

# CONTROL OF NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES ACT, 1997

[Act No. XXV of 1997]

[Dated 11th July, 1997]

*An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances*

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the laws relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, and control the production, processing and trafficking of such drugs and substances:

And whereas it is expedient to regulate the treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

## COMMENTS

Establishment of Special Court. Ouster of jurisdiction of Civil Courts. Principles. Failure or omission of designated authority to frame necessary rules in exercise of powers conferred by Legislature, could not be construed as having effect of rendering statutes conferring exclusive jurisdiction on designated Tribunals, jurisdiction of ordinary Civil Courts would stand ousted only when such statutory were actually established. Question of conflict between requirements of Criminal Procedure Code and Special Law could arise only when Special Courts exercising exclusive jurisdiction were actually established and a Sessions Court would not stand divested of jurisdiction to try offence till such time.<sup>1</sup>

Provisions of Act are stringent so far as rights of accused are concerned. Certain restrictions and limitations have been placed on prosecution under the Act.<sup>2</sup>

Control of Narcotic Substances Act is a harsh and stringent law, so far as rights of accused are concerned. In the wake of this background, certain restrictions or limitations have been placed on prosecution and investigating agencies. This is an effort to strike a balance between the accused and the prosecution. In these circumstances, such balance should be maintained. Superior Courts have always avoided to give latitude to the prosecution by holding from time to time that in such like laws with harsh provisions against accused, limitations placed on investigating and prosecuting agencies must be strictly complied with.<sup>3</sup>

1. 1999 PCrLJ 1633.  
2. NLR 2002 Criminal Qta. 140.  
3. 2002 UIC 330.

## CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1. **Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997.

(2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. **Definitions.**—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "addict" means a person physically or mentally dependent on any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance or a person who habitually uses narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

(b) "assets" means any property owned, controlled or belonging to an accused, whether directly or indirectly, or in the name of his spouse or relatives or associates whether within or without Pakistan for which they cannot reasonably account;

(c) "associate", in relation to an accused, means—

(i) any individual who is or has, at the relevant time been ordinarily residing in the residential premises, including out-houses and servant-quarters of an accused;

(ii) any individual who is, or has, at the relevant time been managing the affairs or keeping the accounts of an accused;

(iii) any association of persons, body of individuals, firm or private limited company within the meaning of Companies Ordinance, 1984 (XLVII of 1984), of which an accused is, or has, at the relevant time been a member, partner or director;

(iv) any individual who is, or has, been at the relevant time a member, partner or director of any association of persons, body of individuals, firm or private limited company referred to in sub-clause (iii);

(v) a trustee of any trust created by an accused; or

(vi) where the Special Court, for reasons to be recorded, considers that any property of an accused is held on his behalf by any other person, such other person;

- (d) "cannabis (hemp)" means---
- (i) cannabis resin (*charas*) that is the separated resin, whether crude or purified, obtained from the cannabis plant and also includes concentrated preparation and resin known as hashish oil or liquid hashish;
  - (ii) the flowering or fruiting tops of the cannabis plant (excluding the seed and leaves when not accompanied by the tops) from which the resin has not been extracted, by whatever name they may be designated or known; and
  - (iii) any mixture with or without neutral materials of any of the above forms of cannabis or any drink prepared therefrom;
- (e) "cannabis plant" means any plant of the genus *cannabis*;
- (f) "coca bush" means the plant of any species of the genus *Erythroxylon*;
- (g) "coca derivative" means---
- (i) crude cocaine, that is, any extract of coca leaf which can be used, directly or indirectly, for the manufacture or production of cocaine;
  - (ii) ecgonine, that is, leave-ecgonine having the chemical formula  $C_9H_{15}NO_3H_2O$  and all chemical derivatives of leave-ecgonine including benzoylecgonine from which it can be recovered;
  - (iii) cocaine, that is, methyl-benzoyl-leave-ecgonine having the chemical formula  $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$  and its salts, and---
  - (iv) all preparations containing more than 0.1 percent of cocaine;
- (h) "cocal leaf" means---
- (i) the leaf of the coca bush except a leaf from which all ecgonine, cocaine or any other ecgonine alkaloids have been removed;
  - (iii) any mixture thereof, with or without neutral material, but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;
- (j) "controlled delivery" means the technique of allowing illicit or suspect consignments of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or chemical precursors to pass out of, through or into Pakistan, with the knowledge and under the supervision of the Federal Government with a view to identifying persons involved in the commission of offences cognizable under this Act;
- (k) "controlled substance" means any substance which may be used for the production or manufacture of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substance;

- (l) "conveyance" means a conveyance of any description whatsoever and includes, any aircraft, vehicle, vessel, railways or animal;
- (m) "Director-General" means Director-General of the Anti-Narcotics Force or any other officer appointed by the Federal Government to perform the duties and functions of the Director-General under this Act;
- (n) "foreign Court" means a Court of competent jurisdiction of a foreign country recognised by the Federal Government for time to time;
- (o) "freezing" means prohibiting by an order made by the Special Court or an officer authorised under this Act the transfer, conversion, disposal or movement of any assets and includes the holding, controlling, assuming custody or managing any assets in pursuance of such order and, in the case of assets which are perishable the disposal thereof;
- (p) "manufacture", in relation to narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances, includes---
- (i) all processes by which such drugs or substances may be obtained;
  - (ii) refining of such drugs or substances;
  - (iii) transformation of such drugs or substances; and
  - (iv) making or preparing such drugs or substances;
- (q) "manufactured drug" includes---
- (i) all coca derivatives, medicinal hemp, opium derivatives, cannabis in any form and any mixture of stalks and flowering or fruiting tops of the Indian hemp plant (*cannabis sativa* L.), Acetic Anhydride; and
  - (ii) any other narcotic substance which the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette made in pursuance of recommendations of any International Convention or otherwise, declare to be a manufactured drug;
- (r) "medicinal hemp" means any extract or tincture of hemp;
- (s) "narcotic drug" means coca leaf, cannabis, heroin, opium, poppy straw and all manufactured drugs;
- (t) "opium" means---
- (i) poppy straw, that is to say, all parts of the poppy plant (*papaver somniferum* or any other species of *papaver*) after mowing, other than the seeds;

- (ii) the spontaneously coagulated juice of capsules of poppy which has not been submitted to any manipulations other than those necessary for packing and transport; and
  - (iii) any mixture, with or without natural materials, of any of the above forms of opium, but does not include any preparation containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine;
- (u) "opium derivative" includes---
- (i) medicinal opium, that is, opium which has undergone the process necessary to adopt it for medicinal use;
  - (ii) prepared opium, that is, any product of opium obtained by any series of operations designed to transform opium into an extract suitable for smoking, and the dross or other residue remaining after opium is smoked;
  - (iii) morphine, that is, the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula  $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$  and its salts;
  - (iv) diacetylmorphine, that is, the semi-synthetic substance, also known as diamorphine or heroin, having the chemical formula  $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$  and its salts; and
  - (v) all preparations containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine, or containing any diacetylmorphine;
- (u) "opium poppy" means the plant of the species *Papaver Somniferum* L;
- (w) "poppy straw" means all the parts, except the seeds of the opium poppy after mowing;
- (x) "poppy straw concentrate" means the material obtained after the poppy straw has been subjected to a process for the concentration of its alkaloids;
- (y) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (z) "property" includes---
- (i) all forms of property, whether corporeal or incorporeal, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, real estate or personal property of every description;
  - (ii) property used to commit, or to abet the commission of, an offence punishable under this Act;
  - (iii) all kinds of shares or interest in any corporate body, company, firm, business concern, society or fund; and

- (iv) all documents of title to land, goods or property, wherever situated, money or valuable security issued by the Government;
- (za) "psychotropic substance" means the substances, specified in the Schedule to this Act and such substances as the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declared to be a psychotropic substance;
- (zb) "relative", in relation to an accused, means the spouse or any lineal descendant of the accused and includes any other person holding property for or on his behalf;
- (zc) "Special Court" means the Special Court established under section 46 or any other Court empowered to exercise the powers of the Special Court under this Act; and
- (zd) "tracing" means the finding out the true nature, source, disposition, movement or ownership of assets and includes determining the movement or conversion of assets by any means, and "trace" shall be construed accordingly.

3. **Calculation of percentages in liquid preparations.**---The Federal Government may make rules prescribing the methods by which percentages in the case of liquid preparations shall be calculated for the purposes of clauses (g), (h), (i) and (u) of section 2:

Provided that, unless and until such rules are made such percentages shall be calculated on the base that a preparation containing one per cent of a substance means a preparation in which one gram of the substance, if a solid, or one milliliter of the substance, if a liquid, is contained in every one hundred milli-liters of the preparation, and so in proportion for any greater or less percentage.

## CHAPTER II

### PROHIBITION AND PUNISHMENT

4. **Prohibition of cultivation of narcotics plants.**---No one shall cultivate any cannabis plant, coca bush or opium poppy, or gather any portion of a cannabis plant, coca bush or opium poppy:

Provided that the Federal Government or a Provincial Government authorized by the Federal Government may, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, permit under a licence cultivation or gathering of any such narcotic plant or any portion thereof exclusively for medical, scientific or industrial purposes.

