Indian hemp.

Cultivation of plants yeilding narcotics.

50. No person shall cultivate any plant which a narcotic drug can be extracted except with the written consent of the Board.

PART VIII—POWERS OF ENTRY AND INVESTIGATION

Powers of entry.

51. (1) Any person authorized in that behalf by the Board, shall have the power to enter at any reasonable time any of the following premises:—

(a) in respect of which a certificate issued under this Act is in force;

(b) on which or in relation to which he has reasonable cause to suspect that an offence under this Act has been or is being committed;

(c) on which the business relating to the manufacture or supply of narcotic drugs is carried on.

(2) Any police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent shall have power to enter at any reasonable time any premises on which or in relation to which he has reasonable cause to suspect that an offence under this Act has been or is being committed.

Powers of investigation.

52. (1) A person empowered under this Part to enter any premises (in this Act referred to as "an inspecting officer")—:

(a) may inspect the premises and any article found therein;

(b) may require any person on the premises to furnish any information in his possession as to the activities carried on on the premises and the person by whom they are carried on; and

(c) may take away any drug found on the premises.

(2) Where a drug is taken under this section, reasonable payment therefor shall be tendered by the inspecting officer except that—

(a) no payment need be tendered in respect of a drug if the inspecting officer reasonably suspects that the drug is unfit for its purpose, by reason of deterioration, impurity, adulteration or other defect; but if the drug is found on analysis not to be so unfit, reasonable payment shall be tendered by the inspecting officer in respect of so much of the drug as is not returned to its owner in good condition;

(b) no payment need be tendered in respect of a drug if the inspecting officer anticipates that proceedings for an offence under this Act will be brought in respect of the drug; but if such proceedings are not commenced within six months, reasonable payment shall be made by the inspecting officer in respect of so much of the drug as is not returned to its owner in good condition.

Authority to be known.

53. An inspecting officer exercising any powers conferred by this Part shall produce on demand a duly authenticated document showing that he is entitled to exercise those powers.

Obstructing an officer.

54. No person shall obstruct an inspecting officer exercising powers under and in accordance with this Part or fail to comply with a requirement made by him in exercise of those powers.

PART IX—MISCELLANEOUS AND SUPPLEMENTARY

Registration of drugs and specialities.

55. (1) The Registrar shall make and keep a register of all drugs and specialities in the prescribed form.

(2) If, on an application made in the prescribed manner and on payment of the prescribed fee, the Board is satisfied—

(a) that the drug in respect of which the application is made is a speciality and has not previously been registered under this section; and

(b) that the use of the speciality is likely to prove beneficial,

it shall direct the Registrar to enter the name and description of the speciality in the appropiate register and the Registrar shall comply with the direction.

(3) Where, on an application so made, the Board is not satisfied as aforesaid, it shall direct the Registrar to notify the applicant that the application is dismissed and the Registrar shall comply with the direction.

(4) If, at the expiration of three months from the date on which an application is duly made under this section, the Board has not given a direction under subsection (2) or (3), the Registrar shall thereupon enter the name and description of the speciality in the appropriate register.

(5) The register shall at all reasonable times be open for public inspection.

Cultivation etc. of strophanthus.

56. (1) No person shall without the written consent of the Minister, cultivate the plant known as *strophanthus hispidus* A.P.D.C., *strophanthus sarmentosus* A.P.D.C., *Datura Stramonium* and *Datura* metel.

(2) No person shall have in his possession without lawful excuse (proof of which shall be on him) any preparation or derivative from either of the plants referred to in subsection (1) or any instrument or weapon treated with such a preparation or derivative.

Restriction on supply of syringes and needles.

57. (1) No person shall supply a syringe or needle designed for intramuscular or intravenous injection to any person other than a medical practitioner, dentist, pharmacist, practicing midwife, nurse or licensed body corporate except under an order signed by a medical practitioner.

(2) Subject to this section, no person shall have in his possession without lawful excuse, (proof of which shall be on him) any syringe designed for intramuscular or intravenous injection.

