

# UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



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## COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS REPORT ON THE NINTH SESSION (19 APRIL TO 14 MAY 1954)

### CORRIGENDUM

- Para. 28, footnote 13: Should read: "See E/CN.7/SR.253; for the text of this resolution, see Annex A."
- Para. 38, line 5: after the words "some members" add "as well as the representative of the World Health Organization".
- Para. 39, line 3: After the words "draft text" add "21 bis/"
- Footnote 21: Add footnote 21 bis/ reading: "See Annex C".
- Para. 43, line 10: The words "The dangers" should not be underlined.
- Para. 44, line 8: After the word "decided" insert: "to ask the Council".
- Para. 47, line 6: Read "might involve" instead of "involved", and "isomer" instead of "isomers".
- line 8: Delete the words "into levorphan" and read "higher than had been known up to the present" instead of "higher than had been thought".
- Footnote 30: Should read: "See E/CN.7/SR.235, 236 and 248; for the text, see Annex B".
- Para. 54, line 3: For "(E/DSG/11)" read "(E/DSB/11)".
- Para. 68, footnote 60 should read "See Annex E".
- Para. 75, lines 2 - 3: Delete the word "and" in line 2 and add the word "and" in line 3 after the word "drugs".
- Para. 81, line 2: Delete the square brackets and replace the words therein by "all or at least certain".

Para. 107, lines 5 and 6: Omit "the habit of".

footnote 81 should read: "For the text of the resolution see Annex A.

See also para. 111 below".

Para. 119, line 7: Replace the words "the other" by the word "those".

Para. 124, lines 7-8: Delete the words "than addiction-producing drugs".

Para. 134, line 4: After the words "of exports" add "of synthetic drugs notified".

Para. 135, line 7: Read: "Morphine-Like Effect. Chemical aspects" instead of "Morphine-Like Effects".

Para. 139, line 6: Last sentence should read: "The suggestion that the World Health Organisation as a technical organisation should assume final responsibility for a decision involving considerations of public policy that were political as well as technical - it was pointed out - was open to objection.

Para. 141, line 2: Add "and E/CN.7/277".

Para. 144, line 1: For "considered" read "referred to".

lines 6 and 7: For "a proposal was made ..... set of rules" read "the WHO representative proposed that the medical profession should prepare a set of rules".

Para. 152, line 7: After the word "disposal" add footnote 115/

Para. 153, line 11: After the word "sessions" change footnote 115/ into footnote 116/

Footnote 115/ should read "See E/CN.7/SR.233". Former footnote 115/ becomes footnote 116/

Title: Should read: "X. ILLICIT TRAFFIC<sup>117/</sup>"

Para. 156, line 4: For "paragraphs KKK to OOO below" read "paragraphs 214 to 218 below".

Para. 158, lines 5, 6 and 7 should read: "The seizures in India and Burma came mostly from the internal traffic. The Chinese mainland was the source given for the greater part of the Singapore seizures. Thailand was given as the source of 302 kg. seized in the Federation of Malaya

and the suspected source of an additional quantity of 101 kg; and India as the source for 79 kg. also seized in the Federation of Malaya".

Para. 213. The title before para. 213 should read:

"RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SEIZURES".

Footnote 125/ should read: "See Annex G".

Footnote 132/: For "See Annex A" read "See Annex B".

Annex A, para. 2, line 2: For "effective" read "intensive".

line 6: For "initiate the" read "initiate them".

Annex B, para. 10, line 1: Should read: "To incorporate Chapter X, Drug Addiction, as amended of the draft text (E/CN.7/271) in the Form of Annual Reports ...."

para. 16: Delete this paragraph.

After former para. 28 add new para. reading: "To continue the practice of disseminating to its members reprints and articles relating to drug addiction made available to the Secretary-General by Governments. (IX, para. 152)".

para. 33: For "should" read "could".

Annex C, Section IX, para. 21, lines 3 and 4: For "estimated morphine and water content, if possible" read "estimated morphine and, if possible, water content".

Footnote n/: Add after the word "psychotherapy" the words "and measures for rehabilitation".

Annex D, Section 40, para. 1(c): Put a comma after the word "limitations" and a semi-colon after "preparatory acts"; the words "shall be punishable offences", should be on a separate line.

Annex G, para. V: Add at the end: "Bolivian law (excerpts): E/CN.7/282".



## COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

## Report to the Economic and Social Council on the ninth session of the Commission, held in New York from 19 April to 14 May 1954

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

## Representation at the session

1. The fifteen members of the Commission were represented as follows :

*Canada*: Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O., Mr. K. C. Hossick (Alternate), Mr. D. R. C. Bedson (Adviser)

*China*: Dr. Chi-Kwei Liang, Mr. Hu Chun (Adviser)

*Egypt*: Dr. Amin Ismail

*France*: Mr. C. Vaille, Mr. G. Amanrich (Alternate), Mr. R. Gorse (Alternate)

*Greece*: Dr. G. Panopoulos, Mr. D. N. Carayannis (Adviser)

*India*: Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy

*Iran*: H. E. Dr. A. G. Ardalan, Mr. Amir Esfandiary (Adviser)

*Mexico*: Dr. O. Rabasa, Mr. R. Rosenzweig Diaz A. (Alternate)

*Peru*: Dr. C. Lazarte, Mr. J. J. Calle y Calle (Adviser)

*Poland*: Mr. E. Kulaga, Mr. J. Forys (Alternate)

*Turkey*: Dr. M. Özkol, Mr. S. Açıba (Alternate), Mr. H. Kunter (Adviser)

*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*: Prof. V. V. Vasilyeva, Mr. A. A. Fomin (Alternate), Miss G. A. Osnitskaya (Adviser)

*United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*: Mr. J. H. Walker

*United States of America*: Mr. H. J. Anslinger, Mr. N. L. Goldstein (Principal Adviser), Mr. G. A. Morlock (Adviser)

*Yugoslavia*: Mr. D. Nikolic

2. At the invitation of the Commission the following States were represented by observers :

State	Observers	Items of the agenda <sup>1</sup>
Argentina .....	Dr. T. Flouret	14
Bolivia.....	Dr. C. Johnson	11, 14
Burma .....	U Ba Maung	5, 8, 9
Colombia .....	Mr. M. Villamizar	11, 14

<sup>1</sup> See agenda, paragraph 19, below.

State	Observers	Items of the agenda <sup>1</sup>
Federal Republic of Germany .....	Dr. H. Danner Mr. E. Reichel	11, 16, 17
Italy .....	Mr. G. Tancredi Mr. G. Dosi Mr. G. Oliva	8, 11, 16, 17
Japan .....	Mr. T. Ushiroku Miss T. Yamane	16
Laos.....	Mr. O. Souvannavong	9
Lebanon.....	Mr. E. Rizk	8
Pakistan.....	Mr. V. A. Hamdani	5, 8, 11, 15
Switzerland .....	Mr. C. Van Muyden	11, 16
Thailand.....	Mr. W. Polnikorn	5, 8, 9
Union of South Africa .	Mr. J. J. Theron	11, 15
Viet Nam .....	Mr. Pham Huy Ty	5, 9

3. Apart from the invitation in respect of item 14, the Argentine Government appointed Dr. T. Flouret as its observer, to attend the session as a whole.

4. The Commission also invited Hungary to be represented during the discussion of item 11, and the Hungarian Government designated Mr. J. Boldog to act as representative during the discussion on the manufacture of narcotics from poppy straw. This question having been postponed, the Hungarian observer was not present during the meetings.

5. The Commission also extended invitations to the following States to be represented by observers during its debates on the items of the agenda shown :

State	Items of the agenda <sup>1</sup>
Belgium .....	11, 16, 17
Bulgaria .....	11
Czechoslovakia .....	11
Indonesia .....	11
Netherlands .....	11, 15, 16, 17
Syria .....	8

6. At the 234th meeting the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics protested against the invitation to Bao Dai to send an observer as the representative of Viet-Nam and she also proposed that the German Democratic Republic should be invited to be represented during the discussion of the proposed Single Convention. This proposal was rejected by seven votes to two, with six abstentions.

7. The Permanent Central Opium Board was represented by Mr. H. L. May, and the Supervisory Body by Colonel C. H. L. Sharman, C.M.G., C.B.E., I.S.O.

8. The World Health Organization was represented by Dr. P. O. Wolff, Ph.D., M.A.

9. The International Criminal Police Commission was represented by Mr. J. Nepote and Dr. H. Söderman.

10. During the session, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (A) was represented by Miss Toni Sender, the World Federation of Trade Unions (A) by Miss Elinor Kahn, the International Conference of Catholic Charities (B) by Dr. Louis C. Longarzo, Pax Romana (B) by Mr. J. H. Price, The International Federation of Women Lawyers (Register) by Miss Viola Smith, the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (B) by Mr. Owen E. Pence and the World Union for Progressive Judaism (B) by Mr. Ronalds.

11. Mr. G. Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs, represented the Secretary-General at the first meeting. During the session, the Secretary-General was represented by Mr. G. E. Yates, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs.

#### Opening and duration of the session

12. The session was opened by Dr. O. Rabasa (Mexico), the Chairman of the Commission at its seventh and eighth sessions.

13. Dr. Rabasa paid tribute to the late Dr. Cemalattin Or who had represented the Government of Turkey on the Commission since 1949.

14. On the proposal of the United States representative, supported by other members, the Commission observed a minute's silence in memory of Dr. Or.

15. Mr. G. Georges-Picot, Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Departments of Economic and Social Affairs, associated himself with the tribute paid to Dr. Or. In his speech of welcome he reviewed briefly the principal questions on the provisional agenda of the Commission at its ninth session.

16. The representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of Poland objected to the presence of a representative of the National Government of China as a member of the Commission, stating that that country should be represented by a representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China. The representatives of China and the United States of America stated that this question was not one which the Commission could properly discuss.

17. The session lasted from 19 April to 14 May 1954 and a total of 37 plenary meetings were held.

#### Election of officers <sup>2</sup>

18. On the proposal of the representative of the United States, seconded by the representatives of India, Yugoslavia, Egypt and Turkey, the Commission elected Mr. C. Vaille (France) to serve as Chairman. On the

<sup>2</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.224.

proposal of the representative of the United Kingdom, seconded by the representatives of Mexico, Canada, India, Turkey and Egypt, Mr. H. J. Anslinger (United States) was elected Vice-Chairman. On the proposal of the representative of Iran, seconded by the representative of Yugoslavia, Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India) was elected Rapporteur. These decisions were taken by acclamation.

#### Adoption of the agenda <sup>3</sup>

19. The Commission appointed a Committee composed of the officers and of the representative of Canada to submit an agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda (E/CN.7/263). The Committee, after considering the following provisional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General, recommended its adoption :

- (1) Election of officers
- (2) Adoption of the agenda
- (3) Progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs
- (4) Annual reports of governments
- (5) Abolition of opium-smoking : Reports of Governments for the years 1951 and 1952
- (6) Revision of the form of annual reports
- (7) Laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs
- (8) Illicit traffic
- (9) Proposal of Burma relating to the co-ordination of the efforts of certain Far Eastern Governments to suppress poppy cultivation and the smuggling of opium
- (10) Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on Statistics of Narcotics for 1952 and the work of the Board in 1953 <sup>4</sup>
- (11) The proposed single convention on narcotic drugs
- (12) Drug addiction
- (13) Protocol for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium : Resolution of the Economic and Social Council 505 H (XVI)
- (14) The problem of the coca leaf
- (15) The problem of cannabis
- (16) The problem of synthetic narcotic drugs
- (17) The problem of diacetylmorphine : Resolution of the Sixth World Health Assembly
- (18) Scientific research on narcotics
- (19) List of narcotic drugs under international control
- (20) Programme priorities in the field of narcotic drugs
- (21) Consideration of the draft report on the ninth session of the Commission.

20. The Commission unanimously decided to *adopt the agenda proposed by the Committee together with a time schedule arranged so as to complete the disposal of all items within the period of the session, as well as to accept its suggestion that an Ad Hoc Committee on Seizures be appointed, consisting of the representatives of Canada, Egypt, Greece, India, Turkey, the United*

<sup>3</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.225.

<sup>4</sup> In addition the Commission decided, on the suggestion of the Agenda Committee, to study the Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1954 of the Supervisory Body.

*Kingdom and the United States, and entrusted with the task of making a preliminary study in connexion with item 8, "Illicit traffic".*

#### **Review of programme of work and priorities <sup>5</sup>**

21. In pursuance of resolution 497 C (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission considered the programme and priorities in the field of narcotic drugs. The programme falls within the system of priorities established by the Council, to be considered in two parts. First, the functions deriving directly from the existing treaties which are continuing functions and must *ex hypothesi* remain functions of first priority; and, secondly, the studies, research, etc., undertaken at the direction of the Commission, in order to enable the international narcotics control system to deal with changes and developments in the situation, both in regard to the licit production and use of drugs and in regard to the illicit traffic. Some of this second group are continuous and some are of an *ad hoc* character; they are closely related as regards subject matter to the responsibilities of the Commission under the existing treaties.

22. As compared with the list of priorities which it had recommended in 1953, the Commission noted that the question of heroin need no longer be included and also decided to omit the item "List of Preparations" from the list. The Burmese proposal relating to the co-ordination of efforts of certain Far Eastern Governments to suppress poppy cultivation and opium smoking was also omitted (see paragraph 210). (The Commission added the question of Poppy Straw to the first priority group in the second part of the programme.) The list as approved by the Commission is as follows :

<sup>5</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.256.

#### **FIRST PART**

##### **CONTINUING FUNCTIONS**

###### *First priority*

*Functions arising out of the implementation of the existing international treaties on narcotic drugs.*

#### **SECOND PART**

##### **CONTINUING PROJECTS**

###### *First priority*

*Drug addiction  
The problem of synthetic drugs  
The problem of cannabis  
Scientific research on opium  
The problem of the coca leaf  
Narcotics Bulletin*

###### *Second priority*

*Narcotics Bibliography*

##### *Ad hoc* PROJECTS

###### *First priority*

*Code and Commentary on the 1953 Opium Protocol  
Draft Single Convention  
The question of poppy straw*

###### *Low priority (postponed)*

*Digest of Narcotics Laws*

#### **Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council on its ninth session**

23. *By 13 votes to 2 the Commission decided <sup>6</sup> to adopt its report to the Economic and Social Council on its ninth session.*

<sup>6</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.260.

## **II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL**

#### **Progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs <sup>7</sup>**

24. The Commission considered the progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on its work during the period 1 March 1953 to 15 March 1954 (E/CN.7/264 and E/CN.7/264/Add.1).

25. Some of the matters raised during the consideration of the Progress Report are referred to under the relevant headings elsewhere in this report. After examining the report paragraph by paragraph, the Commission decided by 13 votes to none with 2 abstentions to *take note of the progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on its work during the period 1 March 1953 to 15 March 1954, and to express its satisfaction at the good work accomplished by the Division during this period.*

#### **General implementation of treaty obligations**

26. The Commission considered various aspects of the international control of narcotic drugs and examined in some detail a number of questions arising in connexion

<sup>7</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.226-227.

with the implementation of the international treaties. It studied the reports of Governments and the documents prepared by the Secretariat, as well as the Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on Statistics of Narcotics for 1952 and the Work of the Board in 1953 <sup>8</sup> and the Statement on Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1954 <sup>9</sup>. The Commission found that drug addiction and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs were on the increase, and that it was desirable to draw the attention of Governments to the constant need for strict application of the international treaties, as well as of national measures. It decided to *recommend <sup>10</sup> to the Council the adoption of a resolution calling upon Governments to ensure close adherence to and strict compliance with the provisions of the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and, in particular, to carry out promptly and fully their obligations in respect of the transmission of information required under these Conventions.*

<sup>8</sup> See E/OB/9.

<sup>9</sup> See E/DSB/11.

<sup>10</sup> For the text of this resolution, see annex A.

**Annual reports of Governments made pursuant to article 21 of the 1931 Convention as amended by the 1946 Protocol**

27. The Commission examined the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1952 (E/NR.1952/Summary) covering annual reports (114 for 1952, 14 for 1951 and 1 for 1950) received by the Secretary-General from 15 November 1952 to 15 November 1953<sup>11</sup>. (Following its usual practice, the Commission considered chapter V (Illicit Traffic) of the Summary under the item "Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs" on the agenda).

28. The representative of the United Kingdom drew attention to the fact that several Governments referred to narcotic drugs by their trade names which made it difficult to determine the specific drugs involved. He suggested that Governments should be urged to use the internationally recognized names of drugs in their reports; or at least to add such internationally recognized names in parentheses, after the trade names. The Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of citing, whenever possible, the international non-proprietary names of drugs proposed by the World Health Organization (in conjunction with scientific or trade names if so desired) in their annual reports and related documents. The representative of the World Health Organization explained<sup>12</sup> the procedure followed by that organization in recommending international non-proprietary names for drugs. Several members of the Commission thought that this procedure needed to be speeded up. The Commission desired to put on record its view that the recommendation for using international non-proprietary names should not stand in the way of individual firms using, in addition, their own trade names. The Commission, by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, recommended for adoption by the Council a draft resolution in which the Council, noting with appreciation the work undertaken by the World Health Organization in selecting international non-proprietary names for narcotic drugs as for other drugs, expressed the view that the existing complicated and slow procedure for the establishment of such names for newly developed narcotics should be simplified and speeded up as much as possible.<sup>13</sup>

29. The representative of Yugoslavia drew the attention of the Commission to reported delays in the return to the issuing authorities of copies of export authorizations by the competent authorities of some of the importing countries,<sup>14</sup> and the Commission decided to request the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments to the need for regular and prompt return of the copies of export authorizations to the exporting countries, where this is not already being done, as provided for by article 13 of the Convention of 1925.

30. In connexion with the information in annual reports on the national authorities empowered to issue import certificates and export authorizations,<sup>15</sup> several

members of the Commission proposed that Governments should report to the Secretary-General any changes in the names or addresses of these authorities as soon as they occurred, and not merely as at present in their annual reports. A further suggestion was, that changes in the names of firms holding import certificates and export authorizations should be likewise notified.<sup>16</sup> The Commission decided to invite the Secretary-General to request all Governments to inform him immediately of any changes in the names and addresses of the authorities responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorizations, as well as to include such information in their annual reports.

31. The Commission decided to take note of the Summary of Annual Reports for 1952.<sup>17</sup>

**Abolition of opium smoking**

32. The Commission considered<sup>18</sup> reports<sup>19</sup> for the year 1952 relating to the abolition of opium smoking in India, Pakistan, Viet-Nam, Brunei, Hong Kong, the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, and Sarawak transmitted under resolution 159 II B (VII) of the Economic and Social Council.

33. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that opium smoking was prohibited in all the territories of his country except two, Aden and Brunei. In the former no fresh registration of addicts was permitted; there were only twenty-six such addicts and it was expected that opium smoking would disappear entirely within ten years. In Brunei, comprehensive legislation for the suppression of opium smoking was being prepared.

34. The representative of India supplied information on the situation regarding opium smoking in his country during the year 1953. In eight states of the Indian Union opium smoking was totally prohibited. In twenty states it was permitted to addicts who had been registered by 30 September 1953, but since in eight of these states no person had registered by that date, opium smoking there was prohibited for all practical purposes; in the twelve other states a total of approximately 2,400 smokers had been registered. He pointed out that in relation to India's population of over 350 million this figure was negligible, that opium smoking no longer constituted an important problem in India and that only a few states, such as Assam, had had to take special measures for the treatment of addicts. In reply to various questions, the representative of India furthermore explained that modern hospital facilities in his country were insufficient to permit treatment of opium smokers on a large scale; that this shortage of hospital facilities was, in fact, one of the reasons for the continued quasi-medical use of opium—a problem of much greater importance in India than that of opium smoking; that the Central Government factory was reducing by 10 per cent each year the supplies of opium it distributed to the state governments for sale by licensed

<sup>11</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.226.

<sup>12</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.237.

<sup>13</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.253; for the text of this resolution, see annex A.

<sup>14</sup> See chapter III of the Summary of Annual Reports of Governments for 1952, (E/NR.1952/Summary).

<sup>15</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.226, 229 and 243.

<sup>16</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.243.

<sup>17</sup> The Commission took note of chapter V (Illicit Traffic) when considering this subject (see paragraph 228).

<sup>18</sup> E/CN.7/SR.227.

<sup>19</sup> E/CN.7/265.

vendors for quasi-medical purposes, and that by 1959 persons would have to make out a special case for receiving any opium for quasi-medical use. He also stated that while it might be possible to obtain some opium for quasi-medical use and use it for smoking purposes, this would be a punishable offence.

35. The representative of the United States wished to congratulate India on its efforts to suppress opium smoking. He pointed out the tremendous progress made since the Second World War in the abolition of opium smoking, as illustrated by the fact that in the days of the League of Nations Opium Advisory Committee seizures of prepared opium were counted in tons while only about 750 kg. had been reported for 1953.

36. The Chairman, in the name of the Commission, congratulated the representative of India on the efforts made by his Government to abolish opium smoking.

37. The Commission decided *to take note of the reports on the abolition of opium smoking.*

#### **Revision of the form of annual reports**

38. The Commission had before it <sup>20</sup> the draft revised text of the form of annual reports (E/CN.7/271) which was submitted by the Secretary-General in pursuance of a decision taken by the Commission at its eighth session.<sup>21</sup> It was generally felt that national administrations should be given more time to study and comment upon the draft text before it was adopted by the Commission. However, some members as well as the representative of the World Health Organization thought that in view of the stage reached by the Commission in its study of drug addiction, the part of the revised form covering this subject should be brought into use forthwith. The chapter was discussed in detail and some modifications to it were adopted. The Commission then decided to *incorporate Chapter X, Drug Addiction, as amended, in the form of annual reports for use by Governments in the preparation of their annual reports for 1954 (E/NR.1954/Form).*

39. The Commission also discussed other chapters of the draft revised text, adopting some modifications of detail and making suggestions for further consideration. It decided *to transmit the modified draft text (a) for comments to the Governments of States members of the Commission as well as to the Governments of Belgium, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland, and in the light of the comments received to consider the complete draft text at its tenth session.*

#### **Laws and regulations communicated under the international treaties on narcotic drugs <sup>22</sup>**

40. The Commission examined the Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs (E/NL.1952/Summary), covering 169 legisla-

tive texts. The Commission was informed that 110 legislative texts had been communicated to the Secretary-General since the preparation of the Summary.

