

Please note that most Acts are published in English and another South African official language. Currently we only have capacity to publish the English versions. This means that this document will only contain odd numbered pages as the other language is printed on uneven numbered pages.



Government Gazette

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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THE PRESIDENCY

No. 1927

15 July 1992

It is hereby notified that the President has assented to the following Act, which is hereby published for general information:—

No. 140 of 1992: Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992.



AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-123-22 Prevention is the cure

ACT

To provide for the prohibition of the use or possession of, or the dealing in, drugs and of certain acts relating to the manufacture or supply of certain substances or the acquisition or conversion of the proceeds of certain crimes; for the obligation to report certain information to the police; for the exercise of the powers of entry, search, seizure and detention in specified circumstances; for the recovery of the proceeds of drug trafficking; and for matters connected therewith.

(English text signed by the State President.)
(Assented to 2 July 1992.)

BE IT ENACTED by the State President and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, as follows:—

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

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	CHAPTER I
20	APPLICATION OF ACT
Definitions	

- (a) any agreement or understanding in connection with the property, whether any such agreement or understanding is legally enforceable or not; or
- 5 (b) any other act in connection with the property, whether any such act is performed independently or in concert with other persons, which has or is likely to have the effect—
- (i) of concealing or disguising the nature, source, location, disposition or movement of the property or its ownership or any interest with respect thereto; or
- 10 (ii) of enabling or assisting any person who has committed or commits, whether in the Republic or elsewhere, a drug offence or an economic offence—
- (aa) to avoid prosecution; or
- 15 (bb) to remove or to diminish any property, or any part thereof, realized directly or indirectly by him as a result of the commission of the said offence, or to use it in order to obtain funds, investments or other property; (xvii)
- (ii) “dangerous dependence-producing substance” means any substance or any plant from which a substance can be manufactured included in Part II of Schedule 2; (xiii)
- 20 (iii) “deal in”, in relation to a drug, includes performing any act in connection with the transshipment, importation, cultivation, collection, manufacture, supply, prescription, administration, sale, transmission or exportation of the drug; (xiv)
- 25 (iv) “declaration of forfeiture” means a declaration of forfeiture made in terms of section 25(1); (xxiv)
- (v) “defined crime” means—
- (a) a drug offence; or
- 30 (b) the conversion of property, or any part thereof, which was derived directly or indirectly as a result of the commission, whether in the Republic or elsewhere, of a drug offence; (xviii)
- (vi) “dependence-producing substance” means any substance or any plant from which a substance can be manufactured included in Part I of Schedule 2; (iii)
- 35 (vii) “designated officer” means any officer referred to in section 8; (i)
- (viii) “drug” means any dependence-producing substance, any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance; (vii)
- (ix) “drug offence”—
- 40 (a) in relation to a drug offence committed in the Republic, means an offence referred to in section 13(f);
- (b) in relation to a drug offence committed outside the Republic, means any act or omission which, if it had occurred within the Republic, would have constituted an offence referred to in that section; (viii)
- 45 (x) “economic offence”—
- (a) in relation to an economic offence committed in the Republic, means an offence referred to in section 14(b);
- (b) in relation to an economic offence committed outside the Republic, means any act or omission which, if it had occurred within the Republic, would have constituted an offence referred to in that section; (x)
- 50 (xi) “financial institution” means—
- 55 (a) any public company registered provisionally or finally as a deposit-taking institution in terms of the Deposit-taking Institutions Act, 1990 (Act No. 94 of 1990);
- (b) the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa;
- (c) the Development Bank of Southern Africa;
- (d) a mutual building society as defined in section 1(1) of the Mutual Building Societies Act, 1965 (Act No. 24 of 1965);
- 60 (e) an insurer registered in terms of the Insurance Act, 1943 (Act No. 27 of 1943), and carrying on any class of long-term insurance business, other than a funeral business, within the Republic;

DRUGS AND DRUG TRAFFICKING ACT, 1992

Act No. 140, 1992

- (f) any company registered as a management company in terms of the Unit Trusts Control Act, 1981 (Act No. 54 of 1981), or any company or institution registered as a trustee in terms of that Act;
- (xi)
- 5 (xii) "interest" includes any right; (v)
- (xiii) "manufacture", in relation to a substance, includes the preparing, extraction or producing of the substance; (xxvii)
- (xiv) "medicinal purposes", in relation to a particular drug, means the treatment or prevention of a disease or for some other definite curative or therapeutic purpose, but does not include the satisfaction or relief of
- 10 a habit or of a craving for the particular drug or for any other drug; (iv)
- (xv) "Medicines Act" means the Medicines and Related Substances Control Act, 1965 (Act No. 101 of 1965); (xv)
- (xvi) "Minister" means the Minister of Justice; (xvi)
- 15 (xvii) "place of entertainment" includes any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, used for or in connection with any exhibition, show, performance, dance, amusement, game, competition or sport; (xxvi)
- (xviii) "plant" includes any portion of a plant; (xxii)
- 20 (xix) "police official" means any member of the Force as defined in section 1 of the Police Act, 1958 (Act No. 7 of 1958); (xxiii)
- (xx) "possess", in relation to a drug, includes to keep or to store the drug, or to have it in custody or under control or supervision; (vi)
- (xxi) "premises" means land or any building, dwelling, flat, room, shop, office or other structure; (xxi)
- 25 (xxii) "proceeds", in relation to a defined crime, means any property, or any part thereof, which was derived directly or indirectly as a result of—
- (a) the commission in the Republic of the defined crime; or
- (b) any act or omission outside the Republic which, if it had occurred
- 30 in the Republic, would have constituted the defined crime; (xx)
- (xxiii) "property" means money or any other movable, immovable, corporeal or incorporeal thing; (ix)
- (xxiv) "record" includes any information contained in a computer or reproduced by a computer print-out, as the case may be; (ii)
- 35 (xxv) "scheduled substance" means any substance included in Part I or II of Schedule 1; (xii)
- (xxvi) "sell", in relation to a drug, includes to offer, advertise, possess or expose the drug for sale, to dispose of it, whether for consideration or otherwise, or to exchange it; (xxv)
- 40 (xxvii) "undesirable dependence-producing substance" means any substance or any plant from which a substance can be manufactured included in Part III of Schedule 2. (xix)
- (2) In this Act—
- (a) except where it is inconsistent with the context or clearly inappropriate,
- 45 any reference to property shall be construed as a reference also to property which is situate outside the Republic;
- (b) any reference to a person practising any health service or cognate profession shall be construed as a reference to a person practising any health service or cognate profession as defined in the Medicines Act.

50 **Operation of Act with regard to Medicines Act**

2. The provisions of this Act shall apply in addition to, and not in substitution for, the provisions of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder.

CHAPTER II

ILLEGAL ACTS

*Acts relating to scheduled substances and drugs***Manufacture and supply of scheduled substances**

- 5 3. No person shall manufacture any scheduled substance or supply it to any other person, knowing or suspecting that any such scheduled substance is to be used in or for the unlawful manufacture of any drug.

Use and possession of drugs

- 10 4. No person shall use or have in his possession—
 (a) any dependence-producing substance; or
 (b) any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance,
 unless—
- 15 (i) he is a patient who has acquired or bought any such substance—
 (aa) from a medical practitioner, dentist or practitioner acting in his professional capacity and in accordance with the requirements of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder; or
 (bb) from a pharmacist in terms of an oral instruction or a prescription in writing of such medical practitioner, dentist or practitioner,
 20 and uses that substance for medicinal purposes under the care or treatment of the said medical practitioner, dentist or practitioner;
- 25 (ii) he has acquired or bought any such substance for medicinal purposes—
 (aa) from a medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner acting in his professional capacity and in accordance with the requirements of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder;
 (bb) from a pharmacist in terms of an oral instruction or a prescription in writing of such medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner;
 30 (cc) from a veterinary assistant or veterinary nurse in terms of a prescription in writing of such veterinarian,
 with the intent to administer that substance to a patient or animal under the care or treatment of the said medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner;
- 35 (iii) he is the Director-General: National Health and Population Development who has acquired or bought any such substance in accordance with the requirements of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder;
- 40 (iv) he, she or it is a patient, medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist, practitioner, nurse, midwife, nursing assistant, pharmacist, veterinary assistant, veterinary nurse, manufacturer of, or wholesale dealer in, pharmaceutical products, importer or exporter, or any other person contemplated in the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder,
 45 who or which has acquired, bought, imported, cultivated, collected or manufactured, or uses or is in possession of, or intends to administer, supply, sell, transmit or export any such substance in accordance with the requirements or conditions of the said Act or regulation, or any permit issued to him, her or it under the said Act or regulation;
- 50 (v) he is an employee of a pharmacist, manufacturer of, or wholesale dealer in, pharmaceutical products, importer or exporter who has acquired, bought, imported, cultivated, collected or manufactured, or uses or is in possession of, or intends to supply, sell, transmit or export any such substance in the course of his employment and in accordance with the requirements or conditions of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder, or any permit issued to such pharmacist, manufacturer of, or wholesale dealer in, pharmaceutical products,
 55 importer or exporter under the said Act or regulation; or
- 60 (vi) he has otherwise come into possession of any such substance in a lawful manner

Dealing in drugs

5. No person shall deal in—

- (a) any dependence-producing substance; or
 (b) any dangerous dependence-producing substance or any undesirable dependence-producing substance,

unless—

- (i) he has acquired or bought any such substance for medicinal purposes—
 (aa) from a medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner acting in his professional capacity and in accordance with the requirements of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder;
 (bb) from a pharmacist in terms of an oral instruction or a prescription in writing of such medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner; or
 (cc) from a veterinary assistant or veterinary nurse in terms of a prescription in writing of such veterinarian, and administers that substance to a patient or animal under the care or treatment of the said medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner;
 (ii) he is the Director-General: National Health and Population Development who acquires, buys or sells any such substance in accordance with the requirements of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder;
 (iii) he, she or it is a medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist, practitioner, nurse, midwife, nursing assistant, pharmacist, veterinary assistant, veterinary nurse, manufacturer of, or wholesale dealer in, pharmaceutical products, importer or exporter, or any other person contemplated in the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder, who or which prescribes, administers, acquires, buys, transships, imports, cultivates, collects, manufactures, supplies, sells, transmits or exports any such substance in accordance with the requirements or conditions of the said Act or regulation, or any permit issued to him, her or it under the said Act or regulation; or
 (iv) he is an employee of a pharmacist, manufacturer of, or wholesale dealer in, pharmaceutical products, importer or exporter who acquires, buys, transships, imports, cultivates, collects, manufactures, supplies, sells, transmits or exports any such substance in the course of his employment and in accordance with the requirements or conditions of the Medicines Act or any regulation made thereunder, or any permit issued to such pharmacist, manufacturer of, or wholesale dealer in, pharmaceutical products, importer or exporter under the said Act or regulation.