Erasures in registers and certificates.

58. No erasure shall be made in any register or certificate, copy or extract thereof, but if an error shall occur then a line of red ink shall be drawn through any word improperly inserted so as to leave the original word legible, and any word which may have been omitted shall either be interlined or written in the margin with red ink, and the Registrar shall subscribe his name in the margin opposite to such correction.

Punishment of offence

59. (1) A person commits an offence if he acts in such a way as to contravene a requirement, condition or prohibition imposed by or under this Act.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this Act shall be liable—

(a) where the offence is related to a narcotic—

(i) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not less than twenty-five million leones or to a term of imprisonment not less than twenty years or both;

(ii) on summary conviction or to a fine not less than ten million leones or imprisonment for a term not less than ten years;

(b) where the offence is that of supply of opium, or Indian hemp or of cultivating Indian hemp contrary to subsection (2) of section 29 or section 50, as the case may be, and in each case the person has been convicted of that offence on two previous occasions, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty years;

(c) where the offence is that of smoking or having in his possession any opium or Indian hemp contrary to paragraph (a) of section 49 or to subsection (1) of section 48, as the case may be, and the person had been convicted of that offence on two previous occasions, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty years;

(d) in any other case, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five million leones, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

(3) Where an individual is convicted of an offence under this Act relating to Indian hemp, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than fifteen years; but nothing in this subsection shall prevent the imposition of a longer term of imprisonment on conviction on indictment.

(4) Where proceedings are brought for an offence under this Act—

(a) the court may order the forfeiture and destruction or other disposal of any drug in respect of which an offence is found to have been committed;

(b) the court shall, in respect of any drug taken from its owner without payment and in respect of which no offence is found to have been committed, order that reasonable payment shall be tendered to the owner in respect of so much of the drug as is not returned to him in good condition.

(5) Any person who wilfully procures or attempts to procure, himself to be registered under this Act by making or producing, or causing to be made or produced any false or fraudulent certificate representation or declaration, either verbally or in writing, and any person aiding or assisting him therein, commits an offence and shall, on summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two million leones, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years or both.

(6) Any person who willfully destroys or injures or causes to be destroyed or injured, any register or any part thereof commits an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a term of imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years.

Offence by bodies of persons.

60. (1) Where an offence is committed under this Act or under any regulations made thereunder by a body of persons, then —

(a) in the case of a body corporate, any person who, at that time of the act constituting the offence was director or officer of that body, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence;

(b) in the case of a firm, every person who at the time of the commission of the act constituting the offence was a partner or officer of that body, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence.

(2) No person shall be liable for an offence by virtue of this section if he proves that the act in respect of which he is charged was committed by some other person without his knowledge or connivance and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence having regard to all the circumstances.

Evidence

61. In proceedings under this Act the following shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein—

(a) a licence or certificate purporting to have been issued under this Act;

(b) a document purporting to state the results of an analysis carried out on behalf of the Minister or the Board for the purposes of this Act.

Power of Minister to make regulations

62. The Minister, acting on the advice of the Board, may make regulations—

(a) prescribing anything which under this Act may be prescribed;

(b) prescribing conditions to be inserted in licences granted under this Act and otherwise prescribing things to be done in relation to such licences;

(c) prescribing the procedure to be followed at meetings, inquiries and other proceedings of the Board and its Committees;

(d) laying down further conditions as to the storage of, and access to, Class A and Class B drugs; and

(e) for any other purpose necessary or expedient for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Amendment of drug list by Minister.

63. The Minister, acting on the advice of the Board, may by statutory instrument make an order to amend the drug classification in the First Schedule.

Classification of narcotic.

64. (1) Subject to this section, the substances mentioned in Class A Part II in the First Schedule are narcotics for the purposes of this Act.

(2) If the Minister by order declares that a finding with respect to a preparation of any of the drugs included in Class A Part II of the First Schedule or as may be specified in the order, has been communicated under United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs, signed in 1961, the preparation shall, with effect from such date as may be specified in that behalf in the order cease to be a narcotic for the purposes of this Act.