41. During statements on legislation recently enacted in a number of countries, references were made to the consolidation of Egyptian narcotics legislation, which embraces, in particular, important provisions concerning cultivation, international trade, prescription of drugs and penal sanctions; to a Turkish enactment providing for disintoxication cures for addicts and heavy penalties for trafficking in narcotics, including capital punishment for membership of an illicit traffic organization, as well as for members of the medical and allied professions if in the latter cases the offence involves morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine or cannabis; to an Act of the Republic of China subjecting synthetic narcotic drugs to national control; and to French legislation designed to suppress the illicit traffic by providing disintoxication cures for addicts and increased penalties for illicit cultivation and manufacture. Addiction legislation in the United States of America was also discussed. The possibility that Japan might be contemplating the adoption of legislation to authorize the cultivation of the opium poppy was also mentioned. In this connexion, the representative of India pointed out that any such proposals should be considered in the light of the Opium Protocol of 1953. Some representatives took the view that a resolution aimed at discouraging any production, even for internal needs, in countries where there had been no recent production, would be a useful supplement in this respect to the Protocol; a few on the other hand thought that such a proposition would be a departure from the compromise on the basis of which article 6 of the Protocol had been arrived at. The Commission, by 8 votes to 2 with 5 abstentions, *recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Council by which the Council would urge the Governments of all countries (other than the countries named in article 6 of the Opium Protocol of 1953) in which there has been no production of opium in recent years not to permit such production in the future.*<sup>23</sup>

42. The Commission discussed the desirability of continuing to include in the Summary a section on provisions contained in national legislation dealing with toxic substances, such as amphetamines and barbiturates not covered by the international treaties. The view was expressed that this section was useful because it might eventually be desirable to subject some of these substances to international control and further because some of the problems concerned were interlocked with problems before the Commission relating to drugs already under control. The Commission accordingly decided *to retain the section (chapter II, section V, substances not covered by international instruments on narcotics) in future summaries.*

43. Special reference was made to dihydrodesoxymorphine, papaverine, apomorphine, the amphetamines and the antihistamines. The Commission considered *that provisions relating to the antihistamines should not be listed in future Summaries unless, in view of subsequent scientific developments, the Commission were to reconsider this question.* As regards amphetamines, reference was

<sup>20</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.228, 229 and 230.

<sup>21</sup> See document E/2423, paragraphs 39-41.

(a) See annex C.

<sup>22</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.239.

<sup>23</sup> For the text of this resolution, see annex A.



made to the study of their abuse by the Expert Committee of the World Health Organization at its third and fourth sessions, and the Commission expressed interest in the further results of that study. The Commission decided to include the subject in the agenda of a future session when it would consider any further advice or information which the WHO could make available. The dangers involved in the use of dihydrodesoxymorphine were mentioned, and several members considered it advisable that further consideration should be given to the matter in the light of information available to the Secretariat and of advice by the WHO on its therapeutic value and addiction-producing qualities.

44. The Commission's attention was drawn to the advantages of the system adopted in Czechoslovakia,<sup>24</sup> whereby a physician could prescribe a medicament containing a narcotic substance only on a special prescription form for narcotic substances issued to him by the competent government authority. The Commission decided to request the Secretariat to make a detailed study, in consultation with the World Health Organization, of the system of special official forms for the prescription of narcotic drugs with a view to making recommendations to Governments. The Commission also decided to ask the Council to recommend to Governments the desirability of using a system of official forms for this purpose.<sup>25</sup>

45. The Commission decided to take note of the *Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs (E/NL.1952/Summary)*.

#### Changes in the scope of international control

46. The Commission noted that during the year 1953 five new synthetic drugs and their salts had been placed under international control by application of the 1948 Protocol,<sup>26</sup> and one drug and its salts had been placed under control by application of the 1931 Convention;<sup>27</sup> and that the dextrorotatory isomers of two drugs already under international control had been exempted from the provisions of the international conventions by application of article 3 of the 1948 Protocol;<sup>28</sup> and that, in accordance with the findings of the World Health Organization on an application made under article 11 of the 1931 Convention, the drugs N-allylnormorphine and its salts, and diacetyl-N-allylnormorphine and its salts were not to be placed under international control.<sup>29</sup>

47. The Commission's attention was especially drawn to the findings of the World Health Organization concerning the dextrorotatory isomers of 3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan and 3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan. It was pointed out that it might, nevertheless, not be

advisable to permit the uncontrolled manufacture and use of these drugs since, on the one hand, the manufacture of the dextrorotatory isomers might involve the simultaneous manufacture of the laevorotatory isomers, which are addiction-producing and, on the other hand, the degree of convertibility of dextrorphan might be higher than had been known up to the present. In view of the possibility that findings of the WHO may have to be revised from time to time in the light of further experience, the Commission thought it desirable that the executive branches of Governments should be empowered to make the necessary legal adjustments.

*Accordingly, the Commission, by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, expressed the belief that it was essential to the effective international control of narcotic drugs, that Governments should have legal authority to place under control drugs which at one time had been found not to be addiction-producing or convertible into addiction-producing drugs but which in the light of subsequent experience are found to have such dangerous properties.*<sup>30</sup>

#### Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on statistics of narcotics for 1952 and the work of the Board in 1953

48. The Commission also considered<sup>31</sup> in connexion with the general aspects of implementation and control, the report of the Board on statistics of narcotics for 1952 and the work of the Board in 1953 (E/OB/9), submitted to the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the 1925 and 1931 Conventions. It noted with regret that some States transmitted to the Board incomplete statistics or none at all,<sup>32</sup> in spite of their obligation to do so under the international conventions to which they were parties. As regards the item "special cases", the representative of Iran outlined to the Commission the explanatory letter of his Government, reaffirmed the latter's desire to co-operate and expressed the hope that misunderstandings would disappear.

49. In connexion with the statement in the report relating to the licit production of opium and the method of calculating stocks,<sup>33</sup> the Commission heard statements by the representatives of Yugoslavia, India, Turkey, Iran and Greece explaining the practice in their respective countries.

50. The representative of the United States of America noted that the quantity of opium required annually for legitimate medical and scientific needs could perhaps be estimated as in the neighbourhood of 750 tons, rather than the figure of 450-500 tons previously widely used. The representative of the Board was similarly inclined to think that taking into account the increased consumption of codeine a quantity of between 600 and 750 tons would be closer at the present moment to the world's legitimate medical and scientific needs than the figure of 450-500 tons.

<sup>24</sup> Directives of 2 May 1952 (E/NL.1953/107).

<sup>25</sup> See paragraph 144, chapter IX, and resolution on drug addiction in annex A.

<sup>26</sup> See E/CN.7/264, paragraphs 14 and 15.

<sup>27</sup> See E/CN.7/264, paragraphs 12 and 13.

<sup>28</sup> See E/CN.7/264, paragraph 16; E/CN.7/264/Add.1, paragraph 16.

<sup>29</sup> See E/CN.7/264, paragraphs 12 and 13; E/CN.7/264/Add.1, paragraph 13a.

<sup>30</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.235, 236 and 248; for the text, see annex B.

<sup>31</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.227 and 228.

<sup>32</sup> See E/OB/9, pp. 6, 7.

<sup>33</sup> See E/OB/9, page 7.

51. The Commission noted, in connexion with the conversion of codeine into morphine which had been reported by the Board in 1951,<sup>34</sup> that upon inquiry the Board had been informed<sup>35</sup> that the morphine had in fact merely been recovered from the residues of codeine manufacture. This was confirmed by the representative of the World Health Organization. However, he drew the Commission's attention to paragraph 3.2 of the fourth report of the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction,<sup>36</sup> in which it was pointed out that some degree of conversion of codeine into morphine had been accomplished, and the conversion of ethylmorphine to morphine was quite possible. Accordingly, it was pointed out that there should be no relaxation in the control of codeine or of ethylmorphine.

52. The representative of Peru stated, with reference to coca leaf,<sup>37</sup> that the Government of Peru had set up a Coca Leaf State Monopoly under the Ministry of Commerce and Economic Affairs, and that this body would soon be in a position to submit further statistics on the areas under cultivation of coca leaves in the country. The representative of the Permanent Central Opium Board also referred to the fact that the Board had now received statistics of production of coca leaves in Peru, which was 8,189 tons in 1950, 9,014 tons in 1951 and 9,738 tons in 1952.

53. The Commission recommended a draft resolution for adoption by the Council (a) *calling upon all Governments to transmit complete statistics to the Board, regularly and promptly*; (b) *recommending that Governments of countries producing opium indicate how they calculate the amount of their production, exports and stocks as regards the establishment of morphine content<sup>38</sup> and, if possible, water content*; (c) *referring to the additional work which will fall upon the Board and the Supervisory Body as a result of the coming into force of the Opium Protocol of 1953 and expressing the hope that the action regarding the remuneration of members and strengthening of the staff of the Board and the Supervisory Body would be completed early.*<sup>39</sup>

#### **Statement by the Drug Supervisory Body on estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1954**

54. The Commission also considered<sup>40</sup> the statement issued by the Drug Supervisory Body under the Convention of 1931 on Estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1954 (E/DSB/11). In connexion with the relation between estimated requirements and practical realities,<sup>41</sup> several statements were made. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that an inquiry had been made into the over-estimates of pethidine requirements for his country which showed that

miscalculations could easily be made, particularly in the case of new drugs. An inquiry into over-estimates for cocaine requirements was still in progress. The representative of Canada pointed out that his country had not over-estimated its codeine consumption requirements, such estimates being based on actual consumption, together with the quantity required to maintain adequate reserves. After its wartime experience, when all sources of supply had been cut off, the Canadian Government had tried to maintain adequate reserve stocks at all times. There was no danger in a book entry which did not represent actual consumption, since the estimates for needs and consumption had corresponded to actual requirements. The representative of the United States of America drew attention to the difficulty of making accurate estimates and, by way of illustration, referred to the sudden increase in the codeine consumption in the country, which had led to the submission of two supplementary estimates in 1953. The representative of Yugoslavia stated that his country, as a producer and exporter of opium alkaloids, found that stocks of alkaloids varied so much from year to year in his country that even approximate calculations as to future stocks were extremely difficult to make. The representative of the Supervisory Body pointed out that that Body was concerned about over-estimates which were large in the aggregate and which consequently led to authorization for the manufacture of excessive quantities of drugs.

55. It was observed that the Supervisory Body had reported<sup>42</sup> that many Governments did not comply with their obligation to transmit statements explaining the methods by which they calculated their estimates. The Supervisory Body had also drawn attention<sup>42</sup> to the need for transmitting any supplementary estimates in sufficient time, and for using the appropriate methods for calculating the estimates of consumption and stocks.

56. The Chairman drew attention to the statement in the report relating to Paraguay,<sup>43</sup> and the Commission decided to *request the Secretary-General to transmit the relevant portion of the summary record of the 228th meeting to the Government of Paraguay.*

57. The Chairman, as well as the representatives of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, noted with concern that the total annual estimates for ketobemidone had risen from 59 kg. in 1952 to 277 kg. in 1953.<sup>44</sup> The representative of the Supervisory Body stated that for ketobemidone, as in the case of all new synthetic drugs, it was difficult to determine normal needs at an early stage of their development. The Supervisory Body was gathering the relevant technical information, but it would be several years before it could reasonably determine what the normal requirement should be. The representative of the Permanent Central Opium Board said that the Board had recently considered the advisability of issuing a warning about the use of ketobemidone.

58. The Commission decided to *recommend to the Council the adoption of a resolution (a) drawing the attention of all Governments to their obligation to submit*

<sup>34</sup> See E/OB/9, page 10.

<sup>35</sup> See E/OB/9, page 9.

<sup>36</sup> See WHO Technical Report Series, No. 76, page 4.

<sup>37</sup> In this connexion, see E/OB/9, pp. 10, 11.

<sup>38</sup> Indicating also the method utilized for calculating the amount of morphine.

<sup>39</sup> For the text of this resolution, see annex A.

<sup>40</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.228.

<sup>41</sup> See E/DSB/11, pp. 7-9.

<sup>42</sup> See E/DSB/11, pp. 7, 13.

<sup>43</sup> See E/DSB/11, page 11.

<sup>44</sup> See E/DSB/11, page 12.

*accurate estimates of drugs, and to furnish explanations of the methods employed to calculate the quantities involved; and (b) drawing the attention of all Governments to the need for transmitting any supplementary estimates in time, and for using the appropriate methods*

*for calculating estimates of consumption and stocks, as recommended by the Supervisory Body (E/DSB/11, C. (VII)).*<sup>45</sup>

<sup>45</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

### III. THE PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS <sup>46</sup>

#### The development of the draft treaty up to the beginning of the ninth session

59. Under Council resolution 246 D (IX) the Commission at its fifth session began work on the Draft of the Single Convention,<sup>47</sup> which is to replace all existing multipartite narcotics treaties, the number of which was increased to nine by the adoption of the Opium Protocol of 1953. During its fifth and sixth sessions the Commission had to limit itself to a general discussion of the draft, due to lack of time, since it was preoccupied with a very urgent task, i.e., the elaboration of a Protocol for the limitation of the production of opium, which was finally revised and adopted by the United Nations Opium Conference in New York in 1953. During its seventh and eighth sessions the Commission was able to devote considerable time to a detailed examination of the sections of the Draft Single Convention which provide for international regulatory power to change the list of drugs under international control either by additions or by deletions (sections 2-3), define in general the obligations of parties (sections 4 and 5), determine the constitution and functions of the international as well as the national control machinery which would be required under the terms of the new treaty (sections 6 to 29), and establish rules for the control of the manufacture of and international trade in narcotics (sections 34 to 36).<sup>48</sup>

60. At the end of the eighth session, in addition to the final clauses (sections 42 to 51), the following provisions of the Draft still required detailed consideration by the Commission :

(a) The rules relating to the " natural " raw materials of narcotic drugs : opium, poppy straw, coca leaves, cannabis (Indian hemp) (sections 30 to 33);

(b) The rules which govern the control of the internal trade in, and of the possession of, narcotics, and those which require certain administrative measures of supervision on the national level (sections 37 to 39);

(c) The obligation of parties to adjust their penal laws and administrative enforcement measures to the requirement that serious offenders engaged in the illicit traffic in narcotics do not escape prosecution and punishment solely because of lack of local criminal jurisdiction (section 40);

(d) The rules governing the cure of drug addicts (section 41);

<sup>46</sup> For decisions of the Commission during its ninth session directly affecting the text of sections of the draft see annex D.

<sup>47</sup> See E/CN.7/AC.3/3.

<sup>48</sup> The relevant decisions of the Commission during its seventh and eighth sessions are recorded in E/2219, paragraphs 72 to 103 and annex C, and E/2423, paragraphs 93 to 163 and annex C.

(e) The definitions of the terms used in the Draft (section 1).

61. Furthermore, the Commission, at its eighth session, did not wish to adopt a definitive decision on the measures of statistical control (estimates and statistical returns) to be included in the new treaty (section 13, sub-paragraph (b), clause (i), sub-clause (dd) and section 23<sup>49</sup> and of primary concern to the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body. It requested the views of the Permanent Central Opium Board on provisions drawn up by the French delegation<sup>50</sup> to replace these provisions of the Draft. These observations were received by the Secretary-General from the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body prior to the opening of the Commission's ninth session and were available during this session.<sup>51</sup>

#### Work of the Commission during its ninth session <sup>52</sup>

##### SOLUTION OF SOME BASIC PROBLEMS

62. Some of the difficulties which appeared to stand in the way of agreement on important parts of the draft, still remaining to be considered by the Commission at the end of the eighth session, have since been overcome.

63. There was no generally acceptable scheme for the limitation of the production of opium. The Opium Protocol of 1953 which was adopted by a large plenipotentiary Conference since the Commission's eighth session and by 31 December 1953 had been signed by thirty-six States offers principles which seem to be acceptable to the international society of States as a whole and on which the Commission will be able to base its work of revising the provisions of the Draft dealing with the production of opium (section 30). The Commission decided that the provisions of the Protocol should be incorporated in the future draft and that in this connexion it would at the same time give consideration to proposals which the Permanent Central Opium Board and Drug Supervisory Body might wish to make in respect of the statistical control system (estimates and statistical returns) applying to opium.

64. A basic issue which had to be resolved before a definite scheme on the control of the production of coca leaves (section 32) could be elaborated was the question whether coca-leaf chewing was harmful or not. There

<sup>49</sup> See also article 13, introductory paragraph and sub-paragraph (d) and article 12, sub-paragraph (c) clause (ii) of the Partial Redraft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/AC.3/6).

<sup>50</sup> See E/2423, annex C.

<sup>51</sup> See E/CN.7/L.48, annex.

<sup>52</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.249, 250, 251, 252, 254.

was no agreement on this question among the principally interested States (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru) prior to the opening of the Commission's ninth session. As is reported elsewhere<sup>53</sup> all the States concerned were represented at the ninth session either as members (Peru) or as observers and made statements that they considered coca-leaf chewing harmful to the health of those practising it and that they either had adopted or would adopt a policy of gradual suppression of this practice.

65. The problem of limiting the production of cannabis (Indian hemp) (section 33) depended to a considerable extent on the reply to the question whether drugs derived from the resin of the cannabis (Indian hemp) plant were necessary in present-day medicine. As is reported in another place<sup>54</sup> the Commission was able to agree that these drugs were obsolete and that Governments should explore the possibility of discontinuing their use.

The Commission considered that it would be advisable to postpone a detailed examination of the sections of the Draft dealing with the "natural" raw materials of narcotic drugs (sections 30-33) in order to give Governments represented on it an opportunity to study these provisions in the light of these new developments and all other relevant material at the disposal of the Secretariat.<sup>55</sup>

66. Experience in the field of narcotic drugs as well as in other fields of co-operation against international crime has shown that there are great difficulties in establishing universally applicable rules of penal law (section 40). Only 19 States became parties to the 1936 Convention which requires States to apply certain rules of penal law intended to ensure prosecution and punishment of offences committed abroad, as compared with 43 parties to the 1948 Protocol or 70 States which became parties to the 1931 Convention. The Commission during its ninth session succeeded in drafting a substitute text<sup>56</sup> for the penal provisions of the Draft (section 40) which it was hoped would be more generally acceptable than the 1936 Convention.

67. Another difficulty which the Commission had faced since its fifth session<sup>57</sup> was to arrive at an agreement on provisions to be included in the new treaty concerning the treatment of drug addicts (section 41). Different countries hold opposing views on the question of the compulsory treatment of addicts in closed institutions. The Commission, by a vote of 13 to 1, with 1 abstention, replaced the section of the draft dealing with the cure of drug addicts (section 41) by a text which took into account the differing views of, and conditions in, various States.

68. As early as the Commission's fifth session the view was expressed that the new treaty should contain a separate section dealing with synthetic narcotics.<sup>58</sup> The

Commission, at its ninth session, had at its disposal the detailed views<sup>59</sup> of a number of Governments on the different questions which arose in connexion with the control of synthetic drugs. It succeeded in obtaining agreement on inclusion in the draft of a separate section dealing specifically with synthetic narcotics and requested the Secretariat to draw up for its consideration at its tenth session three different drafts, one based on a Turkish-Yugoslav Draft,<sup>60</sup> the other two representing the principal opposing views of Governments members of the Commission. The Commission also requested that this draft should be transmitted to its members at least three months before the opening of its next session.

69. In view of a request from the representative of the Permanent Central Board that this organ wished to give further consideration to the statistical control measures (estimates and statistics) provided for in the Draft of the Single Convention, the Commission deferred examination of the observations which the Board and the Drug Supervisory Body had transmitted on these measures<sup>61</sup> and thus a final decision on the relevant sections (section 13, sub-paragraph (b) clause (i), sub-clause (dd) and section 23).<sup>62</sup>

#### CONSIDERATION OF INDIVIDUAL SECTIONS OF THE DRAFT<sup>63</sup>

70. The Commission examined in detail sections 37 to 43 of the Draft of the Single Convention.<sup>63</sup>

71. The Commission wished to state that the decisions and drafting suggestions which it adopted during its ninth and earlier sessions constitute decisions of principle to guide in the revision of the Draft and were not intended to preclude the use of different wording so long as no change in substance was involved.

#### SECTION 37 (*Internal trade*)

72. The Commission found that this section incorporated the relevant provisions of the 1925 Convention concerning the control of the domestic trade in narcotic drugs with such modifications as were warranted by the changes in the social order and/or organization of the drug industry which had taken place in a number of countries since 1925. Some minor differences which, under the terms of the 1925 Convention, exist in the control provisions applying to different groups of drugs were also eliminated for the sake of simplification.

73. The Commission considered that it should be made clear that the choice of systems of control of the domestic trade offered to parties should not be between a State monopoly system in the narrow meaning of the word on one hand and a licensing system on the other hand, but more generally between a State enterprise system and a licensing system.

<sup>53</sup> See E/CN.7/277; see also chapter VIII of the report on the problem of synthetic narcotic drugs.

<sup>54</sup> See annex E.

<sup>55</sup> E/CN.7/L.48, annex.

<sup>56</sup> See also article 13, introductory paragraph and sub-paragraph (d) and article 12, sub-paragraph (c), clause (ii) of the Partial Redraft of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (E/CN.7/AC.3/6) as well as drafts of sections 23, 23 bis, 24 and 24 bis in annex C of E/2423.

<sup>57</sup> Particular decisions on the revision of these provisions are contained in annex D.

<sup>58</sup> See chapter V of this report on the problem of the coca leaf.

<sup>59</sup> See chapter VI of this report on the problem of cannabis.

<sup>60</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.229 and 230.

<sup>61</sup> See annex D.

<sup>62</sup> See E/1889/Rev.1, paragraph 138; see also E/CN.7/AC.3/5, paragraphs 254-360.

<sup>63</sup> See E/1889/Rev.1, paragraph 77; see also E/CN.7/AC.3/5, paragraphs 42 to 44 and 278 to 290.

74. The Commission also believed that in the light of earlier decisions concerning preparations exempted from control<sup>64</sup> such preparations would be exempted from the requirement of medical prescription as established by paragraph 4, sub-paragraph (c) of this section.

75. The Commission decided that the new treaty should contain a provision concerning the international adoption of non-proprietary names for narcotic drugs and was of the opinion that sub-paragraph 4 (b) of this section, dealing with international standards to be used in the domestic trade for wrappings, labels and instructions, should be brought in line with corresponding provisions which applied to drug manufacturers (section 34, paragraph 2 (e)) and which were to be revised in accordance with the Commission's directions adopted during the eighth session.<sup>65</sup>

76. The Commission also held that it should be made clear that the provisions of section 37 referring to "medical practitioners" apply to all persons duly authorized to perform the medical functions in question. It was made clear that this was necessary in view of the fact that the organization and particulars of the medical services varied from country to country.

77. The question was raised whether the provision (paragraph 4 (a)) limiting the stocks which may be held was not impractical. The Commission expressed, however, the view that the terms proposed were broad enough to take into consideration the differing conditions of various businesses and that some measure of control should be exercised in order to prevent the accumulation of stocks of narcotics in the possession of individual enterprises. Reference was made in this connexion to a corresponding provision of the Draft (section 34, paragraph 2 (d)) aimed at preventing the accumulation of stocks in the hands of drug manufacturers.

#### SECTION 38 (*Possession of drugs*)

78. The Commission considered a proposal that this section should be incorporated in the preceding section dealing with internal trade. It decided, however, that a separate section dealing with the possession of narcotics was justified, since it was not only a matter of possession in the internal trade, but also of possession by manufacturers, importers and exporters.

79. The Commission also expressed the view that the enumerative method used in the Draft for determining the persons who would be authorized to possess narcotics was not adequate, since the organization of medical services differed in different countries and there was a danger that the enumeration was not complete as regards some countries. It therefore gave instructions that section 38 should be drafted in broader terms on the lines of article 7 of the 1925 Convention.

#### SECTION 39 (*Measures of supervision*)

80. Two principal questions were discussed in connexion with this section :

<sup>64</sup> E/2219, paragraphs 91 to 92, annex C, schedule III; E/CN.7/AC.3/6, article 2, paragraph 4; and schedule III on pages 33 to 45.

<sup>65</sup> See E/2423, pp. 25 and 26.