*Acts relating to proceeds of defined crime***Acquisition of proceeds of defined crime**

6. No person shall acquire any property, knowing that any such property is the proceeds of a defined crime.

Conversion of proceeds of defined crime

7. No person shall convert any property, while he knows or has reasonable grounds to suspect that any such property is the proceeds of a defined crime.

50 **CHAPTER III****REPORTING OF INFORMATION, AND INVESTIGATIONS***Reporting of information***Designated officers**

8. For the purposes of this Chapter, every commissioned officer of the South African Police assigned to the South African Narcotics Bureau shall be a designated officer.

Relaxation of restrictions on disclosure of information

9. (1) Any person may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law which prohibits him—

- 5 (a) from disclosing any information relating to the affairs or business of any other person; or
- (b) from permitting any person to have access to any registers, records or other documents which have a bearing on the said affairs or business, disclose to any attorney-general or designated officer such information as he may consider necessary for the prevention or combating, whether in the Republic or
- 10 elsewhere, of a drug offence or an economic offence, or permit any designated officer to have access to any registers, records or other documents which may in his opinion have a bearing on the latter information.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting any Minister by whom or any other authority by which, or under the control of whom

15 or which, any law referred to in that subsection is administered, or any board, institution or body established by or under any such law, from making any other arrangement with regard to the furnishing of information or the granting of access contemplated in that subsection, according to which the information or access shall be furnished or granted—

- 20 (a) by, or on the authority or with the approval of, any such Minister, authority, board, institution or body or any person designated by any such Minister, authority, board, institution or body; and
- (b) subject to the conditions, if any, determined by any such Minister, authority, board, institution, body or person.

25 Obligation to report certain information to police

10. (1) If the owner, occupier or manager of any place of entertainment, or any person in control of any place of entertainment or who has the supervision thereof, has reason to suspect that any person in or on such place of entertainment uses, has in his possession or deals in any drug in contravention of the

30 provisions of this Act, he shall—

- (a) as soon as possible report his suspicion to any police official on duty at that place of entertainment or at the nearest police station, as the case may be; and
- 35 (b) at the request of the said police official, furnish that police official with such particulars as he may have available regarding the person in respect of whom the suspicion exists.

(2) If any director, manager or executive officer of a financial institution has reason to suspect that any property acquired by the financial institution from any person in the ordinary course of the financial institution's business is the

40 proceeds of a defined crime, he shall—

- (a) as soon as possible report his suspicion to any designated officer; and
- (b) at the request of that designated officer, furnish the said officer with such particulars as he may have available regarding any such person.

(3) If—

- 45 (a) any stock-broker as defined in section 1 of the Stock Exchanges Control Act, 1985 (Act No. 1 of 1985), or any person contemplated in paragraph (d), (e) or (f) of section 4(1) of that Act; or
- (b) any financial instrument trader as defined in section 1 of the Financial Markets Control Act, 1989 (Act No. 55 of 1989), or any person
- 50 contemplated in paragraph (f), (g) or (h) of section 5(1) of that Act,

has reason to suspect that any property acquired by him from any other person in the ordinary course of his business is the proceeds of a defined crime, he shall—

- (i) as soon as possible report his suspicion to any designated officer; and
- 55 (ii) at the request of that designated officer, furnish the said officer with such particulars as he may have available regarding the person from whom that property has been acquired.

(4) No obligation as to secrecy and no other restriction on the disclosure of any information as to the affairs or business of a customer or client, whether imposed

60 by any law, the common law or any agreement, shall affect any obligation incurred by virtue of the provisions of subsection (2) or (3).

*Investigations***Powers of police officials**

11. (1) A police official may—
- 5 (a) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence under this Act has been or is about to be committed by means or in respect of any scheduled substance, drug or property, at any time—
- (i) enter or board and search any premises, vehicle, vessel or aircraft on or in which any such substance, drug or property is suspected to be found;
- 10 (ii) search any container or other thing in which any such substance, drug or property is suspected to be found;
- (b) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that any person has committed or is about to commit an offence under this Act by means or in respect of any scheduled substance, drug or property, search or cause to be searched any such person or anything in his possession or custody or under his control: Provided that a woman shall be searched by a woman only;
- 15 (c) if he has reasonable grounds to suspect that any article which has been or is being transmitted through the post contains any scheduled substance, drug or property by means or in respect of which an offence under this Act has been committed, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, intercept or cause to be intercepted either during transit or otherwise any such article, and open and examine it in the presence of any suitable person;
- 20 (d) question any person who in his opinion may be capable of furnishing any information as to any offence or alleged offence under this Act;
- (e) require from any person who has in his possession or custody or under his control any register, record or other document which in the opinion of the police official may have a bearing on any offence or alleged offence under this Act, to deliver to him then and there, or to submit to him at such time and place as may be determined by the police official, any such register, record or document;
- 25 (f) examine any such register, record or document or make an extract therefrom or a copy thereof, and require from any person an explanation of an entry in any such register, record or document;
- 30 (g) seize anything which in his opinion is connected with, or may provide proof of, a contravention of a provision of this Act.
- (2) A police official may in the exercise of his powers under this section—
- 35 (a) require any vehicle, vessel or aircraft to be stopped; or
- 40 (b) request the master, pilot or owner of any vessel or aircraft to sail or to fly any such vessel or aircraft, or to cause it to be sailed or flown, to such harbour or airport as may be indicated by the police official.

Interrogation of persons under warrant of apprehension

12. (1) Whenever it appears to a magistrate from information submitted to
- 45 him on oath by the attorney-general concerned, or by any public prosecutor authorized thereto in writing by that attorney-general, that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person is withholding any information as to a drug offence, whether the drug offence has been or is being or is likely to be committed in the Republic or elsewhere, from that attorney-general, any such
- 50 public prosecutor or any police official, as the case may be, he may issue a warrant for the arrest and detention of any such person.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law contained, any person arrested by virtue of a warrant under subsection (1) shall as soon as possible be taken to the place mentioned in the warrant and detained there, or at such other
- 55 place as the magistrate may from time to time determine, for interrogation in accordance with the directions, if any, issued by the magistrate from time to time.

(3) Any person arrested and detained under a warrant referred to in subsection (1) shall be detained until the magistrate orders his release when satisfied that the detainee has satisfactorily replied to all questions at the interrogation or that no useful purpose will be served by his further detention:
 5 Provided that the attorney-general concerned may at any time direct in writing that the interrogation of any particular detainee be discontinued, whereupon that detainee shall be released without delay.

(4) (a) Any person arrested under a warrant referred to in subsection (1) shall be brought before the magistrate within 48 hours of his arrest and thereafter not
 10 less than once every ten days.

(b) The magistrate shall at every appearance of such person before him enquire whether he has satisfactorily replied to all questions at his interrogation and whether it will serve any useful purpose to detain him further.

(c) Such person shall be entitled to be assisted at his appearance by his legal
 15 representative.

(5) Any person detained in terms of this section may at any time make representations in writing to the magistrate relating to his detention or release.

(6) No person, other than an official in the service of the State acting in the performance of his official duties—

20 (a) shall have access to a person detained in terms of this section, except with the consent of the magistrate and subject to such conditions as he may determine: Provided that the magistrate—

(i) shall refuse such permission only if he has reason to believe that
 25 access to a person so detained will hamper any investigation by the police;

(ii) shall not refuse such permission in respect of a legal representative who visits a person so detained with a view to assisting him as contemplated in subsection (4)(c); or

(b) shall be entitled to any official information relating to or obtained from
 30 such detainee.

(7)(a) Any person detained in terms of this section shall—

(i) as soon as possible be examined by a district surgeon; and

(ii) not less than once every five days be visited in private by a district
 35 surgeon,

and such a district surgeon shall as soon as possible compile a report in respect of each such visit and submit it to the magistrate.

(b) The magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that it will not hamper any investigation by the police, furnish at the request of any particular detainee a
 40 copy of any report referred to in paragraph (a) to a person indicated by that detainee.

(8) For the purposes of this section "magistrate" includes an additional magistrate.

CHAPTER IV

OFFENCES, PENALTIES, PRESUMPTIONS AND FORFEITURE

45 *Offences and penalties*

Offences relating to scheduled substances and drugs

13. Any person who—

(a) places any drug in the possession, or in or on the premises, vehicle,
 50 vessel or aircraft, of any other person with intent that the latter person be charged with an offence under this Act;

(b) contravenes a provision of section 3;

(c) contravenes a provision of section 4(a);

(d) contravenes a provision of section 4(b);

(e) contravenes a provision of section 5(a); or

55 (f) contravenes a provision of section 5(b),
 shall be guilty of an offence.