5. **Punishment of contravention of section 4.**---Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

6. Prohibition of possession of narcotic drugs, etc.—No one shall produce, manufacture, extract, prepare, possess, offer for sale, sell, purchase, distribute, deliver on any terms whatsoever, transport, dispatch, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, except for medical, scientific or industrial purposes in the manner and subject to such conditions as may be specified by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

#### COMMENTS

Contradiction in prosecution evidence which is not of the type and magnitude which would necessitate the rejection of the entire evidence which is otherwise quite consistent and truthful would not vitiate the conviction/sentence recorded by Special Court. Held: Conviction/sentence was unexceptionable as there was nothing on record to warrant the inference that convicts were falsely implicated on account of some animosity or ulterior motive.<sup>4</sup>

Argument that samples were not sent to the prescribed analyst would be devoid of force when the very report showed that it was issued by notified analyst.<sup>5</sup>

Offences relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances. Dual trial of accused persons for such offences. Jurisdiction of Special Court constituted under the provisions of Customs Act, 1969. Scope. Accused persons were charged for smuggling of narcotic substances and were prosecuted under both the said laws. Conviction was passed by the Special Court under the Customs Act, 1969, while the trial under the provisions of S. 9(c) of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, was pending adjudication. High Court quashed the subsequent proceedings pending under the provisions of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997. Validity. Under the proviso to S. 72 of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, offences relating to such substances were to be tried under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Act, 1969 or any other law. Special Courts created under Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, had the exclusive jurisdiction to try such offences to the exclusion of any other Court under any law inclusive of the Customs Act, 1969. Prosecution of the accused persons under the Customs Act, 1969, was without jurisdiction. Proceedings taken under the provisions of Customs Act, 1969, conviction recorded and sentence awarded were illegal as the same had been taken, recorded and passed by a Court which was not vested with jurisdiction to proceed with the matter. Such proceedings from the very inception were *coram non jure*. Quashing of the prosecution under the provisions of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, in relation to conviction recorded and sentence.

4. 2002 CrLJ 8.

5. 2002 CrLJ 8.

one shall purchase, narcotic drug, scientific or may be type and which is /sentence e as there mplicated would be analyst.<sup>5</sup> controlled of Special Accused rosecuted under the onrol of ashed the Narcotic Narcotic ed under contained r Control try such e of the oms Act, Customs ame had isdiction re *coram* onrol of sentence.

passed by Special Court constituted under the Customs Act, 1969, was not justified as the Special Court was not vested with the jurisdiction to proceed in the matter. Where conviction recorded and the sentence awarded to the accused persons by the Court under the provisions of Customs Act, 1969, were without lawful authority and of no legal effect, such proceedings were quashed by Supreme Court. Trial of the accused persons was valid under the provisions of Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997. Special Court under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 was directed to proceed with the trial. Supreme Court, however, observed that confession, if any, made by the accused during the trial under the Customs Act, 1969 was not of any legal effect and trial was to be conducted independently in accordance with law.<sup>6</sup>

7. Prohibition of import or export of narcotic drugs, etc.— (1) No one shall---

- (a) import into Pakistan;
- (b) export from Pakistan.
- (c) transport within Pakistan; or
- (d) tranship;

any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, save in accordance with rules made under sub-section (2) and in accordance with the conditions of any licence, permit or authorization for that purpose which may be required to be abetment under those rules.

(2) The Federal Government may make rules permitting and regulating the import into and export from Pakistan, transport within Pakistan and transshipment of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances, and such rules may prescribe the ports or places at which any kind of narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance may be imported, exported, transported within Pakistan or transhipped, the form and conditions of licence, permit or authorities by which such licences, permits or authorization may be granted, the fees that may be charged therefor, any other matter required to have effective control of the Federal Government over such import, export, transportation and transshipment.

8. Prohibition on trafficking or financing the trafficking of narcotic drugs, etc.—No one shall---

- (a) organize, manage, traffic in, or finance the import, transport, manufacturing or trafficking of, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances; or

6. 2001 SCMR 1083.



- (b) use violence or arms for committing or attempt to commit an offence punishable under this Act.

9. **Punishment for contravention of sections 6, 7 and 8.**—Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 6, 7 or 8 shall be punishable with:—

- (a) imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, if the quantity of the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance is one hundred grams or less;
- (b) imprisonment which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine, if the quantity of the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance exceeds one hundred grams but does not exceed one kilogram; and
- (c) death or imprisonment of life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years and shall also be liable to fine which may be upto one million rupees, if the quantity of narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance exceeds the limits specified in clause (b):

Provided that if the quantity exceeds ten kilograms the punishment shall not be less than imprisonment for life.

#### COMMENTS

Report of Chemical Examiner would have no evidentiary value when record is absolutely silent as to when and by whom the sealed parcel containing sample of narcotic substance was taken to Chemical Examiner and whether it was delivered intact ruling out possibility of tampering therewith.<sup>7</sup>

General public has shown its reluctance to witness recovery in narcotic cases as they cannot face the miseries from hands of accused involved in narcotic cases. Police witnesses would be competent witnesses of recovery in narcotic cases except when it is established that they had any personal ulterior motive to falsely implicate the accused. Conviction/sentence recorded by Trial Court on basis of recovery witnessed by Police witnesses maintained by High Court as unexceptionable.<sup>8</sup>

Registration of FIR immediately after receipt of complaint would be a circumstance which would support that recovery of opium was effected and the matter was reported immediately at Police Station.<sup>9</sup>

Appreciation of evidence. Private Mashir of recovery mentioned in the challan had not been examined by the prosecution and no reasons had been assigned for giving him up. Entry number was neither mentioned in the F.I.R. nor in the mashirnama of arrest and recovery. Charas allegedly recovered from the

7. 2002 SD 218.

8. NLR 2002 Criminal Lah. 193.

9. NLR 2002 Criminal Lah. 193.

possession of accused had been sent to Chemical Examiner after a delay of 24 days. Weight of the Charas mentioned in the F.I.R. was different from its weight mentioned in the report of Chemical Examiner. Accused was extended benefit of doubt in circumstances and he was acquitted accordingly.<sup>1</sup>

Sentence, reduction in. "Charas" weighing 500 grams was recovered from the accused for which he had been awarded a sentence of seven years' R.I. under S. 9(b) of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997. Trial Court while awarding sentence should have kept in mind the quantity of "Charas" recovered from the accused and the same should have been commensurate with such quantity. Charas recovered from the accused weighed only 500 grams and he had not repeated the crime. Sentence of accused was reduced to three years and six months' R.I. in circumstances.<sup>2</sup>

Appreciation of evidence. Case property *i.e.* opium recovered from the accused was not produced in the Trial Court. Burden was on the prosecution to positively establish on the destruction of the case property which was not discharged by the testimony of two prosecution witnesses. F.I.R. regarding the incident in which the case property was allegedly destroyed had not been placed on record. No evidence was led by the prosecution to show that the case property was destroyed in the fire. Since the recovery of the opium itself constituted the offence under the law, its non-production in the Court was fatal to the prosecution case. Report of the Chemical Examiner was not sufficient to establish the prosecution case. Accused had already spent more than three and a half years in prison. Accused was acquitted in circumstances.<sup>3</sup>

**10. Prohibition on owning, operating premises or machinery for manufacture of narcotic drugs, etc.**—No one shall own, manage, operate or control any premises, place, equipment or machinery for the purpose of manufacture or production of cannabis, cocaine, opium, opium derivatives, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substance with the conditions of a licence and payment of such less as may be prescribed.

**11. Punishment for contravention of section 10.**—Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 10 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to twenty-five years but shall not be less than ten years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than one million rupees.

**12. Prohibition of acquisition and possession of assets derived from narcotic offences.**—No one shall knowingly:—

- (a) possess, acquire, use, convert, assign or transfer any assets which have been derived, generated or obtained, directly or indirectly, either in his

1. 2001 PCrLJ 1475.

2. 2001 PCrLJ 1438.

3. 2001 PCrLJ 1401.

own name or in the name of his associates, relatives or any other person through an act or omission relating to narcotic substances which constitutes an offence punishable under this Act, the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979 (P.O. No. 4 of 1979), or under any other law for the time being in force, or constituted an offence under any law repealed by this Act; the Control of Narcotic Substances Ordinance, 1996 (XCIV of 1996) or any other law repealed by this Act;

- (b) hold or possess on behalf of any other person any assets referred to clause (a); and
- (c) conceal or disguise the true nature, source, location, disposition, movement, title, or ownership of such assets by making false declaration in relation thereto.

**13. Punishment for contravention of section 12.**—Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 12 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to fourteen years but shall not be less than five years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than the prevailing value of the assets and such assets shall also be liable to forfeiture to the Federal Government.

**14. Prohibition on aiding, abetment or association in narcotic offences.**—No one shall, within or outside Pakistan, participate in, associate or conspire to commit, attempt to commit, aid, abet, facilitate, incite, induce or counsel the commission of an offence punishable under this Act.

*Explanation.*—For the purpose of this section, a person shall be deemed to have associated with, conspired, aided, abetted, facilitated, incited, induced or counseled an offence within the meaning of this section if he does anything in a place beyond Pakistan which—

- (a) would constitute an offence if committed within Pakistan; or
- (b) under the laws of such other place, is an offence relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances having all the legal or analogous conditions required to constitute it as an offence punishable under this Act.

**15. Punishment for contravention of section 14.**—Whoever participates in, associates, conspires to commit, attempt to commit, aids, abets, facilitates, incites, induces or counsels the commission of an offence in contravention of section 14 shall, whether such offence be or be not committed in consequence of such participation, association, conspiracy, aid, abetment, facilitation, incitement, inducement or counseling, and notwithstanding anything contained in section 116 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860), be punishable with the punishment

provided for the offence or such lesser punishment as may be awarded by the Court.

**16. Punishment for offence for which no punishment is provided.—**

Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or any rule or order made, or any licence, permit or authorisation issued hereunder for which no punishment is separately provided in this Chapter, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

**17. Obstructions to officers.—**

Whoever hinders or obstructs any officer in the performance of his functions under this Act or wilfully furnishes to such officer any information which is, to his knowledge or belief, false in material particulars shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**18. Limit of fine, etc.—**

Where for any offence under this Act no amount of minimum fine has been fixed, the Special Court shall impose a fine keeping in view the quality and quantity of the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance involved in the commission of such offence.