(a) Whether the records concerning transactions in narcotics should be preserved for a longer period (in particular for five years) than the minimum period of two years required by the Draft (paragraph 1 (b));

(b) Whether Governments should demand the use of counterfoil booklets of official forms for the prescription of narcotics.

The Commission considered that the Draft should, in general, contain minimum standards which should be generally acceptable and of course be sufficient for effective control and that it should be left to national legislation to apply more rigid rules if desirable. It held that in the light of the practice of many States the minimum period of two years should prove to be sufficient.

81. The Commission decided that the new treaty should require the use of counterfoil booklets of official forms for all or at least certain narcotics prescriptions.

82. The Commission also considered that it should be made clear that the provisions concerning "State monopolies" (paragraph 1 (a) and (c)) applied to State enterprises in general.

#### SECTION 40 (*Penal provisions*)

83. The Draft contained two alternatives for this article. The version in the right-hand column constituted an abbreviated version of the 1936 Convention and that in the left-hand column was based on new ideas. This version did not prescribe what particular measures a party should take to ensure prosecution and punishment of offences of illicit traffic in narcotics committed abroad. It required parties in general to adopt such measures as might be compatible with their particular national systems of constitution and law and as would assure that illicit traffickers in narcotics did not escape punishment solely because of territorial limits of criminal jurisdiction. The Commission held that this alternative would not be generally acceptable and rejected it.

84. After consideration of the right-hand column alternative the Commission decided that this version also did not meet the objections which prevented the 1936 Convention from becoming more generally accepted. It therefore considered a substitute text<sup>66</sup> which was introduced by the United Kingdom,<sup>67</sup> subject to some amendment<sup>67</sup> and partially based on the right-hand column of the original draft. The text was adopted.<sup>68</sup>

85. The new text incorporated basically the ideas of the 1936 Convention. It was realized that several escape clauses would give parties wide discretion in implementing the principles of the new text. The Commission considered, however, that in view of the differences, based on long national traditions, of the penal laws of different countries, such escape clauses were unavoidable if the text was to become generally acceptable.

86. The Commission decided, in particular, that the new text should enumerate all offences listed in article 2 of the 1936 Convention. Some members held that the offences omitted from the text introduced by the

<sup>66</sup> See E/CN.7/L.65.

<sup>67</sup> See E/CN.7/L.65/Rev.1.

<sup>68</sup> For text see annex D.

United Kingdom as well as from the right-hand column of the original draft need not be included since they were covered either by the broad meaning given to the term "manufacture" in section 1 (m) of the Draft Single Convention or by the provision requiring punishment of "intentional participation" in the offences enumerated. The Commission considered, however, that it would be preferable to enumerate all offences of the 1936 Convention and to leave it to the diplomatic conference, called to adopt the new treaty, to delete reference to such offences as it might consider superfluous.

87. The Commission also decided on a motion of the representative of Mexico to delete from the text a provision requiring parties, within the framework of their existing legal systems and criminal jurisdiction and subject to their constitutional limitations to disqualify illicit traffickers in narcotics from the exercise of civil rights.

#### SECTION 41 (*Cure of drug addiction*)

88. Several members of the Commission held that a realistic approach towards the problem of curing and rehabilitating addicts required compulsory treatment in special closed institutions. Other members, however, expressed the view that such radical measures might not be acceptable to countries in which drug addiction constituted a minor social problem or which did not dispose of the necessary resources. The Commission subject to their constitutional limitations, to disqualify of America providing for compulsory treatment in such institutions, with an amendment proposed by Mexico and intended to ensure that such compulsory treatment would be required only of countries "where the serious-

ness of the problem of drug addiction and their economic resources warrant such measures".

#### SECTION 42 (*Languages of the Convention and procedure for acceptance*)

89. The Commission did not consider it necessary to propose changes in this section.

#### SECTION 43 (*Entry into force*)

90. The Commission decided that the acceptance of at least 25 States, including at least three of the principal drug manufacturing countries and three of the principal opium producing countries, should be required for the coming into force of the new treaty. The Commission in this respect followed the provisions of article 21 of the Opium Protocol of 1953.

#### PREPARATION OF A NEW TEXT

91. Sections 2 to 13 of the Draft of the Single Convention were revised<sup>69</sup> by the Secretariat in accordance with the decision of the Commission adopted during its fifth, sixth and in particular its seventh session. The Commission decided during its eighth session that until it had examined all the provisions of the draft, the further revision of the text should be postponed in view of the interdependence of all the sections of the new treaty.<sup>70</sup> The Commission decided, at its ninth session, that a complete revised draft text would be necessary at the appropriate time. It expressed its intention of making the necessary procedural arrangements at its tenth session.

<sup>69</sup> See E/CONF.7/AC.3/6.

<sup>70</sup> See E/2423, paragraph 95.

## IV. OPIUM

### Model code and commentary on the Opium Protocol of 1953

92. The Commission took measures<sup>71</sup> to implement resolution 505 H (XVI) in which the Council had requested it to draw up a model code and commentary for the application of the Opium Protocol of 1953.

93. As regards the nature of the material to be included, the Commission decided that there should be both recommendations to Governments on the implementation of the Protocol as well as comments on and interpretations of the text. The Commission further decided that when practicable the recommendations and legal comments should be presented separately, although it was recognized that this would not always be possible.

94. The Commission endeavoured to find a schedule for this work which would be satisfactory to all concerned. In view of the value of the code and commentary to Governments during their formulation of legislative and administrative action, it was considered highly desirable

that the draft should be completed at the Commission's tenth session, i.e., in 1955. There were, however, two difficulties. In the first place, articles 8, 9 and 11-13 of the Protocol referred primarily to the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body, and the comments of those organs were needed; they would not, however, be available until late in January 1955, owing to the fact that the Board and the Body could not express their considered views before their meeting in November 1954, and their Secretariat would not be in a position to finish their comments until the large amount of work which, under the provisions of the narcotics treaties had to be completed by the end of the year, had been disposed of. Secondly, Governments represented on the Commission would have to receive the text of the model code and commentary some time in advance in order to have it carefully examined by their experts. The Commission decided, therefore, that Governments should receive the proposed model code and commentary at least two months before it was discussed by the Commission at its tenth session.

95. The Commission took note of the *preliminary partial draft code and commentary prepared by the Secre-*

<sup>71</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.249.



tariat (E/CN.7/275/Add.1), and invited Governments represented on the Commission to furnish the Secretary-General on or before 1 September 1954 with their written comments on this document. It also decided, by 10 votes to none, with 4 abstentions, to recommend the Council to adopt a draft resolution approving the appointment of a rapporteur to prepare, in consultation with the Secretary-General, a draft of the model code and commentary, to be presented to the Commission for consideration at its tenth session, and inviting the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body to furnish such comments as they might wish to make in time for the rapporteur to take them into account in preparing his draft.<sup>72</sup> The Chairman of the Commission, Mr. C. Vaillat (France), was proposed as rapporteur by acclamation.

### Scientific research on narcotics <sup>73</sup>

96. In order to make the recommendations requested by resolution 477 (XV) of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission reviewed the subject of scientific research on narcotics and the question of the United Nations laboratory. To a considerable extent, this review was based on the report of the Committee of Chemical Experts appointed by the Secretary-General in accordance with the same resolution; other available evidence was also taken into account. The recommendations of the Commission are contained in a draft resolution proposed for the Council's adoption which is based on the considerations expressed in the following paragraphs.

97. In performing this task, the Commission was fortunate in hearing the comments of several distinguished participants in the research programme, Dr. Liang, Dr. Panopoulos, Dr. C. Farmilo of the Chinese, Greek and Canadian delegations to the Commission respectively. The consensus of view was that the United Nations opium programme had made substantial progress during the past few years. Techniques and methods such as chromatography and ash analyses were extremely useful in origin determinations, as well as the earlier methods used in the programme. The opinion was also expressed that the development of a satisfactory morphine assay was highly desirable, since the results obtained from present techniques vary as much as 20 per cent, and this disparity made international control more difficult by making it easier for morphine to disappear into the illicit traffic. Reference was also made to the interest expressed in the work on the morphine assay by the World Health Organization<sup>74</sup> and the Permanent Central Opium Board.<sup>75</sup>

98. The Commission was informed of recent experiments conducted in the Canadian laboratory, by which differences in the constituents of the opium ash had enabled many types of opium to be identified. A series of samples had been furnished by the United Nations Distribution Centre, without any indication of their origin, and the Canadian scientists, by combining their

new ash determinations with the methods established by the Secretariat had succeeded in identifying them correctly. An ash determination by these methods could be carried out in only eight hours, an advantage which would be important when the time came for the methods to be applied.

99. It was suggested that seminars should be arranged at which the national scientists could exchange ideas and that a system of common recording (such as punch cards) should be established for all participants.

100. The Commission was concerned that after five years there were still gaps in the Opium Distribution Centre's collection of samples. Samples from some opium-producing countries were still not available, a situation which had greatly hampered the research work. The Commission was informed that several Governments for whose countries no samples or very few samples were available were willing to supply them, and a number of other Governments promised additional samples. There was no unanimity of opinion regarding the necessity for having samples from several successive harvests for all countries, but the majority of the members thought that this was not indispensable, in view of the probability that the differences from year to year were not great enough to affect the opium types; it would be necessary, however, to have this opinion verified by further experiments.

101. The Commission considered whether the time had come for the international application of the methods to determine the origin of opium samples seized from the illicit traffic. It felt that before this step was taken there should be general acceptance (which was not as yet the case) of the validity of the methods used. It also felt that practical application would be most difficult in view of the absence of any samples whatsoever from several important opium-producing areas. Accordingly, it did not recommend that practical application should be begun at the present stage, but considered that research and further trials of the methods should be continued.

102. The Commission discussed the question raised by the Committee of Experts in their report of a reappraisal of the programme in two or three years' time. It decided that it would be best to consider this possibility again at its tenth session, since the nature of such a reappraisal would depend to a great extent on future events.

103. In the view of all those who participated in the debate the research programme showed such promise that the establishment of a United Nations narcotics laboratory was fully warranted; the Commission had proposed such a laboratory in 1952, and believed that the progress of the past two years had made such facilities even more necessary, if the programme is to develop along the lines foreseen by the Commission. As regards the location of the laboratory, the Commission had before it estimates for its establishment at Headquarters<sup>76</sup> and at Geneva,<sup>77</sup> as well as a proposal of the representative of Greece that the site should be in Athens. The Commission decided not to make a recommendation

<sup>72</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

<sup>73</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.255 and 256.

<sup>74</sup> See E/SR.681.

<sup>75</sup> See E/OB/9, page 7.

<sup>76</sup> See E/2372.

<sup>77</sup> See E/2372/Add.1.

about the site of the laboratory in view of the statement by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council regarding the impending plan of reorganization of the Secretariat.

104. The Commission recommended by a vote of 13 to none, with 2 abstentions, a resolution for adoption by the Council (i) reaffirming the importance that it attached to the programme of opium research, (ii) expressing its satisfaction with the work done thus far, (iii) calling for further research, (iv) requesting Governments to furnish samples of opium licitly and illicitly cultivated within their countries, as well as samples of important opium seizures from the international illicit traffic, (v) instructing the Secretary-General to request these samples from Governments and further to develop the Secretariat's opium research, deferring all other laboratory work except that connected with the problem of determining origin, and (vi) recommending to the General Assembly the establishment of a United Nations narcotics laboratory.<sup>78</sup>

<sup>78</sup> For the text of the resolution see annex A.

105. The Commission also discussed other laboratory projects which might be undertaken as part of the scientific programme, but recognized that in so far as the Secretariat was concerned its resources were now, and would be for some time to come, almost wholly occupied by work on the origin of opium. It was pointed out that possible laboratory projects included (1) the assay of opium for morphine, (2) determining the origin of opium, heroin, and cannabis, and (3) practical identification tests for the new synthetic narcotics. The Commission recognized that research on the morphine assay was interconnected with the problem of opium origins, but should not for the present be undertaken save as part of the origin study. As regards other projects, interest was expressed in identification tests for cannabis, as well as in its analysis for determination of the active principle or principles which it contains. Since the Secretariat could not for the present conduct its own laboratory research on these problems, the Commission *authorized it in appropriate cases to ask Governments to furnish information on the work that had been carried out in their respective countries in this field.*

## V. THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

106. The Commission was concerned during its ninth session with the general problem of coca leaf chewing.<sup>79</sup> It also considered the significance of recent increases in the Peruvian exports of coca leaves.<sup>80</sup>

### Coca leaf chewing

107. In the view of the Commission, decisive progress was made during its ninth session in connexion with this question. For the first time the representatives of all the countries mainly concerned took part in the Commission's consideration of the matter either as members (Peru) or as observers (Argentina, Bolivia and Colombia), and were agreed that coca leaf chewing constitutes a form of drug addiction and is harmful. The Commission itself was unanimous in its opinion that coca leaf chewing was a form of drug addiction. It shared the view of these representatives that many difficulties were inherent in the abolition of the chewing habit, to which large numbers of the aboriginal population were addicted, and that a cautious and gradual approach was required to find a solution of the problem. The Peruvian representative made a detailed statement on the problem of coca leaf chewing, and in particular the measures that the Government of Peru already had taken to solve it; not only administrative measures but also intensive health and educational programmes. He pointed out that the nature of the case was such that quick results could not be expected and it would be necessary to request technical assistance from the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The Commission welcomed this statement, and recommended a resolution

for adoption by the Council in which satisfaction was expressed at the policy adopted by the governments concerned, and particularly by the Government of Peru regarding the progressive abolition of this habit.<sup>81</sup> There was general agreement that measures of education were necessary to enlist the active co-operation of the indigenous communities affected.

108. The Commission further noted that it was necessary to provide for profitable substitute crops in order to prevent serious economic difficulties which might arise in some coca leaf growing countries if the production of coca leaves were gradually reduced to the world's medical, scientific and other legitimate needs.

109. The Commission also considered that favourable consideration should be given by the technical assistance services of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to requests for technical assistance which governments might need for the solution of the economic, social and administrative problems involved in the gradual abolition of coca leaf chewing and the gradual reduction of the production of coca leaves. Although the Commission felt that no further experimentation was necessary to demonstrate the harmful effect of coca leaf chewing, it believed that the experiments in pilot villages as envisaged in the Council's resolution 436 E (XIV) would still be important, firstly to serve as examples for community action aimed at abolishing the chewing and secondly in developing social and administrative techniques appropriate to local conditions.<sup>82</sup>

<sup>81</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A. See also paragraph 111 below.

<sup>82</sup> The Commission was informed by the Observer of Bolivia that his Government reserved the right to request further experiments to determine the degree of addiction caused by coca chewing.

<sup>79</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.238 and E/CN.7/SR.254.

<sup>80</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.238.



110. A suggestion to prohibit immediately the export of coca leaves for the purpose of chewing was also made to the Commission. The representative of the United States recalled that the coca leaf problem offered an analogy with that of opium and that, if a country producing coca leaves prohibited their export to countries where chewing was legally authorized, just as certain opium producing countries had prohibited the export of opium to countries where it was smoked, it would greatly hasten the abolition of the harmful habit. Other members, noting that there had already been a progressive decline in the exports, were content to leave the decision to the judgment of the exporting countries.

111. The Commission adopted unanimously a draft resolution<sup>83</sup> for the Council's consideration by which the Council would recommend that the governments concerned limit gradually and as quickly as practicable the cultivation and the export of the coca leaf to medical, scientific and other legitimate purposes; continue their efforts to abolish progressively the habit of coca leaf chewing in their respective countries; limit progressively the importation of coca leaf for the purpose of chewing, and adopt or continue to carry out appropriate programmes of health education. The Council would also recommend that the technical assistance services of the United Nations and its specialized agencies give favourable consideration to requests for technical assistance which the countries concerned might make in connexion with their programmes of gradual abolition of coca leaf

<sup>83</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

chewing, including requests for assistance in the experiments envisaged by Council resolution 436 E (XIV).

### Peruvian exports of coca leaves

112. The Peruvian authorities had called the attention of the Commission<sup>84</sup> to the fact that there had recently been considerable increases in Peruvian exports of coca leaves and the fear was expressed that although the transactions in question were covered by import and export authorizations, some diversion for illicit purposes might have been occurring. Peru also furnished a statement showing the destinations of its export of coca leaves during 1952.<sup>85</sup> After a thorough examination of the question on the basis of the statistical data furnished by the Secretary of the Permanent Central Opium Board,<sup>86</sup> the Commission arrived at the conclusion that there was no indication of any diversion into illicit channels, and that the increased exports could be explained partly by the decrease that has simultaneously taken place in Peruvian exports of crude cocaine, and partly by the increased legitimate manufacture of cocaine in the coca leaf importing countries.

113. The Commission decided to take note of documents E/CN.7/242/Rev.2, 242/Rev.2/Add.1, 261, 280, 282, E/NL.1953/160.

<sup>84</sup> See E/CN.7/242/Rev.2.

<sup>85</sup> See E/CN.7/261.

<sup>86</sup> See E/CN.7/242/Rev.2/Add.1.

## VI. THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS (INDIAN HEMP)

114. The Commission again considered<sup>87</sup> the problem of cannabis and took several decisions regarding the medical use of cannabis extract and tincture and their preparations; the study of the possibility of replacing for industrial purposes the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. by special varieties of this plant or by other plants which do not yield the resin; and terminology regarding cannabis.

115. The Commission studied a report on the cannabis situation in the Union of South Africa.<sup>88</sup> It was encouraging to note that the Government of that country was taking energetic steps to combat drug addiction and particularly the relatively widespread use of cannabis, but judging from the seizure figures the illicit traffic remained very large. The suggestion was made that one way of attacking this problem might be the creation of special police arrangements; the opinion was also expressed that the sentences imposed on narcotics offenders were lenient. The observer for the Union of South Africa agreed to transmit these observations to his Government and also a question regarding the form in

<sup>87</sup> E/CN.7/SR.231.

<sup>88</sup> E/CN.7/R.3 and Corr.1. This document constitutes a preliminary report which was submitted to the Commission with the consent of the Government of the Union of South Africa. This report will be published in a revised form after having been reviewed by that Government.

which cannabis was used by the native tribesmen on social and ceremonial occasions.

116. The representative of France again informed the Commission of recent developments in the cannabis situation in (French) North Africa. In Morocco, the Government Tobacco Monopoly had discontinued the manufacture and sale of *kif*<sup>89</sup> on 1 April 1953, and a dahir (legislative decree) prohibiting the use of cannabis for any reason whatsoever had been signed at the end of April 1954; all stocks of *kif* and of other forms of cannabis held by the Tobacco Monopoly would be destroyed. As had been foreseen, however, the illicit traffic from a neighbouring country, where the control measures were ineffective, was seriously interfering with efforts to reduce the non-medical consumption of cannabis in Morocco. In Tunisia, an order of 23 April 1953 prohibited the cultivation, preparation, sale, import, export and consumption of cannabis or *takrouri*<sup>90</sup> and of all other preparations containing the active principle of cannabis; the order included necessary transitional and enforcement provisions. In Algeria, where the legislation of the metropolitan country is in force, the

<sup>89</sup> The name given in Morocco and Algeria to the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base.

<sup>90</sup> The name given in Tunisia to the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base.

authorities were endeavouring to prevent and suppress the illicit traffic in cannabis and the other substances containing the active principle and obtained from the cannabis plant.

117. The Commission studied the question whether there was still any need for medicines containing the active principle of cannabis; it heard that in France a decree of 27 March 1953 prohibited import, export, manufacture, trade and use of cannabis or medicines containing it or manufactured therefrom, although an exception was made in favour of the use of existing stocks until 1 January 1955, when those remaining would be destroyed. Some members of the Commission pointed out that in some countries there seemed to be a residual use, particularly for corn plasters and for veterinary purposes. The Commission attached special importance to the view expressed by the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction of the World Health Organization at its third session<sup>91</sup> that these medicines no longer served any useful purpose and were, in fact, practically obsolete. It accordingly adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention, *a draft resolution for the Council's consideration in which it is recommended that Governments explore the possibility of discontinuing the use of cannabis preparations for medical purposes.*<sup>92</sup>

118. The Commission expressed great interest in the experiments conducted in the Union of South Africa to find a suitable fibre for manufacturing sacks and hessian and in the replacement for that purpose of *Cannabis sativa* L. by wilde stokroos (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) which contains no harmful resin. The Commission was also advised of experiments made in Greece with a view to finding a variety of *Cannabis sativa* L. which did not produce resin and was informed that such plants had been grown from two samples of seed obtained from Japan. The Commission felt that this question should be included under a separate heading in the agenda of its next session and adopted for the Council's consideration by a vote of 14 votes to none, with one abstention, *a draft resolution by which the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organ-*

*ization is invited to prepare, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, a study on the possibility of replacing Cannabis sativa L. by a variety of the same plant or by other plants serving similar industrial purposes but not containing harmful resin, and by which the Governments concerned are invited to furnish information required for this study and to conduct experiments with a view to finding such substitute plants.*

119. The Commission considered four alternative series of terms for the cannabis plant and its relevant parts. The consensus of opinion in the Commission favoured the terms contained in series "A"<sup>93</sup> in which the term "cannabis" would replace in so far as possible the term "Indian hemp" as used in article 1 of the 1925 Convention and in numerous national laws and documents, and the other terms are adjusted accordingly. While the theoretical advantages of other series were recognized, fears were expressed that those series which represented a greater departure from present usage might lead to some confusion, owing to the difficulty of securing their adoption by the very large number of Governments involved. Several representatives suggested, however, that no final decision should be taken until the Draft Single Convention was considered. It was therefore decided to *instruct the Secretariat to use the terms in Series "A" for the time being as far as practicable, and to refer to the plant as Cannabis sativa L. or cannabis plant.*

120. The Commission considered whether it should formulate any order of priority for the surveys on the cannabis situation in various countries and territories to be carried out by the Secretariat, but *decided to leave this question to its judgment.* It requested that (subject to the co-operation of the Government) *consideration should be given to a survey of the situation in Brazil.* The representative of the World Health Organization stated that his Organization hoped to finish a study on the physiological and mental effects of the use of cannabis in time for the Commission's session in 1955.<sup>94</sup>

<sup>93</sup> See annex to document E/CN.7/276.

<sup>94</sup> Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its eighth session: E/2423, paragraph 182.

<sup>91</sup> WHO/APD/33, page 10.

<sup>92</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

## VII. THE PROBLEM OF DIACETYLMORPHINE (HEROIN)<sup>95</sup>

121. The Commission considered the problem of diacetylmorphine in the light of a resolution adopted by the Sixth World Health Assembly recommending prohibition of the manufacture and importation of that substance. It noted that according to a survey made by the World Health Organization, 56 States had declared themselves in favour of dispensability of diacetylmorphine while only seven States had expressed opposing views.<sup>96</sup>

122. Most members were in agreement that some form of international action aimed at prohibiting this dangerous drug should be taken. The Italian observer

stated that his Government hoped to overcome the opposition of a part of the medical profession to banning the drug and pointed out that there had been no manufacture of diacetylmorphine in his country since July 1951. The representative of the United Kingdom indicated that although he was unable to commit his Government for the present he hoped that if prohibition were recommended, his Government would take the necessary measures to comply with it.