Offences relating to proceeds of defined crime

14. Any person who—
 (a) contravenes a provision of section 6; or
 (b) contravenes a provision of section 7,
 5 shall be guilty of an offence.

Offences relating to reporting of information

15. (1) Any person who fails to comply with a provision of section 10(1), (2) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence.
 (2) No prosecution shall be instituted in respect of an offence referred to in
 10 subsection (1) without the written authority of the attorney-general concerned.

Offences relating to powers of police officials

16. Any person who—
 (a) hinders or obstructs any police official in the exercise of his powers under section 11;
 15 (b) refuses or fails to comply to the best of his ability with any requirement or request made by any police official in the exercise of his powers under section 11;
 (c) refuses or fails to answer to the best of his ability any question which any police official in the exercise of his powers under section 11 has put
 20 to him; or
 (d) wilfully furnishes to any police official information which is false or misleading,
 shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalties

- 25 17. Any person who is convicted of an offence under this Act shall be liable—
 (a) in the case of an offence referred to in section 16, to a fine, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both such fine and such imprisonment;
 30 (b) in the case of an offence referred to in section 13(a) or (c), to such fine as the court may deem fit to impose, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment;
 (c) in the case of an offence referred to in section 13(e), to such fine as the court may deem fit to impose, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 10 years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment;
 35 (d) in the case of an offence referred to in section 13(b) or (d), 14 or 15, to such fine as the court may deem fit to impose, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 15 years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment; and
 40 (e) in the case of an offence referred to in section 13(f), to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 25 years, or to both such imprisonment and such fine as the court may deem fit to impose.

*Presumptions and liability of employers and principals***Presumption relating to samples of substances**

- 45 18. If in any prosecution for an offence under this Act it is proved that a sample which was taken from any substance by means or in respect of which the offence allegedly was committed possesses particular properties, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that any such substance possesses the same properties

Presumptions relating to health matters

19. (1) Whenever in any prosecution for an offence referred to in section 13(c), (d), (e) or (f) the question arises—

- 5 (a) whether any person is or was practising a particular health service or cognate profession, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person is or was not practising the particular health service or cognate profession;
- 10 (b) whether any person is or was any manufacturer of, or wholesale dealer in, pharmaceutical products, importer or exporter, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person is or was not any such manufacturer, wholesale dealer, importer or exporter;
- 15 (c) whether any drug has been acquired or bought in terms of any oral instruction or prescription in writing of a medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such drug has not been acquired or bought in terms of any such instruction or prescription.

(2) If in the prosecution of any person for an offence referred to in section 13(e) or (f) it is proved that the accused was found in possession of a quantity of drugs which exceeds the quantity of such drugs which the accused could have
20 acquired or bought for medicinal purposes in terms of a particular oral instruction or a particular prescription in writing of a medical practitioner, veterinarian, dentist or practitioner, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused dealt in such drugs.

Presumption relating to possession of drugs

25 20. If in the prosecution of any person for an offence under this Act it is proved that any drug was found in the immediate vicinity of the accused, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused was found in possession of such drug.

Presumptions relating to dealing in drugs

30 21. (1) If in the prosecution of any person for an offence referred to—

- (a) in section 13(f) it is proved that the accused—
- (i) was found in possession of dagga exceeding 115 grams;
- (ii) was found in possession in or on any school grounds or within a
35 distance of 100 metres from the confines of such school grounds of any dangerous dependence-producing substance; or
- (iii) was found in possession of any undesirable dependence-producing substance, other than dagga,
it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused dealt in such dagga or substance;
- 40 (b) in section 13(f) it is proved—
- (i) that dagga plants of the existence of which plants the accused was aware or could reasonably be expected to have been aware, were found on a particular day on cultivated land; and
- (ii) that the accused was on the particular day the owner, occupier,
45 manager or person in charge of the said land,
it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused dealt in such dagga plants;
- (c) in section 13(e) or (f) it is proved that the accused conveyed any drug,
it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused dealt
50 in such drug;
- (d) in section 13(e) or (f) it is proved—
- (i) that any drug was found on or in any animal, vehicle, vessel or aircraft; and
- (ii) that the accused was on or in charge of, or that he accompanied,
55 any such animal, vehicle, vessel or aircraft,
it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the accused dealt in such drug.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(a)(ii)—

“school” means any educational institution, except a university, a college of education or a technikon, where full-time education, including pre-primary education, is provided to pupils;

5 “school grounds”, in relation to a school, means land, whether it is contiguous or not, buildings or accommodation, sporting or other facilities used for or in connection with the activities of the school.

Presumption relating to acquisition of proceeds of defined crime

22. If in the prosecution of any person for an offence referred to in section 10 14(a) it is proved that the accused was found in possession of any property which was the proceeds of a defined crime, it shall be presumed that the accused knew at the time of the acquisition of such property that it was the proceeds of a defined crime, unless he proves—

- 15 (a) that he acquired that property in good faith; and
 (b) that the circumstances under which he acquired that property were not of such a nature that he could reasonably have been expected to have suspected that it was the proceeds of a defined crime.

Presumption relating to reporting of information

23. If in any prosecution for the failure to comply with a provision of 20 subsection (1) of section 10, it is proved—

(a) that the accused was on a particular day the owner, occupier or manager of any place of entertainment to which admission is obtained by virtue of any consideration, whether directly or indirectly, or by virtue of any contribution to any fund or for any purpose or by virtue of membership of any association of persons, or that such place of 25 entertainment was on the particular day under the control or supervision of the accused; and

(b) that on the particular day any other person, while he was in or on such place of entertainment, and in contravention of the provisions of this 30 Act, used or was in possession of, or dealt in, any drug,

it shall be presumed that the accused had reason for the suspicion contemplated in that subsection, unless he proves—

(i) that he was not on the particular day aware that any person was using or had in his possession or was dealing in such drug in or on that place of entertainment; and 35

(ii) that the circumstances under which the proven use or possession of, or dealing in, such drug occurred were not of such a nature that he could reasonably have been expected to have been aware of it or to have suspected that a person was using or had in his possession or was 40 dealing in such drug in or on that place of entertainment; and

(iii) if those circumstances were of such a nature that it could reasonably be expected of him to have taken precautions against the use or possession of, or dealing in, such drug in or on that place of entertainment by any person, that such precautions had been taken.

45 Liability of employers and principals

24. (1) An act or omission of an employee or agent which constitutes an offence under this Act shall be deemed to be the act or omission of his employer or principal, and that employer or principal may be convicted and sentenced in respect of it, unless it appears from the evidence—

- (a) that he did not permit or connive at such act or omission; and
 (b) that he took all reasonable steps to prevent an act or omission of the kind in question; and
 (c) that an act or omission, whether legal or illegal, of the character of the act or omission charged did not under any condition or in any circumstance fall within the course of the employment or the scope of the authority of the employee or agent concerned.
- 5 (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) the fact that an employer or principal forbade an act or omission of the kind in question shall not by itself be regarded
 10 as sufficient that he took all reasonable steps to prevent such an act or omission.
- (3) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not relieve the employee or agent concerned from liability to be convicted and sentenced in respect of the act or omission in question.

Forfeiture

15 **Declarations of forfeiture**

25. (1) Whenever any person is convicted of an offence under this Act, the court convicting him shall, in addition to any punishment which that court may impose in respect of the offence, declare—
- (a) any scheduled substance, drug or property—
 20 (i) by means of which the offence was committed;
 (ii) which was used in the commission of the offence; or
 (iii) which was found in the possession of the convicted person;
 (b) any animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container or other article which was used—
 25 (i) for the purpose of or in connection with the commission of the offence; or
 (ii) for the storage, conveyance, removal or concealment of any scheduled substance, drug or property by means of which the offence was committed or which was used in the commission of the offence;
 30 (c) in the case of an offence referred to in section 13(e) or (f), any immovable property which was used for the purpose of or in connection with the commission of that offence,
 and which was seized under section 11(1)(g) or is in the possession or custody or
 35 under the control of the convicted person, to be forfeited to the State.
- (2) Anything forfeited under subsection (1) shall, if it was seized under section 11(1)(g), be kept or, if it is in the possession or custody or under the control of the convicted person, be seized and kept—
 40 (a) for a period of 30 days from the date of the declaration of forfeiture; or
 (b) if any person referred to in section 26(1) has within the period contemplated in paragraph (a) made an application to the court concerned regarding his interest in such thing, until a final decision has been rendered in respect of any such application.

Interests of third parties

- 45 26. (1) A declaration of forfeiture shall not affect any interest which any person other than the convicted person may have in the property, animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container, article or immovable property in question, if he proves—
 50 (a) in the case of any property referred to in paragraph (a) of section 25(1)—
 (i) that he acquired the interest in that property in good faith and for consideration, whether in cash or otherwise; and
 (ii) that the circumstances under which he acquired the interest in that property were not of such a nature that he could reasonably have
 55 been expected to have suspected that it was the proceeds of a defined crime;

- (b) in the case of any animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container, article or immovable property referred to in paragraph (b) or (c) of section 25(1)—
- 5 (i) that he did not know that the animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container or article in question was used or would be used as contemplated in the said paragraph (b), or that the immovable property in question was used or would be used as contemplated in the said paragraph (c), as the case may be; or
- (ii) that he could not prevent such use.
- 10 (2) (a) Subject to the provisions of subsection (1), the court concerned or, if the judge or judicial officer concerned is not available, any judge or judicial officer of that court may at any time within a period of three years from the date of the declaration of forfeiture, on the application of any person other than the convicted person who claims that he has any interest in the property, animal,
- 15 vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container, article or immovable property in question, inquire into and determine any such interest.
- (b) If a court referred to in paragraph (a) finds—
- (i) that the property, animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container, article or immovable property is wholly owned by the applicant, the court shall
- 20 set aside the declaration of forfeiture in question and direct that the property, animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container, article or immovable property, as the case may be, be returned to the applicant or, if the State has disposed of it, direct that the applicant be compensated by the State to the extent to which the State has been enriched by the disposal;
- 25 (ii) that the applicant has an interest in the property, animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container, article or immovable property—
- (aa) the court shall direct that the property, animal, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, container, article or immovable property, as the case
- 30 may be, be sold by public auction and that the applicant be paid out of the proceeds of the sale an amount equal to the value of his interest therein, but not exceeding the proceeds of the sale; or
- (bb) if the State has disposed of the property, animal, vehicle, vessel,
- 35 aircraft, container, article or immovable property in question, the court shall direct that the applicant be compensated by the State in an amount equal to the value of his interest therein, but not exceeding the enrichment of the State by the disposal.
- (3) Any person aggrieved by a determination made by the court under subsection (2), may appeal against the determination as if it were a conviction by
- 40 the court making the determination, and such appeal may be heard either separately or jointly with an appeal against the conviction as a result of which the declaration of forfeiture was made, or against a sentence imposed as a result of such conviction.

