



ALIANZA PARA EL PROGRESO

CARTA SEMANAL

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Semana del 7 de junio de 1965

La ciencia y la tecnología moderna ofrecen "la mejor esperanza para que los países en vías de desarrollo aceleren su crecimiento integral", opina un estudio hecho recientemente por las Naciones Unidas.

El informe, preparado por el comité asesor sobre la aplicación de la ciencia y la tecnología al desarrollo, será considerado por el Consejo Económico y Social de las Naciones Unidas en su próxima sesión, que se llevará a cabo en Ginebra en Breve.

El comité propone que una amplia gama de entidades gubernamentales e instituciones privadas emprendan un ataque sistemático, utilizando nuevos mecanismos científicos y tecnológicos, contra ocho de los principales problemas que enfrentan las naciones en desarrollo. La campaña concentraría su atención sobre el aumento de los alimentos, el mejoramiento de la salud, los problemas demográficos, el uso más eficaz de los recursos naturales, la industrialización, la vivienda y los problemas urbanos, el transporte y la educación.

El informe del Comité explica de manera dramática cómo podrían adaptarse las nuevas técnicas científicas con el fin de acelerar el progreso de los países en vías de desarrollo. Entre las posibilidades que enumera el comité, se encuentra el uso de los siguientes elementos:

- * Computadores electrónicos y satélites pronosticadores del tiempo que podrían beneficiar a los países susceptibles a las tormentas tropicales.
- * Televisores submarinos para estudiar los bancos de peces.
- * Nuevos tipos de vehículos diseñados especialmente para atravesar caminos inferiores, y penetrar lugares donde no existen caminos.
- * Radiación atómica para reducir las posibilidades de que se dañen los alimentos y para descubrir nuevas fuentes de agua.
- * Energía solar y nuclear para complementar los combustibles de uso común.
- * Ayudas audio-visuales adaptadas específicamente a las necesidades de los países en vías de crecimiento.

Al proponer que se aumente la cooperación internacional en los campos de la ciencia y la tecnología, el comité sugiere que se fortalezcan los lazos entre las universidades y los laboratorios de los países industrializados con las instituciones similares en los países en vías de desarrollo; que se logre una mayor colaboración en el adiestramiento de científicos y técnicos; que se efectúe investigación conjunta sobre problemas de gran urgencia; y que se continúe la asistencia técnica a los países en proceso de desarrollo.

El informe urge también que se estreche aun más la cooperación regional, entre otras cosas mediante el intercambio de estudiantes y expertos, la celebración de reuniones científicas regionales, la ejecución de proyectos conjuntos y la investigación regional sobre asuntos de interés común. (Núm. del documento de la ONU:E/4026).

(NOTA A LOS REDACTORES: SE AUTORIZA LA REPRODUCCION DE ESTA CARTA EN CUALQUIER FORMA)

Gracias a la pequeña anchoveta, el Perú se ha convertido, casi de la noche a la mañana, en el primer país pesquero del mundo, informa Donald S. Stroetzel en el número actual de la revista AMERICAS.

Quince años atrás, el Perú ni siquiera se encontraba entre los primeros 25 países pesqueros. Pero en diciembre pasado, cuando la FAO hizo los cómputos correspondientes a la pesca en 1963, el Perú quedó a la cabeza.

Stroetzel también señala que el ingreso de US\$ 160 millones por concepto de la exportación peruana de harina de pescado lograda en 1964, constituye la diferencia entre una balanza de pagos favorable y un déficit. Los peruanos, dice Stroetzel, consideran este triunfo como "nuestro milagro de la anchoveta".

La industria pesquera peruana ofrece en la actualidad empleo directo a unas 35.000 personas, bien sea en los barcos de pesca o en las fábricas de harina de pescado, mientras que muchos miles trabajan en otras industrias relacionadas. Hace 15 años, en todo el Perú existían sólo 14 talleres de carpintería preparados para construir embarcaciones. Informa Stroetzel que en la actualidad, existen por lo menos 93 de esos talleres compitiendo activamente en la construcción de bolicheras. Además, existen tres fábricas de nasas de nylon; una de boyas plásticas para nasas; y otras que producen cascos de acero para embarcaciones, bombas de agua, cuerda manila, y millones de sacos.

Perú satisface todas las necesidades de su industria pesquera, con excepción de los motores diesel, los sondeadores de sonido con los cuales las bolicheras localizan los peces, y las centrífugas para descargar los aceites de pescado. Perú ha llegado a tal punto de desarrollo en esta industria que ya le ha sido posible exportar barcos y fábricas a Chile.

El señor Stroetzel analiza cómo le ha sido posible al Perú desarrollar esta moderna industria tan rápidamente. Una de las explicaciones la ofrece el empresario Manuel Elguera, quien dijo: "Para su rápido crecimiento, toda nación necesita de osados hombres de empresa dispuestos a correr riesgos para ganar dinero. Perú, afortunadamente, los ha tenido. Algunos ganaron, otros perdieron. Pero triunfaron bastantes para dar a mi país un nuevo factor de gran prosperidad..."

El impacto social de la industria pesquera ha sido tremendo. Por ejemplo, la población de Chimbote, en la costa, ha aumentado de 20.000 a 120.000 habitantes, y cientos de indios han venido de los Andes a buscar empleo allí. Otros puertos han sentido efectos similares. Existen señales de que la región de la costa peruana ha comenzado a enfrentar los problemas sociales que surgen como resultado de esos cambios tan súbitos. El Alcalde de Chimbote, por ejemplo, contrató unos 45 maestros por cuenta del gobierno municipal, al enterarse que el gobierno nacional podía suministrar sólo 20 maestros.