123. The representative of France stated that, in the opinion of the *Académie nationale de médecine*, heroin was irreplaceable for the treatment of certain diseases in France, where, of all the synthetic drugs, only pethidine had been authorized for medical use.

<sup>95</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.234.

<sup>96</sup> See E/CN.7/266.

Consumption was strictly controlled, and only 11 kg. of heroin had been used in the last year. He argued that although diacetylmorphine was no longer irreplaceable in some cases of tuberculosis since the treatment of this disease had been improved by certain antibiotics, it was still necessary to alleviate pain in certain cases of cancer; experience in other countries had shown, moreover, that the absolute prohibition of diacetylmorphine had little or no effect on the magnitude of the illicit traffic, most of which depended for supplies on illegal manufacture. He emphasized that the position of his Government was not final, but was dependent upon future developments in medicine.

124. The representative of the World Health Organization recalled that the prohibition of diacetylmorphine was not a new proposal but had been recommended by a committee of experts at the 1931 Conference for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs. He pointed out that there were substitutes such as the new synthetic drug "levorphan" that were almost as effective as diacetylmorphine, had a more lasting effect, and were certainly less dangerous.

125. As regards the type of action which should be taken, the Commission decided *not to recommend the conclusion of an interim agreement, but to include suitable provisions in the proposed Single Convention*.<sup>97</sup> It was decided to postpone any decision on whether the provision to be included in the Single Convention should assume the form of a special clause or the insertion of diacetylmorphine in schedule IV listing drugs whose prohibition would be recommended. By a vote of 11 to none, with 2 abstentions, the Commission also adopted a resolution for the consideration of the Council which would urge Governments to prohibit the manufacture, import and export of diacetylmorphine and medicines containing this drug, except for the small amounts necessary for scientific purposes.<sup>98</sup>

126. The Commission wishes to emphasize that nothing in the foregoing resolution is intended to interfere with the manufacture of nalorphine or other substances in the manufacture of which diacetylmorphine may be intermediate step.

<sup>97</sup> See E/CN.7/AC.3/3.

<sup>98</sup> For the text of the resolution see annex A.

## VIII. THE PROBLEM OF SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS <sup>99</sup>

127. The Commission held a general debate on the various problems arising out of the continual introduction into the field of medicine of new synthetic narcotic drugs.

128. The Commission discussed certain basic questions <sup>100</sup> relating to the manufacture, use and control of synthetic narcotic drugs which had been elaborated in resolution 505 C (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council and with regard to which governments had furnished detailed observations.<sup>101</sup>

129. These problems may be summed up as follows :

(a) Prohibition, or limitation of the number, of synthetic narcotic drugs for therapeutical purposes;

(b) Application of provisional measures of control to newly developed synthetic drugs pending the decision of the World Health Organization or the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on their dangerous character;

(c) Definition of the synthetic drugs to which these provisional measures should apply;

(d) Control of raw materials and of intermediary products in the manufacture of synthetic narcotics.

130. As regards the prohibition, or limitation of the number, of synthetic narcotic drugs there was general agreement that such measures should not impede research aimed at the discovery of new drugs. The Commission also agreed that such research was indispensable to the ultimate goal of discovering strong analgesics without

addiction-producing properties and it was especially interested in information relating to such drugs.

131. The Commission agreed that the increasing number of synthetic narcotic drugs created difficult problems for national enforcement officers. It was observed that although there had been a great increase in the medical use of synthetic narcotics, such drugs had not yet appeared to any marked extent in the illicit traffic. Synthetic drugs had however given rise to therapeutic addiction and fear was expressed that the illicit traffic in these drugs might increase in the future.

132. There was no agreement on the question whether synthetic narcotic drugs should be totally prohibited or their number limited, except in regard to those drugs which had particularly powerful addiction-producing properties and no distinct therapeutic advantages over other less dangerous drugs; it was agreed that these should be banned. In pursuance of this idea, the Commission recommended by a vote of 12 to none, with 2 abstentions, *a resolution for adoption by the Council which would urge Governments to prohibit the manufacture, import and export of ketobemidone, its salts, preparations and preparations of its salts. Ketobemidone, it was agreed, was a very dangerous addiction-producing synthetic drug*.<sup>102</sup>

133. Different opinions were expressed as to what drugs should be prohibited. Some members suggested that commercial manufacture should be limited to synthetic narcotic drugs whose superiority over natural narcotic drugs had been proved by research; others that all synthetic narcotic drugs should be prohibited except those possessing a substantial therapeutic advantage over the natural narcotics and only weak addiction-

<sup>99</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.235 to 239, E/CN.7/SR.253 and 254; see also Chapter III of this report on the Proposed Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs.

<sup>100</sup> See E/CN.7/259/Rev.1.

<sup>101</sup> See E/CN.7/277 and 277/Add.1.

<sup>102</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

producing properties. It was also thought that some synthetic narcotic drugs might be needed because they had a distinct, even though not necessarily superior, therapeutic value. Some members who opposed the prohibition of synthetic narcotic drugs considered that the therapeutic value of a drug could be ascertained only after it had been in general use for some time. The question of the possible economic advantages of synthetic narcotic drugs for the consumer was also discussed, and some members felt that economic considerations should always be subordinated to therapeutic ones or to dangers of addiction, while others thought that cost factors would inevitably play a certain role in governmental policy on the manufacture and use of these drugs.

134. As regards provisional control over newly-developed synthetic drugs, some members of the Commission held that, unless and until a way could be found to determine by groups the drugs which should be so controlled, the existing international procedures must be regarded as sufficient, provided substances were subjected to adequate national control. Other members, however, thought that all new synthetics should be prohibited (except for experimental research) until it was found by the government concerned that they were not addiction-producing or, if addiction-producing, that they constituted an important therapeutical advance, and in any event that all export should be prohibited during this interim period. The Commission arrived at the provisional conclusion that once a drug had been notified under article 1 of the 1948 Protocol, governments should apply to it provisionally their narcotics control régime, including the export and import controls provided by Chapter V of the 1925 Convention. This latter course was decided upon in preference to a proposal of total prohibition of exports of synthetic drugs notified under the 1948 Protocol. The representative of the World Health Organization stated in this connexion that his Organization was trying to reduce the period needed under the existing procedure for placing a drug under international control.

135. As regards the definition of the groups of drugs to which the provisional control measures should apply, it was pointed out that the Commission must await further results of the relevant studies undertaken by the World Health Organization in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat under Council resolution 505 C (XVI). The Commission had, in this connexion, occasion to study a paper prepared under the terms of this resolution on "Synthetic Substances with Morphine-Like Effect. Chemical Aspects".<sup>103</sup> It congratulated the World Health Organization and the Secretariat on the paper.

136. As regards control of raw materials from which synthetic narcotic drugs are manufactured, it was largely agreed that this might be impracticable except for control over such raw materials held by drug manufacturers. The Commission expressed interest in a suggestion that it might be possible to exercise some measure of control over certain intermediary products such as diphenylacetonitrile.

137. The Commission unanimously recommended the adoption of a resolution<sup>104</sup> which would (1) call upon all States not parties to the 1948 Protocol to become parties in accordance with article 5 of that Protocol; (2) call the attention of all governments to the necessity for strict control over the possession, manufacture, import and export of, trade in, and use of synthetic narcotic drugs; (3) invite all governments to consider the possibility of carrying out a systematic campaign among members of the medical profession to alert them to the danger of addiction inherent in the use of synthetic narcotic drugs and to the necessity of exercising great care in prescribing such drugs; (4) recommend that all governments, pending a decision by the World Health Organization, submit provisionally each drug notified to the Secretary-General under article 1 of the 1948 Protocol to the narcotics regime and, in particular, to the import and export controls provided for by Chapter V of the 1925 Convention; and (5) invite governments to study the desirability of exercising the requisite supervision over certain intermediary products, such as diphenylacetonitrile, used in the manufacture of synthetic narcotic drugs or of prohibiting their manufacture.<sup>105</sup>

138. The Commission also considered<sup>106</sup> a draft resolution<sup>107</sup> submitted by Turkey which requested the Economic and Social Council (1) to arrange that the World Health Organization study the purely therapeutic properties of synthetic narcotic drugs and determine which of these drugs should be subjected to control and which prohibited, by reference to a scientific comparison of the relative merits of synthetic and natural narcotics; (2) to arrange for a study by the Permanent Central Opium Board, in the light of the measures now applicable to natural drugs, of provisions which might be applied to ensure effective control over the raw materials used for the manufacture of synthetic drugs and over the manufacture, domestic trade in, export and consumption of these drugs; and (3) to request the Secretariat to prepare, in the light of the two above-mentioned studies, the draft of a control scheme for synthetic narcotic drugs.

139. During the discussion of this draft resolution, it was pointed out that resolution 505 C (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council already provided for a programme of studies on this subject, including a comparison of the therapeutic advantages of natural and synthetic narcotic drugs, and that a study of the kind that the draft resolution requested the Permanent Central Opium Board to undertake fell outside the competence of that organ. The suggestion that the World Health Organization as a technical organization should assume final responsibility for a decision involving considerations of public policy—it was pointed out—was open to objection.

140. As amended by oral motions and two amendments submitted by India, the United Kingdom, and the

<sup>103</sup> See E/CN.7/268.

<sup>104</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

<sup>105</sup> Some members of the Commission expressed doubts as to the possibility and the value of prohibiting such manufacture.

<sup>106</sup> E/CN.7/SR.253 and E/CN.7/SR.254.

<sup>107</sup> E/CN.7/L.70.

United States,<sup>108</sup> the resolution <sup>109</sup> was ultimately adopted by the Commission by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions. *The resolution (1) reaffirmed the urgent need for a more complete system of international control over synthetic narcotics and (2) provided for reconsideration by the Commission of the whole problem, at its tenth*

<sup>108</sup> E/CN.7/L.79 and E/CN.7/L.80.

*session, in the light of the progress made in the studies at present carried out under resolution 505 C (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council.*

141. The Commission also decided to take note of documents E/CN.7/L.47, E/CN.7/259/Rev.1, E/CN.7/260, E/CN.7/268 and E/CN.7/277.

<sup>109</sup> For the text of the resolution see annex B.

## IX. DRUG ADDICTION <sup>110</sup>

142. In a general discussion on drug addiction the Commission agreed on the importance of maintaining this topic on its agenda and of discussing it at the international as well as national levels. It was pointed out that drug addiction must be approached from a subjective or "cause and treatment" point of view as well as from the historic "preventive or control" standpoint of the existing treaties. Many members were agreed that the most important part of treatment was that which followed clinical withdrawal of the drug—i.e., the psychotherapeutic and rehabilitative stages.

143. Some members stated that in their view unsatisfactory social conditions were mainly responsible for the social evil of addiction and by remedying such conditions in their own countries, addiction had almost totally disappeared. Other members of the Commission felt, however, that not enough was known of the causes and extent of drug addiction in the world today and that further surveys were needed, also that the knowledge made available to the United Nations would have an enhanced value if it could be presented on a comparable basis. The Commission believed that, in view of its present knowledge, studies must be made along empirical lines.

144. The Commission referred to the social, psychiatric and psychological aspects of the origin of drug addiction. Many cases of drug addiction resulted from the use of narcotics in the treatment of disease. The importance of members of the medical profession understanding fully the danger of addiction inherent in the prescription of narcotic drugs was emphasized, and the precautions that should be taken in this connexion. The use of official forms for narcotic prescriptions was recommended and the WHO representative proposed that the medical profession should prepare a set of rules to guide the profession as to what action to take if addicted patients refused to undergo treatment. The close relationship between easy access to narcotics and drug addiction was mentioned with particular reference to the incidence of drug addiction among members of the medical and allied professions.

145. Opposing views were heard on the question of the registration of drug addicts. On the one hand it was argued by several members that addiction was contagious and should be treated like any other contagious disease; compulsory reporting of addicts was essential in order to obtain a true picture of the extent

of addiction. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the situation obtaining in some countries did not lend itself to such measures, and that there might be some difficulties in such a system of registration in view of the traditional confidential character of the relationship between doctor and patient.

146. The importance of adequate treatment facilities, particularly of an institutional nature, was mentioned. Some members of the Commission referred, however, to the difficulties which countries, lacking ample economic resources and adequate medical facilities, would face in this respect. It was suggested that consideration might be given to the possibility of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned being able to provide technical assistance to such countries.

147. Opposing views were also expressed on the feasibility of compulsory treatment of addicts in closed institutions. It was pointed out, on the one hand, that such an approach was essential for the cure of addicts; on the other hand, it was felt that compulsory treatment might in some countries conflict with traditional ideas concerning the rights of individuals.

148. The question of the definition of drug addiction was discussed at some length. At the request of the Commission at its fourth session the Expert Committee of the World Health Organization had elaborated <sup>111</sup> a definition which considered drug addiction from the scientific point of view. Some delegations felt that if it was decided to include a definition of drug addiction in the proposed Single Convention,<sup>112</sup> a purely procedural or legal definition might be more appropriate such as "Drug addiction is the illicit use of substances covered by international treaties on narcotic drugs or by internal regulations relating to narcotic drugs", where illicit use meant use in circumstances other than those authorized by national laws.

149. The Commission discussed at some length the unfortunate results of often highly exaggerated accounts of incidents relating to narcotics in the Press but felt that the principle of freedom of the Press must have precedence. Sensational literature on this subject was also deplored.

150. The Commission approved the list of topics concerning aspects of drug addiction prepared by the

<sup>110</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.232, 233, 240, 241.

<sup>111</sup> See WHO Technical Report Series No. 21 (6).

<sup>112</sup> See E/CN.7/AC.3/3.

Secretary-General<sup>113</sup> in his memorandum E/CN.7/270 with minor modifications and deletions.

151. The Commission also agreed that instead of sending a questionnaire to Governments, the proposed new Chapter X on Drug Addiction<sup>114</sup> should be included in the Form of Annual Reports for 1954 and that if necessary individual countries should be asked to supplement information already available to the Secretary-General.

152. The Commission did not wish to take up the suggestion to appoint national correspondents to gather information on drug addiction but wished to continue the practice of disseminating to its members reprints and articles relating to drug addiction made available to the Secretary-General by governments and research centres and, in this connexion, decided that paragraph 30 (d) of memorandum E/CN.7/270 should read, "Communication to members of the Commission of the relevant

<sup>113</sup> See Appendix to Resolution 8 in annex A.

<sup>114</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.228, 229, 230; E/CN.7/271, E/CN.7/L.59/Add.1.

publications which governments might be in a position to place at the Commission's disposal." <sup>115</sup>

153. The Commission adopted by a vote of 12 to none, with 2 abstentions, a resolution by which the Council would request the governments concerned to take appropriate measures for effective control and medical registration of drug addicts, to give attention to licit and illicit sources from which addicts obtained their supplies, to furnish as far as practicable the information requested in Chapter X of the Form of Annual Reports for 1954, to have regard to the list of topics referred to above in making surveys and studies of drug addiction, and to consider setting up appropriate institutions for the compulsory treatment and rehabilitation of addicts; and by which the Council would request the Secretary-General to continue his studies in this field and submit the results to the Commission at future sessions.<sup>116</sup>

154. The Commission decided to take note of document E/CN.7/270.

<sup>115</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.233.

<sup>116</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

## X. ILLICIT TRAFFIC<sup>117</sup>

### Introduction to the problem

155. The Commission appointed an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures, composed of the representatives of Canada, Egypt, Greece, India, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and entrusted it with the task of making a preliminary study of the documents on illicit traffic which the Commission had before it and of formulating recommendations as to how the Commission could best handle this subject.

The *Ad Hoc* Committee elected Mr. E. S. Krishnamoorthy (India) Chairman, and Mr. J. H. Walker (United Kingdom) Vice-Chairman, and held seven meetings at which it examined the documents relating to illicit traffic. The memorandum of the Secretary-General (E/CN.7/272)<sup>118</sup> was taken as a basis for discussion. The representative of the International Criminal Police Commission attended some of the meetings of the Committee and made statements particularly in connexion with the memorandum on illicit traffic submitted by the ICPC (E/CN.7/273). The Committee also heard the Observer for Italy on the question of illicit traffic in heroin in that country.

156. In its report (E/CN.7/L.53) the Committee confined itself to a general review of the illicit traffic situation in various parts of the world; it suggested a plan for the discussion by the Commission on this subject; and made four recommendations, which are discussed in paragraphs 214 to 218 below.

<sup>117</sup> See documents E/CN.7/SR.227, 230, 241, 242, 244-247, 247/Add.1, 248, 257, 258.

<sup>118</sup> This document is based on the advance copies of chapter V (Illicit traffic) of the annual reports received in respect of forty-three sovereign States and seven territories and on the seizure reports covering 1,285 seizures reported by nineteen sovereign States and seventeen territories. The closing date for its preparation was 15 March 1954.

157. In its review of the illicit traffic, the Commission followed the general scheme suggested by the Committee on Seizures.

There was much discussion about the reporting of the origin of drugs seized in the illicit traffic. It should be clearly understood that attributions of origin in this report are based on the statements made by the Governments reporting the seizures under articles 21 and 23 of the 1931 Convention.

### RAW OPIUM

#### *Far East*

158. The Commission noted that the volume of illicit traffic was greatest in Thailand, with 16,970 kg. seized in 1953, followed by India (4,694 kg.), Burma (4,426 kg.), Singapore (2,272 kg.), Federation of Malaya (1,721 kg.), Indonesia (94 kg.) and Hong Kong (83 kg.). The seizures in India and Burma came mostly from the internal traffic. The Chinese mainland was the source given for the greater part of 482 kg. of the Singapore seizures. Thailand was given as the source of 302 kg. seized in the Federation of Malaya and the suspected source of an additional quantity of 101 kg.; and India as the source for 79 kg. also seized in the Federation of Malaya. The main source of the Thailand opium had been from smuggling over the northern land frontier into the interior of the country. The routes followed by the traffic had not differed much from previous years. With the exception of internal traffic, the principal carriers had been members of crews on sea-going vessels.

159. The representative of India explained that most of the opium seized in his country was of local origin and that stringent control measures had reduced to a minimum the amount of Indian opium which entered



the international illicit traffic. In some cases the Indian Government had been able to convince the governments concerned that seized opium, which they believed to be of Indian origin, had not come from India. The Indian Government was making every effort to prevent smuggling of opium out of the country. The policy of strict control and the progressive reduction of the area of poppy cultivation and of the quantity of opium made available for quasi-medical purposes had achieved a considerable measure of success. On the other hand, the measures had had the effect of increasing the demand for illicit opium with a concomitant sharp rise in the price of the drug on the illicit market.

160. As there was some indication that Indian opium was finding its way to Ceylon with a view to ultimate diversion to illicit traffic, the Commission decided to ask the Secretary-General to request the Government of Ceylon to furnish a report on the seizure of 1,700 lb of raw opium mentioned in a United States Customs' Report and referred to by the representative of the United States of America in the Committee on Seizures.

161. In view of the considerable quantity of opium seized in India it was suggested that the opium purchased by the Government did not perhaps represent the country's total production. The representative of India pointed out, however, that his Government did purchase the entire production, and that a considerable proportion of the quantity seized in 1953, which in any case represented only less than one per cent of the country's production, had probably found its way into the illicit market after it had been purchased by the Government monopoly. The Government only kept the amount of opium required for the export trade and the manufacture of alkaloids. It distributed the rest among the twenty-eight State Governments, which in turn made the opium available to licensed vendors.

162. While examining the situation in Burma, the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures, although aware of the efforts of the Burmese Government towards the suppression of the illicit traffic, was yet concerned to see that since 1951 no seizure reports had been received from that Government. The Commission asked the Secretariat to request the Burmese Government to resume the practice of sending such reports. In this connexion the Observer for Burma informed the Commission that his Government was determined to co-operate fully not only in the control of narcotic drugs but also in related matters such as poppy cultivation. As a result of the increase of the excise staff substantial opium seizures had been effected in 1953; and information relating to the more important seizures had been included in chapter V of the Annual Report. The observer said he would, nevertheless, inform his Government of the Commission's request.

163. As regards Thailand, the Commission considered that the situation was unsatisfactory, and noted that much of the seventeen tons of opium seized in that country had found its way into opium smoking dens.

164. Raw opium seized in the British colonies in the Far East (Federation of Malaya, Hong Kong, Sarawak, Singapore) did not originate from cultivation within those territories. Unremitting efforts were being made

in Singapore to combat the illicit traffic. In Hong Kong, the authorities were taking special steps to reduce the illicit traffic as much as possible and were working in close liaison with the Narcotics Bureau of the United States Treasury. They were also trying to establish closer co-operation to the same end with the Japanese authorities and would welcome fuller information from other neighbouring territories.

165. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the co-operation between Hong Kong and the United States authorities was excellent. It was stated that Hong Kong was only a transit point for the illicit traffic in the Far East.

The Committee on Seizures was informed that Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, in spite of present difficulties, were making efforts to combat the illicit traffic.

#### *Near and Middle East*

166. The principal sources of the raw opium seized in 1953 were given as Lebanon and Turkey. The total quantities seized in this area as reported to the Secretary-General by Governments were as follows: Egypt (1,475 kg.), Turkey (589 kg.), Lebanon (480 kg.), Iraq (369 kg.) and Israel (27 kg.).

167. The principal carriers in the international traffic were members of the crews of sea-going vessels, and the routes followed by the traffickers were similar to those used in previous years.

168. The representative of Turkey pointed out that, in fact, of the total amount of 2,370 kg. of raw opium seized in the Near and Middle East, 589 kg. of which was attributed to Turkey, approximately 500 kg. consisted of raw opium seized in Turkey itself.

169. In connexion with certain seizures made in Egypt, the Egyptian Government was to be congratulated on its energetic action generally and in particular on the strong measures taken against the traffickers.

170. The representative of Iran stated that his Government was taking steps to control the cultivation and purchase of opium poppy as strictly as possible and to stamp out the internal and external illicit traffic. Following the adoption of the 1953 Opium Protocol, Iran had decided to restrict poppy cultivation to certain provinces.

171. When the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures was examining the situation in the Near and Middle East, the representative of the United Kingdom had explained that the diversion of oil traffic from Abadan to other ports in the Persian Gulf had resulted in the appearance of some illicit traffic in narcotics in Kuwait and Bahrain,<sup>119</sup> since oil tankers were sometimes used for this purpose. The authorities in both territories were aware

<sup>119</sup> The representative of Iran observed that, the island of Bahrain being an integral part of Iran, the control of the illicit traffic in Bahrain was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Iranian Government; in reply the representative of the United Kingdom stated that it was well known that for many years Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom had been responsible for the international relations of the territories of Kuwait and Bahrain. He had made inquiries through normal channels of the authorities in those two territories since it would be recalled that last year some interest had been shown in the Commission about the possibility of illicit traffic in the Persian Gulf.

of the problem and were on the alert. In Kuwait they had organized a twenty-four launch patrol to prevent unauthorized movement between the tankers and the shore. There was no evidence that the airlines were being used to transport opium, but careful watch was being kept.

#### *North America*

172. Raw opium had been seized in the United States (19.5 kg.), Mexico (4.9 kg.) and Canada (1.5 kg.). The quantities seized in the United States originated, according to the reports of this Government, from Mexico, India, Turkey and Iran. The routes and methods used by the traffickers had been virtually the same as during previous years; for the most part it had been members of ships' crews who had engaged in the smuggling.