Evidence in respect of declarations of forfeiture and certain interests

- 45 27. In order to make a declaration of forfeiture or to determine any interest under section 26(2), the court may refer to the evidence and proceedings at the trial or hear such further evidence, either orally or by affidavit, as it may deem fit.

CHAPTER V

50 **PROCEEDS OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

Application of Chapter

Definitions

28. (1) In this Chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise—
- (i) "affected gift" means any gift—

- (a) made by the defendant in question not more than five years before the fixed date; or
- (b) made by the defendant in question at any time, if it was a gift—
- 5 (i) of property received by that defendant in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him or any other person; or
- (ii) of property, or any part thereof, which directly or indirectly represented in that defendant's hands property received by him in that connection,
- whether any such gift was made before or after the commencement of this Act; (i)
- 10 (ii) "confiscation order" means an order referred to in section 35(1); (iv)
- (iii) "defendant" means a person against whom a prosecution for an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b) has been instituted, irrespective of whether he has been convicted or not, and includes a person referred to in section 41(1)(b); (vii)
- 15 (iv) "drug trafficking" includes—
- (a) any act in the Republic which constitutes a drug offence or an economic offence; or
- 20 (b) any act or omission outside the Republic which, if it had occurred in the Republic, would have constituted a drug offence or an economic offence,
- or to be concerned in any such act or omission; (ii)
- (v) "fixed date", in relation to a defendant—
- 25 (a) if a prosecution for an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b) has been instituted against the defendant, means the date on which such prosecution has been instituted; or
- (b) if a restraint order has been or is being made against the defendant, means the date of such restraint order, whichever is the earlier date; (vi)
- 30 (vi) "restraint order" means an order referred to in section 42(1); (v)
- (vii) "superior court" means a provincial or local division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, and includes, for the purposes of sections 41 to 45, any judge thereof. (iii)
- (2) In this Chapter, except where it is inconsistent with the context or clearly
- 35 inappropriate, any reference—
- (a) to a person who holds property shall be construed as a reference to a person who has any interest in the property, and—
- (i) if the estate of such person has been sequestrated, also to the executor of his insolvent estate; or
- 40 (ii) if such person is a company or other juristic person which is being wound up, also to the liquidator thereof;
- (b) to a person who transfers property to any other person shall be construed as a reference to a person who transfers or grants to any other person any interest in the property;
- 45 (c) to anything received in connection with drug trafficking shall be construed as a reference also to anything received both in that connection and in some other connection.

Persons who have benefited from drug trafficking

29. For the purposes of this Chapter, a person has benefited from drug trafficking if he has at any time, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, received any payment or other reward in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him or any other person.

Proceeds of drug trafficking

30. For the purposes of this Chapter, any payment or other reward received by a defendant at any time, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him or any other person shall be his proceeds of drug trafficking.

Realizable property

31. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the following property shall be realizable in terms of the provisions of this Chapter, namely—

- (a) any property held by the defendant in question; and
 5 (b) any property held by a person to whom that defendant has directly or indirectly made any affected gift.

(2) Property shall not be realizable property if a declaration of forfeiture is in force in respect of the property.

Value of property

10 32. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, the value of property, excluding any money, in relation to any person holding the property—

- (a) where any other person holds an interest in the property, shall be—
 (i) the market value of the property; less
 15 (ii) the amount required to discharge any encumbrance on the property; and
 (b) where no other person holds an interest in the property, the market value of the property.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), any reference in this Chapter to the value at a particular time of a payment or reward, shall be
 20 construed as a reference to—

- (a) the value of the payment or reward at the time when the recipient received it as adjusted to take into account subsequent fluctuations in the value of money; or
 (b) where subsection (3) applies, the value mentioned in that subsection,
 25 whichever is the greater value.

(3) If at the particular time the recipient holds—

- (a) the property, other than cash, which he received, the value in question shall be the value of the property at the particular time; or
 30 (b) property, or any part thereof, which directly or indirectly represents in his hands the property which he received, the value in question shall be the value of the property, in so far as it represents the property which he received, at the relevant time.

Gifts

33. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a defendant shall be deemed to have
 35 made a gift if he has transferred any property to any other person directly or indirectly for a consideration the value of which is significantly less than the value of the consideration supplied by the defendant.

(2) For the purposes of section 37(2), such a defendant shall be deemed to have made a gift of that share in the property which bears to the property as a
 40 whole the same proportion as the difference between the values referred to in subsection (1) bears to the value of the consideration supplied by that defendant.

Conclusion of proceedings against defendant

34. For the purposes of this Chapter, the proceedings against a defendant shall be concluded when—

- 45 (a) the defendant is acquitted or found not guilty of an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b);
 (b) the court convicting the defendant of such an offence, sentences the defendant without making a confiscation order against him;
 (c) the conviction in respect of such an offence is set aside on review or
 50 appeal; or
 (d) the defendant satisfies the confiscation order made against him.

*Confiscation orders***Confiscation orders**

35. (1) Whenever a defendant is convicted of an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b), the court convicting the defendant may, on the application of the public prosecutor, enquire into any benefit which the defendant may have derived from drug trafficking and, if that court finds that the defendant has benefited from drug trafficking, that court may, in addition to any punishment which that court may impose in respect of the offence, make an order against the defendant for the payment to the State of such amount as that court may consider appropriate, which amount—

- (a) shall not exceed the value of the defendant's proceeds of drug trafficking as determined by that court in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter; or
- (b) if that court is satisfied that the amount which might be realized as contemplated in section 37(1) is less than the value referred to in paragraph (a), shall not exceed an amount which in the opinion of that court might be so realized.

(2) No application referred to in subsection (1) shall be made without the written authority of the attorney-general concerned.

(3) A court before which proceedings under this section are pending, may—

- (a) in order to make a confiscation order—
- (i) refer to the evidence and proceedings at the trial;
- (ii) hear such further oral evidence as the court may deem fit;
- (iii) direct the public prosecutor to tender to the court a statement referred to in subsection (1)(a) of section 38; or
- (iv) direct a defendant to tender to the court a statement referred to in subsection (3)(a) of that section;
- (b) subject to subsection (1)(b) or subsection (3)(b) of the said section, adjourn such proceedings to any day on such conditions not inconsistent with a provision of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977), and as the court may deem fit.

(4) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section contained, the court which made a confiscation order shall take the confiscation order into account in determining the fine which it may impose in respect of the offence in question.

Value of proceeds of drug trafficking

36. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (2), the value of a defendant's proceeds of drug trafficking shall be the sum of the values of the payments or other rewards received by him at any time, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him or any other person.

(2) In determining the value of a defendant's proceeds of drug trafficking, the court shall—

- (a) where the court has made a declaration of forfeiture or where a declaration of forfeiture has previously been made in respect of property which is proved to the satisfaction of the court—
- (i) to have been the property which the defendant received in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him or any other person; or
- (ii) to have been property, or any part thereof, which directly or indirectly represented in the defendant's hands the property which he received in that connection, leave the property out of account;
- (b) where a confiscation order has previously been made against the defendant, leave out of account those proceeds of drug trafficking which are proved to the satisfaction of the court to have been taken into account in determining the amount to be recovered under that confiscation order.

Amounts which might be realized

37. (1) For the purposes of section 35(1)(b) or 38(3)(a), the amount which might be realized at the time of the making of a confiscation order against a defendant shall be an amount equal to—

- 5 (a) the sum of—
 (i) the values at that time of all realizable property held by the defendant; and
 (ii) the values at that time of all affected gifts made by the defendant; less
 10 (b) if there are obligations having priority at that time, the sum of all amounts payable in pursuance of such obligations.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32(1) but subject to the provisions of section 33(2), the value of an affected gift at the time of the making of the relevant confiscation order shall be—

- 15 (a) the value of the affected gift at the time when the recipient received it as adjusted to take into account subsequent fluctuations in the value of money; or
 (b) where subsection (3) applies, the value mentioned in that subsection, whichever is the greater value.

20 (3) If at the time of the making of the relevant confiscation order the recipient holds—

- (a) the property, other than cash, which he received, the value in question shall be the value of the property at that time; or
 25 (b) property, or any part thereof, which directly or indirectly represents in his hands the property which he received, the value in question shall be the value of the property, in so far as it represents the property which he received, at that time.