Según informa el señor Stroetzel, cada día más patronos se están dando cuenta que sus responsabilidades no terminan con sólo el pago de los jornales. Señala que 37 fábricas de harina de pescado en Callao están auspiciando un programa conjunto bajo el cual trabajadores sociales enseñan a las familias de los empleados, mejores métodos de cocina, economía doméstica, y aseo.

Al considerar el futuro de esta industria muchos se preguntan hasta cuándo perdurarán las anchovetas. Los investigadores del instituto de recursos marinos, establecido por el gobierno peruano y las Naciones Unidas en 1960, comenzaron a preocuparse en julio y agosto de 1963, época en que misteriosamente desaparecieron las anchovetas. Pero éstas regresaron, con el mismo grado de abundancia que habían desplegado anteriormente. Mientras tanto, los balleneros informan haber visto bancos de anchovetas a unos 144 kilómetros de la costa, lo que confirma la opinión que sostienen muchas personas de que barcos más grandes podrían seguir encontrando buena pesca de anchoveta, aun cuando éstas rehuyan las aguas cercanas a la costa.

PLANES NACIONALES DE DESARROLLO: Dos nuevas entidades darán gran empuje al desarrollo económico del Ecuador. El propuesto Fondo de Inversiones Industriales, que será administrado por la Corporación Financiera Nacional, proveerá crédito para la expansión industrial. Entidades del Gobierno ecuatoriano aportarán unos US\$ 12 millones, a la vez que se espera conseguir otros US\$ 12 millones de agencias financieras internacionales y de créditos de proveedores.

Otra entidad que se espera crear, el Fondo General para la Asistencia Técnica, ayudaría a aliviar la escasez de personal técnico especializado. Entre las actividades del Fondo se encontrarán el suministro de los servicios de técnicos visitantes, la concesión de becas a profesionales ecuatorianos, y la ayuda en la preparación de estudios relacionados con el desarrollo de ese país. Se espera que participen en esta empresa países individuales así como organizaciones internacionales, incluyendo a la OEA y al Fondo Especial y la Junta de Asistencia Técnica de la ONU.

El financiamiento de los dos Fondos mencionados fue uno de los temas discutidos durante la reunión del grupo consultivo convocado por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo la semana pasada, con el fin de considerar las exigencias de ayuda financiera y técnica externa del Plan General de Desarrollo Económico y Social del Ecuador.

Se espera que las dos nuevas entidades ayuden al Ecuador a alcanzar las metas señaladas en el Plan, el cual proyecta una tasa de crecimiento del 8,6% en el sector industrial durante 1964-1973, comparada con una tasa del 5,1% en 1950-61. El Plan también vislumbra la creación de 35.000 nuevos empleos en la industria fabril y se calcula que por cada persona ocupada en la industria se generarán dos empleos más en otras actividades relacionadas.

* * * *

REFORMA AGRARIA: Las primeras tierras repartidas bajo la nueva ley de reforma agraria del Perú (Vol. II No. 24), fueron distribuidas el mes pasado en Lima y en el departamento de Junín, en el centro del país.

En una ceremonia efectuada en el Palacio Nacional, el Presidente Fernando Belaúnde Terry entregó los títulos de propiedad a 103 aparceros del Valle de Cañete, al sur de Lima. Durante la misma ceremonia se entregaron bonos a los antiguos dueños de esas tierras, como pago por ellas.

En Junín, el Ministro de Agricultura Javier Silva Ruete entregó los títulos de propiedad a 14 comunidades indígenas por unas 207.000 hectáreas de terreno en los Departamentos de Junín y Pasco. Se pagó a los antiguos dueños de las tierras en efectivo y en bonos de la reforma agraria.

El seminario PERUVIAN TIMES informa que se están distribuyendo entre pequeños agricultores unos dos millones de hectáreas, incluyendo tierras del estado. Junto con el terreno, el gobierno peruano ofrece créditos para la compra de equipos agrícolas y para asistencia técnica y adiestramiento. Se calcula que el gobierno extenderá crédito por un total de 60 millones de soles (unos US\$ 2,2 millones) en 1965, y 100 millones de soles en 1966.

* * * *

PRODUCTOS DE EXPORTACION: Las exportaciones de carne del Uruguay casi se han duplicado en los últimos dos años. Las exportaciones de carne refrigerada y congelada, así como enlatada, aumentó de 69 millones de kilos en 1962 a 134 millones en 1964.

La mayor parte de las exportaciones correspondió a embarques de carne congelada, aumentando de 35 millones de kilos en 1963 a 94 millones en 1964. Las exportaciones de carne congelada a países miembros del Mercado Común Europeo aumentó de 8 millones de kilos a 50 millones durante el mismo período.

Brasil exportó 60 millones de kilos de tabaco en hoja en 1964, cifra sin precedentes que equivale a un aumento del 36% sobre 1963. Las exportaciones a Estados Unidos, España, Francia y Algeria excedieron el doble de la cantidad exportada el año anterior.

INDUSTRIALIZACION: La Corporación de Fomento de Chile (CORFO) proyecta una expansión significativa de la industria del acero, conjuntamente con la Compañía de Acero del Pacífico (CAP).

El programa, valorado en US\$ 90 millones, vislumbra para 1968 un incremento del 100% sobre la actual producción de lingotes, aumentando así a un millón de toneladas anuales. El financiamiento del proyecto provendrá de las siguientes fuentes: empréstitos en el extranjero para la compra de equipos, US\$ 36 millones; aportes de capital, US\$ 20 millones; y utilidades provenientes de la mina de hierro en El Algarrobo y la acería de Huachipato, US\$ 18 millones y US\$ 16 millones respectivamente.