**19. Forfeiture of assets of an offender.—**

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 13, where the Special Court finds a person guilty of an offence punishable under this Act and sentences him to imprisonment for a term exceeding three years, the Court shall also order that his assets derivable from trafficking in narcotic substances shall stand forfeited to the Federal Government unless it is satisfied, for which the burden of proof shall rest on the accused, that they or any part thereof, have not been so acquired.

### CHAPTER III

#### SEARCH AND INVESTIGATION

**20. Power to issue warrants.—**(1) A Special Court may issue a warrant for the arrest of any person whom it has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act, or for the search, whether by day or by night, of any building, place, premises or conveyance in which he has reason to believe any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance in respect of which an offence punishable under this Act has been committed is kept or concealed.

(2) The officer to whom a search warrant under sub-section (1) is addressed shall have all the powers of an officer acting under section 21.

#### COMMENTS

Investigation into case conducted by ASI who was incompetent to investigate instead of SI who was competent to investigate is curable irregularity

under S. 537, Cr.P.C. when such irregularity has caused no prejudice to accused or resulted in miscarriage of justice. Such curable irregularity would not vitiate the trial and would not entitle accused to acquittal after setting aside conviction/sentence recorded against him.<sup>4</sup>

**21. Power of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant.— (1)**

Where an officer, not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police or equivalent authorized in this behalf by the Federal Government or the Provincial Government, who from his personal knowledge or from information given to him by any person is of opinion that any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance in respect of which an offence punishable under this Act has been committed is kept or concealed, in any building, place, premises or conveyance, and a warrant for arrest or search cannot be obtained against such person without affording him an opportunity for the concealment of evidence or facility for his escape, such officer may—

- (a) enter into any such building, place, premises or conveyance;
- (b) break open any door and remove any other obstacle to such entry in case of resistance;
- (c) seize such narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and controlled substances and other materials used in the manufacture thereof and any other article which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Act and any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act; and
- (d) detain, search and if he thinks proper, arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act.

(2) Before or immediately after taking any action under sub-section (1), the officer referred to in the sub-section shall record the grounds and basis of his information and proposed action and forthwith send a copy thereof to his immediate superior officer.

**COMMENTS**

Police should follow and adhere to mandatory requirements of S. 21 when a spy information has been received and Police is aware in advance as to the exact location of the person. FIR registered without adhering to provisions of S. 21 after having received spy information quashed by High Court.<sup>5</sup>

Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector of Police alone is competent to detain, search and arrest a person for recovery of narcotics. ASI of Police would not be competent to detain, search and arrest a person for recovery of narcotics.

4. NLR 2002 Criminal Lah. 193.

5. NLR 2002 Criminal Larkana 225.

Proceedings initiated on report of ASI and conviction/sentence recorded by Trial Court on report of ASI would be *coram non judice*.<sup>6</sup>

Provisions of Ss. 21 and 22 are mandatory in nature and not directory in nature. Observance of these provisions is mandatory to validity of entry, search, seizure and arrest of accused. Non-compliance of these mandatory provisions would invalidate the whole action from inception to the end entitling accused to grant of bail. Accused in present case involved in case for offences under Ss. 6, 7, 8, 9 released on bail on ground of non-observance of mandatory provisions of Ss. 21 and 22.<sup>7</sup>

**22. Power to seizure and arrest in public place.** An officer authorized under section 21 may---

- (a) seize, in any public place or in transit, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance in respect of which he has been committed, and, alongwith such drug, substance or any other article liable to confiscation under this Act and any document or other article which he has reason to believe may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence punishable under this Act; and
- (b) detain and search any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under this Act, and if such person has any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance in his possession and such possession appears to him to be unlawful, arrest him.

**Explanation.**---For the purpose of this section, the expression "public place" includes any public conveyance, hotel, shop or any other place intended for use by, or accessible to, the public.

**23. Power to stop and search conveyance.**---An officer referred to in section 19, may, if he has reason to suspect that any conveyance is, or is about to be, used for the transport of any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance in respect of which he suspects that any provision of this Act has been, or is being, or is about to be, contravened at any time, stop such conveyance or, in the case of an aircraft, compel it to land and:---

- (a) rummage and search the conveyance or part thereof;
- (b) examine and search any goods on or in the conveyance; or
- (c) if it becomes necessary to stop the conveyance, he may use all reasonable force for stopping it.

**24. Undercover and controlled delivery operations.**--- (1) Subject to subsection (2) and to any treaty, arrangement or understanding with any foreign State to which Pakistan may from time to time be party, the Federal Government may

6. NLR 1998 Criminal Lah. 752.

7. 2002 UC 330.

give approval in writing to controlled delivery operations, for the purpose of gathering evidence in Pakistan or elsewhere relating to the commission of any offence against this Act or similar law of a foreign State.

(2) Approval may not be given under sub-section (1) unless the Federal Government,---

- (a) suspects that persons, whose identity may or may not be known, have engaged in, are engaging in, or are about to engage in, conduct constituting an offence against this Act or a similar law of foreign State; and
- (b) is satisfied that the proposed operations are properly designed to give such persons any opportunity to manifest that conduct or provide other evidence of it.

(3) The Federal Government may give approval from time to time for a period not exceeding three months.

(4) Without limiting the generality of sub-section (1), the activities which may be undertaken by an authorised participant in the course of and for the purposes of a controlled delivery and undercover operation include---

- (a) allowing any conveyance to enter or leave Pakistan;
- (b) allowing any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, manufactured drug, controlled substance, property or other thing in or on the conveyance to be delivered or collected;
- (c) using such force as may be reasonable in the circumstances to enter and search the conveyance;
- (d) placing a tracking device in or on the conveyance; and
- (e) allowing any person who has possession or custody of the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, manufactured drug, controlled substance property or other thing to enter or leave Pakistan.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an authorized participant in an undercover operation or a controlled delivery shall not incur any criminal liability by taking part in it in accordance with the terms of approval.

(6) Any drug of dependence, controlled chemical, controlled equipment or controlled material imported into Pakistan in course of an approved undercover operation or controlled delivery shall be liable to be dealt with as if it were a prohibited import for the purposes of the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969).

**25. Mode of making searches and arrest.**---The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, except those of section 103, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to all searches and arrests insofar as they are not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 20, 21, 22 and 23 to all warrants issued and arrests and searches made under these sections.

#### COMMENTS

S. 103, CrPC would not apply to search/recovery under the Act as S. 25 has excluded application of S. 103, CrPC to cases under the Act.<sup>8</sup>

**26. Punishment for vexatious entry, search, seizure or arrest.**--- Any person empowered under section 20 or section 21 who---

- (a) without reasonable grounds of suspicion, enters or searches, or causes to be entered or searched, any building, place, premises or conveyance;
- (b) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance, controlled substance or any other article or document relating to any offence under this Act; and
- (c) vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees.

**27. Disposal of persons arrested and articles seized.**---(1) Every person arrested and articles seized under a warrant issued under section 20 shall be forwarded without delay to the authority by whom the warrant was issued; and every person arrested and article seized under section 20 or section 21 shall be forwarded without delay to---

- (a) the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station; and
- (b) the Special Court having jurisdiction.

(2) The authority or officer to whom any person or article is forwarded under this section shall, with all convenient dispatch, take such measures as may be necessary under the law for the disposal of such person or article.

**28. Powers to invest officers of law enforcement agencies with powers of an officer-in-charge of a police station.**---The Federal Government may invest any officer of law enforcement agency or any other officer within their respective jurisdiction with the powers of an officer-in-charge of a police station for the investigation of offence under this Act.

8. NLR 2001 Criminal SC 387.



**29. Presumption from possession of illicit articles.**---In trials under this Act, it may be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved that the accused has committed an offence under this Act in respect of,---

- (a) any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance;
- (b) any cannabis, coca or opium poppy plant growing on any land which he has cultivated;
- (c) any apparatus specially designed or any group of utensils specially adapted for the production or manufacture of any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance; or
- (d) any materials which have undergone any process towards the production or manufacture of narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance or any residue left of the materials from which a narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance has been produced or manufactured, for the possession of which he fails to account satisfactorily.

**30. Presumption as to documents in certain cases.**---Where in the course of an investigation for an offence committed under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, any document is produced or furnished, or has been seized from the custody or control of any person, the Special Court shall---

- (a) presume, unless the contrary is proved, that the signature and every other part of such document which purports to be in the handwriting of any particular person or which the Special Court may reasonably assume to have been signed by, or to be in the handwriting of any particular person, is in that person's handwriting, and in the case of a document executed or attested, that it was executed or attested by the person by whom it purports to have been so executed or attested;
- (b) admit the document in evidence, notwithstanding that it is not duly stamped, if such document is otherwise admissible in evidence; and
- (c) presume, unless the contrary is proved, the truth of the contents of such document.

**31. Power to call for information.**--- (1) An officer authorised under section 21 may, during the course of an enquiry in connection with the contravention of any provision of this Act,---

- (a) call for information from any person for the purpose of satisfying himself whether there has been any contravention of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder;

- (b) require any person to produce or deliver any document or thing useful or relevant to the inquiry;
- (c) examine any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case; and
- (d) require any Bank or financial institution, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, to provide any information whatsoever.

**32. Articles connected with narcotics.**—(1) Whenever an offence has been committed which is punishable under this Act, the narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance, materials, apparatus and utensils in respect of which, or by means of which, such offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.

(2) Any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance lawfully imported, transported, manufactured, possessed, or sold alongwith, or in addition to, any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance which is liable to confiscation under sub-section (1) and the receptacles or packages and the vehicles, vessels and other conveyances used in carrying such drugs and substances shall likewise be liable to confiscation:

Provided that no vehicle, vessel or other conveyance shall be liable to confiscation unless it is proved that the owner thereof knew that the offence was being, or was to be committed.