173. The Commission was informed by the representative of Mexico that in pursuance of their campaign against the clandestine cultivation of opium poppy, the authorities in his country had destroyed poppy plantations covering an area of 733,676 sq. m. between March 1953 and February 1954. The police had succeeded in supervising an area of 24,503 sq. km., and a further area of over 38,875 sq. km. had been kept under aerial observation for poppy plantations. An area of 1,742,344 sq. m. which had previously been planted with poppy was now used for licit cultivation or lay fallow. Thus, according to official figures, there were now 2,476,010 sq. m. which had not produced poppy in an area suited for its illicit cultivation. In the north-west of the country poppy production had practically disappeared. The Mexican Government was preparing a programme of more intensive economic and agricultural development, affecting mines and forests in particular, in order to remedy the social conditions which had led to poppy cultivation in certain parts of the Republic. The representative of the United States of America congratulated the representative of Mexico on the report he submitted and asked that he extend to the Mexican Government on behalf of the delegation of the United States its appreciation for the excellent work that Government is doing. The United States representative concluded that whenever there had been criticisms in the American Press and some legislative halls, he always rose to defend the Mexican Government. The Chairman, on behalf of the Commission, also congratulated the Mexican representative.

#### *Other regions*

174. Seizures of raw opium had been reported in France (309 kg.), Australia (94 kg.), Netherlands (9 kg.), the Union of South Africa (4 kg.) and some African territories. A part of the quantities seized in Australia had come from India although correspondence in regard to the origin of the opium was still going on between the two countries. The routes and methods used had been essentially the same as in previous years, and the traffickers were for the most part seamen.

#### PREPARED OPIUM

##### *Far East*

175. The largest quantities of prepared opium had been seized in India (21 kg.), Indonesia (16 kg.), Malaya

(185 kg.), Hong Kong (17 kg.) and Singapore (441 kg.). The sources of the illicit traffic had been the Chinese mainland, Singapore and Thailand and some of the smuggling had been through Burma. Members of ships' crews had been reported in connexion with the seizures.

#### *Near and Middle East*

176. No seizures had been reported either in 1952 or 1953. It was, however, suspected that there was some illicit traffic in prepared opium in that area.

#### *Other regions*

177. Seizures had been reported in Australia (12 kg.), the United Kingdom (3.93 kg.), France, Curaçao, Trinidad and Mauritius. The sources of the traffic were given as the Chinese mainland, India, Mexico, Singapore and Thailand.

#### HEROIN

178. Seizures of heroin had been reported from the following countries and territories: Algeria, Canada, Egypt, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Trieste, Tunisia, Turkey and the United States of America. Total heroin seizures reported for 1953 amounted to 135.602 kg., compared with 124.447 kg. reported for 1952 and 120.638 kg. for 1951. The largest single seizure (14.800 kg.) reported was made in France. The sources reported were the Chinese mainland, France, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico and Turkey.

179. The Commission concentrated its attention on the two following problems:

#### *Italy*

180. The Observer for Italy confirmed that heroin had not been manufactured in his country since July 1951, and that the Italian Government intended to prohibit the therapeutic use of the drug as soon as it was able to overcome opposition in some medical quarters. Moreover, Italy was no longer a source of illicit traffic in heroin; in fact, in 1953 only 10 kg. of this drug had been used licitly and Italy had now to protect itself against illicit importation into the country. In this connexion the Senate had approved a bill which was before the Chamber of Deputies, providing very severe penalties for illicit manufacturers of and traffickers in narcotic drugs, including imprisonment up to ten years and a maximum fine of the equivalent of \$US 8,000. Under the bill a warrant for arrest could be issued even when the offenders were not caught in the act, thus enabling the judicial authorities to act promptly. Very strict control over all matters relating to the production and transport of and trade in narcotic drugs would also be established, and doctors and pharmacists would be bound on pain of serious penalties to ascertain the identity of the persons for whom they prescribed or to whom they sold narcotic drugs.

181. During 1953 and the first months of 1954, illicit traffic in narcotic drugs manufactured in Italy had not exceeded 3 kg., all other quantities seized in Italy being of foreign origin; several firms had been closed and their licences withdrawn. At the administrative level, the



Italian Government had taken steps to intensify the struggle against the illicit manufacture of and traffic in narcotic drugs and to collaborate more closely with the international control organs. An inter-ministerial committee had been instructed to co-ordinate the activities of all the services engaged in the control of narcotic drugs. A central narcotics bureau had been set up; there was a special investigation service under the public prosecutor, and a permanent control service had been established for every firm authorized to manufacture or use narcotic drugs, with a view to preventing any violations of the narcotics legislation. Consideration was also being given to reducing the number of licensed establishments. Courses for the training of experts in control, investigation, seizures and chemical analysis of narcotic drugs, as well as for the police had been organized.

182. While congratulating the Italian Observer on the measures already taken or envisaged by his Government, the representatives of Canada and the United States drew attention to the urgent need for such measures in a country where according to the seizure reports received the volume of illicit traffic since 1948 totalled nearly one ton of narcotics. In this connexion, the Italian Observer referred to the case of Professor Migliardi, which the Commission discussed at its eighth session, and stated that a committee of experts composed of three chemistry professors had finally established that the quantity of heroin manufactured clandestinely by Migliardi had been only 128 kg. and not 340 kg. as originally estimated. The trial of Migliardi, Calascibetta and others would be held shortly. Since the complicity of the owners of the factory could not be established the firm of Schiaparelli had only been closed for a fortnight by order of the prefect of Turin. It was unlikely that there would be any further breach of the regulations since all Italian plants manufacturing narcotics had been placed under permanent day and night supervision.

183. The Commission expressed the hope that as a result of these new control measures the illicit traffic in Italy would have been effectively suppressed by the time the Commission came to examine it again at its next session.

#### *Far East*

184. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that the heroin seized in many of the cases listed in the Secretary-General's memorandum<sup>120</sup> could be traced to the Far East. Most of the heroin entering the western United States came from the Chinese mainland and the traffic in narcotics from there was a deliberate policy which was being followed by Communist China as a means of earning foreign exchange and of undermining the morale and health of the population of other countries.

185. A plan for the export and sale of opium and heroin had been established on the Chinese mainland and opium, morphine and heroin worth \$60 million had been exported in a year. A close relationship between heroin and opium agents and political agents pervaded all levels of the organization. Some Chinese

abroad were sending gold and strategic materials into the Chinese mainland in exchange for heroin and opium. This business absorbed 200 tons of opium a year as well as vast amounts of pure heroin, heroin pills and morphine.

186. Great efforts had been made to improve the cultivation of the opium poppy in a number of provinces and in particular in Yunnan. Heroin factories were operating in Chungjin, a Peking suburb, and in Szechuan, Kwangsi and Yunnan. Although the legislation on the Chinese mainland prohibited the production of opium and the manufacture of heroin, it was the policy of the regime to increase both. A vast amount of heroin from the Chinese mainland was being sold in Japan and threatened the health and safety of the nation.

187. North Korea had become one of the largest centres of opium production in the Far East and was sending large amounts of heroin into South Korea. Two thousand four hundred North Koreans, most of them posing as refugees and carrying gold for expenses and heroin for political use, had been arrested in South Korea from April 1952 to March 1953.

188. The representative of the United States concluded that the continuation and expansion of a twenty-year-old plan to finance political activities and spread addiction among other peoples through the sale of opium and heroin, and the extension of those operations to areas which had come under the jurisdiction of the Chinese mainland had mutilated and destroyed whole sections of populations which, during the past forty years, had been freed of the danger of addiction through the efforts of the enforcement authorities of the free countries.

189. The representative of China corroborated the allegations made by the representative of the United States, adding that in the provinces of Honan and Hopeh 10,000 acres were used for poppy growing, and about 1 million ounces of heroin a year were produced in Kwantung Province. In addition to a drug manufacturing plant near Peking, a known factory in Szechuan was producing over 300 lb. of heroin daily.

190. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics told the Commission that the United States representative's statement had shown ill-will towards continental China and North Korea, and contained defamatory and unsubstantiated allegations of a political nature which were out of place in the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Moreover, representatives of the People's Republic of China and of North Korea were not present to refute the statements.

191. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics pointed out that an official decree of the People's Republic of China on narcotics had prohibited, from the day of its promulgation, the production, sale and transport of opium and other drugs. The accusation levelled at that country was unwarranted, since it had taken definite steps to deal with the problem.

192. The representative of Poland fully shared the opinion of the representative of the USSR and said that no trace of the United States accusation against the People's Republic of China was to be found in any document before the Commission, which was witnessing a manoeuvre to spread hostility towards the People's

<sup>120</sup> See E/CN.7/272.

Republic of China. That country should be congratulated on the courageous manner in which it had combated the illicit trade in narcotics; its achievements had been remarkable, after the deplorable situation which had prevailed under the Kuomintang.

193. The representative of Canada mentioned that increasing anxiety was being caused to the Canadian authorities by the traffic in heroin which undoubtedly entered that country by the same illicit channels as were used to smuggle the drug into the United States of America.

194. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his remarks concerning the efforts made in Hong Kong to combat the illicit traffic in raw opium applied with equal force to heroin; the authorities would pursue their efforts in spite of the heavy burden they imposed on the local community. Any assistance from neighbouring countries, and in particular direct contact between competent services, would be welcome. He took note with satisfaction of a declaration by the United States delegate that the efforts of the local preventive services had led traffickers to avoid routing contraband through Hong Kong. He was glad that the representative of the International Criminal Police Commission had agreed that the evidence of the existence of a heroin laboratory in Hong Kong mentioned in the ICPC document has been based on insufficient information; as had been stated in regard to opium, the illicit traffic in Hong Kong was almost entirely a transit traffic.

195. As a concluding statement in the debate on the problem of heroin, the representative of Greece suggested that a scientific study into the origin of seized heroin should be undertaken with a view to ascertaining whether the source of a particular type of heroin could be determined from its consistency or quality.

#### COCA AND COCAINE AND MORPHINE

196. The Commission was gratified to note both the decrease in and the low total quantity of morphine and cocaine seized. Except for two fairly large seizures of morphine in France and Thailand respectively, only very small amounts of morphine and cocaine had been reported in 1953.

#### SYNTHETIC DRUGS

197. It was noted that while the amount of synthetic drugs seized was relatively small, the seizures nevertheless illustrated some points to which attention might be directed, in particular the illicit despatch of small quantities of drugs by mail. Some members pointed out that some of the seizures had been made by customs authorities whose task would be simplified if there were a double red line on each package containing narcotic drugs.

#### CANNABIS

##### *Far East*

198. The greatest quantity of cannabis seized in the Far East had been in India (14,450 kg.). The representative of India stated that the consumption and

smuggling of *bhang* and *ganja* had increased recently as a result of the progressive reduction in the quantities of opium supplied for quasi-medical uses. Drug addicts who could no longer obtain opium were reduced to *bhang* and *ganja*, which were imported illicitly in considerable quantities, primarily from Nepal. Negotiations on the subject were, however, in progress between the Indian and Nepalese authorities, and surveillance had been intensified along the border.

##### *Near and Middle East*

199. The largest quantities of cannabis seized in those regions had been in Lebanon (3,050 kg.) and Egypt (2,931 kg.). There had been a great decrease in the seizures of this drug in Egypt for which the Arab League had been largely responsible. The representative of Egypt outlined to the Commission the aims and methods of work of the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the Arab-League which, among other things, were to co-ordinate the efforts of member States in combating the clandestine production of and illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, and to facilitate the exchange of relevant information between the member States.

200. The Commission decided to congratulate the Arab League on the measures it had taken, and to note in its report that it was gratified to be informed of the League's work.

##### *North America*

201. Seizures of cannabis were reported by the United States of America (1,230 kg.), Mexico (461 kg.) and Canada (3 kg.). Of the total amount seized, a considerable part was of Mexican origin.

##### *Africa*

202. The smuggling of cannabis and *kif* still continued on a large scale in Morocco, cannabis having been introduced into the country after *kif* had been officially prohibited in 1953. Recently the smuggling of *kif* had increased and this was causing the Moroccan authorities some anxiety; on 29 April 1954 a decree had been signed prohibiting all use of cannabis. The Commission noted that 381 tons of cannabis were destroyed in the Union of South Africa during 1953.

##### *Europe*

203. A seizure of 300 kg. of cannabis in the suburbs of Paris at the beginning of April 1954 indicated that the decline in the illicit traffic in Indian hemp in France was not as marked as it appeared from earlier figures. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the presence of small colonies of North African mine workers in Belgium, France and Luxembourg, who were growing cannabis for their own consumption, and to a number of cases of addiction to cannabis which were reported from the Federal Republic of Germany. The general picture in the United Kingdom had not changed; the amounts seized fluctuated greatly from year to year. The persons using cannabis were almost exclusively of African or Asian origin. There had been a slight intensification of smuggling of hashish and cannabis tops into Greece, particularly through the island of Metilene.

## GENERAL PROBLEMS

### *Smuggling by sea*

204. The Commission was told by the representative of the International Criminal Police Commission that certain gaps in its memorandum were due to the fact that it had received no information regarding certain countries. It was pointed out that the data provided in the Secretary-General's memorandum and in the memorandum of the ICPC were in some respects complementary and that both, as well as other information available, should be taken into account by the Commission.

In response to the Council's resolution 436 D (XIV) requesting governments to inform the Secretary-General of the names of seamen convicted of illicit trafficking, only the United States Government had communicated a list. Some governments had supplied similar information in other forms. The United States Government had also circulated for the information of the Commission a report on illicit trafficking in narcotics by the crews of merchant ships and civil aircraft.

Whereas the number of United States ships in the Secretary-General's list had considerably decreased, the number of British ships had shown an increase. This was to a considerable extent explained by the fact that the crews of British ships generally included foreign, and particularly Asian, sailors who carried small quantities of narcotic drugs for their own use but who could not, however, be considered as engaged in illicit traffic. Other cases were ships of British registry which, however, were engaged wholly in trade in other parts of the world.

### SMUGGLING BY AIR

205. Some cases of smuggling by air had been noted but it did not appear that there has been any significant change. The ICPC had compiled a list of aircraft and pilots that had been engaged in smuggling in certain European and Middle Eastern countries. No smuggling of narcotic drugs had yet been detected, but the aircraft and pilots were under surveillance.

### SMUGGLING THROUGH THE MAILS

206. The Commission examined a list of the seizures involving the use of the mails which had been reported to the Secretary-General for 1953. It noted that of 12 seizures, 4 were made in India and 6 in France, the latter involving small quantities of narcotics sent from Switzerland.

## SPECIAL PROBLEMS

### LEBANON

207. The Observer for the Lebanon said that the Commission's discussion of the item had not been expected by his Government. Its efforts had been directed towards the suppression of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs in its country. He accordingly requested postponement of the debate until the next session when

a full account of the situation would be available. Some members observed that in the documentation on illicit traffic before the Commission there was a considerable number of references to the Lebanon as a country of origin of the various drugs seized, particularly opium and heroin. *The request for postponement of the discussion was agreed to by the Commission by 10 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions.*

### PROPOSAL OF BURMA RELATING TO THE CO-ORDINATION OF THE EFFORTS OF CERTAIN FAR EASTERN GOVERNMENTS TO SUPPRESS POPPY CULTIVATION AND THE SMUGGLING OF OPIUM

208. The Commission considered the Burmese proposal<sup>121</sup> and the note by the Secretary-General<sup>122</sup> containing excerpts from the replies of Burma, China, India, Laos, Pakistan and Thailand regarding that proposal. The Observer for Burma reviewed the reasons which had led his Government to submit its proposal; it now felt, however, that in the light of the discussions which had taken place in the past both in the Commission and in the Council, the proposal seemed premature, and it was for the Commission to decide whether it should keep the item on its agenda or postpone it to a later date.

209. The Observers for Laos and Viet-Nam indicated that international assistance through experts designated under the authority of the United Nations would no doubt contribute to the suppression of illicit traffic in that area. The Observer for Laos, however, felt that the suppression of poppy cultivation and of the smuggling of opium could not be successfully achieved unless national control of illicit traffic was strengthened and co-ordination established among the police forces of the various countries concerned.

210. The Commission decided *to withdraw the proposal of Burma from its agenda on the understanding that the matter could be raised at a future date at the instance of any Government concerned.* The Commission also decided *to invite the Secretary-General to write to the Governments of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam urging them to strengthen the national control of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and to co-operate with other national administrations to that end.*

### TANGIERS

211. The Commission took note of the communication received from the Administrator of Tangiers<sup>123</sup> in reply to the request by the Secretary-General for information on the situation in the Zone, stating that since 1952 no seizure of narcotic drugs had been made and that there was no illicit traffic in the Zone. Having heard from the representative of the United States that notorious narcotic smugglers operated out of Tangiers, the Commission decided *to request the Secretary-General to invite the Tangiers authorities to send a supplementary report for the Commission's consideration at its tenth session.*

<sup>121</sup> See E/CN.7/222 of 28 March 1951.

<sup>122</sup> See E/CN.7/246.

<sup>123</sup> See E/CN.7/267.

## GREECE

212. The Commission examined a statement on illicit traffic communicated by the representative of Greece<sup>124</sup> and was informed by him that small quantities of hashish were still being smuggled into Greece across the Bulgarian border. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed some doubts as to the data regarding Bulgaria. The Commission decided by a vote of 11 to none, with 4 abstentions, *to take note of this statement included among the documents relating to illicit traffic*.<sup>125</sup>

### RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SEIZURES

213. The Commission considered the following four topics for discussions put forward by its *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures :

(a) A standing committee on seizures should be established, to meet one week before the session of the Commission so as to examine relevant documentation and prepare a report for the Commission;

(b) The annual memorandum of the Secretary-General on illicit traffic should be prepared in future on lines to be established by the Committee;

(c) The International Criminal Police Commission should be asked, when preparing its annual document for the Commission, to distinguish between raw and prepared opium, and to cite its sources of information;

(d) The discussion on acetic anhydride should be held at a closed meeting of the Commission after the question of illicit traffic has been disposed of.

214. As regards the first proposal, the principle of setting up a standing committee was supported in the Commission by the representatives of the United States and Greece. The representative of Canada referred to the experience of the League of Nations which had such a committee for many years. The representative of Mexico felt that should such an organ be created, all members of the Commission should have the right to be represented on it if they so desired.

The views were expressed that the examination and evaluation of the seizure reports required longer time and more detailed work than could usually be devoted to it by the full Commission and that closed hearings with representatives of countries whose problems were under discussion could often be more conveniently handled in a committee.

215. The representative of Yugoslavia, however, supported by several other members, among them the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was not in favour of establishing a permanent committee on seizures at the present time. He considered that as the matter had not been placed on the Commission's agenda many delegates would not be in a position to take a decision on it. Other members of the Commission did not object to the idea of establishing such a committee.

216. It was pointed out by the representative of the Secretary-General that the establishment of such a

committee appeared to fall under rule 20 of the Rules of Procedure of the Functional Commissions of the Council<sup>126</sup> and would be subject to the various conditions set out therein. The Commission adopted, by 8 votes to 5, with 1 abstention, the Yugoslav proposal to defer a decision until 1955 and asked the representatives of India and Mexico to draft proposals on the subject. The Commission subsequently examined these proposals<sup>127</sup> and decided *that the question of long-term arrangements for handling the subject of illicit traffic should be discussed at its tenth session*.

217. As regards the second recommendation, the Commission decided by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, *that the annual memorandum of the Secretary-General on illicit traffic should be prepared on the lines proposed by the Ad Hoc Committee on Seizures and adopted by the Commission*.<sup>128</sup>

218. As regards the third recommendation, the representative of the International Criminal Police Commission said that a distinction would be made in future memoranda between raw and prepared opium.

### ACETIC ANHYDRIDE

219. The Commission considered<sup>129</sup> the possibility of exercising some measure of control over acetic anhydride which is used in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine (heroin).<sup>130</sup> It was aware of the fact that clandestine manufacturers of this dangerous drug have been able to secure certain amounts of acetic anhydride required for their activities.

220. The Commission arrived at the conclusion that it would not be feasible for many industrial countries to subject this substance, which has a wide and manifold industrial use, to the type of control measures which apply to narcotic drugs. There was, however, agreement that it would be desirable for countries in which there is a danger of illicit manufacture of heroin and where acetic anhydride is not an important material employed in industrial operations to exercise some measure of surveillance over this substance in order to prevent its diversion into illicit channels. In this connexion the Commission noted with particular satisfaction the measures taken by Greece and Turkey.

221. The Commission further agreed that the authorities of all countries should be warned of the dangers inherent in the possible use of this substance by clandestine manufacturers of diacetylmorphine and should be requested to give, as far as practicable, special attention to movement of this commodity. It adopted by a vote of 13 to none, with 1 abstention, a resolution *in which the attention of Governments was drawn to the dangers of the illicit use of acetic anhydride and suggesting they should exercise such measures by way of control or surveillance as would be practicable in their particular countries*.<sup>131</sup>

<sup>126</sup> See E/2425.

<sup>127</sup> See E/CN.7/L.68.

<sup>128</sup> See E/CN./L.53 and headings from paragraphs 158 to 206 above.

<sup>129</sup> See E/CN.7/SR.247/Add.1.

<sup>130</sup> See E/CN.7/R.1.

<sup>131</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex B.

<sup>124</sup> See E/CN.7/AC.7/L.2.

<sup>125</sup> See annex G.

## DETERMINATION OF THE ORIGIN OF SEIZED DRUGS

222. The *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures discussed this question at the instance of the representative of Turkey, who asked that Governments should not attempt in their seizure reports to attribute origin of seized drugs to any particular country unless there was indubitable evidence in this regard; if not, the origin should either be stated as unknown or at least the grounds for attributing it should be stated as fully as possible. This point of view was supported by the representatives of Mexico and Iran. The representative of the United States suggested that the difficulties would be largely met if the officers responsible for preparing seizure reports would add brief notes explaining how they arrived at their conclusions regarding origin, and these were transmitted by Governments. The representative of France observed that the proposal made during the discussion that the consent of the presumed country of origin should be a condition for reports to give the suspected or established origin would greatly delay the rendering of reports. The countries involved might in many cases reply late, or not at all, and both the smooth working of arrangements between national administrations and the effectiveness of international surveillance as a whole would suffer. This point of view was supported by several representatives who stressed the need for adequate information on the origin of seizures.

223. At the conclusion of the debate, the Commission adopted by 11 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, a resolution noting that in many reports the origin of the drugs seized had been attributed to a particular country on inadequate grounds which were not always given; urging that reports should state clearly whether origin was considered proven or merely suspected and inviting Governments to communicate to the Government concerned full details of all relevant seizures.<sup>132</sup>

## INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND RELATIONS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE COMMISSION

224. In the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures and in the Commission, the representative of Turkey pointed out that the most efficient way of combating illicit traffic was close co-operation between the countries concerned. The Commission shared this opinion. In this connexion instances of such co-operation between various national authorities were mentioned with appreciation, for example, between Greece and Turkey, France and Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States in the Far East, Mexico and the United States,

<sup>132</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex B.

France and the United States. The representative of the United States congratulated the Yugoslav authorities on the control exercised in their country.