Se calcula que la producción de acero de la CAP, una vez satisfecha la demanda nacional, permitirá la exportación de 300.000 toneladas, de las cuales 200.000 serán productos semi-acabados. Esta exportación permitirá el ingreso adicional de US\$ 27 millones en divisas anualmente.

Empresa Siderúrgica, S.A., una acería colombiana de propiedad privada, proyecta la expansión de sus instalaciones en Medellín, a un costo de US\$ 6 millones. Las obras de construcción empezarán el mes próximo. Las nuevas instalaciones, que se terminarán en 1967, permitirán producir 60.000 toneladas anuales de lingotes, en comparación con 25.000 toneladas en la actualidad. El Banco de Exportación e Importación ha concedido un préstamo de aproximadamente US\$ 4 millones para el proyecto.

La producción de vehículos y chasis en Argentina llegó a 41.244 durante el primer trimestre del año, o sea un aumento del 55% sobre la producción del mismo período en 1964, informa la Asociación de Fábricas de Automotores.

* * * *

ESTABILIDAD FISCAL: Brasil terminó el año 1964 con una balanza de pagos favorable por US\$ 70 millones, en comparación con un déficit de US\$ 279 millones en 1963, según cifras preliminares publicadas por la Superintendencia de Moeda e do Crédito.

La balanza favorable se debe al aumento de las exportaciones y reducción de las importaciones; a mejoras en las condiciones de comercio; y a un reajuste de la deuda a corto plazo. Las exportaciones alcanzaron US\$ 1.430 millones en comparación con US\$ 1.406 en 1963; por otro lado las importaciones se redujeron a US\$ 214 millones en relación con US\$ 1.080 millones en el mismo período.

* * * *

UNION PANAMERICANA

Washington 6, D. C., EE.UU.



CORREO OFICIAL

Sr. Mario Gómez C., Vice-Ministro y
Jefe Administrativo de R.R. E.E.
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
San José

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INTERNATIONAL TAX AGREEMENTS, VOLUME IX

SUPPLEMENT 1

Explanatory Notes

1. This Supplement consists of:

(a) A new table of contents which replaces the present pages iii and iv. The new table of contents covers the agreements which were included in the volume when it was first issued as well as the new agreements transmitted herewith. These new agreements are indicated by asterisks.

(b) The texts of 18 new agreements.

2. The agreements are issued in separate fascicules and the pages are numbered by agreement. Each agreement should be inserted under the divider corresponding to its category (see Introductory Note) and in the place indicated by its consecutive

number. The category to which each agreement belongs is indicated on the top of its first page (e.g. "A. (1) INCOME AND FORTUNE (GENERAL)") and its consecutive number within that category is given at the head of the agreement in front of the names of the contracting countries (e.g. 9. CANADA—UNITED KINGDOM). Beginning with this supplement, the consecutive number of each agreement is added to the category designation appearing in the upper inside corner of each page of its text (e.g. "A. (1) Income and Fortune (General) No. 9"), while the names of the contracting countries and the page number appear on the outside corner (e.g. "Canada—United Kingdom, page 1").

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* Agreements marked with an asterisk are included in the first supplement.

Date of signature

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* Agreements marked with an asterisk are included in the first supplement.



UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1960/45-49

19 May 1960

ENGLISH only

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

SINGAPORE

Communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL-- In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.

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Gazette Supplement No.15
20 February 1959

E/NL.1960/45

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (RELAXATION) ORDER, 1959 No. S 89

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 17 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Relaxation) Order, 1959.



UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1960/45-49

19 May 1960

ENGLISH only

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20 February 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (RELAXATION) ORDER, 1959

No. S 89

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 17 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Relaxation) Order, 1959.

2. The following products being obtained from morphine, one of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium, and not being products which were on the 13th day of July, 1931, being used for medical or scientific purposes, the Minister, being satisfied that such products are of medical value, hereby directs that subsection (1) of section 17 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance shall cease to apply to such products:

Methyldihydromorphine^{1/} (6-methyldihydromorphine); Myrophine (myristyl ester of benzylmorphine); Oxymorphone (dihydro-14-hydroxymorphinone)
/dihydrohydroxymorphinone/

Made this 16th day of February 1959.

M. DORAISINGHAM
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/46

Gazette Supplement No.15
20 February 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (APPLICATION OF PART IV) ORDER, 1959

No. S 90

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 11 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Application of Part IV) Order, 1959.

2. Part IV of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance shall apply to the following Drugs in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in subsection (1) of section 11 of that Ordinance:

Anileridine^{1/} (1-(2-(p-aminophenyl)-ethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Etosexeridine (1-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyldihydromorphine)
3-Methyl-2 : 2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butyryl-pyrrolidine /3-methyl-4-morpholino-2, 2-diphenylbutyrylpyrrolidine/ (dextromoramide, levomoramide and racemoramide)

Morpheridine (1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Myrophine (myristyl ester of benzylmorphine)

^{1/} Note by the Secretariat: Proposed or recommended international non-proprietary names of drugs are underlined. The words in square brackets have been inserted by the Secretariat.

Oxymorphone (dihydro-14-hydroxymorphinone) [dihydrohydroxymorphinone]

Trimeperidine (1 : 2 : 5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionyloxy-piperidine [1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine])

The esters (other than the ethyl [pethidine] and isopropyl [properidine] esters) of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid

3. Each drug specified in paragraph 2 of this Order shall be deemed to comprise its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing it or its salts.

Made this 16th day of February, 1959.