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1), an obligation has priority at the time in question—

- 30 (a) if it is an obligation of the defendant, where he has been convicted by a court of any offence—
 (i) to pay a fine imposed before that time by the court; or
 (ii) to pay any other amount under any resultant order made before that time by the court;
 35 (b) if it is an obligation which—
 (i) if the estate of the defendant had at that time been sequestered; or
 (ii) where the defendant is a company or other juristic person, if such company or juristic person is at that time being wound up,
 40 would be payable in pursuance of any secured or preferent claim against the insolvent estate or against such company or juristic person, as the case may be.

Statements relating to drug trafficking

38. (1) (a) The public prosecutor may or, if so directed by the court, shall
 45 tender to the court a statement in writing under oath or affirmation by him or any other person in connection with any matter which is being enquired into by the court under section 35(1), or which relates to the determination of the value of a defendant's proceeds of drug trafficking.

(b) A copy of such statement shall be served on the defendant at least 14 days
 50 before the date on which that statement is to be tendered to the court.

(2) (a) The court may afford a defendant an opportunity to dispute the correctness of any allegation contained in a statement referred to in subsection (1)(a), and the defendant shall, if he disputes the correctness of any such allegation, state the grounds on which he relies.

55 (b) In so far as the defendant does not dispute the correctness of any allegation contained in such statement, that allegation shall be deemed to be conclusive of the matter to which it relates.

- (3) (a) A defendant may or, if so directed by the court, shall tender to the court a statement in writing under oath or affirmation by him or any other person in connection with any matter which relates to the determination of the amount which might be realized as contemplated in section 37(1).
- 5 (b) A copy of such statement shall be served on the public prosecutor at least 14 days before the date on which that statement is to be tendered to the court.
- (4) (a) The court may afford the public prosecutor an opportunity to admit the correctness of any allegation contained in a statement referred to in subsection (3)(a).
- 10 (b) In so far as the public prosecutor admits the correctness of any allegation contained in such statement, that allegation shall be deemed to be conclusive proof of the matter to which it relates.
- (5) No express or implied acceptance by a defendant by virtue of this section that any payment or other reward was received by him in connection with drug
- 15 trafficking carried on by him or any other person shall be admissible as evidence at any proceedings in respect of an offence.

Presumptions relating to proceeds of drug trafficking

39. (1) For the purposes of an enquiry under section 35(1) and, if it is found that a defendant has benefited from drug trafficking, in determining the value of
- 20 his proceeds of drug trafficking, it shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary—
- (a) that any property—
- (i) held by him at any time since his conviction; or
- 25 (ii) transferred to him at any time since the beginning of a period of five years before the fixed date, was received by him, at the earliest time at which he held it, as a payment or other reward in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him;
- (b) that any expenditure incurred by him since the beginning of the period
- 30 contemplated in paragraph (a) was met out of payments received by him in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him; and
- (c) that, for the purpose of determining the value of any property—
- (i) received by him at any time as a reward in connection with drug
- 35 (ii) presumed in terms of paragraph (a) to have been received by him as a reward in connection with drug trafficking carried on by him, he received that property free of any other interest therein.
- (2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in respect of a defendant who has been convicted of an offence referred to in section 14(b) only.

40 Effect of confiscation orders

40. (1) A confiscation order made—
- (a) by a magistrate's court, other than a regional court, shall have the effect of a civil judgment of that court;
- 45 (b) by a regional court shall have the effect of a civil judgment of the magistrate's court of the district in which the relevant trial took place.
- (2) Where a superior court makes a confiscation order—
- (a) the confiscation order shall have the effect of a civil judgment of that court; or
- 50 (b) the presiding judge may direct the registrar of that court to forward a certified copy of the confiscation order to the clerk of the magistrate's court designated by the presiding judge or, if no such court is designated, to the clerk of the magistrate's court within the area of jurisdiction of which the offence in question was committed, and, on receipt of the said copy of the confiscation order by the clerk of the
- 55 magistrate's court concerned, the confiscation order shall have the effect of a civil judgment of that magistrate's court.

*Restraint orders***Cases in which restraint orders may be made**

41. (1) A superior court may exercise the powers conferred upon it by section 42(1)—
- 5 (a) whenever—
- (i) a prosecution for an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b) has been instituted against the defendant in question;
- (ii) either a confiscation order has been made against that defendant or it appears to that court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a confiscation order may be made against that defendant; and
- 10 (iii) the proceedings against that defendant have not been concluded; or
- (b) whenever—
- 15 (i) that court is satisfied that a person is to be charged with an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b); and
- (ii) it appears to that court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that a confiscation order may be made against such person.
- 20 (2) Where a superior court has made a restraint order by virtue of the provisions of subsection (1)(b), that court shall rescind the restraint order if the relevant person is not charged within such period as that court may consider reasonable.

Restraint orders

- 25 42. (1) The attorney-general concerned, or any public prosecutor authorized thereto in writing by him, may by way of an *ex parte* application apply to a competent superior court for an order prohibiting any person, subject to such conditions and exceptions as may be specified in the order, from dealing in any manner with any property to which the order relates.
- 30 (2) A restraint order may be made—
- (a) in respect of such realizable property as may be specified in the restraint order and which is held by the person against whom the restraint order is being made;
- (b) in respect of all realizable property held by such person, whether it is specified in the restraint order or not; and
- 35 (c) in respect of all property which, if it is transferred to such person after the making of the restraint order, would be realizable property.
- (3) (a) A restraint order shall provide for notice to be given to persons affected by the order.
- 40 (b) Any person affected by a restraint order may at any time apply for the variation or rescission of the order.
- (4) The superior court which made a restraint order—
- (a) may at any time vary or rescind the restraint order; or
- (b) shall rescind the restraint order if the proceedings against the defendant in question are concluded.
- 45 (5) Without derogating from the generality of the powers conferred by subsection (1), a restraint order may make such provision as the superior court thinks fit—
- (a) for the reasonable living expenses of a person against whom the restraint order is being made and his family or household; and
- 50 (b) for the reasonable legal expenses of such person in connection with any proceedings instituted against him in terms of this Act.

Seizure of property subject to restraint order

43. (1) In order to prevent any realizable property from being disposed of or removed contrary to a restraint order, any police officer may seize any such property.

(2) Property seized under subsection (1) shall be dealt with in accordance with the directions of the superior court which made the relevant restraint order.

Appointment of curator bonis in respect of property subject to restraint order

44. (1) Where a superior court has made a restraint order, that court may at any time—

- 5 (a) appoint a *curator bonis* to do, subject to the directions of that court, any one or more of the following on behalf of the person against whom the restraint order has been made, namely—
- (i) to perform any particular act in respect of any of or all the property to which the restraint order relates;
- (ii) to take care of the said property;
- 10 (iii) to administer the said property; and
- (iv) where the said property is a business or undertaking, to carry on, with due regard to any law which may be applicable, the business or undertaking;
- (b) order the person against whom the restraint order has been made to
- 15 surrender forthwith, or within such period as that court may determine, any property in respect of which a *curator bonis* has been appointed under paragraph (a), into the custody of that *curator bonis*.

(2) Any person affected by an order contemplated in subsection (1)(b) may at any time apply—

- 20 (a) for the variation or rescission of the order; and
- (b) for the variation of the terms of the appointment of the *curator bonis* concerned or for the discharge of that *curator bonis*.

(3) The superior court which made an order contemplated in subsection (1)(b)—

- 25 (a) may at any time—
- (i) vary or rescind the order; or
- (ii) vary the terms of the appointment of the *curator bonis* concerned or discharge that *curator bonis*; or
- (b) shall rescind the order and discharge the *curator bonis* concerned if the
- 30 relevant restraint order is rescinded.

Orders in respect of immovable property subject to restraint order

45. (1) A superior court which has made a restraint order in respect of immovable property may at any time, with a view to ensuring the payment to the State—

- 35 (a) where a confiscation order has not been made, of an amount equal to the most recent value of the immovable property; or
- (b) where a confiscation order has been made, of an amount not exceeding the amount payable under the confiscation order,

order the registrar of deeds concerned to endorse any one or more of the

40 restrictions contemplated in subsection (2) on the title deed of the immovable property.

(2) An order contemplated in subsection (1) may be made in respect of the following restrictions, namely—

- 45 (a) that the immovable property shall not without the consent of the superior court be mortgaged or otherwise encumbered;
- (b) that the immovable property shall not without the consent of the superior court be attached or sold in execution; and
- (c) that the immovable property shall not without the consent of the superior court—
- 50 (i) vest in the Master of the Supreme Court or trustee concerned, as the case may be, when the estate of the owner of that immovable property is sequestered; or
- (ii) where the owner of that immovable property is a company or other juristic person which is being wound up, form part of the
- 55 assets of such company or juristic person,
- if the owner of that immovable property has not made the payment referred to in that subsection to the State.

(3) In order to give effect to subsection (1), the registrar of deeds concerned shall—

- 60 (a) make the necessary entries in his registers and the necessary endorsement on the office copy of the title deed, and thereupon any such

restriction shall be effective against all persons except, in the case of a restriction contemplated in paragraph (b) of subsection (2), against any person in whose favour a mortgage bond or other charge was registered against the title deed of immovable property prior to the endorsement of the restriction on the title deed of the immovable property, but shall lapse on the transfer of ownership of the immovable property in question;

(b) when the original of the title deed is produced to him, make the necessary endorsement thereon.

(4) Unless the superior court directs otherwise, the custody of immovable property on the title deed of which a restriction contemplated in paragraph (c) of subsection (2) was endorsed shall vest as from the date on which—

(a) the estate of the owner of the immovable property is sequestered; or

(b) where the owner of the immovable property is a company or other juristic person, such company or juristic person is being wound up, in the person in whom the said custody would have vested if such a restriction were not so endorsed.

