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THE POISONS ACT, 1919

ACT NO. XII OF 1919

[3rd September, 1919]

***An Act to consolidate and amend the law regulating the importation, possession and sale of poisons.**

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the importation, possession and sale of poisons;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1.(1) This Act may be called, the Poisons Act, 1919.

Short title and extent

(2) It extends to the whole of Bangladesh.

2.(1) The Government may by rule regulate within the whole or any part of ¹[Bangladesh] the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or retail, of any specified poison.

Power of the Government to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for-

- (a) the grant of licences to possess any specified poison for sale, wholesale or retail, and the fixing of the fee (if any) to be charged for such licences;
- (b) the classes of persons to whom alone such licences may be granted;

* Throughout this Act, except otherwise provided, the words "Bangladesh", "Government" and "Taka" were substituted, for the words "Pakistan", "Provincial Government" or "Central Government" or "Central Government or by the Provincial Government" and "rupees" respectively by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).

¹ The word "Bangladesh" was substituted, for the words "the territories under its administration" by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).

- (c) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold;
- (d) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person;
- (e) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;
- (f) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale; and
- (g) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

Power to prohibit importation into Bangladesh of any poison except under licence

3. The Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence, the importation into Bangladesh across any customs frontier defined by the Government of any specified poison, and may by rule regulate the grant of licences.

Power to regulate possession of any poison in certain areas

4.(1) The Government may by rule regulate the possession of any specified poison in any local area in which the use of such poison for the purpose of committing murder or mischief by poisoning cattle appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Taka, or with both, together with confiscation of the poison in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

Presumption as to specified poisons

5. Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made or notification issued under this Act shall be deemed to be a poison for the purpose of this Act.

6.(1) Whoever-

- (a) commits a breach of any rule made under section 2, or
- (b) imports without a licence into Bangladesh across a customs frontier defined by the Government any poison the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or
- (c) breaks any condition of a licence for the importation of any poison granted to him under section 3,

Penalty for
unlawful
importation, etc.

shall be punishable,-

- (i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred Taka, or with both, and
- (ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Taka, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, shall be liable to confiscation.

7.(1) The District Magistrate, ¹[the Sub-divisional Magistrate and, in ²a Metropolitan Area], the Police Commissioner], may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Act or any rule thereunder, or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

Power to issue
search warrants

¹ The words and commas "the Sub-divisional Magistrate and, in the Dacca Metropolitan Area, the Police Commissioner" were substituted, for the words "and the Sub-divisional Magistrate" by the Schedule of the Dhaka Metropolitan Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXIX of 1976).

² The words "a Metropolitan Area" were substituted, for the words "the Dacca Metropolitan Area" by the Schedule III of the Chittagong Metropolitan Police Ordinance, 1978 (Ordinance No. XLVIII of 1978).

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, relating to search warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant.

Rules

8.(1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred the Government may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act¹[***].

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the²[* *] Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Savings

9.(1) Nothing in this Act or in any licence granted or rule made thereunder shall extend to, or interfere with, anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession as such by a medical or veterinary practitioner.

(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Government may by general or special order declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act³[* * *] shall be deemed not to apply to any article or class of articles of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison or class of poisons used for any purpose so specified.

¹ The words and figure "except section 3" were omitted by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).

² The words "Central Government or by the Provincial" were omitted by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).

³ The words and figure "except section 3" were omitted by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).

(3) ¹[The Government] may, by general or special order, either wholly or partially-

- (a) exempt from the operation of any such rules, or
- (b) exclude from the scope of the exemption provided by sub-section (1),

any person or class of persons either generally or in respect of any poisons specified in the order.

10. [Repealed by the Repealing Act, 1927 (Act No. XII of 1927).]

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¹ The words "The Government" were substituted, for the words "The authority on which any power to make rules under this Act is conferred" by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the Bangladesh Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).

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The Poisons Act, 1919. ACT NO. 12 OF 1919 1*

[3rd September, 1919.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law regulating the importation, possession and sale of poisons 2***.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the importation, possession and sale of poisons 3*** ; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title and extent.

1. Short title and extent. (1) This Act may be called the Poisons Act, 1919.3*(2) It extends to the whole of India:

Provided that it shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir except to the extent to which the provisions of this Act relate to the importation into India of any specified poison.]

2. Power of the State Government to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison.

2. Power of the State Government to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison. (1) 4***The State Government may by rule regulate within the whole or any part of the territories under its administration the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or retail, of any specified poison.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for-

(a) the grant of licences to possess any specified poison for sale, wholesale or retail, and fixing of the fee

(if any) to be charged for such licences;

(b) the classes of persons to whom alone such licences may be granted;

(c) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold;

(d) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person;

(e) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same;

(f) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale; and

1. Extended to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands (w.e.f.

1.10.1967): vide Reg. 8 of 1965, s. 3 & Sch. Extended to and brought into force in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (w.e.f. 1-7-65) by Reg.