M. DORAISINGHAM
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/47

Gazette Supplement No. 25
20 March 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

No. S 129

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Regulations:

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.

2. Regulation 3 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1951^{2/} (hereinafter in these Regulations referred to as the "principal Regulations") is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the words "Papaver somniferum" appearing in the second line thereof the words "or the plant Papaver setigerum".

G.N. Nos.
S 82/51
S 106/51
S 330/52
S 31/54
S 33/56

3. Regulation 6 of the principal Regulations is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"Possession
of drugs.

6. (1) A person to whom a drug to which Part IV of the Ordinance applies is lawfully supplied -

(a) by a registered medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon authorized under regulation 8 (1) (e) of these Regulations who dispenses his own medicines; or

(b) on a prescription lawfully given by a registered medical practitioner, a registered dentist or an authorized veterinary surgeon,

^{2/} Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1951/43.

shall be deemed to be a person authorized to be in possession of the drug or preparation so supplied:

Provided that a person supplied with a drug by, or on the prescription given by, a medical practitioner shall not be deemed to be a person authorized to be in possession of the drug if he was then being supplied with such drug by, or on a prescription given by, another medical practitioner in the course of treatment and did not disclose the fact to the first-mentioned medical practitioner before the supply of the drug by that medical practitioner or on his prescription.

(2) Nothing in the proviso to paragraph (1) of this Regulation shall be deemed to make a person who supplies or procures any drug to or for any other person guilty of an offence under the Ordinance or these Regulations unless such supplier or procurer knew or had reason to believe that such other person was then being supplied with such drug by, or on a prescription given by, another medical practitioner."

4. Regulation 8 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended:

- (a) by deleting all the words and punctuation marks in paragraph (1) thereof appearing after the word "classes" in the twenty-eighth line thereof and substituting therefor the following:

" , to be in possession of and to supply drugs to which Part IV of the Ordinance applies:

Provided that a dentist or dental officer shall not be authorized to supply such drugs.";

- (b) by adding immediately after paragraph (1) thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) Persons who are members of the following classes, that is to say:

- (a) persons who are in charge of a laboratory used for research or instruction at an institution and approved by the Governor in Council;
- (b) chemists of the Department of Chemistry, Singapore;
- (c) registered pharmacists who are employed in the manufacture of drugs at the Government Medical Store,

are hereby authorized in their capacity as members of their respective classes, to be in possession of drugs to which Part II of the Ordinance applies"; and

- (c) by renumbering paragraph (2) thereof as paragraph (3).

Made this third day of March, 1959.

M. DORAISINGHAM
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/48

Gazette Supplement No.11
24 July 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (DELEGATION OF POWERS AND FUNCTIONS) ORDER, 1959
No. S (N.S.) 37

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Delegation of Powers and Functions) Order, 1959.
2. The Director of Medical Services, the Deputy Director of Medical Services and the Superintending Pharmaceutical Chemist are hereby empowered and authorized to issue:
 - (a) an export authorization in accordance with the provisions of section 19;
 - (b) an import authorization and a certificate of approval of import in accordance with the provisions of section 20;
 - (c) a Removal Licence in accordance with the provisions of section 22; and
 - (d) a diversion certificate in accordance with the provisions of section 24of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

Made this 16th day of July, 1959.

C. MARCUS
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/49

Gazette Supplement No.11
24 July 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (HOSPITAL, ETC.) (GENERAL EXEMPTION) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1959
S (N.S.) 38

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 44 and 46 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Hospital, etc.) (General Exemption) (Amendment) Order, 1959.

2. Schedule I to the Dangerous Drugs (Hospital, etc.) (General Exemption) Order, 1951³ is hereby amended -

G.N. Nos.
S 83/51
S 107/51

- (a) by deleting paragraph 6 thereof and substituting therefor the following:

"6. Stock preparations of the drugs required to be kept in the wards or in the departments shall only be supplied by the dispensary on the written requisition of the registered nurse in charge of the ward or department, and shall be kept by such nurse under lock and key and shall only be used by such nurse in accordance with the directions of the registered medical practitioners in charge of the patients.";

- (b) by deleting the word "sister" appearing in the last line of paragraph 7 thereof and substituting therefor the word "registered nurse";
- (c) by deleting the words "out patient department" appearing at the end of paragraph 8 thereof and substituting therefor the word "department";
- (d) by inserting immediately at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"10. A record of each stock preparation of any such drug shall be kept by the registered nurse in charge of the ward or department. The record shall show the quantity in stock, the date of any issue for use or of any receipt of new stock from the dispensary, the quantity issued or received, and a reference to the patients' case sheet in the case of issues. The record shall also show an entry in respect of every issue on account of damaged or deteriorated stock and such entry shall be initialled by the registered pharmacist responsible originally for the dispensing of such stock and for its checking and final destruction."

Made this 16th day of July, 1959.

C. MARCUS
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

3/ Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1951/45.

A. (1) INCOME AND FORTUNE (GENERAL)

9. CANADA - UNITED KINGDOM

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United Kingdom extending the Canada-United Kingdom Income Tax Agreement (1946) to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Ottawa, 1 May and 16 July 1957

I

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS

1084/4

Office of the High Commissioner
for the United Kingdom,
Earnscliffe,
Ottawa.

May 1, 1957.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the United Kingdom, in accordance with Article XV of the Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, dated the 5th June, 1946, has instructed me to give notice of its desire that the Agreement shall extend to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The latter Government has expressed its wish for the extension to be made.

It is proposed that this notification and the Government of Canada's written acceptance thereof shall constitute an agreement between the two Governments that the Double Taxation Agreement, as modified in paragraph 5 of this letter, shall be applicable to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland on the sixtieth day after the date hereof.