(3) If the Minister is at any time satisfied that a product included in Class A Part II of the First Schedule is of medical or scientific value, he may by order direct that the product specified in the order shall cease to be a narcotic drug for the purposes of this Act:

Provided that the Minister shall by order revoke the previous order if at any time a decision is communicated under Article II of the United Nations Convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances signed in 1988, to the effect that the product in question is capable of producing addiction.

(4) The Minister may by regulations made under this Act, amend Class A Part II of the First Schedule by inserting an additional substance which is convertible into a drug capable of producing addiction.

(5) The Minister may by regulations made under this Act, amend Class A Part II of the First Schedule by inserting an additional substance if—

(a) the substance is a new derivative of morphine or cocaine or any salts of morphine or cocaine or any other alkaloid of opium or any other drug of whatever kind; and

(b) if in the opinion of the Minister, the substance or substances into which it is capable of being converted is likely to be productive, if improperly used, of effects similar to that produced by morphine or cocaine.

Dangerous Drugs Act. (Cap 154) to remain.

65. This Act shall have effect without prejudice to the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act.

Repeal of Act No. 1 of 1988.

66. (1) The Pharmacy and Drugs Act, 1988 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal effected by subsection (1), any Order, Rules, Notices or Regulations made under the repealed legislation and in force immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, unless revoked continue in force.

FIRST SCHEDULE *(Section 1)*

CLASS A DRUGS

CLASS A PART I

Acebutolol
Acetazolamide (Diuretic Diamox)
Acetophenaphtone
Acetophenazine
Acetyldihydrocodeinone
Adicilline
Baclofen
Bamethan Sulphate
Bendrofluazide
Barbitone
Barbitone Sodium
Beazitramide

Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone
Aldosterone
Algestone Acetophnide
Allyloestrone
Allyloestrenol
Amikacin
Amiloride HCI
Aminoglutethimide
Amiphenazole
Amitriptyline
Ammoniated Mercury
Amoxycillin
Amphomycin
Amphotericin
Amylase
Amylobarbitone

Androsterone
Aprobarbitone
Aprotinin
Atenolol
Atropine Sulphate
Azacyclonol Hydrochloride
Azapropazone Dihydrate

Carfenazine Maleate
Cefapirin sodium
Cellulose

Beclamide
Beclomethasone
Bemegride
Benapryzine Hydrochloride
Benoxaprofen
Benperidol
Benzoctamine
Benzoestrol
Benzquinamide
Benzthiazide
Betamethasone
Betamethasone and its salts
Bethanidine Sulphate
Bromazepam

Bromelains
Bromodiphenhydramine HCI
Brompheniramine Maleate
Bufenine HCI
Bumetanide

Butaperazine
Butazone
Butriptyline
Butobarbitone

Calusterone
Carbamazepine
Carbaryl
Carbenicillin
Carbromal
Carfecillin
Carindocillin Sodium
Carisoprodol

Chlomedinone
Chlormethiazone edysylate
Chlomezanone
Chlorproethazine

Cephacetrile Sodium

Cephalexin
Chlortriamsene
Cephaloglycin
Cephaloridine
Cephazolin
Chorionic Gonadotrophin
Cephradine
Chlorprothixene
Chloracyzine
Chloralformamide
Chloral hydrate and Chloral Betane

Chlorcyclizine HCl
Chlordiazepoxide

Chlorexolone
Chlorhexadol
Clonidine Hydrochloride
Cloxacillin
Codeine and its salts
Corticotropin
Corticotrophin
Cortisone and its Salts
Cyclandelate
Cyclazocine
Cyclobarbitone Calcium
Cyclofenil
Cyproterone Acetate
Danazol
Dantrolene Sodium
Debrisoquine
Dehydroprocestrone
Demeclocycline
Demethoxanate
Deoxycortone
Deoxycortone Acetate
Deoxycortone Acetate and other Salts