6 of 1963, s. 2 and Sch. I. Extended to the Union territory of

Pondicherry by Act 26 of 1968, S. 3 and Schedule. Repealed in its application to Bellary District by Mysore Act 14 of 1955.2. The words "throughout British India" rep. by the A. O. 1948.3. Subs. by Act 47 of 1958, s. 2, for the former sub-section (2).

4. The words "subject to the control of the G.G. in C." rep. by the A.O. 1937.24.(g) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

3. Power to prohibit importation into India of any poison except under licence.

3. Power to prohibit importation into India of any poison except under licence. The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence, the importation into 1*[India] 2*[across any customs frontier 3* defined by the Central Government] of any specified poison, and may by rule regulate the grant of licences.

4. Power to regulate possession of any poison in certain areas.

4. Power to regulate possession of any poison in certain areas.

(1) The State Government 4* may by rule regulate the possession of any specified poison in any local area in which the use of such poison for the purpose of committing murder or mischief by poisoning cattle appears to it to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the State Government may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the poison in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

5. Presumption as to specified poisons.

5. Presumption as to specified poisons. Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made or notification issued under this Act shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Act.

6. Penalty for unlawful importation, etc.

6. Penalty for unlawful importation, etc. (1) Whoever--

(a) commits a breach of any rule made under section 2, or

(b) imports 5* without a licence 2*[into 1*[India] across a customs frontier 3* defined by the Central Government] any poison the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or

(c) breaks any condition of a licence for the importation of any poison granted to him under section 3,

shall be punishable,--

(i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and

1. Subs. by Act 47 of 1958, s. 3, for "the States".

2. Ins. by the A. O. 1937.3. For definition of the customs frontiers of India, see Gazette of India, 1955, Pt. II, Sec. 3, p. 1521.4. The words "subject to the control of the G.G. in C." rep. by the

A.O. 1937.5. The words "into British India" rep. by the A.O. 1937.25.(ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, shall be liable to confiscation.

7. Power to issue search warrants.

7. Power to issue search warrants. (1) the District Magistrate, the Sub-divisional- magistrate and, in a presidency-town, the Commissioner of Police, may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or the suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Act or any rule thereunder, or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), relating to search-warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant.

8. Rules.

8. Rules. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred 1*** the State Government may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act 2*[except section 3].

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made by the Central Government or by the State Government under this Act shall be published in the 3*[Official Gazette] and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

4*[(4) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect

only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

(5) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.]

9.Savings.

9. Savings. (1) Nothing in this Act or in any licence granted or rule made thereunder shall extend to, or interfere with, anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession as such by a medical or veterinary practitioner.

(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the State Government may 5*** by general or special order declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act 2*[except section 3] shall be

1. The words "and subject to the control of the G. G. in C." rep. by the A. O. 1937.2. Ins.,
ibid.

3. Subs. by para. 4, ibid., for "Gazette of India or the local official Gazette, as the case may be ". Strictly the substitution would read "Official Gazette or the Official Gazette, as the case may be" but the last nine words have been omitted as being obviously redundant.

4. Ins. by Act 4 of 1986, S. 2 and Sch. (w.e.f. 15.5.1986).

5. The words "in its discretion" rep., ibid.

26.deemed not to apply to any article or class of articles of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison or class of poisons used for any purpose so specified.

(3) The authority on which any power to make rules under this Act is conferred may, by general or special order, either wholly or partially--

(a) exempt from the operation of any such rules, or

(b) exclude from the scope of the exemption provided by sub-section (1),

any person or class of persons either generally or in respect of any poisons specified in the order.

10.Repeal of Act 1 of 1904.10. [Repeal of Act 1 of 1904.] Rep. by the Repealing Act, 1927.(12 of 1927).

THE POISONS ACT.

[INDIA ACT XII, 1919.] (3rd September, 1919.)

1. * * * *

Power of President to regulate possession for sale and sale of any poison.

2. (1) The President of the Union may by rule regulate, within the whole or any part of the Union of Burma, the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or retail, of any specified poison.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

- (a) the grant of licences to possess any specified poison for sale, wholesale or retail, and the fixing of the fee (if any) to be charged for such licences ;
- (b) the classes of persons to whom alone such licences may be granted ;
- (c) the classes of persons to whom alone any such poison may be sold ;
- (d) the maximum quantity of any such poison which may be sold to any one person ;
- (e) the maintenance by vendors of any such poison of registers of sales, the particulars to be entered in such registers, and the inspection of the same ;
- (f) the safe custody of such poisons and the labelling of the vessels, packages or coverings in which any such poison is sold or possessed for sale ; and
- (g) the inspection and examination of any such poison when possessed for sale by any such vendor.