(5) Where the superior court granted its consent in respect of a restriction contemplated in paragraph (c) of subsection (2) and endorsed on the title deed of immovable property, the immovable property shall be deemed—

(a) if the estate of the owner of the immovable property was sequestered, to have vested in the Master of the Supreme Court or trustee concerned, as the case may be, as if such a restriction were not so endorsed; or

(b) if the owner of the immovable property is a company or other juristic person which is being wound up, to have formed part of the assets of such company or juristic person as if such a restriction were not so endorsed.

(6) Any person affected by an order contemplated in subsection (1) may at any time apply for the rescission of the order.

(7) (a) The superior court which made an order contemplated in subsection (1)—

(i) may at any time rescind the order; or

(ii) shall rescind the order if the relevant restraint order is rescinded or the amount payment of which is ensured by the order has with the consent of that court been paid into court.

(b) If such order is rescinded, the superior court shall direct the registrar of deeds concerned to cancel any restriction endorsed by virtue of that order on the title deed of immovable property, and that registrar of deeds shall give effect to any such direction.

Realization of property

Realization of property

46. (1) A superior court may exercise the powers conferred upon it by subsection (2) whenever—

(a) a confiscation order has been made against the defendant in question;

(b) such confiscation order is no longer subject to review or appeal; and

(c) the proceedings against that defendant have not been concluded.

(2) A competent superior court may, on the application of the attorney-general concerned or any public prosecutor authorized thereto in writing by that attorney-general—

(a) if a *curator bonis* has not been appointed in respect of any of the property in question, appoint a *curator bonis* in respect of realizable property;

(b) subject to subsection (3), authorize a *curator bonis* appointed under paragraph (a) of section 44(1) or under paragraph (a) of this subsection, as the case may be, to realize any realizable property in such manner as that court may determine;

(c) order any person who holds realizable property to surrender the said property forthwith into the custody of a *curator bonis* appointed under paragraph (a) of section 44(1) or under paragraph (a) of this subsection, as the case may be.

(3) A superior court shall not exercise its powers under subsection (2)(b) unless it has afforded all persons having any interest in the property in question an opportunity to make representations to it in connection with the realization of that property.

5 Application of certain sums of money

47. The following sums of money in the hands of a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter, namely—

- (a) the proceeds of any realizable property realized by virtue of section 46; and
- 10 (b) any other sums of money, being property held by the defendant in question,

shall, after such payments as the superior court may direct have been made out of such sums of money, be applied on that defendant's behalf in satisfaction of the confiscation order made against him: Provided that, if sums of money remain
15 in the hands of the *curator bonis* after the amount payable under such confiscation order has been fully paid, the *curator bonis* shall distribute those sums of money—

- (i) among such persons who held realizable property which has been realized by virtue of section 46; and
- 20 (ii) in such proportions,

as that court may, after affording such persons an opportunity to make representations to it in connection with the distribution of those sums of money, direct.

General

Functions of *curator bonis*

25 48. (1) Immediately after letters of curatorship have been granted to a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter, the *curator bonis* shall take into his custody all the property in respect of which he was appointed, as well as any book, record or other document in the possession or custody or under the control of any person referred to in section 44(1)(b) or 46(2)(c) which relates to the said
30 property.

(2) Save as is otherwise provided in this Chapter, the provisions of the Administration of Estates Act, 1965 (Act No. 66 of 1965), shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter.

Exercise of powers by superior court and *curator bonis*

35 49. (1) The powers conferred upon a superior court by sections 42 to 47, or upon a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter, shall—

- (a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), be exercised with a view to making available for satisfying any confiscation order which has been made against the defendant in question or which may be made against that
40 defendant, as the case may be, the value for the time being of realizable property held by any person by the realization of such property;
- (b) in the case of realizable property held by a person to whom that defendant has directly or indirectly made an affected gift, be exercised with a view to realizing no more than the value for the time being of
45 such gift;
- (c) be exercised with a view to allowing any person other than that defendant or the recipient of such gift to retain or recover the value of any property held by him,

and, except as provided in sections 37(1) and 42(5), any obligation of that
50 defendant or the recipient of such gift which conflicts with the obligation to satisfy a confiscation order shall be left out of account.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting any superior court from making any additional order in respect of a debt owed to the State.

55 Variation of confiscation orders

56. (1) If the superior court is satisfied that the realizable property is

inadequate for the payment of the balance of the amount to be recovered under a confiscation order against the defendant in question, that court may, on the application of that defendant, issue a certificate to that effect stating the reasons for that court being so satisfied.

- 5 (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the superior court may—
- (a) in the case of realizable property held—
- (i) by a person whose estate has been sequestrated, take into account the extent to which the proceeds of property in that estate may be distributed among the creditors; or
- 10 (ii) by a company or other juristic person which is being wound up, take into account the extent to which the assets of such company or juristic person may be distributed among the creditors;
- (b) leave out of account any inadequacy in the realizable property which is in the opinion of that court wholly or partly attributable to anything
- 15 done by the defendant for the purpose of preserving any property held by a person to whom the defendant had directly or indirectly made an affected gift from the risk of any realization under this Chapter.
- (3) (a) If a certificate referred to in subsection (1) has been issued, the defendant may apply to the court which made the confiscation order against him
- 20 for the reduction of the amount to be recovered under that confiscation order.
- (b) Such court or, if the judge or judicial officer concerned is not available, any judge or judicial officer of that court may substitute for the amount to be recovered under such confiscation order such lesser amount as that court may consider just in the circumstances of the case.

25 Effect of sequestration of estates on realizable property

51. (1) When the estate of a person who holds realizable property is sequestrated—

- (a) no property for the time being subject to a restraint order made before the date of sequestration; and
- 30 (b) no proceeds of any realizable property realized by virtue of section 46 and for the time being in the hands of a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter,

shall vest in the Master of the Supreme Court or trustee concerned, as the case may be.

35 (2) When the estate of a defendant who has directly or indirectly made an affected gift to any other person is sequestrated—

- (a) no court shall set aside the disposition of such gift under section 29, 30 or 31 of the Insolvency Act, 1936 (Act No. 24 of 1936)—
- 40 (i) if a prosecution for an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b) has been instituted against the defendant and the proceedings against him have not been concluded; or
- (ii) if the property of such other person is subject to a restraint order;
- (b) any court which sets aside any disposition contemplated in paragraph (a) after the conclusion of the proceedings against the defendant, shall
- 45 take into account any realization of the property of such other person under this Chapter.

(3) Where the estate of an insolvent has been sequestrated, the powers conferred upon a superior court by sections 42 to 47 and 49(2), or upon a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter, shall not be exercised—

- 50 (a) in respect of any property which forms part of that estate; or
- (b) in respect of any property which the trustee concerned is entitled to claim from the insolvent under section 23 of the Insolvency Act, 1936.

(4) Nothing in the Insolvency Act, 1936, shall be construed as prohibiting any superior court or *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter from exercising any

55 power contemplated in subsection (3) in respect of any property or proceeds

Effect of winding-up of companies or other juristic persons on realizable property

52. (1) When any competent court has made an order for the winding-up of any company or other juristic person which holds realizable property or a resolution for the voluntary winding-up of any such company or juristic person

5 has been registered in terms of any applicable law—

(a) no property for the time being subject to a restraint order made before the relevant time; and

(b) no proceeds of any realizable property realized by virtue of section 46 and for the time being in the hands of a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter,

10 shall form part of the assets of any such company or juristic person.

(2) Where an order mentioned in subsection (1) has been made in respect of a company or other juristic person or a resolution mentioned in that subsection has been registered in respect of such company or juristic person, the powers

15 conferred upon a superior court by sections 42 to 47 and 49(2), or upon a *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter, shall not be exercised in respect of any property which forms part of the assets of such company or juristic person.

(3) Nothing in the Companies Act, 1973 (Act No. 61 of 1973), or any other law relating to juristic persons in general or any particular juristic person, shall be

20 construed as prohibiting any superior court or *curator bonis* appointed under this Chapter from exercising any power contemplated in subsection (2) in respect of any property or proceeds mentioned in subsection (1).

(4) For the purposes of subsection (1), “the relevant time” means—

(a) where an order for the winding-up of the company or juristic person, as the case may be, has been made, the time of the presentation to the court concerned of the application for the winding-up; or

(b) where no such order has been made, the time of the registration of the resolution authorizing the voluntary winding-up of the company or juristic person, as the case may be.

30 Compensation

53. (1) If a prosecution for an offence referred to in section 13(f) or 14(b) has been instituted against a defendant and either—

(a) the prosecution does not result in a conviction of such an offence; or

(b) the conviction in respect of such an offence is set aside on review or

35 appeal,

any superior court may, on the application of any person who held property which was realizable property, order the State to pay compensation to the applicant if, having regard to the circumstances of the case, that court considers it appropriate to make such an order.

(2) A superior court shall not make an order contemplated in subsection (1) unless that court is satisfied—

(a) that there has been some serious default on the part of any police official or public prosecutor concerned in the investigation or prosecution of the offence; and

(b) that, but for such default, the prosecution would not have been instituted or continued; and

(c) that the applicant has suffered substantial loss or damage in consequence of anything done in respect of the property under sections 42 to 47 and 49(2).

(3) The amount to be paid as compensation in terms of this section shall be such amount as the superior court may consider just in the circumstances of the case.