225. The representative of the International Criminal Police Commission thanked the Commission for the interest shown in its memorandum. In the narcotics field the ICPC was mainly concerned with the campaign against traffickers and in particular facilitated liaison between the control services of various countries. The Commission's annual assembly enabled officials of various countries to co-ordinate their work and exchange information. The work of the Secretariat General contributed to tracking down and breaking up international gangs of traffickers. Several members of the Commission expressed their appreciation of the ICPC's work and hoped that co-operation between their respective Governments and the ICPC would prove increasingly fruitful.

226. In this connexion, the Commission decided by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to emphasize the importance of complying with resolution 436 C (XIV)<sup>133</sup> adopted by the Council on the recommendation of the Commission to the effect that Governments should be advised that the illicit trade in narcotic drugs cannot be combated successfully by national efforts alone, and that international co-operation is essential particularly by way of direct communication between national administrations combating the illicit traffic.

227. The Commission further decided by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions, to recommend to the Council the adoption of a resolution inviting Governments to co-ordinate their efforts to combat illicit traffic, drawing their attention to the work of the International Criminal Police Commission and requesting them to furnish that Organization with any information relating to persons involved in illicit traffic which might be of international value.<sup>134</sup>

228. In conclusion the Commission decided by 12 votes to 2 to take note of the documents regarding illicit traffic.<sup>135</sup>

229. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics explained that, since some of the documents referred to unfounded charges of illicit traffic from the Chinese mainland, she could not take note of them as a whole, although she agreed with many of them. The representative of Poland concurred.

<sup>133</sup> The relevant extracts from communications received from 13 Governments, with reference to that resolution, were published in documents E/CN.7/257, E/CN.7/274 and E/CN.7/274/Add.1.

<sup>134</sup> For the text of the resolution, see annex A.

<sup>135</sup> For the list of documents, see annex G.

## ANNEX A

### Recommendations of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council

(The references are to the paragraphs of the report from which the recommendations have been abstracted)

1. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolutions :

#### INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF NARCOTICS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES

##### A

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having regard* to the increase in the illicit traffic in many regions of the world and to the importance of combating such traffic by all possible means including effective surveillance of licit operations;

*Having regard* to the increase in the number of addicts in certain countries;

*Considering* that the application of the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 is capable of further improvement;

*Calls upon* Governments to ensure close adherence to and strict compliance with the provisions of the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 relating to the control of production, manufacture, trade and distribution, and in particular to carry out promptly and fully their obligations as regards the furnishing of reports, statistics, estimates and otherwise to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body.

(II, para. 26)

##### B

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Considering* the ever increasing number of narcotic drugs and the numerous trade names under which they appear on the market;

*Believing* that the use of different trade names for the same narcotic drug creates difficult problems for national as well as international control organs;

*Believing* also that there is no objection to the use of such trade names by individual firms so long as uniform international non-proprietary names are simultaneously added for identification;

1. *Notes* with appreciation the work undertaken by the World Health Organization in the matter of selecting international non-proprietary names for narcotic drugs as well as for other drugs;

2. *Expresses the view* that for the purpose of ensuring effective narcotics control, it is highly desirable that the existing complicated and slow procedure for the establishment of such names for newly developed narcotics should be simplified and speeded up as much as possible.

(II, para. 28)

##### C

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* that one of the aims of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium of 23 June 1953, is to limit the production of opium throughout the world to medical and scientific needs;

*Noting* that in general no opium other than that produced in the seven countries named in article 6 of the Protocol may become the object of international trade; and

*Fearing* that, if the production of opium is now begun in other countries which have not in recent years engaged in such production, the existing over-production will be seriously aggravated;

*Urges* the Governments of all other countries in which there has been no production of opium in recent years to prohibit such production in the future.

(II, para. 41)

##### D

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having regard* to the report of the Permanent Central Opium Board (E/OB/9);

*Having noted* in particular the statements contained in it to the effect that there are gaps in the statistics received from Governments which detract from the efficacy of the control exercised by the Board;

*Having regard* to the additional work which will fall to the Board and the Supervisory Body as a result of the coming into force of the Opium Protocol of 1953;<sup>1</sup>

1. *Recommends* that Governments of countries producing opium indicate how they calculate the amount of their production, exports and stocks as regards the establishment of morphine content<sup>2</sup> and, if possible, water content;

2. *Calls upon* all Governments to transmit complete statistics to the Board regularly and promptly;

3. *Notes* with interest the action already taken in connexion with the remuneration of members and strengthening of the staff of the Board and Supervisory Body, and expresses the hope that this will be completed at an early date.

(II, para. 53)

<sup>1</sup> See also the statement in chapter X of the Report (Budgetary and Administrative Matters) (E/OB/9).

<sup>2</sup> Indicate the method used for calculating the amount of morphine.

E

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Having regard to the Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1954 published by the Drug Supervisory Body (E/DSB/11);*

*Considering the statement contained therein that substantial over-estimates are being made, amounting, for instance, as regards the world totals for 1952 to 25 per cent for morphine, 27 per cent for codeine, 54 per cent for cocaine and 49 per cent for pethidine;*

*Having regard to the fact that the estimates required by the Convention of 1931 should represent as accurately as possible the needs of each country for the drugs concerned;*

*Having regard also to the statement in the Report that many Governments do not carry out fully their obligations under article 5 of the Convention of 1931 to explain the methods employed to calculate the quantities which figure in their estimates;*

1. *Reminds Governments that they have no interest in over-estimating their needs, that excessive estimates do not necessarily increase the permitted maxima for manufactures since, in accordance with article 6 of the 1931 Convention the maxima are (within the estimates) the total of the quantities needed for consumption, conversion, export, and the maintenance of stocks at the desired level, and that if this total exceeds the estimates, supplementary estimates may be made by the Government under article 14;*

2. *Recommends Governments to make sufficient but not excessive estimates, and to accompany them by explanations of the methods employed to calculate the quantities involved;*

3. *Draws the attention of Governments also to the need for transmitting any supplementary estimates in sufficient time, and for using the appropriate methods for calculating the estimates for consumption and stocks, as recommended by the Drug Supervisory Body (E/DSB/11, C.(VII)).*

(II, para. 58)

2. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolution :

PROTOCOL FOR LIMITING AND REGULATING THE CULTIVATION OF THE POPPY PLANT, THE PRODUCTION OF, INTERNATIONAL AND WHOLESALE TRADE IN, AND USE OF OPIUM

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling resolution 505 H (XVI) of the Council which requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to draw up a model code and commentary for the application of the Protocol, adopted by the United Nations Opium Conference, 1953, for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium after the pattern of the model codes (C.774.M.365.1932.XI) prepared by the League of Nations Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium and other*

*Dangerous Drugs for the application of the International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925, and the Convention for limiting the manufacture and regulating the distribution of narcotic drugs, signed at Geneva on 13 July 1931; and*

*Recalling resolution XIV of the Final Act of the United Nations Opium Conference which recommended such a procedure;*

1. *Approves the appointment of a rapporteur to prepare a draft of the above-mentioned code and commentary, in consultation with the Secretariat, and to present it to the Commission for its consideration at its tenth session;*

2. *Invites the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body to communicate to the Rapporteur and the Secretary-General such comments and recommendations regarding the parts of the Protocol with which the Board and Supervisory Body are concerned as they may wish to suggest for inclusion, in time to enable the Rapporteur to take this material into account in preparing his draft;*

3. *Delegates Mr. Charles Vaille (France) to undertake this task.*

(IV, para. 95)

3. The Commission adopted the following resolution :

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON OPIUM

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Noting the report of the Committee of Chemical Experts appointed by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 477 (XV) of the Economic and Social Council;*

*Noting further the progress made to date in developing and testing methods to establish the geographical origin of opium by chemical and physical means, as indicated by the report of the Committee of Experts and by other evidence;*

*Convinced that this programme is one of the factors essential to the suppression of the illicit traffic;*

*Recommends :*

1. That the possibility of a further review of the programme be examined at the Commission's tenth session; and

2. That the Council adopt the following resolution :

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling its resolutions 159 II C (VII) and 246 F (IX) setting up a United Nations programme for determining the origin of opium by chemical and physical means;*

*Noting that the report of the Committee of Chemical Experts appointed by the Secretary-General in pursuance of its resolution 477 (XV), and in particular the differing recommendations and conclusions thereof, reflect a divergence of views, and considering that further experimentation may help to clarify the effectiveness of the methods in determining origin with a view to their general acceptance;*



*Taking into account* the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs furnished in response to the same resolution;

*Thanks* the Committee of Experts for its valuable assistance;

*Thanks* the Governments that have participated in the programme both by furnishing opium samples and by nominating scientists to participate in this work;

*Thanks* the scientists nominated by Governments and those of the Secretariat who have made contributions to this programme;

*Thanks* the Government of the United States of America for its generosity in making available the laboratory facilities which have been used by the Secretariat during the past several years;

*Reaffirms* the importance which it attaches to the United Nations programme of opium research designed to develop methods of determining the origin of opium in order to help suppress the illicit traffic;

*Draws attention* to the increased importance which this programme will have when the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium of 23 June 1953 enters into force, especially in connexion with the implementation of article 6 of that instrument;

*Expresses its satisfaction* with the work that has been done in developing and testing new assay techniques and methods for determining the origin of opium;

*Concludes* that the best way of resolving the differing points of view expressed in the report of the Committee of Experts and of obtaining the widest possible measure of agreement as to the methods for determining the origin of opium and their evaluation is through the medium of further research, and to this end :

1. *Requests* Governments within whose territories opium is licitly produced, to furnish the Secretariat with clearly-identified samples of opium from each of their producing districts for several successive harvests;

2. *Requests* Governments within whose territories there is illicit production notwithstanding their *bona fide* and intensive efforts to suppress it to furnish the Secretariat with clearly-identified samples of opium from each area where illicit poppy cultivation has been discovered, in so far as that may be possible;

3. *Requests* Governments, in accordance with resolution 436 F (XIV), to furnish the Secretariat with samples of important opium seizures from the international illicit traffic;

4. *Instructs* the Secretary-General to address to Governments specific requests for samples in adequate quantities and to remind those Governments which have yet to furnish samples to the Secretariat that samples of their opium are vital to the rapid and successful prosecution of this programme;

5. *Instructs* the Secretary-General further to develop so far as possible the opium research of the Secretariat and in particular to increase the number of analyses, deferring for the time being other laboratory work, except that having a direct connexion with the problem of determining origin;

6. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that a United Nations narcotics laboratory should be established in order to enable the Secretary-General to implement the foregoing instruction.

(IV, para. 104)

4. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolution :

#### THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

##### *The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the conclusions contained in the Report of the Commission on Enquiry on the Coca Leaf (E/1666) and recalling its resolution 436 E XIV;

*Agreeing* with the conclusions of the Committee of Experts of the World Health Organization that coca leaf chewing constitutes a form of drug addiction, and noting that its harmful character is recognized in all the countries concerned;

*Recognizing* the importance to the health and welfare of large numbers of the aboriginal populations of certain countries of measures to ameliorate the situation;

*Recognizing* that the Governments concerned are making efforts to suppress this habit and in consequence have adopted, or contemplate adopting, appropriate measures for the eradication of the habit;

*Appreciating*, however, the many difficulties inherent in the problem and in the suppression of this habit;

*Considering* that it is necessary to carry out various experiments with regard to this problem, but that the carrying out of such experiments should not delay the execution of measures already adopted or contemplated by the Governments concerned;

1. *Takes note* with satisfaction of the measures adopted by the Governments concerned to eradicate this habit, and, in particular, of the statement made by the representative of Peru in this connexion at the ninth session of the Commission; and welcomes the statements made by the representative of Peru and the Observers of Argentina, Bolivia and Colombia at the same session regarding the policy of progressive abolition of this practice adopted by their Governments;

2. *Recommends* that the technical assistance services of the United Nations and the specialized agencies give favourable consideration to any requests which the countries concerned may make for assistance in developing appropriate administrative or social measures for the gradual suppression of the habit or other remedial measures including requests for various experiments as contemplated above;

3. *Recommends* that the Governments concerned :

(a) Limit gradually and as quickly as practicable the cultivation and the export of coca leaf to medical, scientific and other legitimate purposes;

(b) Continue their efforts to abolish progressively the habit of coca leaf chewing in their respective countries;

(c) Limit progressively the importation of coca leaf for the purpose of chewing;



(d) Continue their programmes of health education, and in any case where such programmes do not yet exist, initiate them for the purpose of making known to the populations affected by the habit the dangers of said habit, of preventing its extension and of facilitating the efficacy of the measures adopted or about to be adopted; and

(e) Adopt measures on the lines set out in sub-paragraphs *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*, above and that those measures should not be delayed pending consideration of requests made in accordance with the immediately preceding paragraph.

(V, para. 111)

5. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolutions :

#### THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS

##### A

##### *The Economic and Social Council,*

Noting the opinion expressed by the Expert Committee on Drugs Liable to Produce Addiction of the World Health Organization during its third session in 1952 that "there is no justification for the medical use of cannabis preparations" and that these preparations "are practically obsolete";<sup>3</sup>

Noting that the preparations are not included in the International Pharmacopoeia and have been omitted from many of the national pharmacopoeias;

Recommends that Governments of countries in which such preparations are still being used for medical purposes explore the possibility of discontinuing their use, with a view to discontinuing such use as rapidly as possible.

(VI, para. 117)

##### B

##### *The Economic and Social Council,*

Concerned by the steadily increasing illicit traffic in the parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. containing resin, in many different regions of the world;

Noting the programme of studies undertaken by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned, with a view to discovering ways by which this unsatisfactory situation may be improved;

Noting also that the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. is widely cultivated in many parts of the world for industrial purposes, i.e., for production of fibre and seed; and

Noting further that experiments recently carried out in the Union of South Africa and in Greece suggest that it may be possible to replace *Cannabis sativa* L. in the production of fibre by other botanical species not producing harmful resin;

Fearing that there is a danger of such industrial cultivation becoming in some countries a source of illicit traffic;

<sup>3</sup> See WHO Technical Report Series, No. 57, p. 11.

1. Invites the Governments concerned to furnish to the Secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and to the Secretariat of the United Nations such information as may be required to carry out a study on the possibility of replacing *Cannabis sativa* L. by a variety of the same plant or by other plants serving similar industrial purposes but not containing harmful resin;

2. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, to prepare this study;

3. Invites the Governments concerned to conduct experiments with a view to studying the possibility of finding a plant which does not contain harmful resin to replace *Cannabis sativa* L. in the production of fibre.

(VI, para. 118)

6. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolution :

#### THE PROBLEM OF DIACETYLMORPHINE

##### *The Economic and Social Council,*

Considering that in 1931 the Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs recommended that Governments examine the possibility of abolishing or restricting the use of diacetylmorphine and that the Committee of Experts of that Conference believed that diacetylmorphine could be dispensed with entirely;

Considering that the Sixth World Health Assembly expressed its conviction that diacetylmorphine was not irreplaceable for medical practice and passed a resolution recommending that member States not already having done so abolish the importation and manufacture of the drug;

Noting that only seven members of the Organization are not at the present time in favour of the dispensability of diacetylmorphine;

1. Urges all Governments to prohibit the manufacture, import and export of diacetylmorphine and its salts, preparations and preparations of its salts, except for such small amounts as may be necessary for scientific purposes only; and

2. Requests the Secretary-General to communicate this resolution to all Governments for such action as they may be in a position to take.

(VII, para. 125)

7. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolutions :

#### THE PROBLEM OF SYNTHETIC DRUGS

##### A

##### *The Economic and Social Council,*

Noting that the consumption of synthetic narcotics is steadily increasing,

Noting with satisfaction that as of 1 January 1954, forty-three States have become Parties to the Protocol

signed at Paris on 19 November 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946;

*Considering* that participation of all States is necessary for the effective control of the dangers to public health arising from the development of synthetic narcotics;

*Considering* the important part which the members of the medical profession play in the fight against addiction to these drugs by the exercise of great care in their prescription and use;

*Being aware* that the members of this profession are becoming increasingly conscious of the danger of addiction to synthetic narcotics and of their own responsibility in combating it, but that much still remains to be done in this direction;

*Noting* with satisfaction the work of the World Health Organization, and of the Secretariat of the United Nations in the field of synthetic narcotics as set out particularly in documents E/CN.7/259/Rev.1, E/CN.7/260, E/CN.7/268 and E/CN.7/277;

1. *Calls upon* all States which are not Parties to the Protocol of 19 November 1948 to become Parties in accordance with article 5 thereof;

2. *Calls* the attention of all Governments to the necessity of strict control over the possession, manufacture, import and export of, trade in and use of synthetic narcotics;

3. *Invites* all Governments to consider the possibility of carrying out a systematic campaign among members of the medical profession with a view to alerting them to the danger of addiction inherent in the use of synthetic narcotics and to the necessity on their part of exercising great care in prescribing such drugs;

4. *Recommends* that pending the decision of the World Health Organization they submit provisionally each drug notified to the Secretary-General pursuant to article 1 of the Protocol of 19 November 1948 to the narcotics régime and in particular to the system of import certificates and export authorizations provided for in chapter V of the International Opium Convention signed at Geneva on 19 February 1925;

5. *Invites* Governments to study the desirability of exercising the requisite measure of supervision over certain intermediary products (such as diphenylacetonitrile) which occur in the manufacture of synthetic narcotics or of prohibiting their manufacture.

(VIII, para. 137)

## B

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Considering* that the drug ketobemidone possesses particularly dangerous addiction-producing properties, and that other less dangerous drugs offer equal therapeutic advantages,

*Urges* Governments to prohibit the manufacture, import and export of ketobemidone, its salts, its preparations and preparations of its salts.

(VIII, para. 132)

8. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolution :

## DRUG ADDICTION

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Considering* that one of the main purposes of the international control of narcotic drugs is the prevention and elimination of drug addiction and that in order to prepare international measures to achieve that purpose it is necessary to arrive at a fuller understanding of the causes of addiction and to examine methods of treating addicts and of restoring them to society;

*Noting* that in their annual reports a number of Governments have reported increases in the number of addicts;

*Noting* that the number of addicts reported, having regard to the information available about the extent of the illicit traffic, nevertheless appears to be an underestimate;

*Observing* that considerable inequalities in licit consumption of narcotic drugs exist in countries with comparable social conditions and social services;

1. *Calls* the attention of the Governments concerned to the necessity of having, as soon as possible, in accordance with domestic law and public policy, systematic arrangements for the effective control and the registration of addicts by medical or other health authorities;

2. *Invites* the Governments concerned to give attention to the sources from which addicts derive their supplies, not only in connexion with measures concerning the illicit traffic but also in order to ensure that licit but insufficiently regulated therapeutic use should not constitute an important source of supply, and in this connexion, draws their attention to the desirability of using a system of official forms for prescriptions for narcotic drugs;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the question relating to addiction contained in the form of annual reports prescribed by the Commission for 1954 and urges Governments to take, as far as practicable, measures designed to enable them to furnish the information requested therein;

4. *Draws* the attention of Governments to the scheme of topics set out in document E/CN.7/270 (paragraph 29) as amended by the Commission,<sup>4</sup> and urges Governments which are making or contemplating making surveys of addiction, or other special studies or inquiries in this field, to have regard to that scheme in framing their plans; and requests Governments to communicate the results of such surveys or studies to the Secretary-General;

5. *Stresses* the importance of Governments considering the setting up of means for the treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts, on a planned and compulsory basis, in properly conducted institutions;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his studies, within the framework of the scheme referred to and as information from Governments becomes available in annual reports and otherwise, and to submit the results from time to time to the Commission;

<sup>4</sup> See appendix below.

7. *Expresses appreciation* of the work carried out by the World Health Organization in this field, and of the assistance given by that Organization to the United Nations, and invites the World Health Organization to continue its close co-operation with the United Nations in this respect.

(IX, para. 153)

## APPENDIX

(Collection of information on, or studies of the following topics may be considered under paragraph 4 of the operative part of the resolution)

### I. *Statistical Information*

- A. *Classification of addicts* such as : types of classification : sex, age; social and economic status; health status; occupation; urban or rural residence status; geographical situation (altitude and climate, etc.); race or nationality; background of criminal or social behaviour; addicts using also alcohol, barbiturates, etc.
- B. *Reporting of addicts* :
  - 1. Whether compulsory or voluntary,
  - 2. Whether a register of addicts is kept and, if so, whether central or local,
  - 3. Whether narcotic prescriptions are collected and scrutinized by appropriate authorities,
  - 4. Sources of information :
    - (a)<sup>5</sup> official—e.g., police, customs, welfare, etc., officers, official hospital authorities or doctors, court proceedings, etc.,
    - (b)<sup>5</sup> unofficial—e.g., doctors, nurses, pharmacists, clergy, social workers, etc.

### II. *Treatment of Addicts*

- A. *Compulsory or voluntary*  
Compulsory treatment : Scope : addicts, recidivists, criminal offenders (selected groups), addicts endangering welfare of family or capacity to fulfil civil obligations (national service), juveniles (age limit); Initiation of treatment by : family, guardians, public health authority, other law enforcement officers, others.
- B. *Institutional or non-institutional treatment*  
Institutional : closed or otherwise, public or licensed private, general or special ward (mental or specifically for addicts), prisons;  
Non-institutional : out-patient departments, private and public health doctors.
- C. Degree and character of control of public authorities over use of narcotic drugs in treatment and dosage.
- D. *Committing authority* : court, other public authority, parent, guardian, others.
- E. Methods to be used to enforce compulsory treatment.
- F. Methods of medical treatment.

<sup>5</sup> It is appreciated that in some instances for reasons of police security or from the need to respect professional secrecy, Governments may not be willing to give exhaustive detailed information. In such instances Governments are asked at least to indicate whether the source is official or unofficial and if the latter, to give an estimate of reliability.

### III. *After-Care and Rehabilitation*

Compulsory or voluntary—psychiatric, vocational guidance and training for juvenile addicts, occupational therapy, group therapy after leaving institutional care, follow-up and supervision of rehabilitated addicts (by parole officers, social workers, religious groups, teachers).

### IV. *Question of the Cost of Treatment, After-Care, and Rehabilitation*

#### V. *Treatment of Addicts in Penal Law*

- A. Penalties for the unauthorized use of narcotic drugs as such under certain circumstances.
- B. Penal provisions intended to enforce compulsory treatment and after-care.
- C. Application of system of parole and suspended sentences to drug addicts.
- D. Treatment of addicted prisoners, isolation, cure, and after-care.
- E. Proselytism
- F. Crimes or offences committed by persons while under the influence of narcotic drugs.

#### VI. *Education and Propaganda*

- A. Question of conditions under which education and propaganda can be useful in combating drug addiction.
- B. Education and propaganda directed to members of the medical and allied professions in order to inform them of (i) the problems involved; (ii) the part they are expected to play.