The extension, it is suggested, shall have effect in Canada as respects income taxes, including surtaxes, for the taxation year 1954, and subsequent years.

In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland the extension will have effect for the year of assessment beginning on the 1st of April, 1953, and subsequent years, and the taxes concerned will be the income tax, supertax and undistributed profits tax.

In relation to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Agreement will require modification as follows:

(a) In Article VI (3), for "shall be exempt from (United Kingdom) surtax" there shall be deemed to be substituted the words "shall be exempt from Federal supertax";

(b) For the purposes of Article VIII, the term "Contracting Government" where it applies to the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland shall include the Governments of the Territories constituting the Federation;

(c) For the purposes of paragraph (3) of Article XIII, the taxes concerned in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland shall include the Territorial surcharge levied by the Federal Government in terms of Article 82 of the Constitution of the Federation.

Subject to the concurrence of the Government of Canada in the extension of this Agreement to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Government of the United Kingdom will arrange for publication of such extension in the London Gazette.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
J. J. S. GARNER,

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

The Honourable L. B. Pearson, O.B.E., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
East Block,
Ottawa.

II

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
TO THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED
KINGDOM

Department of External Affairs
No. 42

Ottawa, July 16, 1957.

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to your Note No. 1084/4 of May 1, 1957 concerning the extension to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland of the

Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income dated June 5, 1946, and to inform you that the proposals included therein are acceptable to the Government of Canada.

Your Note and this reply, therefore, shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments on this subject.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

E. D. FULTON,

Acting Secretary of State for External Affairs.

His Excellency
Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G.,
United Kingdom High Commissioner,
Earnscliffe,
Ottawa 2.

A. (1) INCOME AND FORTUNE (GENERAL)

10. CANADA - UNITED KINGDOM

Exchange of Notes between Canada and the United Kingdom terminating the Application of the Canada-United Kingdom Income Tax Agreement (1946) to the Territories of Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia. Ottawa, 1 May 1957 and 13 February 1958

I

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM
TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS

1084/4

Office of the High Commissioner for the United
Kingdom, Earnscliffe, Ottawa.

May 1, 1957.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Exchanges of Notes which took place on the 27th of July and the 14th August, 1951, and on the 27th February and the 9th of April, 1953, between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Canada, extending to certain territories the Agreement between the United Kingdom and Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income, dated the 5th of June, 1946, and to inform you that my Government has instructed me to give notice under Article XV(2) of that Agreement of the termination of the application of the Agreement to Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

In accordance with Article XV(2), the Agreement will cease to apply to Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia six months after the date of this notice. It is proposed, however, that this notice and the Canadian Government's acceptance thereof shall be regarded as putting on record the agreement of the two Governments that the extensions shall not have effect as respects any income in respect of which the extension of the Agreement to the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has effect. In this connection I have to refer to the separate notification which I have sent to your Excellency today.

Subject to the concurrence of the Government of Canada in these proposals the Government of the United Kingdom will arrange for publication in the

London Gazette of the termination of the application of the agreement to Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

I have the Honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

J. J. S. GARNER,

High Commissioner for the United Kingdom.

The Honourable L. B. Pearson, O.B.E., M.P.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Department of External Affairs,
Ottawa.

II

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
TO THE UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER

Department of External Affairs

No. 9

Ottawa, February 13, 1958.

I have the honour to refer to your Note No. 1084/4 of May 1, 1957, which reads as follows:

[See Note I]

The proposal included in your Excellency's note is acceptable to the Government of Canada. Your note and this reply, therefore, shall constitute an agreement between our two Governments to terminate the application of the agreement to Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Sidney SMITH,

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

His Excellency
Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G.,
United Kingdom High Commissioner,
Earnscliffe,
Ottawa 2, Canada.

(2) Where any difficulty or doubt arises in the interpretation or application of this Convention, or where any hardship occurs through double taxation in cases for which the Convention does not provide, the supreme financial authorities shall settle the matter by arrangement between them. They shall consult each other before issuing any regulations for giving effect to this Convention.

Article 26

(1) This Convention shall apply only to that part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands which is situated in Europe.

(2) This Convention may be declared applicable, either in its entirety or with modifications, to any part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands outside Europe which imposes taxes which are substantially the same as, or similar to, those referred to in article 1 of this Convention, on condition that that part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands so wishes and the Federal Republic of Germany gives its consent thereto. The Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany shall exchange notes for this purpose. In these notes they shall specify the modifications and conditions (including conditions as to entry into force and termination) subject to which the Convention shall apply.

Article 27

(1) This Convention shall apply to taxes levied in respect of the period subsequent to 31 December 1955.

(2) By way of exception to paragraph (1), the provision of article 20, paragraph (3), last sentence, shall have effect from the date prescribed by the Netherlands Government.

(3) By way of exception to paragraph (1), the provision of article 13, paragraph (3), shall have effect from the date on which the tax deducted from dividends (at the source) in the Federal Republic of Germany is credited against the Netherlands tax.

Article 28

(1) This Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible at Bonn.