Chlorpromazine
Chlorthalidone
Chlortebol Acetate
Chlortriamsene

Cholic Acid

Chymotrypsin
Cinbocaine Hydrochloride
Clindamycin
Clobetasol Propionate and other salts
Clobetasol Propionate
Clomiphene Citrate

Clomocyline Sodium
Clonazepam
Clorazepate
Codeine Phosphate
Colistin
Corticosteroids
Cortisone
Creosote
Cyclarbamate
Cyclobarbitone
Cycloestrol
Cyproheptadine HCl

Dibenzepin
Dichlorodifluoromethane
Dichloralphenazone
Diclofenac Sodium
Dicloxacillin
Dienoestrol
Diethylpropion
Diethylstilbestrol

Diflunisal
Dihydrogestrone

Deserpidine
Desipramine
Desmopressin
Desonide
Dexamethasone
Dexamethasone and its Salts
Dexamphetamine and its Salts
Dexchlorpheniramine Maleate
Dextrimethorphan Hydrobromide
Dorheipin
Dextoromoramide
Dextromoramide and its Salts
Dextrompheiramine Maleate
Dextropropoxyphene Napsylate
Dextropropoxyphene Hydrochloride and other Salts
Diazepam
Diazoxide
Epicillin
Ergometrine Maleate
Ergotamine Tartrate
Erythromycin
Erythromycin Ethylsuccinate
Erythromycin Stearate
Ethacrynic Acid
Ethamivan
Ethchlorvynol
Ethinamate
Ethisterone
Ethosuximide
Ethotoin

Ethylcestrenol
Ethynodiol Acetate
Ethynodiol Diacetate
Ethinyloestradiol
Etonitazene
Etoxeridine
Eurethidine

Diiodohydroxyquinoline
Dimefline Hydrochloride
Dimethindine
Dimethisterone
Diphenoxylate Hydrochloride
Dipyoanone Hydrocholride
Dipyridamole
Doxapram Hydrochloride

Dorheipin Hydrochloride
Doxycycline
Droperidol
Drostanolone Propionate
Domperidone

Felypressin
Fenbufen
Fencamfamin HCl
Fenclofenac
Fenfluramine
Fenoprofen
Feprazone
Flucloxacillin
Fludrocortisone
Fludrocortisone and its Salts
Flufenamic Acid
Flugestone Acetate
Flumedroxone Acetate
Flumethasone
Fluocinolone
Fluocortolone Pivalate
Fluopromazine
Fluoxymestrone
Fluoxymesterone
Flupenthixol
Fluerolone

Extract Suprarenal Cortex

Fluphenazine
Flurazepam
Flurandenolone
Flurbiprofen
Fluprednisolone
Flurothyl
Formaldehyde
Fosfestrol (Diethylstilbestrol)
Fluspiritene
Fusidic Acid and its salts

Gamma Benzene Hexachloride
Gestronol Hexanoate
Glutethimide
Glycine
Gramicidin
Guanethidine
Halcinonide
Heptabarbitone
Hexobarbitone
Human Albumin
Hormone
Human Luteinising Hormone
Hydrocortisone
Hydrocortisone and its Salts
Hydroxyperhidine
Hydroxyprogesterone
Hydroxyzine
Hyoscyamine Sulphate
Ibomal
Ibuprofen
Idoxuridine
Imipramine
Indapamide
Indomethacin
Inositol Nicotinate

Gentamicin
Gestronol Hexanoate
Glyceryl Trinitrate
Gonadorelin
Growth Hormone
Guanoxan Sulphate
Haloperidol
Hetacillin
Hexoestrol
Human Follicle Stimulating

Hydroceotamate Hydrochloride
Hydrocortisone Acetate
Hydrargraphen
Hydroxyphenamate
Hydroxyprogesterone decanoate
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide

Iprindole Hydrochloride
Iproniazid Phosphate
Isocarboxazid
Isomethadone
Isosorbide Dinitrate
Isoxsuprine HCl
Intermediate Acting Allobarbitone

