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TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS

ANNUAL REPORTS BY GOVERNMENTS FOR 1945

C Y P R U S

Communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom.

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the above-mentioned report to the parties to the Convention and to other States.

(For the form of annual reports, see document O.C.1600).

A. GENERAL.

I.- Laws and publications.

No Laws or subsidiary legislation were enacted or promulgated during the year 1945 on the question of Opium and other dangerous drugs.

II.-Administration.

1. (a) None.

(b) There is no special administrative body to apply the provisions of Article 15 of the Convention of 1931. This, at present, is being controlled by the Medical Department.

(c) None.

2. There are no new developments regarding addiction in this country. Drug addiction is confined to the richer class of citizens and no great increase in addiction has been noticed.

III. - Control of international trade.

1. The system of certificates for the control of imports of dangerous drugs worked satisfactorily during the past year and no difficulties arose with any country in this connection.
2. There has been no change in the authorities responsible for issuing import certificates.
3. None.
4. Cyprus is not an exporting country.
5. No cases of forged or falsified import certificates or export authorisations have come to the knowledge of the Customs Department during the year,
6. No difficulties have arisen with regard to transit, transshipment and diversion, or with regard to free ports, free zones and bonded warehouses.
7. No dangerous drugs are imported from countries which have not adopted the system of import certificates.
8. None.

IV. - International co-operation.

1. No international treaty or agreement has been concluded by the Government of Cyprus during the year 1945.

V. - Illicit traffic.

2. There have been no changes.
3. During the year 1945 one person was prosecuted by the Police for being in possession of 5/8 dram. (1.9 gramme) of Indian hemp. The accused was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and the Indian hemp was destroyed by the Police on the order of the Court.
5. There was one case of confiscation of dangerous drugs during 1945, namely, about 5 drams (15.5 grammes) of hashish were confiscated by the Customs Authorities from a sailor, who was prosecuted by them and was sentenced to a fine of £ 5. The hashish was destroyed.

B. RAW MATERIALS

IX. - Indian hemp.

1. Yes. No use is made of it.
2. (a) In 1945 approximately 75 hectares were grown for fibre and seed production. Indian hemp is not produced from such crops and is not used in the country licitly or illicitly.

C. MANUFACTURED DRUGS.

X. - Internal control of manufactured drugs.

1. This does not apply to Cyprus, as no dangerous drugs are manufactured in this Colony.

4. Trade and Distribution.

(a) Classes of persons to whom permits or authorisation for the use or possession of dangerous drugs have been granted are as follows:-

Registered chemists and druggists (pharmacists)
Registered medical practitioners (doctors)
Registered dentists
Veterinary officers.

There are no wholesale pharmaceutical firms in Cyprus which manufacture preparations for the wholesale trade.

(b) The following are particulars of supervision exercised over persons engaged in the sale and dispensing of dangerous drugs.

The work of supervision is carried out by the Inspectors of Pharmacies appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Director of Medical Services. These are selected from the Compounders-in-Charge of District Hospitals. Routine inspection is carried out once or twice a year or whenever an application is received for import of dangerous drugs, in order to verify how far importation is justified. The Director of Medical Services, the Compounder-in-Charge of Medical Stores, the Compounders seconded for duty in the Medical Stores, the District Medical Officers, Nicosia-Kyrenia, Limassol, Famagusta and Larnaca and the Medical Officers-in-Charge, Paphos and Kyrenia, are also approved Inspectors of dangerous drugs and in this capacity carry out surprise inspections.

The method of inspection is to check the special registers kept for this purpose in order to verify the accuracy of receipts and issues.

The Inspectors have power to recommend the rejection or grant of an application to the Director of Medical Services, to whom such applications are made, for the import and possession of dangerous drugs.