Power to prohibit importation into the Union of Burma of any poison except under licence.

3. The President of the Union may, by notification in the Gazette, prohibit, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence, the importation into the Union of Burma of any specified poison, and may by rule regulate the grant of licences.

4. (1) The President of the Union may by rule regulate the possession of any specified poison in any local area in which the use of such poison for the purpose of committing murder or mischief by poisoning cattle appears to him to be of such frequent occurrence as to render restrictions on the possession thereof desirable.

Power to regulate possession of any poison in certain areas.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1), the President of the Union may direct that any breach thereof shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, together with confiscation of the poison in respect of which the breach has been committed, and of the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found.

5. Any substance specified as a poison in a rule made or notification issued under this Act shall be deemed to be a poison for the purposes of this Act.

Presumption as to specified poisons.

6. (1) Whoever—

- (a) commits a breach of any rule made under section 2, or
- (b) imports into the Union of Burma without a licence any poison the importation of which is for the time being restricted under section 3, or
- (c) breaks any condition of a licence for the importation of any poison granted to him under section 3,

Penalty for unlawful importation, etc.

shall be punishable,—

- (i) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and
- (ii) on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Any poison in respect of which an offence has been committed under this section, together with the vessels, packages or coverings in which the same is found, shall be liable to confiscation.

7. (1) The District Magistrate and the Subdivisional Magistrate may issue a warrant for the search of any place in which he has reason to believe or to suspect that any poison is possessed or sold in contravention of this Act or any rule thereunder, or that any poison liable to confiscation under this Act is kept or concealed.

Power to issue search warrants.

(2) The person to whom the warrant is directed may enter and search the place in accordance therewith, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to search-warrants shall, as far as may be, be deemed to apply to the execution of the warrant.

8. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules hereinbefore conferred, the President of the Union may make rules generally to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

Rules.

(2) Every power to make rules conferred by this Act shall be subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(3) All rules made under this Act shall be published in the Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Savings.

9. (1) Nothing in this Act or in any licence granted or rule made thereunder shall extend to, or interfere with, anything done in good faith in the exercise of his profession as such by a medical or veterinary practitioner.

(2) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the President of the Union may, by general or special order, declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed not to apply to any article or class of articles of commerce specified in such order, or to any poison or class of poisons used for any purpose so specified.

(3) The authority on which any power to make rules under this Act is conferred may, by general or special order, either wholly or partially—

(a) exempt from the operation of any such rules, or

(b) exclude from the scope of the exemption provided by sub-section (1),

any person or class of persons either generally or in respect of any poisons specified in the order.

အဆိပ်များ အက်ဥပဒေကို ပြင်ဆင်သည့် ဥပဒေ

အဆိပ်များ အက်ဥပဒေကို ပြင်ဆင်သည့် ဥပဒေ
(၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော် ဥပဒေအမှတ် ၅ ။)
၁၃၇၅ ခုနှစ်၊ တပို့တွဲလဆန်း ၇ ရက်
(၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်၊ ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလ ၆ ရက်)

ပြည်ထောင်စုလွှတ်တော်သည် ဤဥပဒေကို ပြဋ္ဌာန်းလိုက်သည်။

၁။ ဤဥပဒေကို အဆိပ်များအက်ဥပဒေကို ပြင်ဆင်သည့် ဥပဒေဟု ခေါ်တွင်စေရမည်။

၂။ အဆိပ်များအက်ဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၄၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ (၂)တွင် ပါရှိသော “with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats ,” ဆိုသည့် စကားရပ်ကို “with fine which may extend to five hundred thousand kyats ,” ဆိုသည့် စကားရပ်ဖြင့် အစားထိုးရမည်။

၃။ အဆိပ်များအက်ဥပဒေ ပုဒ်မ ၆၊ ပုဒ်မခွဲ (ဂ) တွင်-

(က) ပုဒ်မခွဲငယ် (၁) ၌ ပါရှိသော “with fine which may extend to five hundred kyats ,” ဆိုသည့် စကားရပ်ကို “with fine which may extend to three hundred thousand kyats ,” ဆိုသည့် စကားရပ်ဖြင့် အစားထိုးရမည်။

(ခ) ပုဒ်မခွဲငယ် (၂) ၌ ပါရှိသော “with fine which may extend to one thousand kyats ,” ဆိုသည့် စကားရပ်ကို “with fine which may extend to five hundred thousand kyats .” ဆိုသည့် စကားရပ်ဖြင့် အစားထိုးရမည်။

ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော် ဖွဲ့စည်းပုံအခြေခံဥပဒေ အရ ကျွန်ုပ်လက်မှတ်ရေးထိုးသည်။

(ပုံ) သိန်းစိန်
နိုင်ငံတော်သမ္မတ
ပြည်ထောင်စုသမ္မတမြန်မာနိုင်ငံတော်