**33. Procedure for making confiscation.**—(1) In the trial of offences under this Act, whether the accused is convicted or acquitted, the Special Court shall decide whether any article frozen or seized in connection with such offence is liable to confiscation.

(2) Where any article seized under this Act appears to be liable to confiscation under section 32, but the person who committed the offence in connection therewith is not known or cannot be found, the Special Court may inquire into and decide such liability, and may order confiscation accordingly:

Provided that no order of confiscation of an article shall be made until the expiry of one month from the date of freezing or seizure, or without hearing any person who may claim any right thereto and the evidence, if any, which he produces in respect of his claim:

<sup>2</sup>[Provided further that if any such article other than a narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance is liable to speedy and natural decay or in case of a vehicle, the Director General, Anti-Narcotic Force, or any other

officer authorised by notification in the official Gazette by the Federal Government, is of opinion that the sale of such article or vehicle is for the benefit of its owner, he may, with the approval of the Special Court, after due notice to the owner and by public auction, direct that the article or, as the case may be, the vehicle be sold in accordance with the rules made under this Act and the sale proceeds shall be deposited in the National Fund for Drug Abuse till the final judgment of the Court.]

(3) Any person who is not convicted under this Act and claims any right to property which has been confiscated under sub-section (2), may, within thirty days, apply to the Special Court for setting aside the order of confiscation:

Provided that the period of thirty days may be extended for such further period as may be deemed appropriate by the Court in the event of the said person not having knowledge of the confiscation.

(4) A narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance seized under this Act shall be disposed of under section 516-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898):

**34. Federal Narcotics Testing Laboratory, etc.—**(1) The Federal Government may, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, set-up a Federal Narcotics Testing Laboratory and such other institutes and narcotics testing research laboratories or notify any other laboratory or institute to be a Federal Narcotics Testing Laboratory for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Provincial Government may, wherever deemed appropriate, set-up Provincial Narcotics Testing Laboratories.

**35. Government Analyst.—**The Federal Government or a Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons as it thinks fit, having the prescribed qualifications, to be Federal Government Analysts or, as the case may be, Provincial Government Analysts, for such areas and in respect of such drugs psychotropic substances or controlled substances as may be in the notification.

**36. Reports of Government Analysts.—**(1) Government Analyst to whom a sample of any narcotic drug, psychotropic substance or controlled substance has been submitted for test and analysis shall deliver to the person submitting it, a signed report in quadruplicate in the prescribed form and forward one copy thereof to such authority as may be prescribed.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, any document purporting to be a report signed by Government Analyst shall be admissible as evidence of the facts stated therein without formal proof and such evidence shall, unless rebutted, be conclusive.

## CHAPTER IV

### FREEZING AND FORFEITURE OF ASSETS

37. **Freezing of assets, etc.**---(1) Where the Special Court trying an offence punishable under this Act is satisfied that there appear reasonable grounds for believing that the accused has committed such an offence, it may order the freezing of the assets of the accused, his relatives and associates.

(2) Where in the opinion of the Director-General or an officer authorised under section 21 and offence is being or has been committed, he may freeze the assets of such accused and within seven days of the freezing shall place before the Court the material on the basis of which the freezing was made and further continuation of the freezing or otherwise shall be decided by the Court.

(3) The said officer shall trace, identify and freeze the assets during the investigation or trial for the purpose of forfeiture by the Special Court:

Provided that the Director-General, or, as the case may be, the officer freezing any asset shall, within three days, inform the Special Court about such freezing and the Special Court shall, after notice to the person whose assets have been frozen, by an order in writing, confirm, rescind or vary such freezing.

38. **Tracing of assets.**--- (1) On receipt of a complaint to credible information or where reasonable suspicion exist about any person that he has acquired assets through illicit involvement in narcotics, within or without Pakistan, an officer empowered under section 21 or any other person authorised under section 37, shall proceed to trace and identify such assets.

(2) On receipt of authenticated information from a foreign Court of competent jurisdiction that a citizen of Pakistan has been charged for an offence which is also an offence under this Act, an officer empowered under section 21 or any other person authorised under section 37 shall proceed to trace and identify the assets of the said person, and subject to the provision of sub-section (3) may freeze the said assets.

(3) Information about such assets shall be laid before to the Special Court for the purpose of section 13 and section 19 in case action under this Act or any other law for the time being in force is initiated and in case the person who has committed the offence is outside Pakistan, before the High Court for the purpose of forfeiture of assets under section 40.

(4) The action referred on in sub-sections (1) and (2) may include any inquiry, investigation or survey in respect of any person, premises, place, property conveyance, documents and books of accounts.

39. Order for forfeiture of assets.---(1) Where the Special Court convicts an accused under section 13, or sentences him to imprisonment for more than three years, the Director-General or an officer authorised by him may request the said Court by an application in writing alongwith with a list of the assets of the convict or, as the case may be, his associates, relatives or any other person holding or possessing such assets on his behalf, for forfeiture thereof.

(2) Where the Special Court is satisfied that any assets specified in the list referred to in sub-section (1) were derived, generated or obtained in contravention of section 12 or are liable to be forfeited under section 19, it may order that such assets shall stand forfeited to the Federal Government:

Provided that no order under this section shall be made without issuing a notice to show cause and providing a reasonable opportunity of being heard to the person being affected by such order:

Provided further that if such person fails to tender any explanation or defaults in making appearance before the Special Court on any date appointed by it, the Special Court may proceed to record an order *ex parte* on the basis of the evidence available before it.

(3) Where any shares in a company are forfeited to the Federal Government under sub-section (2), notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (XLVII of 1984), or any other law for the time being in force or Articles of Association of the company, such shares shall be registered in the name of the Federal Government.

40. Forfeiture of assets of person convicted abroad.---(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where a citizen of Pakistan is convicted by a foreign Court for an offence which is also an offence punishable under this Act, the Special Court may, on an application made by the Director-General or any other officer authorised by the Federal Government, order that the assets acquired in Pakistan by such citizen shall be forfeited to the Federal Government.

(2) The Special Court shall presume, upon the production of any document purporting to be a certified copy of a foreign judgment that such judgment was pronounced by a Court of competent jurisdiction, unless the contrary appears on the record; but such presumption may be displaced by proving want of jurisdiction:

Provided that the judgment or order of conviction---

(a) is passed by the foreign Court of competent jurisdiction;

[Ss. 41-43]

- (b) has been pronounced on the merits of the case;
- (c) has not been obtained by fraud;
- (d) has not been made in contravention of any law in force in Pakistan; and
- (e) has assumed finality through appeal, revision or review and is not subjudice before any appellate forum:

Provided further that no order under this section shall be made without providing an opportunity of being heard to such citizen:

Provided also that, notwithstanding anything contained in clauses (a) to (e) of the first proviso, during the pendency of the application the Court may, by an order, freeze all or any of the assets or restrain such citizen, his associates and relatives from alienating such assets by lease, sale, gift, transfer or in any other manner.

*Explanation.*---For the purpose of this section, the expression "Court" means the High Court of the Province where the assets or any part thereof are located.

**41. Prohibition of alienation of freezed property.**---(1) Where any order under section 37 or section 40 is made for freezing of any asset, any alienation or transfer of such assets by any manner or mode shall, till the conclusion of the proceedings under this Act, or until such order is vacated be void, and if such asset is subsequently forfeited to the Federal Government, any such alienation or transfer of assets shall be deemed to be of no effect whatsoever.

(2) Any person who knowingly alienates or transfers any assets in respect whereof an order has been made under section 37 or section 40 shall be guilty of an offence punishable, on conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**42. Punishment for acquiring property in relation to which proceedings have been taken under this Act.**---Any person who knowingly acquires any assets which have been frozen under this Act shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and with fine.

**43. Power to take possession.**---(1) Whether any asset is ordered to be forfeited to the Federal Government under section 39, the Special Court may direct the person holding or possessing such asset to surrender or deliver its possession to the Administrator appointed under section 44 or any other person authorised by the Special Court in this behalf, within such time as may be directed by it.

(2) If any person refuses or fails to comply with a direction issued under sub-section (1), the Special Court may require the Superintendent of Police of the

district where such assets are located to provide police assistance to the Administrator for securing possession thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to comply with such requisition.

44. **Management of assets frozen or forfeited under the Act.**—(1) The Federal Government may, by a notification in the official Gazette, appoint any officer of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government as it may think fit to perform the functions of an Administrator of the assets frozen or forfeited under this order.

(2) The Administrator appointed under sub-section (1) shall take such actions and exercise such powers as the Federal Government may direct for the maintenance and disposal of the assets which are frozen or forfeited to the Federal Government.

## CHAPTER V SPECIAL COURTS

45. **Jurisdiction to try offences.**—The Special Court established under this Act shall have the exclusive jurisdiction to try an offence cognizable under this Act.

### COMMENTS

Appeal against conviction recorded for offences under Arts. 3, 4, Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979, shall lie to Federal Shariat Court and not to High Court as provided in section 45.<sup>1</sup>

46. **Establishment of Special Courts.**—(1) The Federal Government and, if so directed by the Federal Government, the Provincial Government, shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish as many Special Courts as it considers necessary and appoint a Judge for each of such Courts and where it establishes more than one Special Courts, it shall specify in the notification the place of sitting of each Special Court and the territorial limits within which it shall exercise jurisdiction under this Act.

(2) There shall be two classes of Special Courts to try offences under this Act, namely:—

- (i) Special Courts having the power to try all offences; and
- (ii) Special Courts having the power to try offences punishable with imprisonment for two years or less.

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1. 1998 SD 117.

- (3) No person shall be appointed a Judge of a Special Court referred to---
- (i) in sub-section (2)(i) unless he is or has been a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge; and
- (ii) in sub-section (2)(ii) unless he is a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.
- (4) A person shall be appointed as Judge of a Special Court after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court of the Province in which the Special Court is established.