Iogonine and any Derivative of Ergonine which is convertible to Ergonine or to Cocaine

Kaloid
Ketazolam
Labetalol
Leptazol
Levopropoxyphene
Levorphanol Tartrate and other Salts
Lidofiazine
Lipase
Lithium
Litheronine
Lobelia
Lorazepam
Lymecycline
Lypressin

Malathion
Maprotiline Hydrochloride
Mazindol
Mebanazine
Mebutamate
Mecamylamine
Medazepam
Medicinal Opium and its Salts
Medofenoxate hydrochloride
Medrogestrone
Medroxyprogesterone
Medroxyprogesterone Acetate
Medrysone
Mefenamic Acid
Megestrol
Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone
Melanostatin
Mephenesin
Meprednisone
Meprobamate
Mercuranade
Mesoridazine
Mesterolone
Mestranol
Metazocine

Kanamycin
Kitasamycin
L-Cysteine
Levomethorphan
Levonorgestrel
Lincomycin
Lignocaine Hydrochloride
Lincomycin HCl
Lithium Carbonate
Lividomycin
Loxapine
Luthutrim
Lynoestrenol

Methalleoestril
Methallenestril
Methalleoestrol
Methandriol
Metharbitone

Methicillin
Methocarbamol
Methionine
Methotrimeperazine
Methoserpidine
Methsuximide
Metoprolol
Metofoline Hydrochloride
Metopam
Methylergometrine Maleate
Methylchlorthiazide
Methyldestorphine
Methyldihydromorphine
Methylpentynol
Methylphenidate Hydrochloride
Methylprednisolone and its Salts
Methylphenorpobotone
Methylsulphonal
Methyltestosterone

Methacycline
Methadone Hydrochloride
Minoxidil
Morphine and its Salts
Nadolol
Naftidrofuryl Oxalate
Naproxen
Neoarsphenamine
Nicocadeine
Nicmorphine
Nitrazepam
Norethisterone Acetate
Norethynodrel
Norgestrel
Nortriptyline Hydrochloride
Oestriol
Oestradiol and its Salts
Oestradiol
Oestrone
Oleandomycin
Opipramol Hydrochloride
Opium and its preparations
Orphenadrine Citrate
Oyoscapine
Oxacillin
Oxandrolone
Oxanamide
Oxazepam
Oxpentifyllin
Oxprenolol
Oxycodone Hydrochloride
Oxymetholone
Oxymorphone Hydrochloride
Oxytocin
Pancreatin
Paraldehyde
Paramethasone Acetate
Pecazine
Muncycline
Minocycline
Morpheridine
Myrophine
Nafcillin
Nealbarbitone
Nialamide
Nicofuranose
Nicotinyl Alcohol
Nitrorazone
Noracymethedol
Pemoline
Penamecillin
Penfluridol
Penicillamine
Pentazocine and its Salts
Penthrichloral
Pentobarbitone
Pentobarbitone Sodium
Pepsin
Perazine
Pericyazine
Perphenazine
Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate
Pethidine and its Salts
Phenadoxone Hydrochloride
Phenaglycodol
Papaveretum
Paramethadione
Pargyline

Phenatine
Phenazocine Hydrobromide
Phenbutrazate HCl
Phencyclidine Hydrochloride
Phendimetrazine Salts
Phenelzine
Phenetamine
Phenaturide
Phenmetrazine
Phenol
(Potaba)
Phenobarbitone
Phenobarbitone Sodium
Phenoperidine Hydrochloride
Phenoxybenzamine
Phenprobamate
Phensuximide
Phentolamine
Phenylmethylbarbituric Acid
Phenylephrine Salts
Phenytoin Sodium
Pholcodine
Piminodine Esylate
Pimozide
Pindolol
Prolactin
Promethcestrol
Propiomazine
Prothipendyl
Protirelin
Quinalbarbitone
Quinestradol
Quingestanol Acetate
Racemethorphan
Reserpine and Alkaloids
of Rauwolfia
Rifamycin
Secbutobarbitone Sodium
Serum Gonadotrophin