(2) This Convention shall enter into force one month after the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall continue in force until notice of termination is given by one of the contracting States. Where such notice is given not less than six months before the end of a calendar year, the Convention shall cease to have effect on 1 January of the next following year; otherwise it shall cease to have effect on 1 January of the second year following the year of notice. Notice of termination shall not be effective if given before 1 January 1962, but in the case of the provisions of articles 13 and 20, in so far as they concern dividends, notice of termination shall be effective if given on or after 1 January 1960.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at The Hague on 18 August 1958 in two copies in the Dutch and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

(Signed) J. LUNS,

For the Federal Republic of Germany

(Signed) Dr. R. DVORAK

Supplementary Protocol respecting the Application to Non-Recurrent Fortune Levies of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and Fortune, as well as various other Taxes, and for the Regulation of other Questions relating to Taxation

With a view to the avoidance of double taxation in respect of non-recurrent fortune levies (excluding inheritance taxes) which have been introduced and have come into effect, or will be introduced and will come into effect, in one of the contracting States during the period from 1 January 1948 to 31 December 1959, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany have concluded the following Agreement by way of supplement to the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and fortune, as well as various other taxes, and for the regulation of other questions relating to taxation:

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and

3 below, article 19 of the Convention shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to non-recurrent fortune levies.

2. The right of taxation of the Federal Republic of Germany shall be unaffected in respect of assets in the Kingdom of the Netherlands belonging to a person who on the effective date of the levy did not or does not possess Netherlands nationality and, for the purposes of the Convention, was not or is not domiciled in the Federal Republic of Germany; the right of taxation shall also be unaffected in cases where an individual possessed or possesses Netherlands nationality in addition to German nationality.

3. The right of taxation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall be unaffected in respect of assets in the Federal Republic of Germany belonging to

a person who on the effective date of the levy did not or does not possess German nationality and, for the purposes of the Convention, was not or is not domiciled in the Kingdom of the Netherlands; the right of taxation shall also be unaffected in cases where an individual possessed or possesses German nationality in addition to Netherlands nationality.

4. The provisions of this Supplementary Protocol shall not, except upon request, apply to levies already in effect on the date when the said Protocol enters into force. Such a request must be made within a period of three years after the date of the said entry into force. This period may not be extended.

This Supplementary Protocol shall constitute an integral part of the Convention.

DONE at The Hague on 18 August 1958 in two copies in the Dutch and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

(Signed) J. LUNS

For the Federal Republic of Germany

(Signed) Dr. R. DVORAK

FINAL PROTOCOL

On signing the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and fortune, as well as various other taxes, and for the regulation of other questions relating to taxation, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have jointly made the following declaration, which shall constitute an integral part of the Convention:

Ad Article 1

1. Except as otherwise provided in the Supplementary Protocol, the Convention shall not apply to non-recurrent taxes on fortune or on capital gains.

2. If any doubts arise with respect to the future taxes to which the Convention shall apply, the supreme financial authorities of the contracting States shall consult together with a view to so interpreting or modifying the Convention as may be considered necessary.

Ad Article 2

3. A joint railway station or exchange station established in one of the contracting States by virtue of an agreement between the two States shall not be treated as a permanent establishment of a railway enterprise of the other contracting State.

Ad article 4

4. Article 4 shall also apply to rights which are governed by the provisions of the civil law of the contracting States relating to immovable property.

5. Income derived from the alienation of immovable property shall be deemed to include income derived from the alienation of an agricultural or forestry undertaking and speculative profits accruing from the alienation of immovable property. Annuities paid in compensation for the alienation of immovable property may only be taxed in the contracting State in which the annuitant is domiciled.

Ad article 5

6. The income derived from the activities of a permanent establishment shall in principle be determined, for the purposes of article 5, paragraph (2) from the balance-sheet of the permanent establishment. In this connexion, account shall be taken of all expenditure that is allocable to the permanent establishment, including a share in executive and general administrative expenses of the enterprise, but excluding artificial transfers of profits and, in particular, interest or royalties agreed upon between permanent establishments of the same enterprise.

7. In special cases, the determination of income for the purposes of article 5, paragraph (2), may be effected by dividing up the total profits of the enterprise. The financial authorities of the contracting States shall reach agreement as soon as possible where such agreement is necessary for the allocation of income in any particular case.

8. Article 5, paragraph (1) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the business tax which is imposed on a different basis than income.

Ad articles 5, 7 and 13

9. A sleeping partner shall be treated as an owner if his investment carries with it a share in the property of the enterprise. Where this is not the case, income derived from an interest as a sleeping partner shall be treated in the same way as dividends (article 13).

10. The possession of shares, mining shares (*Kuxen*), share certificates or similar securities, of shares in co-operative societies or private limited companies (*Gesellschaften mit beschränkter Haftung*), or of share certificates of an investment trust (*Kapitalanlagegesellschaft*), shall not constitute the ownership thereof an owner or co-owner of the enterprise. Income derived from such securities and shares shall be treated in the same way as dividends (article 13).

Ad article 7

11. Article 7 shall also apply where the enterprise operates with chartered vessels or aircraft. It shall likewise apply to agencies, in so far as the activities of the agency are directly connected with the operation of the enterprise or with local services ancillary thereto.

12. Article 7 shall also apply where maritime shipping, inland shipping or air transport enterprises participate in a pool or a joint operating arrangement.

13. Article 7, paragraph (1) shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the business tax, which is imposed on a different basis than income.

Ad article 10

14. The term "income from employment" shall mean salaries, emoluments, wages, directors' fees, bonuses or other payments, benefits in money's worth and compensation paid to individuals in connexion with their employment.

15. Where the employer is a partnership, the domicile for the purposes of article 10, paragraph (2), sub-paragraph 2, shall be the place of management.

16. Article 10, paragraph (1), shall not apply to students engaging in paid employment with an enterprise in the other State for not more than 183 days in one calendar year in order to receive necessary practical training.