9. The Commission decided to recommend the Council to adopt the following resolution :

## ILLICIT TRAFFIC

### *The Economic and Social Council,*

- 1. *Notes* that the extent of the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs remains highly disturbing;
- 2. *Considers* that in view of the international nature of this traffic it is essential to establish close international co-operation to combat it effectively;
- 3. *Invites* Governments to co-ordinate their efforts in this sphere, and in doing so to use all existing means;
- 4. *Draws their attention* in this connexion to the work of the International Criminal Police Commission, which is in a position to lend valuable assistance in the suppression of the illicit traffic by means of the distribution and immediate use of information at its disposal;
- 5. *Requests* Governments to furnish that Organization as promptly as possible with any information which may be of international value relating to persons involved in cases of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

(X, para. 227)

10. The Commission decided to recommend the following order of priority in the field of narcotic drugs :

## FIRST PART

### CONTINUING FUNCTIONS

#### *First priority*

*Functions arising out of the implementation of the existing international treaties on narcotic drugs.*

## SECOND PART

### CONTINUING PROJECTS

#### *First priority*

*Drug addiction*  
*The problem of synthetic drugs*  
*The problem of cannabis*  
*Scientific research on opium*  
*The problem of the coca leaf*  
*Narcotics Bulletin*

#### *Second priority*

##### *Narcotics Bibliography*

#### *Ad hoc PROJECTS*

#### *First priority*

*Code and commentary on the 1953 Opium Protocol*  
*Draft Single Convention*  
*The question of poppy straw*

#### *Low priority (postponed)*

*Digest of Narcotics Laws*

(I, para. 22)

## ANNEX B

### Other resolutions and decisions of the Commission

*(The references are to the paragraphs of the report from which the recommendations have been abstracted)*

1. To reject a proposal by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that the German Democratic Republic should be invited to be represented during the discussion of the proposed Single Convention.

(I, para. 6)

2. To adopt the agenda proposed by the Agenda Committee together with a time schedule arranged so as to complete the disposal of all items within the period of the session, as well as to accept its suggestion that an *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures should be appointed, consisting of the representatives of Canada, Egypt, Greece, India, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and entrusted with the task of making a preliminary study in connexion with item 8 "Illicit Traffic".

(I, para. 20)

3. To adopt its report to the Economic and Social Council on its ninth session.

(I, para. 23)

4. To take note of the progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs on its work during the period 1 March 1953 to 15 March 1954, and to express its satisfaction at the good work accomplished by the Division during this period.

(II, para. 25)

5. To request the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments to the desirability of citing, whenever possible, the international non-proprietary names of drugs proposed by the World Health Organization (in conjunction with scientific or trade names if so desired) in their annual reports and related documents.

(II, para. 28)

6. To request the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Governments to the need for regular and prompt return of the copies of export authorizations to the exporting countries, where this is not already

being done, as provided for by article 13 of the Convention of 1925.

(II, para. 29)

7. To invite the Secretary-General to request all Governments to inform him immediately of any changes in the names and addresses of the authorities responsible for issuing import certificates and export authorizations as well as to include such information in their annual reports.

(II, para. 30)

8. To take note of the Summary of Annual Reports for 1952.

(II, para. 31)

9. To take note of the reports on the abolition of opium smoking.

(II, para. 37)

10. To incorporate Chapter X, Drug Addiction, as amended, of document E/CN.7/271, in the Form of Annual Reports for use by Governments in the preparation of their annual reports for 1954 (E/NR.1954/Form).

(II, para. 38)

11. To transmit the modified draft text of the Form of Annual Reports for comments to the Governments of States members of the Commission as well as to the Governments of Belgium, Bulgaria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Switzerland, and in the light of the comments received to consider the complete draft text at its tenth session.

(II, para. 39)

12. To retain the section on substances not covered by international instruments on narcotics (Chapter II; section V) in future summaries.

(II, para. 42)

13. That provisions relating to the antihistamines should not be listed in future Summaries unless, in

view of subsequent scientific developments, the Commission were to reconsider this question.

14. To include the subject of amphetamines in the agenda of a future session when it would consider any further advice or information which the World Health Organization could make available.

(II, para. 43)

15. To request the Secretariat to make a detailed study, in consultation with the World Health Organization, of the system of special official forms for the prescription of narcotic drugs with a view to making recommendations to Governments.

(II, para. 44)

16. To take note of the Annual Summary of Laws and Regulations Relating to the Control of Narcotic Drugs for 1952.

(II, para. 45)

17. To adopt the following resolution :

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES AND  
INTERNATIONAL CONTROL

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Considering* that the World Health Organization has found that certain specified drugs, on the basis of present knowledge, are neither addiction producing nor convertible into addiction producing drugs;

*Noting* the statement of the representative of the World Health Organization that in the light of further experience it may sometimes be found necessary to revise findings on drugs which at present are not regarded as addiction producing or convertible into addiction producing drugs;

*Noting* that many countries have already enacted laws which give the executive the power to provide for such contingencies;

*Believes* that it is essential to the effective international control of narcotic drugs that Governments should have legal authority to place under control drugs which at one time had been found not to be addiction producing or convertible into addiction producing drugs but which in the light of subsequent experience are found to have such dangerous properties.

(II, para. 47)

18. To request the Secretary-General to transmit the relevant portion of the summary record of the 228th meeting to the Government of Paraguay.

(II, para. 56)

19. To take note of the preliminary partial draft code and commentary prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.7/275/Add.1), and invite Governments represented on the Commission to furnish the Secretary-General on or before 1 September 1954 with their written comments on this document.

(IV, para. 95)

20. To authorize the Secretariat in appropriate cases to ask Governments to furnish information on the work that had been carried out in their respective countries in the field of scientific research on cannabis.

(IV, para. 105)

21. To take note of documents E/CN.7/242/Rev.2, 242/Rev.2/Add.1; 261, 280, 282, E/NL.1953/160.

(V, para. 113)

22. To instruct the Secretariat to use the terms in Series "A" of document E/CN.7/276 on cannabis terminology for the time being so far as practicable, and to refer to the plant as *Cannabis sativa* L. or cannabis plant.

(VI, para. 119)

23. To leave to the Secretariat the question of an order of priority for the surveys on the cannabis situation and to request the latter to give consideration to a survey of the situation in Brazil, subject to the co-operation of the Government.

(VI, para. 120)

24. To include suitable provisions on action regarding diacetylmorphine in the proposed Single Convention and not to recommend the conclusion of an interim agreement.

(VII, para. 125)

25. To postpone any decision on whether the provision on action regarding diacetylmorphine should assume the form of a special clause or the insertion of diacetylmorphine in schedule IV.

(VII, para. 125)

26. To adopt the following resolution :

SYNTHETIC DRUGS

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Considering* that many synthetic narcotic drugs possess the same addiction producing properties as natural narcotic drugs;

*Considering* that the existing international provisions for the control of the said synthetic drugs are inadequate;

*Noting* that although they were introduced only in the recent past, there are already evidence of abuse of synthetic drugs and indications of an illicit traffic which may increase to serious proportions;

*Believing* that in view of all the measures adopted in respect of natural drugs the traffickers will tend to turn their attention to synthetic drugs;

*Considering* the difficulty of controlling the raw materials used in the manufacture of synthetic drugs;

*Bearing in mind* the complexities which would characterize all cases of illicit traffic and the consequent difficulties of prosecution in such cases;

*Wishing to remedy* the deficiency from which the system of narcotics control now suffers;

1. *Reaffirms* its determination to pursue as urgently as possible its quest for a more complete system of international control;

2. *Resolves* to reconsider the problem at its tenth session in the light of the progress made in the studies at present being pursued by the Secretariats of the World Health Organization and the United Nations in accordance with Council resolution 505 C (XVI).

(VIII, para. 140)

27. To approve a list of topics concerning aspects of drug addiction prepared by the Secretary-General in his memorandum E/CN.7/270 with minor modifications and deletions.

(IX, para. 150)

28. To continue the practice of disseminating to its members reprints and articles relating to drug addiction made available to the Secretary-General by Governments.

(IX, para. 152)

29. To take note of document E/CN.7/270.

(IX, para. 154)

30. To ask the Secretary-General to request the Government of Ceylon to furnish a report on the seizure of 1,700 lbs. of raw opium mentioned in a United States Customs' Report and referred to by the representative of the United States of America in the Committee on Seizures.

(X, para. 160)

31. To congratulate the Arab League on the measures it had taken, and to note in its report that it was gratified to be informed of the League's work.

(X, para. 200)

32. To postpone the discussion on the situation in Lebanon.

(X, para. 207)

33. To withdraw the proposal of Burma from its agenda on the understanding that the matter could be raised at a future date at the instance of any Government concerned.

(X, para. 210)

34. To invite the Secretary-General to write to the Governments of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam urging them to strengthen the national control of illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and to co-operate with other national administrations to that end.

(X, para. 210)

35. To request the Secretary-General to invite the Tangiers authorities to send a supplementary report for the Commission's consideration at its tenth session.

(X, para. 211)

36. To take note of the statement on illicit traffic, communicated by the representative of Greece (E/CN.7/AC.5/L.2), included among the documents relating to illicit traffic.

(X, para. 212)

37. That the question of long-term arrangements for handling the subject of illicit traffic should be discussed at its tenth session.

(X, para. 216)

38. That the annual memorandum of the Secretary-General on illicit traffic should be prepared on the lines proposed by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Seizures and adopted by the Commission.

(X, para. 217)

39. To adopt the following resolutions :

#### ILLICIT TRAFFIC

##### A

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Considering* the danger of diversion of acetic anhydride for the illicit manufacture of diacetylmorphine,

*Recalling* the request of the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium of the League of Nations to Governments that special attention should be given to movements of this substance,

*Having regard*, however, to the fact that this substance is widely employed in many countries in a number of industrial operations; and concluding therefore that it would not be feasible for such countries to subject acetic anhydride to the type of control measures which are applied to narcotic drugs,

*Notes* with appreciation the measures taken by Governments of Greece and Turkey;

*Draws* the attention of Governments to the danger of diversion for illicit purpose of acetic anhydride, and suggests that they bear in mind the possibility of action by way of control or surveillance appropriate to the risks involved and the particular circumstances in their countries.

(X, para. 221)

##### B

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* that article 23 of the 1931 Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs requires Parties to communicate to each other, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as soon as possible, particulars of each case of illicit traffic discovered by them which may be of importance either because of the quantities involved or because of the light thrown on the sources from which drugs are obtained for the illicit traffic or the methods employed by illicit traffickers;

*Considering* that with regard to the origin of seized drugs the requirements of this article are frequently not met by Governments;

*Noting* in particular that in many reports the origin of the drugs seized has been attributed to a particular country on inadequate grounds which are not always even stated;

1. *Urges* that reports state clearly whether origin is considered proven or merely suspected and include a brief statement of the grounds for attributing or suspecting origin;

2. *Invites* Governments to communicate to the Government of the country in which it is thought the seized drugs originated full details of all seizures which are so reported; and

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to send copies of this resolution to all States which are Parties to the 1931 Convention.

(X, para. 223)

40. To emphasize the importance of complying with resolution 436 C (XIV) adopted by the Council on the recommendation of the Commission to the effect that Governments should be advised that the illicit trade in narcotic drugs cannot be combated successfully by national efforts alone, and that international co-operation is essential particularly by way of direct communica-

tion between national administrations combating the illicit traffic.

(X, para. 226)

41. To take note of the documents regarding illicit traffic.

(X, para. 228)

## ANNEX C

### Draft Revised Form of Annual Reports

#### REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ..... FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR .... ON THE WORKING OF THE INTERNATIONAL TREATIES ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

##### I. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

1. Please indicate steps taken to become a party to any of the following international treaties relating to narcotic drugs :

International Opium Convention, signed at The Hague, 23 January 1912 (subsequently referred to as the 1912 Convention).

International Opium Convention, signed at Geneva, 19 February 1925 (subsequently referred to as the 1925 Convention).

International Convention for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, signed at Geneva, 13 July 1931 (subsequently referred to as the 1931 Convention).

The Convention of 1936 for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva, 26 June 1936 (subsequently referred to as the 1936 Convention).

Agreement concerning the Manufacture of, Internal Trade in, and Use of Prepared Opium, signed at Geneva, 11 February 1925.

Agreement for the Control of Opium Smoking in the Far East, signed at Bangkok on 27 November 1931.

Protocol of 1946 amending the Agreements, Conventions and Protocols on Narcotic Drugs, concluded at The Hague on 23 January 1912, at Geneva on 11 February 1925, 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931, at Bangkok on 27 November 1931 and at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

Protocol signed at Paris on 19 November 1948, bringing under international control drugs outside the scope of the Convention of 13 July 1931 for Limiting the Manufacture and Regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success on 11 December 1946 (subsequently referred to as the 1948 Protocol).

Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium signed at New York on 23 June 1953 (subsequently referred to as the 1953 Protocol).

2. Mention any other international treaties (including agreements, arrangements, etc.) relating to narcotic drugs concluded during the year.

##### II. LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

3. List (giving titles, dates and serial numbers, if any)<sup>6</sup> all new measures on narcotic drugs of general application enacted during the year, whether by the legislative or by the executive or administrative organs of government.

##### III. ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

4.<sup>7</sup> Mention any important modifications or developments in the administrative arrangements or services for the implementation of the international treaties relating to narcotic drugs, and/or in their functioning, and any serious difficulties encountered.

##### IV. CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

5. State :

Any changes in the names or addresses<sup>8</sup> of the authorities responsible for issuing import authorizations and certificates and export authorizations, as well as diversion (or transit) certificates; any changes in the names or addresses of firms holding import certificates or export authorizations.

6. Any important modifications in the conditions of issuance of import authorizations and certificates, export authorizations and diversion (or transit) certificates.

7. In the case of exporting countries, whether the copies of the export authorizations sent to the Governments of the importing countries in pursuance of paragraph 4, article 13 of the 1925 Convention have been duly returned in accordance with paragraph 5 of that article.

<sup>6</sup> Including references to official gazettes or other periodicals.

<sup>7</sup> This question is intended to include important modifications or developments, whether or not they were carried out specifically in relation to the *special administration* referred to in article 15 of the 1931 Convention, the *central office* referred to in article 11 of the 1936 Convention, the (opium) *Agency* referred to in article 3 of the 1953 Protocol, or to the single authority referred to in Recommendation I of the Geneva Limitation Conference of 1931.

<sup>8</sup> As shown in the latest issue of the List of Names and Addresses of National Authorities, in the document series E/NA.19....

8. Whether there were any cases of forged or falsified documents.

9. (i) If diacetylmorphine was manufactured for export, the countries to which it was exported; and confirm whether in each case a letter of request was received from the importing country and whether such request was accompanied by an import certificate designating the Government Department making the request as consignee, in accordance with article 10 of the 1931 Convention.

(ii) Whether or not diacetylmorphine was imported, and, if so, the countries from which it was imported.

10. Any changes in the application of the system of special certificates for Indian hemp (cannabis) and its resin and preparations of which the resin forms the base (article 11 of the 1925 Convention), and any difficulties encountered.

11. Any new facts or experience arising from the working of the international system of import certificates and export authorizations; whether any difficulties have occurred, and, if so, with what countries.

## V. CONTROL OF MANUFACTURE

### *Limitation of manufacture*

12. Mention any new facts and/or significant experience arising from the application of the system of limitation of manufacture laid down in articles 6-8 of the 1931 Convention.

### *Licences<sup>9</sup>*

13. Mention any new facts, significant experience or important modifications in connexion with the working of article 6 of the 1925 Convention, for the licensing of persons ("firms") and establishments or premises ("factories") for the manufacture<sup>10</sup> of drugs.<sup>11</sup>

### *Control relating to factories*

14. Give the following information in respect of firms, factories and drugs<sup>11</sup> manufactured therein:

(a) Changes in the names and addresses<sup>12</sup> of firms and their factories authorized to manufacture drugs;

(b) List of drugs the manufacture of which has been authorized for the year, showing which have been actually manufactured during the year, and whether they were for domestic needs only or for export;

<sup>9</sup> As regards extracts and tinctures of cannabis (galenical preparations of Indian hemp), this question would apply to the licensing of firms, but not to the licensing of factories. Article 6 of the 1925 Convention requires the control of such factories but not their licensing.

<sup>10</sup> Manufacture includes conversion and refining.

<sup>11</sup> Including drugs controlled as a result of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions and the 1948 Protocol, tincture and extract of cannabis (galenical preparations of Indian hemp), preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than twenty per cent of morphine, and preparations made directly from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine; but not other preparations. Governments are requested to use in their answers, whenever possible, the international non-proprietary names of drugs proposed by the World Health Organization (in conjunction with trade names if so desired).

<sup>12</sup> As shown in the latest issue of the List of Firms Authorized to Manufacture Narcotic Drugs in the document series E/NF.19....

(c) Whether any drugs were distributed under names different from those given under (b), and, if so, what names.

15. State any new facts or significant experience arising from the control exercised over factories (including any modifications made in the methods of inspection and the powers of inspectors) with special reference to the following points:

(i) Supervision of the quantities of raw materials in each factory, including the quantities received, stocked and disposed of;

(ii) Verification of the quantities of narcotic drugs produced in each factory;

(iii) Supervision of the disposal of narcotic drugs by the factory through sale, export or otherwise;

(iv) Verification of the quarterly reports by drug manufacturers and of the records [registers] kept by them in the factories;

(v) The conditions under which and the methods by which analyses are made to determine the proportion of morphine [and of cocaine and ecgonine] contained in or producible from the raw materials received into the factory; the methods of taking samples for analyses; and if analyses of the raw materials are also made by or under the supervision of the Customs Service at the time of import, the conditions under which and the methods by which such analyses are made.

## VI. DOMESTIC TRADE

16. Give particulars in respect of the trade in and distribution of drugs for medical and scientific purposes regarding:

(a) Classes of persons to whom permits or authorizations for the use or possession of the drugs have been granted, indicating separately the number of licensed wholesalers and of pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade;

(b) New facts or significant experience arising from the supervision exercised over persons engaged in trade and distribution of such drugs during the year, including wholesalers, pharmaceutical firms manufacturing preparations for the wholesale trade, chemists, doctors, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians and others. Mention modifications in the methods of inspection and the powers of inspectors. These particulars should relate especially to the following points:

(i) Verification of the records [registers] of wholesalers and retailers (including medical prescriptions);

(ii) Supervision of the conditions of storage of narcotic drugs.

## VII. NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND PROVISIONAL CONTROL

17. Give information regarding new drugs, their medical value, their addiction producing liability, capability of conversion into drugs liable to produce addiction (article 11 of the 1931 Convention and articles 1 and 3 of the 1948 Protocol) and the same information regarding new developments in respect of drugs already under control, including, for instance, extracts and tinctures of cannabis (galenical preparations of Indian hemp).



18. Indicate what provisional measures, pending decision of the World Health Organization or of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (articles 1 and 2 of the 1948 Protocol), are applied to new drugs (other than the phenanthrene alkaloids of opium and the ecgonine derivatives of the coca leaf) which are found to be addiction producing or convertible into addiction producing drugs.

#### VIII. RÉGIMES OF PROHIBITION

19. State the drugs :

- (i) The import or export of which is prohibited.
- (ii) The manufacture of which is prohibited.
- (iii) The use of which is prohibited.

#### IX. RAW MATERIALS

##### [Raw] opium

State :

20. The area (in hectares) of opium poppy under cultivation with a view to harvesting opium, by regions where possible, indicating whether the figure is an estimate or whether it is based on a cadastral survey.

21. (a) Total quantity in kilogrammes of opium produced during the year;

(b) Quantities of opium of which the Government took possession, the proportion standardized<sup>13</sup> and estimated morphine and, if possible, water content. Indicate methods used in establishing these figures.

22. Any changes in the characteristics of opium produced and/or in the method of processing or standardizing opium.

23. Reasons for any significant changes in quantity produced and/or in the conditions of cultivation.

24. In cases where the cultivation of the opium poppy is subject to licensing, the number of persons to whom licences have been granted.

25. Is the opium poppy cultivated for purposes other than the production of opium, and, if so, for what purposes? If so, indicate any control arrangements to prevent the production of opium.

##### Poppy straw<sup>14</sup>

State :

26. If there is any manufacture of alkaloids from poppy straw, quantity manufactured and arrangements to control manufacture.

27. Arrangements for control, if any, of export and import of poppy straw; quantities imported or exported, if any.

##### Coca leaf

State :

28. The area (in hectares) of coca bush under cultivation, by regions where possible, indicating whether the figure is an estimate or is based on a cadastral survey. Indicate the methods used in establishing these figures.

<sup>13</sup> By this is meant standardization of raw opium for commercial purposes.

<sup>14</sup> As defined in the 1953 Protocol, article 1. See also article 4.

29. Total quantity (in kilogrammes) of coca leaf produced during the year.

30. Reasons for any significant changes in the quantity produced, and/or in the conditions of cultivation.

31. The control system, if any, over the cultivation of the coca leaf. In cases where the cultivation is subject to licensing, indicate the number of persons to whom licences have been granted. Where special taxes are levied on coca leaf, indicate any important changes in these taxes.

##### *Cannabis (Indian hemp)*<sup>15</sup>

32. Does the cannabis (Indian hemp) plant (*Cannabis sativa* L.) grow wild? If so, to what extent, and what use, if any, licit or illicit, is made of it? Are there any special arrangements to combat illicit use?

33. If the cultivation of the plan is authorized, state the area (in hectares) :

(a) Under cultivation for industrial purposes (e.g., fibre, seed, oil, etc.) and indicate whether cannabis (Indian hemp) is produced therefrom licitly or illicitly;

(b) Under cultivation solely for the production of cannabis (Indian hemp), and its resin in any form.

Indicate whether the figures are estimated or are based on a cadastral survey.

34. If the production of cannabis (Indian hemp), or its resin, or products of which the resin forms the base (e.g., hashish, esrar, charas, djamba, etc.) is permitted, state the total quantities of each (in kilogrammes) produced, and the stocks of each which remain in the hands of wholesalers or of the Government at the end of the year.

35. Is the non-medical consumption of cannabis (Indian hemp) or of the resin or of the ordinary preparations referred to above permitted? If so,

(a) Indicate which of these substances are used and give, if possible, the total quantities of each (in kilogrammes) consumed;

(b) State the number of such licences issued, if a system of licensing of wholesalers or retailers is employed;

(c) Mention any other developments as regards the system of internal control in respect of production and trade, and measures to reduce and control consumption.

#### X. DRUG ADDICTION, ETC. [ABUSE OF DRUGS]

##### *Manufactured drugs*

36. Total number of known drug addicts,<sup>16</sup> noting separately :

(a) New drug addicts recorded in the course of the year;

(b) Recidivists recorded in the course of the year.

<sup>15</sup> The term "cannabis" is used as approximately equivalent to "Indian hemp".

<sup>16</sup> Governments are requested to indicate, particularly, the following :

(a) Whether the registration of drug addicts is compulsory;

(b) Whether the number of addicts refers only to addicts convicted of criminal offences.

37.<sup>17</sup> Estimated total number of drug addicts.

On what basis is this figure compiled ?

Questions Nos. 38 to 42 following relate to known addicts referred to in Question No. 36.

38. Source of supply of drugs :

(a) Number of addicts receiving drugs from licit sources;

(b) Number of addicts receiving drugs from illicit sources.

39. Origin of addiction :

Number of addicts where origin is :

(a) Therapeutic;

(b) Other (giving indications where possible).

40. Sex and age groups :

Under 16		16-20		21-35		36-50		51-65		Over 65	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

41. Occupations

Give as far as possible the number of addicts in the following groups :

(a) Medical or allied professions;

(b) Illicit traffickers who are also addicts;

(c) Addicts having no apparent means of livelihood;

(d) Other addicts, indicating occupational groups if significant.