(5) The Federal Government or the Provincial Government may, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, confer the powers of Special Court referred to---

- (i) in sub-section (2)(i), on any Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge; and
- (ii) in sub-section (2)(ii), on any Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.

**47. Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.**— Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), hereinafter referred to as the Code (including provisions relating to confirmation of a death sentence) shall apply, to trials and appeals before a Special Court under this Act.

#### COMMENTS

Applicability of Ss. 496-497, 498, Cr.P.C. is not totally barred in respect of the cases under the Act, but only prohibition is on grant of bail to a person accused of an offence punishable with death while in other cases under the Act/1997 bail may be allowed in suitable cases. However, under the Act/1997 there is no prohibition on suspension of sentence of a convict during pendency of his appeal.<sup>2</sup>

**48. Appeal.**— (1) An appeal against the order of a Special Court comprising a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge shall lie to the High Court and shall be heard by a bench of not less than two Judges of that Court.

(2) An appeal against the order of a Special Court comprising a Judicial Magistrate shall lie to a Special Court comprising a Sessions Judge or an Additional Sessions Judge.

**49. Transfer of cases.**— (1) Where more Special Courts than one are established within the territorial jurisdiction of a High Court, the High Court may, by order in writing, transfer a case, at any state, from one Special Court to another.

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2. NLR 1998 Criminal SC 384.



Special Court in accordance with section 526 of the Code as if the Special Court were a Court of Sessions.

(2) On the establishment of Special Courts under sections 45 and 46, all cases where the sentence of an offence is two years or less, shall stand transferred to the respective Special Court comprising a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class and all other cases to the respective Special Courts comprising of Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges.

(3) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, a remand may be granted by the nearest Special Court comprising a Judicial Magistrate of the First Class.

**50. Special Prosecutor.**— (1) The Federal Government may appoint a person who is an Advocate of a High Court to be a Special Prosecutor on such terms and conditions as may be determined by it and any person so appointed shall be competent to conduct proceedings under this Act before a Special Court and, if so directed by the Federal Government, to withdraw such proceedings.

(2) When a Special Prosecutor appointed under sub-section (1) is, for any reason, temporarily unable to conduct proceedings before the Special Court, the proceedings shall be conducted by such person as may be authorised in this behalf by the Special Court.

**51. No bail to be granted in respect of certain offences.**— (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 496 and 497 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 (V of 1898), bail shall not be granted to an accused person charged with an offence under this Act or under any other law relating to narcotics where the offence is punishable with death.

(2) In the case of other offences punishable under this Act, bail shall not be normally granted unless the Court is of the opinion that it is a fit case for the grant of bail and against the security of a substantial amount.

#### COMMENTS

Accused charged with Scheduled offence under the Act can be admitted to bail under sections 496, 497, 498, Cr.P.C. notwithstanding the bar contained in S. 51 of the Act. In section 51, only sections 496 and 497 of Cr.P.C. are mentioned without any specific mention of S. 498, Cr.P.C. indicating that what was intended to have been excluded had been expressly excluded. If Legislature had intended to exclude S. 498, Cr.P.C. also, there was no reason why it should not mention it in S. 51 of Act. It otherwise looks anomalous that Court may grant pre-arrest bail to person accused of an offence under the Act punishable with death in exercise of its powers under section 498, but the same Court should be

incompetent to grant bail if approached by person for bail after arrest on the same allegation.<sup>3</sup>

Accused being tried by Special Court released on bail by Supreme Court as accused was behind the bars since long without any progress in the trial and a good *prima facie* case for grant of bail was made out in view of circumstances of the case.<sup>4</sup>

Sessions Court and High Court have power to grant bail despite prohibition contained in S. 51.<sup>5</sup>

Bail. Prohibition absolute. Provisions of S. 51 of the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997 do not admit of any exception with respect of persons who are females or males under the age of 16 years or who are sick or infirm. Prohibition in the said S. 51 is absolute and is applicable to all kinds of persons accused of an offence under the said Act if the same is punishable with death.<sup>6</sup>

## CHAPTER VI

**52. Registration of addicts.**— (1) Each Provincial Government shall register all addicts within their respective jurisdiction for the purpose of treatment and rehabilitation of addicts.

(2) The Federal Government shall bear all expenses for first time compulsory de-toxification or de-addiction of an addict.

(3) The addict shall carry a registration card in such form as may be prescribed and produce it to any public authority on demand.

**53. Powers of the Government to establish centres for treatment of addicts.**— The Provincial Government shall establish as many centres as may be deemed necessary for de-toxification, de-addiction, education, after-care, rehabilitation, social integration of addicts and for supply of such medicines as are considered necessary for the de-toxification of the addicts.

## CHAPTER VII

### NATIONAL FUND FOR CONTROL OF DRUG ABUSE

**54. National fund for control of drug abuse.**— (1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute a Fund to be called the National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse, hereinafter to be called the Fund, consisting of.

3. NLR 1999 Criminal SC 384.

4. NLR 1999 Criminal SC 384.

5. NLR 2001 Criminal SC 426.

6. 2001 PCrLJ 1160.

- (a) grants from the Federal Government or Provincial Governments;
- (b) the sale proceeds of any assets forfeited under this Act or any other law for the time being in force;
- (c) the sale proceeds of unserviceable commodities and vehicles provided by the donor for narcotics control purposes;
- (d) any grants made by any person or institution; and
- (e) any income from the investment of the amounts credited to the Fund.

(2) All receipts mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (e) of sub-section (1) shall be credited to a Head of account in the Public account duly authorized by the Auditor-General of Pakistan.

(3) The purpose and object of the Fund shall be to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with the control and eradication of trafficking in, and abuse of, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled substances, or treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts and for all or any related purposes, as may be specified by the Federal Government.

(4) The management, overall control and supervision of the affairs of the Fund shall vest in Governing Body consisting of Chairman and such other members as may be appointed by the Federal Government by a notification in the official Gazette, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed.

(5) The Governing Body shall have the power to regulate its own procedures and co-opt members it may deem appropriate.

55. Annual Report of the activities financed out of the Fund.--- The Governing Body shall, after the end of each financial years, submit to the Federal Government a report giving an account of its activities and the activities financed out of the Fund during the financial year, together with a statement of accounts.

## CHAPTER VIII

### INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

56. Authority to make and act on mutual legal assistance requests.---

(1) This Chapter is subject to any treaty, arrangement or understanding with foreign States to which Pakistan may from time to time be party, and nothing in the Chapter shall be taken to limit the nature or extent of assistance which Pakistan may otherwise lawfully give to, or receive from foreign States.

(2) The Federal Government may---

- (a) make request on behalf of Pakistan to appropriate authority of a foreign State for mutual legal assistance in any investigation

commenced, or proceeding instituted, in Pakistan relating to an offence committed, or suspected on reasonable grounds to have been committed, under Chapter II of this Act;

- (b) grant or postpone in whole or in part similar requests from foreign States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit; and
- (c) refuse (in whole or in part) such requests from foreign States on the ground that to grant request would be likely to prejudice the sovereignty, security, public order or other essential public interest of Pakistan.

(3) Requests on behalf of the Federal Government to the appropriate authorities of foreign States for the assistance referred to in sub-section (2) shall be made by the Federal Government, or an officer authorised by the Federal Government, and requests for any other form of international assistance in investigations or proceedings relating to criminal matters may be made by any person authorised by the Federal Government in this behalf.

**57. Mutual legal assistance requests by Pakistan.**--- (1) The Federal Government or an officer authorised by the Federal Government under sub-section (3) of section 56 may request a foreign State to---

- (a) have evidence taken, or documents or other articles produced;
- (b) obtain and execute search warrants or other lawful instruments authorising a search for things relevant to investigations or proceedings in Pakistan believed to be located in that State and if found, seize them;
- (c) freeze assets, the subject of actions or orders under sub-section (2) of section 37, by whatever processes are lawfully available in that State, to the extent to which the assets are believed on reasonable grounds to be located in that State;
- (d) confiscate articles the subject of orders under sub-section (2) of section 33 and forfeit assets the subject of orders under sub-section (2) of section 39 to the extent to which the articles or assets, as the case may, are believed to be located in that State;
- (e) transmit to Pakistan any such evidence, documents, things, articles, assets or proceeds realised from the disposal of such articles or assets; and
- (f) transfer in custody to Pakistan a person detained in the foreign State who consents to assist Pakistan in the relevant investigation or proceedings.

**58. Foreign requests for assistance.**--- (1) The Federal Government may authorise the giving of mutual legal assistance to a foreign State of a kind similar to that specified in section 57 in investigations commenced or proceedings instituted in such State.

(2) Such requests shall:--

- (a) give the name of the authority concerned with the criminal matter to which the request relates;
- (b) give a description of a nature of the criminal matter and a statement setting out a summary of the relevant facts and laws;
- (c) give a description of the purpose of the request and of the nature of the assistance being sought;
- (d) in the case of a request to freeze or forfeit assets believed on reasonable grounds to be located in Pakistan, give details of the offence, particulars of any investigation or proceedings commenced in respect of the offence and be accompanied by a copy of relevant freezing or forfeiture order of the Court;
- (e) give details of any procedure that the foreign State wishes to be followed by Pakistan in giving effect to the request, particularly in the case of a request to take evidence;
- (f) contain a statement setting out any wishes of the foreign State concerning any confidentiality relating to the request and the reasons for those wishes;
- (g) give details of the period within which the foreign State wishes the request to be complied with;
- (h) state, where applicable, the grounds for believing that the relevant assets or things to be traced, frozen or seized are located in Pakistan; and
- (i) contain any other information that may assist in giving effect to the request.

(3) A request may be accepted, after consultation, notwithstanding that the request, as originally made, does not comply with sub-section (2).

**59. Foreign requests for an evidence-gathering order a search warrant.**--- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, where the Federal Government approves a request of a foreign State pursuant to section 60 to obtain evidence in Pakistan, or be able to be given by a person believed to be in Pakistan, the Director-General or an officer authorised by him may apply to the High Court for---

- (a) a search warrant; or
- (c) an evidence-gathering order.