Ad article 11

17. Wages, salaries and similar remuneration paid by the *Deutsche Bundespost* (German Federal Post Office), the *Deutsche Bundesbahn* (German Federal Railways), the *Deutsche Bundesbank* (German Federal Bank), the *Nederlandsche Spoorwegen* (Netherlands Railways), the *Staatsbedrijf der P.T.T.* (State Postal, Telephone and Telegraph Service), and the *Nederlandsche Bank* shall be governed by the provisions of article 11, paragraph (1), and not by the provisions of article 11, paragraph (2).

Ad article 13

18. If in the Federal Republic of Germany the rate of corporation tax for distributed profits is less than the rate for undistributed profits, the following arrangement shall apply for the purposes of article 13, paragraph (4):

(a) If the difference is 10 per cent or more, the tax deducted in the Federal Republic of Germany may not exceed 15 per cent of the dividends;

(b) If the difference is 20 per cent or more, the tax deducted in the Federal Republic of Germany may not, in respect of dividends paid after 31 December 1958, exceed 25 per cent.

Ad article 15

19. Where in a contract provision is made for the payment of royalties or for other payments which are in fact concealed profits, the provisions of article 13 shall apply.

Ad article 23

20. The obligation of the supreme financial authorities to provide information shall not apply to information obtained by the said authorities from banks or equivalent institutions.

DONE at The Hague on 18 August 1958 in two copies in the Dutch and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands

(Signed) J. LUNS

For the Federal Republic of Germany

(Signed) Dr. R. DVORAK

I

Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany
at The Hague

The Hague, 18 August 1958

Your Excellency,

On the occasion of the signing on today's date of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of the Netherlands for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income and fortune, as well as various other taxes, and for the regulation of other questions relating to taxation, I have the honour, on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany, to inform you as follows:

1. The Convention shall also apply to *Land Berlin* on condition that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany does not deliver a contrary declaration to the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands within three months from the date on which the Convention enters into force. Upon application of the Convention to *Land Berlin*, references to the Federal Republic of Germany shall be deemed also to be references to *Land Berlin*.

2. In view of the special legal status of the Saar in consequence of chapter II of the Treaty of 27 October 1956, between France and Germany on the settlement of the Saar question, the present Convention cannot, for the time being, have effect with respect to that territory. I have the honour therefore to propose to you that at some later time the Governments of the two States should, through an exchange of notes, come to an agreement concerning the Saar taxes to which the Convention shall apply and the date from which the Convention shall have effect in the Saar.

If this proposal meets with the approval of the Royal Netherlands Government, the present note and your note of reply shall be considered to constitute an agreement.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) Dr. R. DVORAK

His Excellency,

Dr. J. M. A. H. LUNS,

Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Hague

II

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Hague, 18 August 1958

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 18 August 1958 reading as follows:

[See Note I]

I have the honour to inform you that the Netherlands Government is prepared to accept the

foregoing arrangement and to concur in your proposal that your note and this note of reply shall be considered to constitute an agreement between our two Governments.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(Signed) J. LUNS

Dr. R. DVORAK

Acting Chargé d'Affaires of the Federal Republic of Germany
The Hague



UNITED NATIONS

E/NL.1960/45-49

19 May 1960

ENGLISH only

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

PROMULGATED TO GIVE EFFECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION OF 13 JULY 1931 FOR
LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, AS
AMENDED BY THE PROTOCOL OF 11 DECEMBER 1946

SINGAPORE

Communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL-- In accordance with Article 21 of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, the Secretary-General has the honour to communicate the following legislative texts.

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Gazette Supplement No.15
20 February 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (RELAXATION) ORDER, 1959

No. S 89

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (1) of section 17 of the
Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Relaxation) Order, 1959.

2. The following products being obtained from morphine, one of the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium, and not being products which were on the 13th day of July, 1931, being used for medical or scientific purposes, the Minister, being satisfied that such products are of medical value, hereby directs that subsection (1) of section 17 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance shall cease to apply to such products:

Methyldihydromorphine^{1/} (6-methyldihydromorphine); Myrophine (myristyl ester of benzylmorphine); Oxymorphone (dihydro-14-hydroxymorphinone)
[dihydrohydroxymorphinone]

Made this 16th day of February 1959.

M. DORAISINGHAM
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/46

Gazette Supplement No.15
20 February 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (APPLICATION OF PART IV) ORDER, 1959

No. S 90

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by subsection (2) of section 11 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Application of Part IV) Order, 1959.

2. Part IV of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance shall apply to the following Drugs in the same manner as it applies to the drugs mentioned in subsection (1) of section 11 of that Ordinance:

Anileridine^{1/} (1-(2-(p-aminophenyl)-ethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Etixeridine (1-(2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Methyldihydromorphine (6-methyldihydromorphine)
3-Methyl-2 : 2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butyryl-pyrrolidine [3-methyl-4-morpholino-2, 2-diphenylbutyrylpyrrolidine] (dextromoramide, levomoramide and racemoramide)

Morpheridine (1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

Myrophine (myristyl ester of benzylmorphine)

^{1/} Note by the Secretariat: Proposed or recommended international non-proprietary names of drugs are underlined. The words in square brackets have been inserted by the Secretariat.

Oxymorphone (dihydro-14-hydroxymorphinone) [dihydrohydroxymorphinone]

Trimeperidine (1 : 2 : 5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionyloxy-piperidine [1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine])

The esters (other than the ethyl [pethidine] and isopropyl [properidine] esters) of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid

3. Each drug specified in paragraph 2 of this Order shall be deemed to comprise its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing it or its salts.

Made this 16th day of February, 1959.

M. DORAISINGHAM
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/47

Gazette Supplement No. 25
20 March 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959

No. S 129

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Regulations:

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.