Pipamazine
Pipamperone
Piperacetazine
Piperazine Oestrone Sulphate
Pipothiazine
Piritramide
Piroxicam
Pivampicillin
Polyoestra
Potassium P-aminobenzoate

Powdered Pituitary

Prednisoamate
Prednisolone
Prednisolone and its Salts
Prednisone
Prednisone and its Salts
Prednylidene
Prenylamine Lactate
Prethcamide
Primidone
Pristinamycin
Prochlorperazine
Progesterone
Promazine

Propranolol
Prothipendyl Hydrochloride
Protryptiline
Quinalbarbitone Sodium
Quinestrol

Racemoramide

Rifamide
Rolitetracycline Nitrate
Selenium Sulphide
Sodium Aurothiomalate

Sodium Cromoglycate
Sodium Valproate
Spectinomycin
Sulthiame
Talampicillin
Tamoxifen
Testosterone and its Salts
Testosterone Enanthate
Tetrabenazine
Thiamphenicol
Thiopentone Sodium
Thioridazine
Thymoxamine
Ticarcillin
Tobramycin
Tofenacin HCl
Tolmetin Sodium
Triacetyloleandomycin
Triamcinolone and its Salts
Trichlorofluoromethane
Trifluperidol
Trifluoperazine
Trimetaphan Camsylate
Triprolidine HCl
Valnoctamide
Verapamil Hydrochloride
Vinbarbitone
Yohimbine Hydrochloride
Sodium Nitroprusside
Sotalol
Sulphonal
Talbutal
Testolactone
Testosterone

Tetracosactrin

Thiethylperazine
Thioproperazine
Thiothixene
Thyrotrophin
Timolol
Tocopheryl Acetate
Tolazoline
Tranylcypromine
Triamcinolone
Triamterene
Triclofos Sodium
Trimeperide Hydrochloride
Trimeprazine Tartrate
Trimipramine
Tybamate
Vasopressin
Viloxazine HCl
Viomycin

CLASS A PART II—DRUGS NARCOTICS

Acetydihydrocodeinone
Allylprodine
Alphacetylmethadol
Alphameprodine
Alphamethadol
Alphaprodine
Anileridine
Benzathidine
Levomethorphan
Levomoramide
Levophenocylmorphan

Levorphanol
Metazocine
Methadone
Methyldesorphine

Betacetylmethadol
Betameprodine
Betamathadol
Clonitazene
Cocaine
Dextromoramide
Dextropropoxyphene
Diamorphine
Diampromide [N–(2 Methyl Phemethylaminopropyl) Propiondiolide
Diethylthiambutene
Dihydrocodeine
Dimenoxadole
Dimenphephthanol
Dimethylthiambutene
Dioxaphetyle Butyrate
Diphenoxylate
Dipipanone
Ecgonine
Ethylmotylthiambutene
Ethylmorphine
Etoxeridine
Fentanyl
Furethidine
Hydrocodeine
Hydromorphone
Hydromorphinol
Hydroxypethidine
Isomethadone
Ketbemidone
Methadylacetate
Methyldihydromorphine
Mefoprolol
Morpheridine
Morphine
Morphine Methobromide
Morphine-N-oxide and other pentavalent nitrogens
Morphine derivatives
Myropine
Nicomorphine
Norcodeine
Norlevorphanol
Normethadone
Normorphine
Norpipanone
Oxycodone
Oxymorphone
Pethidine
Phenadoxone
Phenazocine
Phenomorphan
Phenoperiodine
Pholcodine
Piminodine
Propeptazine
Properidine
Racemethorphan
Racemorphan
Racelmoramide
Thebaine
Trimeperidine

4–Cyano-2, 2–dimethylamino–4, 4 diphenylbutane
1–Methyl–4–phenylpiperidine–4 Carboxylic Acid
1–Methyl–3–mospholino–1,1–diphenylpropanecarboxylic Acid
4–Phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethylester

CLASS A PART III—SUBSTANCES USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

Acetic anhydride
Acetone
Anthranilic Acid
Ephedrine
Ergometrine
Ergotamine
Ethylether
Hydrochloric Acid
Isosafril
Lysergic Acid
Methylethyl ketone
3—methylenedioxyphenyl–2– propanone
N—acetylanthranilic Acid

Piperonal
1—Phenyl–2– propanone
Piperidine
Potassium permanganate
Pseudoephedrine
Safrole
Sulphuric Acid
Toluene

CLASS B DRUGS

Alumimum Chloride
Aloes
Alpha piperazine Hexahydrate
Amoxycillin Trihydrate
Ampicillin
Benzathine Penicillin
Benzylamine Hydrochloride
Benzyl Penicillin
Bisacodyl
Butoxyethyl Nicotinate
Calcium Sulphaoxalate

Aloin
Alphacillin
Alverine Citrate

Antazoline HCl

BenzylBenzoate
Bevonium Methylsulphate
Bismuth Subgallate

Camylofin HCl

Carbenicillin Sodium
Cascara Extracts
Chloracidine Gluconate
Chloramphenicol
Caloropyrilene Citrate
Chlorpheniramine Maleate
Chlorthalidone
Clemizole Undecanoate
Clioquinol
Clotrimazole
Croton Oil
Cyclopenthiazide
Danthrone
Dicyclomine HCl
Dihydrocholic Acid
Dihydrostreptomycin Sulphate

Diisobutylphenoxypolyethoxy
-ethanol
Dimethylsulphoxide
Diphenhydramine HCl
Diphenylpyraline HCl
Dithranol Triacetate
Duclizine HCl
Embramine HCl
Ethinyloestradiol
Ethynodioldiacetate
Frangula Bark
Fertility Thermometer

Glycol Salicylate
Hexachlorphane

Hexamine Hippurate
Hyaluronidase
Hydrogen Peroxide

Hydroxyquinoline
Ichthammol

Carbinoxaine Maleate
Chlorophenoxyethanol
Chlorobutol
Chlordantoin
Chlorphenesin
Chlorquinol
Cinnarizine
Clemizole
Cloponone
Cloxacillin
Cyclizine

Dicophone
Diethylamine Salicylate
Dihydroxyacetone
Dihydroxyaluminium Sodium
Carbonate

Dimenhydrinate
Diperodon HCl
Diphenoxylate dihydrochloride
Dithranol
Docusate Sodium

Euonymus
Ethylnicotinate

Framycetin
Furazolidone

Hexachlorphane

Hydrated m-Cresol
Hydrochlorothiazide
Hydroxychloroquine Sulphate
(Plequanil)

Intra-Uterine Devices (IUDs)

Ipecacuanha
Ipomoea Resin
Isphagula
Jalap
Jalapin
Lactic Acid
Loperamide Hydrochloride
Meclozine
Miconazole
Methapyrilene HCl
Methenamine
Methylhydroxybenzoate
Mepyramine Maleate
Metronidazole
Nalidixic Acid
Nitrofurantoin
Norethisterone
Nystatin

Octoxinol
Oxyphenisatin Acetate
Oxyphenonium Bromide
Paromomycin Sulphate
Penicillin V Sodium
Phenindamine
Phenacetin
Phenoxyethanol
Phosphoric Acid
Piperazine
Polymyxin Sulphate
Potassuim Dichromate

Pramoxine Hydrochloride
Procaine Penicillin
Promethazine
Salsalate
Sennoside A, B, C.
Sodiumalkylsulphoacetate