(2) The High Court to which an application is made under sub-section (1) may issue an evidence-gathering order or a search warrant under this sub-section, where it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that---

- (a) an offence has been committed, or is suspected on reasonable grounds to have been committed against the laws of the requesting State which, if committed in Pakistan, would have constituted an offence under this Act;
- (b) evidence of the commission of the foreign offence or information that would reveal the whereabouts of a person who is suspected of committed the foreign offence is likely to be found in a building, receptacle or place in Pakistan; and
- (c) in the case of an application for a search warrant, it would not, in all the circumstances, be more appropriate to grant an evidence-gathering order.

(3) An evidence-gathering order---

- (a) shall provide for the manner in which the evidence is to be obtained in order to give proper effect to the foreign request unless prohibited under the law of Pakistan, and in particular, may require any person named therein to---

- (i) make a record from data or make a copy of record;
- (ii) attend Court to give evidence on oath or otherwise until excused; and
- (iii) produce to the High Court or to any person designated by the Court, anything, including any record, or copy thereof; and

- (b) may include such terms and conditions as the High Court considers desirable, including those relating to the interests of the person named therein or of third party.

(4) A person named in an evidence-gathering order may refuse to answer a question or to produce a record or thing where the refusal is based on---

- (a) a law in force in Pakistan;
- (b) a privilege recognized by a law in force in the foreign State that made the request; or
- (c) a law in force in the foreign State that would render the answering of that question or the production of that record or thing by that person in its own jurisdiction and offence.

(5) Where a person refuses to answer a question or to produce a record or thing under sub-section (4), the High Court shall report the matter to the Federal Government which shall notify the foreign State accordingly and request it to provide a written statement on whether the person's refusal was well-founded under the law of the foreign State.

(6) Any written statement received by the Federal Government from the foreign State in response to a request under sub-section (5) shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984, be admissible in the evidence-gathering proceedings, and be determinative of whether the person's refusal is well-founded under the foreign law.

(7) A person who, without reasonable excuse, refuses to comply with a lawful order of the High Court made under this section, or who having refused under sub-section (4), continues to refuse notwithstanding the admission in evidence of a statement under sub-section (6) to the effect that the refusal is not well-founded, commits a contempt of Court.

(8) The High Court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a person named in an evidence-gathering order where it is satisfied that the person---

- (a) did not attend or remain in attendance as required or is about to abscond; and
- (b) was personally served with the order.

(9) A person arrested in pursuance of a warrant issued under sub-section (8) shall be forthwith brought before the High Court, to ensure compliance with the order made under sub-section (2), and the Court may order that the person be detained in custody or released on recognizance, with or without sureties.

(10) A search warrant---

- (a) shall be issued in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 (V of 1898);
- (b) shall specify a time and date when the High Court will hear any representations from any person whom, a record or thing is seized pursuant to the warrant, before any order is made to send it to the foreign State; and
- (c) may include such terms and conditions as the High Court considers desirable, including conditions relating to the time or manner of its execution.

(11) The person executing a search warrant issued under sub-section (2)---

- (a) may seize anything that he believes on reasonable grounds will afford evidence of, or has been obtained for, or used in, or is intended to be used in, the commission of an offence under this Act;
- (b) shall, at least five days before the time of the hearing to consider its execution, file in the High Court a written report concerning the execution of the warrant, including a description of the records or things seized.

(12) At the hearing to consider the execution of a search warrant the High Court, after considering any representations made by the Director-General or an officer authorised by him, or any person from whom a record or thing was seized pursuant to the warrant, and any person who claims to have an interest in the record or thing, may.

- (a) order that the record or thing be returned to the person from whom it was seized, or to the person lawfully entitled to its possession, if satisfied that the warrant was not executed according to its terms and that it would be in the public interest to so return it;
- (b) in any other case, order that the record or thing be sent to the foreign State, and include in the order such terms and conditions as the High Court considers necessary:
- (i) to give effect to the request from the foreign State;
  - (ii) with respect to the preservation and return to Pakistan any record or thing seized; or
  - (iii) with respect to the interest of a third party.

(13) No record or thing seized and ordered to be sent to a foreign State shall be sent until the Director-General is satisfied that the foreign State has agreed to comply with any terms or conditions imposed in respect of the sending abroad of the record or thing.

**60. Foreign requests for assistance from detained persons.—** (1) Where the Federal Government approves a request of a foreign State to have a detained person, who is serving a term of imprisonment in Pakistan, transferred to a foreign State for a fixed period to give evidence or assist in an investigation or proceeding in that State relating to an offence committed, or suspected on reasonable grounds to have been committed against the laws of the requesting State, in respect of conduct which had it occurred in Pakistan would have constituted an offence under this Act, the Director-General may apply to the High Court for a transfer order.

(2) The High Court to which an application is made under sub-section (1) may make a transfer order where it is satisfied, having considered, among other



things, any documents filed, or information given, in support of the application that the detained person consents to the transfer.

(3) A transfer order made under sub-section (2)---

- (a) shall set out the name of the detained person and his place of confinement;
- (b) shall order the person who has custody of the detained person to deliver him into the custody of a person who is designated in the order or who is a member of the class of persons so designated;
- (c) shall order the person receiving him into custody to take him to the foreign State and, on return of detained person to Pakistan, to return that person to the place of confinement where he was when the order was made, or to such other place of confinement as the Federal Government subsequently may notify to the foreign State;
- (d) shall state the reasons for the transfer;
- (e) shall fix the period of time at, or before the expiration of, which the detained person must be returned or unless varied on the application of the Federal Government for the purposes of the request; and
- (f) may include such terms or conditions relating to the protection of the interests of the detained person as the High Court considers desirable.

(4) The time spent in custody by a person pursuant to a transfer order shall, so long as such person remains in such custody and is of good behaviour, be deemed to have been spent in service of the sentence being served when the order was made.

**61. Foreign persons in Pakistan in response to Pakistan request.**--- (1) The Federal Government may, by written notice, authorize the temporary detention in Pakistan of a person in detention in a foreign State who is transferred from that State of Pakistan pursuant to a request under clause (f) of sub-section (1) of section 62, for such period as may be agreed with that State for the purposes of the request, and the return in custody of the person to the foreign State.

(2) A person in respect of whom a notice is issued under sub-section (1) shall, so long as the notice is force---

- (a) be permitted to enter Pakistan and remain in Pakistan for the purpose of the request, and to leave Pakistan when longer required for those purposes, notwithstanding any Pakistan law to the contrary; and
- (b) while in custody in Pakistan for the purposes of the request, be deemed to be in lawful custody.

(3) The Federal Government may at any time vary a notice under sub-section (1), and where the foreign State requests the release of the person from custody, either immediately or on a specified date, the Federal Government shall direct that the person be released from custody accordingly.

(4) The provisions of this section shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in the case of any detained person internist through Pakistan from one foreign State to another pursuant to a request for assistance of the kind referred to in this section.

(5) Any person, whether or not a detained person, who is in Pakistan in response to a Pakistan request under this Chapter to give evidence in a proceeding or to give assistance in relation to an investigation, prosecution or the related proceeding may not, while in Pakistan, be---

- (a) detained, prosecuted or punished; or
- (b) subjected to civil process, before the persons' departure from the foreign State pursuant to the request in respect of any act or omission that occurred.

**62. Foreign requests for Pakistan restraining order.---** (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, where the Federal Government approves a request of a foreign State pursuant to section 66 to restrain dealing in any assets, some or all of which are believed on reasonable grounds to be located in Pakistan, the Federal Government may apply to the High Court for a restraining order.

(2) The High Court, to which an application is made under sub-section (1), may issue a freezing order, where it is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds to believe that:---

- (a) an offence has been committed, or is suspected on reasonable grounds to have been committed by a person against the laws of the requesting State which, if committed in Pakistan, would have constituted an offence under this Act;
- (b) an investigation or proceeding has commenced in the foreign State, relating to that offence;
- (c) assets derived by the person, his relatives and associates from the commission of the offence are located in Pakistan; and
- (d) an order had been made, or is likely to be made in the foreign country, having, to the effect of forfeiting such assets, this Ordinance shall apply as if the offence had been committed in Pakistan, whereupon the freezing order had been made under sub-section (2) of section 38.

**63. Requests for enforcement of foreign confiscation or restraining orders.---** (1) This section does not apply to cases falling within section 40 of this Act.

(2) Where a foreign State requests the Federal Government to make arrangements for the enforcement of a---

- (a) foreign restraining order; or
- (b) foreign forfeiture order;

the Director-General may apply to the High Court for registration of the order issued by a Court of that State.

(3) The High Court shall, on application by the Director-General, register the foreign restraining order if the Court is satisfied that the order is in force in the foreign State.

(4) The High Court shall, on application by the Director-General or an officer authorised by him, register the foreign forfeiture order if the Court is satisfied---

- (a) the order is in force in the foreign State and is not subject to appeal; and
- (b) where the person, the subject of the order, did not appear in the foreign forfeiture order proceedings in the foreign State, that:
  - (i) the person was given notice of the proceedings in sufficient time to enable him or her to defend him; or
  - (ii) the person dies or absconded before such notice could be given.

(5) Where a foreign restraining order or foreign forfeiture order is registered in accordance with this section, a copy of any amendment made in the order in the foreign State (whether before or after registration), may be registered in the same way as the order, but shall not have effect for the purposes of this Act until they are so registered.

(6) The High Court shall, on application by the Director-General or an officer authorised by him, cancel the registration of---

- (a) a foreign restraining order if it appears to the Court that the order has ceased to have effect; and
- (b) a foreign forfeiture order if it appears to the Court that the order has been satisfied or has ceased to have effect.