2. Regulation 3 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1951^{2/} (hereinafter in these Regulations referred to as the "principal Regulations") is hereby amended by inserting immediately after the words "Papaver somniferum" appearing in the second line thereof the words "or the plant Papaver setigerum".

G.N. Nos.
S 82/51
S 106/51
S 330/52
S 31/54
S 33/56

3. Regulation 6 of the principal Regulations is hereby revoked and the following substituted therefor:

"Possession
of drugs.

6. (1) A person to whom a drug to which Part IV of the Ordinance applies is lawfully supplied -

(a) by a registered medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon authorized under regulation 8 (1) (e) of these Regulations who dispenses his own medicines; or

(b) on a prescription lawfully given by a registered medical practitioner, a registered dentist or an authorized veterinary surgeon,

2/ Note by the Secretariat: E/NL.1951/43.

shall be deemed to be a person authorized to be in possession of the drug or preparation so supplied:

Provided that a person supplied with a drug by, or on the prescription given by, a medical practitioner shall not be deemed to be a person authorized to be in possession of the drug if he was then being supplied with such drug by, or on a prescription given by, another medical practitioner in the course of treatment and did not disclose the fact to the first-mentioned medical practitioner before the supply of the drug by that medical practitioner or on his prescription.

(2) Nothing in the proviso to paragraph (1) of this Regulation shall be deemed to make a person who supplies or procures any drug to or for any other person guilty of an offence under the Ordinance or these Regulations unless such supplier or procurer knew or had reason to believe that such other person was then being supplied with such drug by, or on a prescription given by, another medical practitioner."

4. Regulation 8 of the principal Regulations is hereby amended:

- (a) by deleting all the words and punctuation marks in paragraph (1) thereof appearing after the word "classes" in the twenty-eighth line thereof and substituting therefor the following:

" , to be in possession of and to supply drugs to which Part IV of the Ordinance applies:

Provided that a dentist or dental officer shall not be authorized to supply such drugs.";

- (b) by adding immediately after paragraph (1) thereof a new paragraph as follows:

"(2) Persons who are members of the following classes, that is to say:

- (a) persons who are in charge of a laboratory used for research or instruction at an institution and approved by the Governor in Council;
- (b) chemists of the Department of Chemistry, Singapore;
- (c) registered pharmacists who are employed in the manufacture of drugs at the Government Medical Store,

are hereby authorized in their capacity as members of their respective classes, to be in possession of drugs to which Part II of the Ordinance applies"; and

- (c) by renumbering paragraph (2) thereof as paragraph (3).

Made this third day of March, 1959.

M. DORAISINGHAM
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/48

Gazette Supplement No.11
24 July 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (DELEGATION OF POWERS AND FUNCTIONS) ORDER, 1959
No. S (N.S.) 37

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Delegation of Powers and Functions) Order, 1959.

2. The Director of Medical Services, the Deputy Director of Medical Services and the Superintending Pharmaceutical Chemist are hereby empowered and authorized to issue:

- (a) an export authorization in accordance with the provisions of section 19;
 - (b) an import authorization and a certificate of approval of import in accordance with the provisions of section 20;
 - (c) a Removal Licence in accordance with the provisions of section 22; and
 - (d) a diversion certificate in accordance with the provisions of section 24
- of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

Made this 16th day of July, 1959.

C. MARCUS
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

E/NL.1960/49

Gazette Supplement No.11
24 July 1959

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS (HOSPITAL, ETC.) (GENERAL EXEMPTION) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1959
S (N.S.) 38

(The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Chapter 137)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 44 and 46 of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance the Minister for Health hereby makes the following Order:

1. This Order may be cited as the Dangerous Drugs (Hospital, etc.) (General Exemption) (Amendment) Order, 1959.

2. Schedule I to the Dangerous Drugs (Hospital, etc.) (General Exemption) Order, 1951³ is hereby amended -

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- (a) by deleting paragraph 6 thereof and substituting therefor the following:

"6. Stock preparations of the drugs required to be kept in the wards or in the departments shall only be supplied by the dispensary on the written requisition of the registered nurse in charge of the ward or department, and shall be kept by such nurse under lock and key and shall only be used by such nurse in accordance with the directions of the registered medical practitioners in charge of the patients.";

- (b) by deleting the word "sister" appearing in the last line of paragraph 7 thereof and substituting therefor the word "registered nurse";
- (c) by deleting the words "out patient department" appearing at the end of paragraph 8 thereof and substituting therefor the word "department";
- (d) by inserting immediately at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"10. A record of each stock preparation of any such drug shall be kept by the registered nurse in charge of the ward or department. The record shall show the quantity in stock, the date of any issue for use or of any receipt of new stock from the dispensary, the quantity issued or received, and a reference to the patients' case sheet in the case of issues. The record shall also show an entry in respect of every issue on account of damaged or deteriorated stock and such entry shall be initialled by the registered pharmacist responsible originally for the dispensing of such stock and for its checking and final destruction."

Made this 16th day of July, 1959.

C. MARCUS
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health

Amendment of section 96 of Act 13 of 1928, as amended by section 35 of Act 30 of 1945, section 9 of Act 14 of 1946 and section 13 of Act 13 of 1950.

Short title.

12. Section ninety-six of the principal Act is hereby amended by the addition at the end of the definition of "medicinal purpose" in sub-section (1) of the following proviso:

"Provided that the Minister may grant authority, subject to compliance with such conditions or requirements as may be stated in such authority, for the administration outside a hospital or institution as aforesaid of a habit-forming drug for the satisfaction or relief of a habit or craving for the drug administered or for any other habit-forming drug, to the particular person referred to in such authority."

13. This Act shall be called the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Amendment Act, 1957.