CHAPTER VI**MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN RESPECT OF DRUG TRAFFICKING**

55 *Application of Chapter*

Definitions

54 In this Chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise—

- (i) "appropriate authority", in relation to a designated country, means the appropriate authority of the designated country determined under section 55(1)(b); (vii)
- 5 (ii) "certified copy", in relation to a foreign confiscation order, means a copy of the foreign confiscation order certified to be a true copy by a person prescribed for that purpose; (iii)
- (iii) "designated country" means a country designated under section 55(1)(a); (i)
- 10 (iv) "foreign confiscation order" means an order made by a court of a designated country with a view to recovering any payment or other reward received in connection with drug trafficking, or the value of any such payment or reward; (ii)
- (v) "lower court", in relation to—
- 15 (a) any person against whom a foreign confiscation order for the payment of money may be enforced, means the magistrate's court of the district in which any such person—
- (i) resides, carries on business or is employed; or
- (ii) holds any movable or immovable property;
- 20 (b) any company or other juristic person against which the said foreign confiscation order may be enforced, means the magistrate's court of the district in which the registered office or main place of business of any such company or juristic person is situate;
- 25 (c) any partnership against which the said foreign confiscation order may be enforced, means the magistrate's court of the district in which any place of business of any such partnership is situate, or in which any member thereof resides; or
- (d) any foreign confiscation order for the recovery of particular property, means the magistrate's court of the district in which that property is to be found on the date of the registration of any such
- 30 foreign confiscation order; (v)
- (vi) "prescribed" means prescribed by regulation; (viii)
- (vii) "regulation" means a regulation made under section 61(1); (vi)
- (viii) "this Chapter" includes a regulation, (iv)
- and any other word or expression shall have the meaning assigned thereto in
- 35 Chapter V.

Designated countries and appropriate authorities

55. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, the Minister may by notice in the *Gazette*—

- 40 (a) designate any country outside the Republic as a designated country; and
- (b) determine the appropriate authority of any such country.
- (2) The Minister may at any time amend or withdraw a notice referred to in subsection (1) by like notice in the *Gazette*.

Foreign confiscation orders

45 Registration of foreign confiscation orders

56. (1) Whenever a certified copy of a foreign confiscation order is lodged with a clerk of a lower court in the Republic, that clerk shall register the foreign confiscation order in the prescribed manner—

- 50 (a) where the foreign confiscation order was made for the payment of money, in respect of the balance of the amount payable thereunder; or
- (b) where the foreign confiscation order was made for the recovery of particular property, in respect of the property which is specified therein.

(2) The clerk of the lower court registering a foreign confiscation order shall

55 forthwith issue a notice addressed to any person against whom the foreign confiscation order may be enforced and stating—

- (a) that the foreign confiscation order has been registered at the lower court concerned; and

(b) that any such person may within the prescribed period apply to that lower court for the setting aside of the registration of the foreign confiscation order,

and such notice shall be served on any such person in the prescribed manner.

- 5 (3) If any amount payable under a foreign confiscation order registered in terms of this section is expressed in a currency other than the currency of the Republic, that amount shall be converted into the currency of the Republic on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing on the date of registration of the foreign confiscation order.

10 Effect of registration, and execution of foreign confiscation orders

57. (1) Whenever any foreign confiscation order has been registered in terms of section 56, that foreign confiscation order shall have the effect of a civil judgment of the lower court at which it has been registered.

- 15 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), no foreign confiscation order registered in terms of section 56 shall be executed—

- (a) before the expiry of the period contemplated in section 56(2)(b); or
 (b) if an application for the setting aside of the registration of the foreign confiscation order has been made within that period, until a final decision has been rendered in respect of any such application.

20 Setting aside of registration of foreign confiscation orders

58. (1) The registration of a foreign confiscation order in terms of section 56 shall, on the application of any person against whom the foreign confiscation order may be enforced, be set aside if the lower court at which it was registered is satisfied—

- 25 (a) that the foreign confiscation order was registered in contravention of a provision of this Chapter;
 (b) that the court of the designated country concerned had no jurisdiction in the circumstances of the case;
 30 (c) that the foreign confiscation order is subject to review or appeal;
 (d) where the person against whom the foreign confiscation order was made did not appear at the proceedings in which it was made, that such person did not receive notice of the said proceedings as prescribed by the law of the designated country concerned or, if no such notice is so prescribed, that he did not receive reasonable notice of those proceedings to enable him to defend the proceedings;
 35 (e) that the enforcement of the foreign confiscation order would be contrary to the interests of justice;
 (f) that the foreign confiscation order has been satisfied in any manner, including the serving of imprisonment in default of payment.

- 40 (2) The lower court hearing an application referred to in subsection (1) may at any time postpone the hearing of the application to such date as it may determine.

Satisfaction of confiscation orders

Satisfaction of confiscation orders in designated countries

- 45 59. Where—

(a) the attorney-general concerned has addressed a request to the appropriate authority of a designated country for assistance in enforcing a confiscation order; and

- 50 (b) in the execution of such request, an amount is paid, or property is recovered, in the said country,

the amount payable under the confiscation order shall be deemed to have been reduced by the amount so paid or by the value of the property so recovered, as

Conversion of currencies

60. (1) If any amount paid in a designated country in the execution of a request referred to in section 59(a) is expressed in a currency other than the currency of the Republic, that amount shall be converted into the currency of the Republic on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing on the date on which that amount was paid in that designated country.

(2) If the value of property recovered in a designated country in the execution of a request referred to in section 59(a) is expressed in a currency other than the currency of the Republic, that value shall be converted into the currency of the Republic on the basis of the exchange rate prevailing on the date on which the property was recovered in that designated country.

*Regulations***Regulations**

61. (1) The Minister may make regulations—

15 (a) providing for the application, to the extent stated in the regulations, of the provisions of Chapter V to any foreign confiscation order or to proceedings which have been or are to be instituted in a designated country and may result in a foreign confiscation order being made in that designated country;

20 (b) providing for any matter relating to the taking of action in a designated country with a view to satisfying a confiscation order;

(c) as to evidence or proof of any matter for the purposes of this Chapter;

(d) as to any matter required or permitted to be prescribed under this Chapter by regulation;

25 (e) in general, as to any matter which the Minister may consider necessary or expedient to prescribe or regulate in order that the objects of this Chapter may be achieved.

(2) The power conferred upon the Minister by subsection (1)(a) shall include the power—

30 (a) to amend or adapt Chapter V in order to regulate its application; and

(b) to confer any discretionary power upon any court or person.

(3) Different regulations may be made under subsection (1) in respect of different designated countries.

Tabling of regulations

35 62. (1) A copy of a regulation shall be laid upon the Table in Parliament by the Minister within 14 days after the publication thereof if Parliament is then in session or, if Parliament is then not in session, within 14 days after the commencement of its next ensuing session.

40 (2) If Parliament disapproves of such regulation or any provision thereof, such regulation or provision shall cease to be of force and effect to the extent to which it is so disapproved.

(3) The provisions of subsection (2) shall not derogate from the validity of anything done under such regulation or provision before the date upon which it so ceased to be of force and effect, or from any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred at the said date in terms of or by virtue of such regulation or provision.

45

CHAPTER VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment of Schedules 1 and 2

50 63. The Minister may by notice in the *Gazette* and after consultation with the Minister of National Health—

- (a) include any substance or plant in Schedule 1 or 2;
- (b) delete any substance or plant included in that Schedule; or
- (c) otherwise amend that Schedule.

Jurisdiction of magistrates' courts

- 5 **64.** A magistrate's court shall have jurisdiction—
- (a) to impose any penalty mentioned in section 17, even though that penalty may exceed the punitive jurisdiction of a magistrate's court; and
 - 10 (b) to make any order referred to in section 35(1), even though the amount payable under that order may exceed the civil jurisdiction of a magistrate's court.

Rules of court

- 15 **65.** The powers conferred upon the Rules Board for Courts of Law by section 6 of the Rules Board for Courts of Law Act, 1985 (Act No. 107 of 1985), shall include the power to make rules not inconsistent with a provision of this Act or a regulation made under section 61(1) as to any matter which that Rules Board may consider necessary or expedient to prescribe or regulate in order that the objects of Chapters V and VI may be achieved.

Repeal of laws

- 20 **66.** The laws mentioned in Schedule 3 are hereby repealed to the extent indicated in the third column thereof.

Saving in respect of pending prosecutions

- 25 **67.** Nothing in this Act shall affect any prosecution instituted before the commencement of this Act, and any such prosecution shall be continued and concluded as if this Act had not been passed.

Short title and commencement

- 68.** This Act shall be called the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992, and shall come into operation on a date fixed by the State President by proclamation in the *Gazette*.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCES USEFUL FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF DRUGS

PART I

1. The following substances, namely—
 - Ephedrine.
 - Ergometrine.
 - Ergotamine.
 - Lysergic acid.
 - 1-phenyl-2-propanone.
 - Pseudoephedrine.
2. The salts of all substances included in this Part, where the existence of such salts is possible.

PART II

1. The following substances, namely—
 - Acetic anhydride.
 - Acetone.
 - Anthranilic acid.
 - Ethyl ether.
 - Phenylacetic acid.
 - Piperidine.
2. The salts of all substances included in this Part, where the existence of such salts is possible.

SCHEDULE 2

PART I

DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES

1. The following substances, namely—

Amobarbital, cyclobarbital and pentobarbital, except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 30 milligrams per minimum recommended or prescribed dose when intended for continued use in asthma, or containing not more than 50 milligrams per minimum recommended or prescribed dose when intended for continued use in epilepsy.

Buprenorphine.

Chlorphentermine.

Diethylpropion (amfepramone).

Gluthethimide.

Meptazinol.

Pentazocine.

Tiletamine.

2. Unless expressly excluded, all substances included in this Part include the following:

- (a) The salts and esters of the specified substances, where the existence of such salts and esters is possible; and
- (b) all preparations and mixtures of the specified substances.

PART II

DANGEROUS DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES

1. The following substances or plants, namely—

Acetorphine.

Acetyldihydrocodeine, except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 20 milligrams of acetyldihydrocodeine per recommended or prescribed dose.

Acetylmethadol.

Alfentanil.

Allylprodine.

Alphacetylmethadol.

Alphameprodine.

Alphamethadol.

Alphaprodine.