Isothipendyl HCl

Jalapa Resin

Levonorgestrel
Lynoestrenol
Melaleuca Oil
MonoSulfiram
Methdilazine HCl
Methyclothiazide
Methynicotinate
Mestranol
Myralact
Neomycin Sulphate
Nitrofurazone
Nonoxynol–9, 10 and 11
Nonylic Varillylamide
Norethisterone Acetate
Norgestrel
Oxolinic Acid
Oxyphenisatin Acetate
Oxytetracycline
Pecilocin
Penicillin G
Pheniramine Maleate
Phenolphthalein
Phenoxypropanol
Phthalysulphathiazole
Podophyllum
Polythiazide
Potassuim. Hydroxyquinidine Sulphate
Prepared Coal Tar
Proflavine HCl

Senega
Sodium Acid Phosphate
Sodium Benzoate

Sodium Citrate
Sodium Picosulphate
Squill
Succinylsulphathiazole
Sulphadiazine
Sulphafurazole
Sulphametrole
Sulphamethiazole
Sulphathiazole
Sulphurated Potash
Terizodone
Tetracycline
Thiamphenicol
Triclocarban
Trimethobenzamide HCl
Trioxsalen
Tyrothricin
Vaginal Contraceptive Cap

Vancomycin

Sodium Lauryl Sulphate
Spiramycin
Streptomycin
Sulphacetamide
Sulphadimidine
Sulphaguanidine

Sulphasalazine
Sulphathiocarbamide

Terpin Hydrate
Tetrahydrofurfuryl Salicylate
Tinidazole
Triclosan
Trimethoprim
Tripelennamine HCl

Vaginal Contraceptive Diaphragm

CLASS C DRUGS

Acetic Acid
Agar
Amino Acid
Benzylkonium Chloride
Bran
Cade Oil

Ceratonia
Dextrose
Fig
Iron Compounds
Kaolin
Liquid Paraffin
Magnesium Sulphate
Methylcellulose
Oil of Eucalyptus
Olwoewain Capsicum
Pectin
Potasium Chloride

Alcohols
Acetylsalicylic Acid
Attapulgite
Boric Acid

Calcium Phosphate
Citric Acid
Electrolytes
Enoxolone
Glycerol

Lauromacrogol-4
Liquorice
Menthol
Methylsalicylate
Oleic Acid
Oleyl Alcohol
Peru Balsam
Precipitated Sulphur

Psyllium
Sorbic Acid
Sodium Chloride
Sorbitol
Sterculia
Sweeteners
Coal Tar
Thymol
Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodium Oleate
Starch
Sulphur
Terebenethine
Trace Elements
Vitamins
Zinc Oxide

SECOND SCHEDULE *(Section 35)*

DISEASES IN RESPECT OF WHICH ADVERTISEMENTS ARE PROHIBITED

Alcoholism
Appendicitis
Arteriosclerosis
Asthma
Blood Disorders
Cancer
Cataract
Diabetes
Cholera

Diphtheria
Disorders of Menstrual Flow
Disorders of Prostate Gland

Dysentery
Encephalitis
Enteric Fever
Epilepsy
Erysipelas
Filariasis
Gallstone, Kidney stones
Bladder-stones
Gangrene
Glaucoma
Goitre
Genito–Urinary Diseases
Hay Fever
Obesity
Onchocerciasis
Palsy
Paralysis
Plague
Pneumonia
Poliomyelitis
Rabies
Rheumatic Fever

Schistosomiasis
Sexual Impotency
Sexually Transmitted Infections
Sterility
Sleeping Sickness
Smallpox
Snake Bite
Tetanus
Trachoma
Tuberculosis
Tumours

Typhoid Fever
Ulcers

Yaws
Yellow Fever

Heart Diseases
Hernia
High Blood Pressure
Hepatitis
Influenza
Jaundice
Kidney Disease
Leprosy
Locomotor Ataxis
Measles
Mental Conditions
Mumps
Nervousness
Nutritional Disorders.

PASSED in Parliament this *23rd* day of *October*, in the year of our Lord two thousand and one.

J. A. CARPENTER,
Clerk of Parliament.

THIS PRINTED IMPRESSION has been carefully compared by me with the Bill which has passed Parliament and found by me to be a true and correctly printed copy of the said Bill.

J. A. CARPENTER,
Clerk of Parliament.

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