42.<sup>18</sup> What particular drugs are mainly used by addicts, giving approximate numbers where possible. Give available information regarding misuse of several drugs in conjunction.

43. Control, medical treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Provision for the compulsory treatment, if any, and surveillance of drug addicts.<sup>19</sup>

44. Any general observations which the Government may wish to make, including observations by way of interpretation of the above figures, and of indication of trends.

*Opium smoking, non-medical and/or quasi-medical use*<sup>20</sup> of opium

45. For countries where opium smoking is prohibited, indicate results of measures taken, including treatment of addicts.

46. For countries still tolerating the practice of opium smoking, indicate :

<sup>17</sup> Governments are requested to indicate, particularly, what sources of statistics, if any, have been used.

<sup>18</sup> Addiction to cannabis and to synthetic drugs should be reported separately with the synthetic drugs indicated individually by name, where possible.

<sup>19</sup> Governments should clearly indicate the nature of this treatment; whether it consists only of disintoxication of the addict, or whether disintoxication is followed by psychotherapy and measures for rehabilitation.

<sup>20</sup> See resolution XI of the United Nations Opium Conference, 1953.

(a) Measures to suppress the practice of opium smoking, stating whether a target date for abolition has been fixed;

(b) The origin and quantities of prepared opium imported during the year; and the origin and quantities of raw opium imported for the manufacture of prepared opium;

(c) Sex and age groups of registered and licensed smokers :

Under 16		16-20		21-35		36-50		51-65		Over 65	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

(d) Indicate whether particular national or occupational groups are concerned;

(e) What quantity of opium seized in the illicit traffic was released for opium smoking.

47. Give information regarding unregistered smokers, if any.

48. For countries permitting the quasi-medical use of opium :

(a) Measures to suppress this practice and their results;

(b) Number of licences issued to vendors.

49. Available information on non-medical use of opium, other than opium smoking and quasi-medical use of opium.

#### *Coca chewing*

50. Estimated total number of coca chewers.

On what basis is this figure compiled ?

51. New measures or significant developments in connexion with coca chewing.

#### *Non-medical use of cannabis*<sup>21</sup>

52. For countries or territories where the non-medical use of cannabis is prohibited, give information similar to that requested for manufactured drugs in questions 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43 and 44.

53. For countries or territories still tolerating the non-medical use of cannabis :

(a) Give information similar to that requested for manufactured drugs in questions 26, 37, 38 and 44;

(b) Indicate any measures that may have been taken to reduce or suppress the non-medical use, stating whether a target date for abolition has been fixed.

## XI. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

54. Give a general account of the illicit traffic, showing any significant features or trends compared with previous years. In particular,

(a) State so far as possible the extent to which the illicit traffic is supported by illicit production or manufac-

<sup>21</sup> Under this heading information is also requested on leaves of the cannabis plant and its resin.

ture in the country, diversion from licit channels, or illicit imports, giving the sources where possible;

(b) In the case of illicit production or manufacture is this intended for the internal illicit market, or for export in whole or part?

(c) Is there evidence of smuggling narcotic drugs in transit through the country or territory, and, if so, what information is available as to origin and destination of such traffic?

55. State the kinds of narcotic drugs seized and the total quantities of each.<sup>22</sup>

56. Give information (including regions) on the cultivation of the opium poppy for the illicit production of opium, if any, and the measures taken in connexion therewith.

57. Give information (including regions) on the cultivation of the cannabis (Indian hemp) plant for the illicit production of cannabis, if any, and measures taken in connexion therewith.

58. State the number of prosecutions and convictions, giving, where possible, the kinds of offences involved, e.g., illegal possession, import, sale, etc. Give information on significant cases of penalties actually

<sup>22</sup> These figures should include the amounts returned to the Permanent Central Opium Board on Form E as confiscated on account of illicit import and export. They should be given, as far as possible, in kilogrammes and grammes, and in the case of manufactured drugs, in terms of the basic anhydrous substance.

imposed, and indicate the order of penalties imposed for each kind of offence.

59. Give available information regarding prices in the illicit traffic (indicating degree of adulteration of drugs concerned if possible). Give interpretations, where possible, of important fluctuations in prices.

60. Significant information regarding methods employed by the traffickers.

61. Particulars of any important cases of illicit traffic not already separately reported to the Secretary-General, with particulars as for seizure reports (article 23 of the 1931 Convention).

62. Suggestions, if any, regarding international co-operation in suppression of the illicit traffic.

## XII. MISCELLANEOUS <sup>23</sup>

63. Mention any publications of interest, official or unofficial, relating to narcotics control.

64. Mention any significant fact in the field of narcotics control not covered by the foregoing answers.

65. Give any suggestions regarding improvements for co-operation between governments or otherwise in the international system of narcotics control not covered by the foregoing answers.

<sup>23</sup> Wherever possible, answers should be related to specific questions rather than to this heading, so that they will appear in their appropriate context.

## ANNEX D

### Decisions of the Commission concerning the revision of the text of sections 37 to 43 of the Draft of the Single Convention <sup>24</sup>

In these sections as well as elsewhere in the draft the term "stupéfiant" in the French text and the word "estupefaciente" in the Spanish text should be used for the English word "drug".

#### SECTION 37

##### *General*

Wherever the term "medical practitioners" is used it should be replaced by a broader phrase such as "duly authorized persons" in order to ensure that all persons legally authorized to perform the medical functions in question are covered.

##### *Paragraph 1*

The word "possession" should be inserted in the second line after the word "distribution".

##### *Paragraph 2*

It should be made clear that sub-paragraph (a) and (b) constitute alternative ways of controlling internal trade in narcotics.

<sup>24</sup> E/CN.7/AC.3/3. Following the previous practice of the Commission decisions directly affecting the text of sections are collected in this part of the report.

##### *First line:*

The words "in particular" should be inserted after the word "shall".

##### *Sub-paragraph (a)*

It should be made clear that this provision does not only deal with State monopolies in the narrow meaning of this word, but with State enterprises in general.

##### *Paragraph 4*

##### *Sub-paragraph (a)*

The word "economic" in the second line should be replaced by the word "normal".

##### *Sub-paragraph (b)*

This sub-paragraph should be redrafted so as to correspond with the decisions<sup>25</sup> of the Commission adopted during its eighth session in respect of the similar provision of section 34, paragraph 2 (e).

<sup>25</sup> E/2423, pp. 25 and 26.

## SECTION 38

This section should be replaced by a section held in broader terms and drafted on the lines of article 7 of the 1925 Convention. It should simply state that delivery to, and possession of narcotics by, unauthorized persons was prohibited.

## SECTION 39

### *General*

It should be made clear that the provisions concerning State monopolies do not refer only to such monopolies in the narrow meaning of the term but to State enterprises in general.

Where the term "medical practitioners" is used a broader term should be used to ensure that all persons performing medical functions are covered in so far as it was desired that the provisions in question applied to them.

### *Paragraph 1*

#### *Sub-paragraph (a)*

The phrase in the third line "technical and moral qualifications" should be replaced by a broader term such as "adequate qualifications".

#### *Sub-paragraph (b)*

Provision should be made for use of counterfoil books of official forms either for [all] [certain] narcotics prescriptions.

## SECTION 39 *bis*

A section dealing specifically with synthetic narcotics should be inserted here.

## SECTION 40

The present Section should be replaced by the following text.

## SECTION 40

1. The Parties undertake to adopt such measures as will ensure that :

(a) Cultivation; production; manufacture, including conversion, extraction, preparation; possession; offering; offering for sale; distribution; purchase; sale; delivery on any terms whatsoever; brokerage; despatch; despatch in transit; transport; importation and exportation of drugs contrary to the provisions of the present Convention;

(b) Intentional participation in, conspiracy to commit, and attempts to commit any of the acts specified in sub-paragraph (a); and

(c) To the extent permitted by domestic law and subject to their constitutional limitations, preparatory acts;

shall be punishable offences, and that serious offences shall be liable to severe punishment particularly by imprisonment or other penalties of deprivation of liberty.

2. The Parties undertake within the framework of their existing legal systems and criminal jurisdiction and subject to their constitutional limitations to adopt such measures as will ensure that :

(a) Each of the offences enumerated in paragraph 1 of this Section, if committed in different countries, shall be considered as a distinct offence;

(b) Foreign convictions for the offences shall be taken into account for the purpose of establishing recidivism;

(c) Serious offences committed abroad either by nationals or by foreigners shall be prosecuted by the State in which the offender may be found if otherwise the offender might escape prosecution.

3. The offences specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Section and, to the extent permitted by domestic law, and subject to constitutional limitations, the offences specified in sub-paragraph (c) of that paragraph shall be deemed to be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the Parties and shall as between those Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty, be recognized as extradition crimes.

Provided that extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the country to which application is made and that country shall have the right to refuse to effect arrest or grant extradition if the competent authorities consider that the offence is not sufficiently serious.

4. Any drugs as well as any substances and instruments intended for the commission of the offences referred to in this section shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

5. Nothing in this section shall be prejudicial to the attitude of a Party towards the general question of the limits of national criminal jurisdiction under international law.

6. The provisions of this section shall also not affect the principle that the offences to which it refers shall in each State be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with its domestic law.

In the Spanish text of this section the word "aprehensión" should be used for the word "seizure" and the term "decomiso" for the word "confiscation".

## SECTION 41

For the existing text substitute a text reading about as follows :

"The Parties are cognizant of the importance of creating means for the medical treatment, care and rehabilitation of drug addicts and undertake to use their best endeavours towards this effort, on a planned and compulsory basis, in properly conducted and duly authorized institutions in those States where the seriousness of the problem of drug addiction and their economic resources warrant such measures."

## SECTION 43

This section should be redrafted to the effect that the number of twenty-five States required should include at least

(a) Three of the following : Bulgaria, Greece, India,

Iran, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia; and

(b) Three of the following : Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

## ANNEX E

### Draft section on synthetic drugs proposed by Turkey and Yugoslavia, for insertion in the Proposed Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs after section 39

#### SPECIAL MEASURES RELATING TO SYNTHETIC DRUGS

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the Parties shall prohibit the possession of, production of, trade in, export of, import of and use of the substances listed in table IV <sup>26</sup> in their territories.

2. The Parties may authorize the production of small quantities of the substances listed in table IV solely for the purpose of scientific research.

A special permit issued for a given period, renewable, but subject to strict control, shall be required for the use of these products.

3. Any Parties which do not order prohibition of the substances listed in table IV must inform the Secretariat within sixty days from the date of the decision to bring any new narcotic drug within the scope of the Convention.

They shall apply the provisions relating to the substances listed in table I to these substances.

<sup>26</sup> Heroin, cannabis and synthetic narcotic drugs, such as ketamidone, etc., will be listed in table IV.

They shall prohibit all exports of these substances to countries which have prohibited them.

The Secretariat shall notify the Commission, the Board and all the Contracting Parties of the decisions adopted by each Party in this respect.

4. Parties which have prohibited one or more substances listed in table IV may reverse that decision subject to approval by the Board.

The notification to the Board must be supported by all requisite particulars. The Board shall bring it to the attention of the Secretariat and of all the Contracting Parties.

5. The Parties undertake, subject only to the reservations in paragraph 2, to prohibit such of the substances listed in table IV as are manufactured synthetically.

In the event that Parties are unable to obtain supplies of non-prohibited substances in conformity with their estimates, and that this is accepted by the Board, the Board may provisionally grant to any Party so requesting permission to manufacture or to import and use one or more of the synthetic substances listed in table IV.

## ANNEX F

### Financial implications of the recommendations of the Commission

#### I. PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED NATIONS NARCOTICS LABORATORY

The financial estimates relating to the establishment of such a laboratory at Headquarters and at Geneva are to be found in Council documents E/2372 and E/2372/Add.1, respectively.

#### II. STUDY ON CANNABIS

Under the second draft resolution relating to Cannabis the Council invites the Governments concerned "to furnish to the Secretariats of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations such information as may be required to carry out a study on the possibility of replacing *Cannabis sativa* L. by a variety of the same

plant or by other plants serving similar industrial purposes but not containing harmful resin" and "invites the Food and Agriculture Organization, in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat, to prepare this study".

The adoption of this draft resolution may entail travel and subsistence costs in respect of one Secretariat official. The cost of a journey to the Headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization is estimated at \$950 and subsistence is estimated at \$350, covering a period of five weeks, making a total of \$1,300. If the completed study were reproduced as a mimeographed Commission document, no printing funds would be required. It is expected that the translation of the report, estimated at between 30-50 pages, can be absorbed within the existing establishment.

### III. DRAFTING OF A CODE AND COMMENTARY ON THE OPIUM PROTOCOL OF 1953

1. The draft resolution if adopted would entail expenditures for travel and subsistence either of the Rapporteur (if his consultations took place at United Nations locations) or of a Headquarters official and a representative of the Permanent Central Opium Board (if the consultations were in France, the home country of the Rapporteur proposed by the Commission).

2. It is assumed that in either event, a period of about one month would be required for consultation with the Secretariat and that an additional week would be required for consultation with a representative of the Permanent Central Opium Board. This is in addition to consultation between the Secretariat and the Joint Secretariat of the Permanent Central Opium Board and Supervisory Body which it is anticipated can be arranged in connexion with other meetings.

3. Assuming the Rapporteur travelled, his subsistence costs would amount to some \$900 (about \$750 at Headquarters and \$140 at Geneva). If the Secretariat member and Permanent Central Opium Board member travelled, there would be subsistence costs for them of possibly \$500 and \$150 respectively. This estimate is based on the subsistence rate which would be payable to the

Rapporteur or a member of the Board, if they travel, of \$25 a day at Headquarters and \$20 a day in Europe. The rate for Secretariat members is \$12.50 per day in Europe (\$10 in Geneva).

4. The necessary consultations will have to take place in stages, since if the whole project were to await the action of the Permanent Central Opium Board on certain articles of the Protocol at its November session it would be impracticable to keep to the time-table laid down by the Commission in order that the document can be completed at its 1955 session. Until more detailed arrangements can be made between the various parties involved, in the light of the observations of Governments requested by the Commission on the preliminary draft of part of the Code for September, details of the travelling required cannot be settled. In the meantime, an amount of \$1,500 is estimated for travelling, which would allow of one overseas journey by either the Rapporteur or a staff member.

5. Thus total travel and subsistence cost entailed in implementing the resolution would probably range between \$2,000 and \$2,500.

6. If, as assumed, the report of the Rapporteur forms part of the normal Commission documentation the costs of translation and reproduction could be absorbed in the existing establishment.

## ANNEX G

### List of documents relevant to the report of the Commission

<i>Reference to the chapter</i>	<i>Documents</i>
I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS	
Representation at the session	
Opening and duration of the session	
Officers	
Agenda	Ninth session provisional agenda : E/CN.7/263, 263/Add.1
Review of programme of work and priorities	Review of programme of work and priorities : note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/L.49
Adoption of the report of the Commission to the Economic and Social Council on its ninth session	Draft report : E/CN.7/L.61, L.61/Corr.1, L.61/Corr.2, L.61/Corr.3; L.61/Add.1 to L.61/Add.19; L.61/Add.6/Corr.1, L.61/Add.6/Corr.2, L.61/Add.6/Corr.3, L.61/Add.6/Corr.4; L.61/Add.8/Corr.1
II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL	
Progress report of the Division of Narcotic Drugs	Progress report : E/CN.7/264, 264/Add.1
General implementation of Treaty obligations	Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.63
Annual reports of Governments	Summary of annual reports for 1952 containing information from annual reports received up to 15 November 1953 : E/NR.1952/Summary
	Additional annual reports received after 15 November 1953 : E/NR.1952/111, 113, 114, 115, 117, 119, 120
	Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.75
International non-proprietary names	Reports transmitted by Governments in accordance with resolution 159 II B (VII) of the Economic and Social Council : E/CN.7/265, 265/Add.1
Abolition of opium smoking	Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/281

## II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL CONTROL (*continued*)

Revision of the form of annual reports

Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/271  
Form of annual reports to be communicated by Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with article 21 of the 1931 Convention : E/NR.1953/Form

Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.59  
Revised form of annual reports : E/CN.7/L.59/Add.1

Laws and regulations relating to the control of narcotic drugs

Annual summary of laws and regulations : E/NL.1952/Summary

Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.77

Changes in the scope of international control

Progress report : E/CN.7/264

Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board on Statistics for 1952 and the work of the Board in 1953

Report of the Permanent Central Opium Board : E/OB/9

Statement by the Drug Supervisory Body on estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1954

Estimated world requirements of narcotic drugs in 1954 : E/DSB/11

## III. THE PROPOSED SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

Draft of the single convention : E/CN.7/AC.3/3 (E only), E/CN.7/AC.3/3/Rev.2 (F only)

Commentary on the draft : E/CN.7/AC.3/4/Rev.1

Observations on the draft : E/CN.7/AC.3/5, 3/5/Corr.1 (E only), 3/5/Add.1

Partial redraft : E/CN.7/AC.3/6, 3/6/Add.1

Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/L.48

Draft amendment by the United Kingdom : E/CN.7/L.65/Rev.1

Draft amendments by the United States : E/CN.7/L.72, L.73

Amendment by the USSR : E/CN.7/L.74

Amendment by Turkey and Yugoslavia : E/CN.7/L.76

Amendment to L.72 by India, the United Kingdom and the United States : E/CN.7/L.80

## IV. OPIUM

Protocol of 1953

Draft of a Model Code and Commentary for the application of the Protocol : E/CN.7/275, 275/Add.1

Note by the Secretary-General : E/CONF.14/8

Draft resolution by Yugoslavia : E/CN.7/L.71

Financial implications : E/CN.7/L.71/Add.1

Scientific research

Report of the Committee of Three Experts : E/CN.7/278, 278/Corr.1 (E only)

Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/279

United Nations Narcotics Laboratory : E/2372, 2372/Add.1, 2372/Add.1/Corr.1 (E, S only)

Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.83

## V. THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

Export of coca leaf from Peru : E/CN.7/242 (F only), 242/Add.1 (F only), E/CN.7/242/Rev.2 (E only), 242/Rev.2/Add.1 (E only), E/CN.7/261

Progress report : E/CN.7/264, chapter IV

Note from Colombia : E/CN.7/280

Peruvian Law : E/NL.1953/160

Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.78

Summary of annual reports for 1952 : E/NR. 1952/Summary, chapter VI B

Annual summary of laws and regulations : E/NL.1952/Summary, chapter II, section II B; chapters VIII and IX (Argentina)

Bolivian law (excerpts) : E/CN.7/282



VI. THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS

Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/276  
 Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.51  
 Financial estimate submitted by the Secretary-General  
 in accordance with rule 28 of the rules of procedure of  
 functional commissions of the Economic and Social  
 Council : E/CN.7/L.51/Add.1  
 Amendment by France to E/CN.7/L.51 : E/CN.7/L.56  
 Preliminary study on the situation in the Union of South  
 Africa : E/CN.7/R.3, R.3/Corr.1 (E only)  
 Summary of annual reports for 1952 : E/NR.1952/Sum-  
 mary, chapter VI C  
 Annual summary of laws and regulations : E/NL.1952/  
 Summary, chapter II, section II (c) and chapter IV

VII. THE PROBLEM OF DIACETYLMORPHINE

The medical use of diacetylmorphine (heroin). Note by  
 the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/266, 266/Corr.1 (S only)  
 266/Corr.2 (E only)  
 Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.57 (E only)  
 Summary of annual reports for 1952 : E/NR.1952/  
 Summary, chapter VII B  
 Annual summary of laws and regulations : E/NL.1952/  
 Summary, chapter II, section III (c)

VIII. THE PROBLEM OF SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/259 (F only),  
 E/CN.7/259/Rev.1 (E only)  
 A survey of the synthetic narcotic drugs, their salts and  
 preparations : E/CN.7/260  
 Chemical aspects of synthetic drugs with morphine-like  
 effects—study prepared by the World Health Organiza-  
 tion and the United Nations Secretariats : E/CN.7/268  
 Compilation of the views of Governments on the use  
 and control of synthetic narcotic drugs : Note by the  
 Secretary-General : E/CN.7/277 and Add.1.  
 Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/L.47  
 Draft resolutions by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.55,  
 L.69, L.75  
 Draft resolution by Turkey : E/CN.7/L.70  
 Amendments to L.70 by India, the United Kingdom and  
 the United States : E/CN.7/L.79, L.80  
 Amendment to L.70 by China : E/CN.7/L.81  
 Annual summary of laws and regulations : E/NL.1952/  
 Summary, chapter II, section IV (c) to (o)

IX. DRUG ADDICTION

Progress report : E/CN.7/264, chapter I, section III C  
 and chapter VIII  
 Supplementary progress report : E/CN.7/264/Add.1  
 Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/270  
 Draft resolution by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.52  
 Amendment by the United States to E/CN.7/L.52 :  
 E/CN.7/L.54  
 Amendment by Greece to E/CN.7/L.52 : E/CN.7/L.58  
 Amendment by the USSR to E/CN.7/L.52 : E/CN.7/L.60  
 Summary of annual reports for 1952 : E/NR.1952/  
 Summary, chapter II B  
 Annual summary of laws and regulations : E/NL.1952/  
 Summary, chapter XII

X. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Bi-monthly summaries of reports on illicit transactions  
 and seizures : E/NS.1953/Summaries 1 to 6, E/NS.1954/  
 Summary 1

X. ILLICIT TRAFFIC (*continued*)

Proposal of Burma relating to co-ordination of the efforts of certain Far Eastern Governments to suppress poppy cultivation and the smuggling of opium

Chapters V of annual reports for 1952 : E/CN.7/L.21/Add.1  
 Note by the Secretary-General on acetic anhydride : E/CN.7/R.1  
 Chapters V of annual reports for 1953 : E/CN.7/R.2, R.2/Add.1 to R.2/Add.5, E/CN.7/R.2/Add.1/Corr.1 (E only), E/CN.7/R.2/Add.2/Corr.1 (E & F only)  
 Communication from the Administration in Tangiers : E/CN.7/267  
 Memorandum by the Secretary-General on the illicit traffic in 1953 : E/CN.7/272, E/CN.7/272/Corr.1 (E & F only)  
 Memorandum by the International Criminal Police Commission on the illicit traffic for 1953 : E/CN.7/273  
 Communications from Governments in connexion with resolution 436 C XIV : E/CN.7/274, 274/Add.1  
 Note by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/AC.5/L.1 (provisionally issued as E/CN.7/L.50)  
 Statements on the illicit traffic in Greece : Notes by the Secretary-General : E/CN.7/AC.5/L.2, AC.5/L.3  
 Report of the Committee on Seizures : E/CN.7/L.53  
 Statement of financial implications : E/CN.7/L.53/Add.1  
 Draft proposal by Turkey : E/CN.7/L.62  
 Draft resolution by Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia : E/CN.7/L.64  
 Draft proposal by Turkey : E/CN.7/L.66  
 Draft resolution by Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States : E/CN.7/L.67  
 Draft proposals by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.68  
 Draft resolution on acetic anhydride by the Rapporteur : E/CN.7/L.82  
 Summary of annual reports for 1952 : E/NR.1952/Summary, chapter V  
 Illicit traffic—Burmese proposal : E/CN.7/222  
 Report of the sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs : E/CN.7/277/Rev.1 (E/1998), para. 58  
 Replies of Governments to the Burmese proposal : E/CN.7/246