(7) Subject to sub-section (8), where the foreign restraining order or foreign forfeiture order comprises a facsimile copy of a duly authenticated foreign order, or amendment made to such an order, the facsimile shall be regarded for the purpose of this Ordinance as the same as the duly authenticated foreign order.

(8) Registration effected by means of a facsimile shall cease to have effect at the end of the period of fourteen days commencing on the date of registration, unless a duly authenticated original of the order has been registered by that time.

(9) Where a foreign restraining order or a foreign forfeiture order has been registered pursuant to this section, this Act shall be deemed to apply in relation to the order as if the offence the subject of the order had committed in Pakistan, and the order had been made pursuant to Chapter IV of this Act.

**64. Request to recover foreign fines.**--- (1) Where the Federal Government approves a request from a foreign State to enforce the payment of a

fine imposed by a Court of that State, a Court in Pakistan shall enforce the payment of the fine as if the fine has been imposed by a Court in Pakistan.

*Explanation.*--- For the purpose of this section the expression "fine" shall include any pecuniary penalty determined by a foreign Court to represent the value of any property, benefit, advantage, obtained or derived directly or immediately as a result of the commission of an offence relating to narcotics substances.

(2) No proceedings under sub-section (1) shall be instituted after the expiry of five years from the date the fine was imposed.

**65. Sharing forfeited property with foreign State.**--- The Federal Government may entertain to an arrangement with the competent authorities of foreign State of the reciprocal sharing with that State of such part of any property realized pursuant to this Act---

- (a) in the foreign State, as a result of action taken by the Federal Government; and
- (b) in Pakistan, as a result of action taken in Pakistan, on such terms and conditions as the Federal Government may prescribe.

**66. Extradition.**--- Notwithstanding anything contained in the Extradition Act, 1972 (XXI of 1972), all offences against Chapter II of this Act shall be deemed to---

- (a) be extraditable offences; and
- (b) not be political offences.

## CHAPTER IX

### GENERAL

**67. Reporting of suspicious financial transaction.**--- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, all Banks and financial institutions shall pay special attention to all unusual patterns of transactions, which have no apparent economic or lawful purpose and upon suspicion that such transactions could constitute or be related to illicit narcotics activities, the manager or director of such financial institution shall report the suspicious transactions to the Director-General.

(2) Whoever fails to supply the information in accordance with sub-section (1) shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**68. Presumption to the assets acquired through dealing in narcotics.**--- Where there is reasonable ground to believe that the assets of a person or any part thereof were acquired before or at the time of, or after the commission of an offence under this Act and there was no other likely source of acquiring such assets or part thereof, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that such assets

or part thereof were acquired, generated or obtained through cultivation, manufacture, production, sale, purchase, dealing or trafficking of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances.

**69. Departments to render assistance to the Special Courts, etc.**— All departments of the Government, Banks, financial institutions, corporate bodies, companies, societies and agencies shall assist the Special Court, Director-General or any other officer authorised by the Federal Government for the purposes of any inquiry, tracing of any assets or for ascertaining whether any assets held by any person, his associate or relative were acquired by committing any offence under this Act.

**70. Notice or order not to be invalid for error in description.**— No notice issued, or order passed, under this Act shall be invalid by reason of any error in the description of the person or assets specified therein if such person or assets are otherwise identifiable from the description specified in such notice or order.

**71. Delegation.**— (1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in the notification, delegate all or any of its powers and functions under this Act as it may deem necessary or expedient to the Provincial Government, Director-General or any other authority or officer of the Federal Government.

(2) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in the notification, delegate all or any of its powers and functions under this Act as it may deem necessary or expedient to any authority or officer of that Government.

**72. Application of the Customs Act, 1969.**— All prohibitions and restrictions imposed by or under this Ordinance on the import into, export from Pakistan and transshipment of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances shall be deemed to be prohibitions and restrictions imposed by or under the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), or any other law for the time being in force, all offences relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances shall be tried under the provisions of this Act:

Provided further that where the Officer of Customs apprehend a person involved in any offence relating to narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or controlled substances shall be empowered to carry out inquiry and investigation in the same manner as an officer authorised under this Act.

## COMMENTS

Narcotic substances. Trial of offences relating to narcotic substances. Jurisdiction of Court. Invoking the provisions of other laws. Scope. Such trial cannot be proceeded by any Court other than the one established under the Control of Narcotic Substances Act, 1997, to the exclusion of the Courts established under any other law. Provisions of other laws prescribing greater punishments or prohibitions on the date of commission of offence can be invoked by the Court, while awarding the sentence to the accused.<sup>7</sup>

**73. Saving of Provincial and Special laws.**—Nothing contained in this Act or in the rules made thereunder shall affect the validity of any Federal or Provincial law for the time being in force, or of any rule made thereunder which imposes any restriction or provides for a punishment not imposed by or provided for under this Act or imposes a restriction or provides for a punishment greater in degree than a corresponding restriction imposed by or a corresponding punishments provided for by or under this Act for the cultivation of cannabis plant or consumption of, or traffic in, any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance within Pakistan or other similar matters.

**74. Application of other laws.**—If an offence punishable under this Act, is also an offence in any other law for the time being in force, nothing in that law shall prevent the offender from being punished under this Act:

Provided that nothing contained in section 523 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), or any other provision of the said Code or any other law for time being in force, the custody of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances, controlled substances, any material utensils used for production or manufacture of such drugs or substances or any conveyance used in import, export, transport or transshipment thereof or for commission of an offence under this Act, shall not be given on custody to the accused or any of his associate or relative or any private individual till the conclusion of the case, <sup>8</sup>[except as provided in the Second proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33.]

**75. Indemnity.**—No suit, prosecution or other proceedings shall lie against the Federal Government or Provincial Government or any officer of the Federal Government or of a Provincial Government for anything in good faith, done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

**76. Ordinance to override other laws.**—The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force.

7. 2001 SCMR 1083.

8. Added by Amendment Ordinance No. LXVI of 2000, dated 23.12.2000.

77. Power to make rules.—(1) The Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the administration, management and disposal of the property forfeited under this Act; and
- (b) terms and conditions of Special Prosecutors.

78. Repeal and saving.—(1) The Opium Act, 1857 (XIII of 1857), the Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878), the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), and the Control of Narcotic Substances Ordinance, 1997 (XLIII of 1997), are hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of any law under sub-section (1), the repeal shall, not except as otherwise provided in this Act—

- (a) affect the previous law or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued under such law;
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against such law;
- (d) affect any investigation, legal proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment; and
- (e) affect any such investigation, legal proceedings or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced or any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment which may be imposed, by the Courts or authorities competent to investigate, try an offence under such law if the said law had not been repealed.

## THE SCHEDULE

[See Section 2 (Za)]

International non-proprietary names	Other non-proprietary or trivial names	Chemical
1	2	3
1. AMFETAMINE	Amphetamine	(+/-) $\alpha$ methylphenethylamine.
2. AMOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-barbituric acid.
3. ALLOBARBITAL		5,5-diallylbarbituric acid.
4. ALPRAZOLAM		8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4H-s-triazolo [4,3-a] [1,4] benzodiazepine.
5. AMFEPRAMONE		2-(diethylamino) propio-phenone.
6. BROLAMFETA-MINE	DOB	(+/-)-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy- $\alpha$ -methylphenethylamine.
7. BUPRENORPHINE		21-cyclopropyl 1-7- $\alpha$ -(S)-1-hydroxy-1,2,2-trimethylpropyl]-6, 14-endo-ethano-6,7,8, 14-tetrahydroorpavine.
8. BUTALBITAL		5-allyl 1-5-isobutylbarbituric acid.
9. BARBITAL		5,5-diethylbarbituric acid.
10. BENZFETAMINE	Benzphetamine	N-benzyl-N, $\alpha$ dimethylphenethylamine.
11. BROMAZEPAM	Butobarbital	7-bromo-1,3-dihydro-5 (2-pyridyl) 2H-1, 4-benzodiazepin-2-one, 5-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid.
12. CATHINONE	DET DMA  DMHP	(-)-(S)-2 aminopropiophenone. 3-12-(diethylamino) ethyl indole) (+/-)-2,5-dimethoxy- $\alpha$ -methylphenethylamine.  3-(1-2-dimethylheptyl)-7,8,9,10-Tetrahydro-6,6,9-Trimethyl-6h-Dibenzo [B,D] Pyran-1-ol

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1	2	3	
13. CATHINE	(+) -norpseudo ephedrine. DMT DOET	(+) - (R) - a - [(RO - 1 - aminoethyl] benzyacohol. 3 - [2 - dimethylamino) ethyl] indole. (+/-) - 4 - ethyl - 2,5 - dimethoxy - a - phenethylamine.	26 27
14. CYCLOBARBITAL		5 - (1 - cyclohexen - 1 - yl) - 5 - ethylbar - bituric acid.	28
15. CAMAZEPAM		7 - chloro - 1, 3 - dihydro - 3 - hydroxy - 1 - methyl 5 - phenyl - 2H - 1,4 - benzodiazepin - 2 - one dimethylcarbamate (ester).	29 30 31
16. CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE		7 - chloro - 2 - (methylino) - 5 - phenyl - 3H - 1,4 - benzodiazepine - 4 - oxide.	32
17. CLOBAZAM		7 - chloro - 1 - methyl - 5 - phenyl - 1H - 5 - benzodiazepine - 2,4 (3H, 5H) - dione.	33
18. CLONAZEPAM		5 - (O - chlorophencyl) - 1,3 - dihydro - 7 - nitro - 2H - 1,4 - benzodiazepine - 2 - one.	34
19. CLORAZEPATE		7 - chloro - 2,3 - dihydro - 2 - oxo - 5 - phenyl - 1H - 1,4 - benzodiazepine - 3 - carboxylic acid.	35
20. CLOTIAZEPAM		5 - (o - chlorophenyl) - 7 - ethyl - 1,3 - dihydro - 1 - methyl - 2H - thieno [2,3 - c] - 1,4 - diazepin - 2 - one.	36
21. CLOXAZOLAM		10 - chloro - 11b - (O - chlorophenyl) - 2 - 3,7,11b - tetrahydroxazolo [3,2 - d] [91,4] benzodiazepin - 6(5H) - one.	37
22. DEXAMPHETAMINE	dexamph	(+) - a - methylphenethylamine.	38
23. DELORAZEPAM		7 - chloro - 5 - (O - chlorophenyl) - 1,3 - dihydro - 2H - 1,4 - benzodiazepin - 2 - one.	39
24. DIAZEPAM		7 - chloro - 1,3 - dihydro - 1 - methyl - 5 - phenyl - 2H - 1,4 - benzodiazepine 2 - zone.	40
25. ESTAZOLAM		8 - chloro - 6 - phenyl - 4H - S - trazolo - [4,3 - a] [1,4] benzodiazepine	