Anileridine.

Benzethidine.

Benzphetamine.

Benzylmorphine.

Betacetylmethadol.

Betameprodine.

Betamethadol.

Betaprodine.

Bezitramide.

Chlorodyne (Chloroform and Morphine Tincture BP 1980) or any preparation or mixture thereof described as chlorodyne, except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 5.0 per cent of chlorodyne in combination with other active medicinal substances.

Clonitazene.

Coca leaf and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaf, and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation thereof that is chemically equivalent or identical to any of these substances, whether obtained directly or indirectly by extraction from material or substances obtained from plants, or obtained independently by chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, except decocainized coca leaf and extractions of coca leaf where such extractions contain no cocaine or ecgonine.

Codeine (methylnorphine), except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 20 milligrams of codeine per recommended or prescribed dose.

Codoxime.

Desomorphine.

Dextromoramide.

Dextropropoxyphene, except preparations and mixtures for oral use containing not more than 135 milligrams dextropropoxyphene, calculated as the base, per dosage unit, or with a concentration of not more than 2,5 per cent in undivided preparations.

Diampromide.

Diethylthiambutene.

Difenoxin (or diphenoxyllic acid), except mixtures containing, per dosage unit, not more than 0,5 milligrams of difenoxin, calculated as the base, and a quantity of atropine sulphate equal to at least 5,0 per cent of the quantity of difenoxin, calculated as the base, which is present in the mixture.

Dihydrocodeine, except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 20 milligrams of dihydrocodeine per recommended or prescribed dose.

Dihydromorphine.

Dimenoxadol.

Dimepheptanol.

Dimethylthiambutene.

Dioxaphetylbutyrate.

Diphenoxylate, except preparations containing not more than 2,5 milligrams of diphenoxylate, calculated as the base, and not less than 25 micrograms of atropine sulphate per dosage unit.

Dipipanone.

Dronabinol [(-)-transdelta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol].

Drotebanol.

Ecgonine and the esters and derivatives thereof which are convertible to ecgonine and cocaine.

Ethylmethylthiambutene.

Ethylmorphine, except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 20 milligrams of ethylmorphine per recommended or prescribed dose.

Etonitazene.

Etorphine.

Etoxadine.

Fenproporex.

Fentanyl.

Furethidine.

Hydrocodone (dihydrocodeinone).

Hydromorphanol (14-hydroxydihydromorphine).

Hydromorphone (dihydromorphinone).

Hydroxypethidine.

Isomethadone.

Ketobemidone.

Levomoramide.

Levophenacymorphan.

Levorphanol.

Mecloqualone.

Mefenorex.

Metazocine.

Methadone.

Methadone-intermediate.

Methorphan, including levomethorphan and racemethorphan, but excluding dextromethorphan.

Methyldesorphine.

Methyldihydromorphine.

Methylphenidate and the derivatives thereof.

Metopon.

Moramide-intermediate.

Morpheridine.

Morphine, except preparations and mixtures of morphine containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine, calculated as anhydrous morphine.

Morphine methobromide and other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives.

Morphine-N-oxide and the derivatives thereof.

Myrophine (myristylbenzylmorphine).

Nicocodine.

Nicodicodine.

Nicomorphine.

Noracymethadol.

Norcodeine, except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 20 milligrams norcodeine per recommended or prescribed dose.

Norlevorphanol.

Normethadone.

Normorphine (demethylmorphine or N-demethylated morphine).

Norpipanone.

Opium and opiates and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of opium or opiates, whether obtained directly or indirectly by extraction from material or substances obtained from plants, or obtained independently by chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, except mixtures containing not more than 0.2 per cent of morphine, calculated as anhydrous morphine.

Opium-poppy and poppy straw, whether obtained directly or indirectly by extraction from material or substances obtained from plants, or whether obtained independently by chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis.

Oxycodone (14-hydroxydihydrocodeinone or dihydrohydroxycodeinone).

Oxymorphone (14-hydroxydihydromorphinone or dihydrohydroxymorphinone).

Pethidine, pethidine-intermediate A, pethidine-intermediate B and pethidine-intermediate C.

Phenadoxone.

Phenampromide.

Phenazocine.

Phendimetrazine.

Phenomorphane.

Phenoperidine.

Pholcodine, except preparations and mixtures containing not more than 20 milligrams of pholcodine per recommended or prescribed dose.

Piminodine.

Piritramide.

Proheptazine.

Properidine.

Propiram.

Racemoramide.

Racemorphan.

Secobarbital.

Sufentanil.

Thebacon.

Thebaine.

Tilidine.

Trimeperidine.

2. Unless expressly excluded, all substances or plants included in this Part include the following:

- (a) The isomers of the specified substances or plants, where the existence of such isomers is possible;
- (b) the esters and ethers of the specified substances or plants and of the isomers referred to in subparagraph (a), as well as the isomers of such esters and ethers, where the existence of such esters, ethers and isomers is possible;
- (c) the salts of the specified substances or plants, of the isomers referred to in subparagraph (a) and of the esters, ethers and isomers referred to in subparagraph (b), as well as the isomers of such salts, where the existence of such salts and isomers is possible; and
- (d) all preparations and mixtures of the specified substances or plants and of the isomers, esters, ethers and salts referred to in this paragraph.

PART III

UNDESIRABLE DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING SUBSTANCES

1. The following substances or plants, namely—
 - Amphetamine.
 - Brolamfetamine.
 - Bufotenine (N,N-dimethylserotonin).
 - Cannabis (dagga), the whole plant or any portion or product thereof, except dronabinol [(*-*)-transdelta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol].
 - Cathinone.
 - Dexamphetamine.
 - Diethyltryptamine [3-(2-(diethylamino)-ethyl)-indole].
 - 2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DMA).
 - 2,5-dimethoxy-4-ethylamphetamine (DOET).
 - 3-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6*H*-dibenzo [*b*, *d*]pyran-1-ol (DMHP).
 - Dimethyltryptamine [3-(2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl)-indole].
 - Fenetylline.
 - Fentanyl-analogues:
 - acetyl-alpha-methyl-fentanyl;
 - alpha-methyl-fentanyl;
 - alpha-methyl-fentanyl-acetanilide;
 - alpha-methyl-thio-fentanyl;
 - benzyl-fentanyl;
 - beta-hydroxy-fentanyl;
 - beta-hydroxy-3-methyl-fentanyl;
 - 3-methyl-fentanyl and the two isomeric forms thereof, namely, cis-*N*-(3-methyl-1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidyl)propionanilide and trans-*N*-(3-methyl-1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidyl)propionanilide;
 - 3-methyl-thio-fentanyl;
 - para-fluoro-fentanyl; and
 - thiofentanyl.
 - Harmaline (3,4-dihydroharmine).
 - Harmine [7-methoxy-1-methyl-9*H*-pyrido (3,4-*b*)-indole].
 - Heroin (diacetylmorphine).
 - Levamphetamine.
 - Levomethamphetamine.
 - Lysergide (lysergic acid diethylamide).
 - Mescaline (3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine).
 - Methamphetamine and methamphetamine racemate.
 - Methaqualone, including Mandrax, Isonox, Quaalude, or any other preparation containing methaqualone and known by any other trade name.
 - 2-methoxy-4,5-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MMDA).
 - 4-methylaminorex.
 - 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine (DOM) and the derivatives thereof.
 - Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA):
 - N*-ethyl-methylenedioxyamphetamine; and
 - N*-hydroxy-methylenedioxyamphetamine.
 - Nabilone.
 - Parahexyl.
 - Paramethoxyamphetamine (PMA).
 - Phencyclidine and the congeners thereof, namely, *N*-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine (PCE), 1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) pyrrolidine (PHP or PCPY) and 1-[1-(2-thienyl) cyclohexyl] piperidine (TCP).
 - Pethidine-analogues:
 - 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxy-piperidine (MPPP);
 - 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydropiperidine (MPTP); and
 - 1-phenylethyl-4-phenyl-4-acetyloxy-piperidine (PEPAP).
 - Phenmetrazine.
 - Psilocin (4-hydroxydimethyltryptamine).
 - Psilocybin (4-phosphoryloxy-*N,N*-dimethyltryptamine).
 - Tetrahydrocannabinol.

3,4,5-trimethoxy amphetamine (TMA).

2. Unless expressly excluded, all substances or plants included in this Part include the following:

- (a) The isomers of the specified substances or plants, where the existence of such isomers is possible;
- (b) the esters and ethers of the specified substances or plants and of the isomers referred to in subparagraph (a), as well as the isomers of such esters and ethers, where the existence of such esters, ethers and isomers is possible;
- (c) the salts of the specified substances or plants, of the isomers referred to in subparagraph (a) and of the esters, ethers and isomers referred to in subparagraph (b), as well as the isomers of such salts, where the existence of such salts and isomers is possible; and
- (d) all preparations and mixtures of the specified substances or plants and of the isomers, esters, ethers and salts referred to in this paragraph.

DRUGS AND DRUG TRAFFICKING ACT, 1992

Act No. 140, 1992

SCHEDULE 3

LAWS REPEALED (SECTION 66)

No. and year of law	Short title	Extent of repeal
Act No. 41 of 1971	Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Act, 1971	So much as is unrepealed.
Act No. 80 of 1973	Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Act, 1973	So much as is unrepealed.
Act No. 14 of 1977	Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Act, 1977	So much as is unrepealed.
Act No. 76 of 1978	Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Act, 1978	The whole.
Act No. 97 of 1986	Transfer of Powers and Duties of the State President Act, 1986	Section 40.
Act No. 101 of 1986	Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Act, 1986	The whole.
Act No. 78 of 1990	Abuse of Dependence-producing Substances and Rehabilitation Centres Amendment Act, 1990	The whole.