	1	2	3
	26. ETHCHOLORVYNOL		L-chloro-3-ethyl-1-penten-4-yn-3-ol.
indole. xy-a-	27. ETHLY LOFLAZEPATE		ethyl-7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylate.
ethylbar-	28. ETILAMFETAMINE	N-ethylam- petamine	N-ethyl-1-methylphenethylamine.
droxy-1-	29. ETHINAMATE		1-ethylcyclohexanol-carbamate.
	30. ETICYCLIDINE	PCE	N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine.
phenyl- oxide.	31. FENETYLINE		7-[2-(a-methylphenethyl) amino] ethyle theophylline.
1H-5- H)-dione.	32. FENCAMFAMIN		N-ethyl-3-phenyl-2-norbornanamine.
1,3-dihydro-7- -2-one.	33. FENPRPOREX		(+/-)-3-[(a-methylphenethyl) amino] propionitrile.
5-phenyl- carboxylic	34. FLUDIAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1,2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.
3,4-dihydro- -1,4-	35. FLUNITRAZEPAM		5-(o-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-1,17-nitro-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.
nyl)-2- [3,2-d] -one.	36. FLURAZEPAM		2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide. 4-benzodiazepin-2-one.
one.	37. GLUTETHIMIDE		2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide. 4-benzodiazepin-2-one.
1)-1,3- pin-2-one.	38. HALAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepine-2-one
ethyl 1-5- pine 2-	39. HALOXAZOLAM		10-bromo-11b(o-fluorophenyl)-2,3,11b-tetrahydrazolo [3,2-d][1,4] benzodiazepine-6(5H)-one.
azolo-[4,3-a]	40. KETAZOLAM		11-chloro-8,12b-dihydro-2,8-dimethyl-12b-phenyl [-4H-1,3] [1,4] benzodiazepine-4,7 (6H)-clione

1	2	3
41. (+)-LYSERGIDE	LSD. LSD-25 MDMA  Mescaline 4-methyl- amminorex   MMDA  N-ethyl  N-hydroxy MDA Parahexyl  MPA Psilcine. psilotsin	9,10-didehydro-N, diethyl-6 methylegoline-8B-Carboxamide (+/-)-N, a-demethyl-3,4- (methylenedioxy) phenethylamine. 3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine. (+/-)-cis-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2- oxazoline.   2-methoxy-a-methyl-4,5- (methylenedioxy) phenethylamine. (+/-)-N-ethyl-1-methyl 1-3-4- methylenedioxy phenethyl amine. (+/-)-N-[a-methyl-3,4-(methylene- dioxy) phenethyl] hydroxylamine. 3-hexyl-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6, 9- trimethyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-101. p-methoxy-a-methylphenethylamine 3-[2-(dimethylamine) ethyl] indol-4 01.  (-)-N,N-dimethyl-1,2- diphenylethylamine.  6-(00.chlorophenyl)-2,4-dihydro-2-(( methyl-1-peperaziny) methylene)-8- nitro-1H-imidazo [1,2-a][1,4] benzodiazepin-1-one.  7-chloro-5-(0-chlorophenyl)-1,3- dihydro-3-hydroxy-2H-1,4- benzodiazepin-2-one.  7-chloro-5-(O-chlorophenyl)-1,3- dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-2H-1,4- benzodiazepine-2-one.  (-)(R)-a-methylphetyphenethylamine (-)-N,a-dimethylphentylamine. (+)-(S)/N, a-dimethylphentylamine.
42. LEFETAMINE	SPA	
43. LOPRAZOLAM		
44. LOPRAZEPAM		
45. LORMETAZEPAM		
46. LEVAMFETAMINE	Levamphe- tamine. Levometh-	
47. METAFETAMINE	amphetamine	

3

N, diethyl-6  
B-Carboxamide  
ethyl-3,4-  
y) phenethylamine.  
phenethylamine.  
4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-  
  
ethyl-4,5-  
phenethylamine.  
methyl 1-3-4-  
phenethyl amine.  
yl-3,4-(methylene-  
hydroxylamine.  
tetrahydro-6,6, 9-  
benzo [b,d] pyran-1-01.  
ethylphenethylamine.  
nine) ethyl] indol-4-  
  
1-1,2-  
ine.  
nyl)-2,4-dihydro-2-[(4-  
ziny] methylene]-8-  
[1,2-a][1,4]  
one.  
lorophenyl)-1,3-  
oxy-2H-1,4-  
2-one.  
chlorophenyl)-1,3-  
oxy-1-methyl-2H-1,4-  
2-one.  
phenethylamine.  
phenethylamine.  
methylphenethylamine.

1	2	3
	Metham- phetamine	
48. METAFETAMINE RACEMATE	Methamphetamine racemate	(+/-)-N,a-dimethylphenethylamine.
49. METHYLPHENIDATE		Methyl a-phenyl-2-piperidinoacetate.
50. MEPROBAMATE		2-methyl-2-propyl-1-3-propanediol dicarbamate.
51. METHAQUALONE		2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-1-(3H)- quinazolinone.
52. METHYLPHENOBA RBITAL		5-ethyl-1-methyl-2,4-piperidinedione.
53. METHYPRYLON		3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-5-phenyl-1H-1,4- benzodiazepine.
54. MAZINDOL		5-(p-chlorophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-3H- imidazo [2,1-a] isoindol-5-0.1
55. MEDAZEPAM		7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5- phenyl-1H-1,4-benzodiazepine.
56. MEFENOREX		N-(3-chloropropyl)-a-methylphenethyl- amine.
57. MIDAZOLAM**		8-chloro-6-(0-fluorophenyl)-1-methyl- 4H-imidazo [1,5-1][1,4] benzodiazepine.
58. NIMETAZEPAM		1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-5-phenyl- 2H-1,4-benzodiazepine-2-one.
59. NITRAZEPAM		1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4- benzodiazepine-2-one.

1	2	3	
60. NORDAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.	74.
61. OXAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.	75.
62. OXAZOLAM		10-chloro-2,3,7, 11b-tetrahydro-2-methyl-11b-phenyloxazolo [3,2-d][1,4] bezodiazepin-6-(5H)-one.	76.
63. PHENCYCLIDINE	PCP	1-(1-phenylethylpiperidine).	77.
64. PENTAZOSINE		(2R, 6R, 11R)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-6,11-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2,6-methono-3-benzazocin-8-01.	
65. PHENMETRAZINE		3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholine.	78.
66. PENTOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5(1-methylbutyl) barbituric acid.	79.
67. PHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-phenyl barbituric acid.	80.
68. PIPRADROL		A, a-diphenyl-2-piperidinemethanol.	
69. PSILOCYBINE		3-(2-dimethylamino ethyl)-indol-4-yl-dihydrogen phosphate.	81.
70. PEMOLINE		2-amono-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one-(2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone).	82.
71. PHENDIMETRAZINE		(+)-(2s,3S)-3,4-dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine.	83.
72. PHENTERMINE		A, a-dimethylphenethylamine.	Tetrahy
73. PINAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-cyclopropylmethyl-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.	

1	2	3
74. PRAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-cyclopropylmethyl)-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.
75. PYROVALERONE		4-methyl-2-(1-pyrrolidiny) valerophenone.
76. ROLICYCLIDINE		1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) pyrrolidine 2,5-dimethoxy-a,4-dimethylphenethylamine.
77. SECOBARBITAL Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and its stereo-chemical variants.		5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl) barbituric acid. (6aR, 10aR)-6a, 7,8, 10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-ol.
78. SECBUTABARBITAL		5-sec-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid.
79. TEMAZEPAM		7-chloro-1, 3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-1-5-phenyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one.
80. TERAZEPAM		7-chloro-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
81. TRIAZOLAM		8-chloro-6-(o-chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-4H strizazolo[4,3a][1,4] bezodiazepine.
82. TENAMFETAMINE	MDA	a-methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy) phenethylamine.
83. TENOCYCLIDINE	TCP	1-[1-(2-thienyl) clohxy] piperidine.
Tetrahydrocannabinol the following isomers and their stereochemical variants.		
		7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3,pentyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d] pyran-1-0]. (9R, 10aR)-8,9,10,10a-tetrahydro-

1	2	3
		6,6,9-trimethyl-3-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] 1-01.
		(6aR, 9R, 10aR)-6a, 7, 10a-tetrahydro-6,6,0-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-deibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-01.
		6a, 7,8,9, tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-10.
		(6aR, 9R, 10aR)-6a, 7, 10, 10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-deibenzo [b, d] pyran-1-01.
		(6aR, 10aR)-6a, 7,8,9,10,10a-hexahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6H-dibenzo [b,d] pyran-1-01.
84.	VINYBITAL	5-(1-methylbutyl)-vinylbarbituric acid.
85.	MECLOQUALONE	3-(0-chloropheny l)-2-methyl 1-4 (3H)-quinazolinone.