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COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

THIRD SESSION

Summary of replies received up to 29 April 1948 to the notes verbales despatched to governments by the Secretary-General to implement decisions adopted by the Commission and the Economic and Social Council or in execution of the provisions of the Conventions on narcotic drugs. (Notes verbales published in documents E/CN.7/69, E/CN.7/71, E/CN.7/79 and E/CN.7/120)

1. Replies received after 20 July 1947 to notes verbales despatched to implement resolutions adopted by the Commission at its first session:

8 April 1947: Procedural changes in communications following the transfer to the United Nations of the powers and functions exercised by the League of Nations under the international conventions on narcotic drugs (606-21-1: document E/CN.7/71-Annex B)

Replies were received from the following governments giving the particulars requested: Argentina (9 March 1948), Australia (17 October 1947), Bolivia (22 July 1947), Denmark (24 March 1948), Germany (Allied Control Council) (8 September 1947), Greece (23 July 1947), Honduras (15 July 1947), India (14 October 1947), Iran (13 January 1948), Ireland (26 July 1947), Netherlands (28 July 1947), Norway (8 September 1947), Peru (2 June 1947), Philippines (30 July 1947), Saudi Arabia (23 December 1947), Siam (26 September 1947), United States (16 July 1947), United States (for Japan) (7 April 1948).

14 April 1947: Questionnaire on the Limitation and Control of the Cultivation of the Opium Poppy and the Production of Raw Opium and the Control of other Raw Materials used in the Manufacture of Opium Alkaloids (606-27-2-1: document E/CN.7/69 - Annex A)

For replies see "Replies of Governments to the Questionnaire on Raw Opium" (document E/CN.7/107).

23 April 1947: Questionnaire on Drug Addiction. (606-19-3: document E/CN.7/71 - Annex C)

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For replies see "Replies of Governments to the Questionnaire on Drug Addiction" (document E/CN.7/111).

25 April 1947: Nominations to the Permanent Central Opium Board created under Article 19 of the International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs of 19 February 1925 as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946. (606-5-2: document E/CN.7/69 - Annex B)

For replies see "Election of Members to the Permanent Central Opium Board" (documents E/669, Add. 1, 2, 3 and 4).

7 May 1947: Re-establishment of Control of Narcotics in Germany. (606-21-2: document E/CN.7/69 - Annex C).

A reply transmitting the annual report for Germany for 1946 was received from the Allied Control Council, in a letter dated 31 December 1947.

12 May 1947: Invitation to Members of the United Nations who have not already become Parties to the Protocol of 11 December 1946 to do so at an early date. (606-26-1: document E/CN.7/71 - Annex D)

9 May 1947: Invitation to non-member States to sign the Protocol on Narcotic Drugs of 11 December 1946. (606-26-1: document E/CN.7/69 - Annex E)

An acknowledgment was received from the Government of Ireland (26 May 1947). Replies were received from the following Governments: Albania (8 June 1947) stating that Albania had decided to become a Party to the Protocol; Bulgaria (10 November 1947) stating that Bulgaria had not yet considered adhering to the Protocol but that it would send the information requested; Finland (7 October 1947) stating that the matter was under consideration and that formal acceptance might be expected in the near future; Monaco (13 October 1947) stating that the Government of Monaco had decided to sign the Protocol without reservation.

15 May 1947: Application of Article 10 of the International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, to the hydrochloride of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (dolantine, demerol, pethidine). (606-18-4: document E/CN.7/71 - Annex E)

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: El Salvador (13 June 1947), Guatemala (2 June 1947), Panama (7 June 1947), New Zealand (19 June 1947), Nicaragua (3 September 1947), Siam (22 December 1947), Switzerland (25 June 1947). The following governments replied accepting the /recommendation

recommendation that the hydrochloride of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester should be subject to the provisions of Article 10 of the 1925 Geneva Convention: Afghanistan (4 February 1948), Albania (15 August 1947), China (31 January 1948), Cuba (22 November 1947), Denmark (20 October 1947), Dominican Republic (25 June 1947), Honduras (received 23 July 1947), Iran (5 December 1947), Pakistan (23 February 1948), Philippines (17 July 1947), Saudi Arabia (20 December 1947), United Kingdom (18 December 1947), Venezuela (11 July 1947), Yugoslavia (28 October 1947). Other replies were received from the following governments: Australia (14 August 1947) asking for further information, Colombia (11 August 1947) asking for further information, Peru (23 May 1947) asking for further information.

3 June 1947: Request to governments to send to the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body information on the estimates of requirements of drugs, whether synthetic or not, which are brought under control in virtue of Article 10 of the 1925 Convention, together with an estimate to be furnished under Articles 2 to 5 inclusive of the 1931 Convention. (606-22-5: document E/CN.7/71 - Annex F)

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: Bolivia (19 June 1947), Canada (26 August 1947) stating that an estimate for demerol would be sent for 1948, Chile sending estimates (forwarded to the Permanent Central Opium Board on 24 September 1947), Dominican Republic (26 June 1947) stating that it was sending an estimate for demerol, Haiti (3 July 1947) asking for statistical forms, Ireland (31 October 1947) stating that its estimates had been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board, United Kingdom (23 July 1947) stating that its estimates had been sent to the Permanent Central Opium Board.

8 July 1947: Communication to the Governments which have not ratified or acceded to the 1936 Convention for the suppression of illicit traffic, with a view to obtaining ratification or accession. (606-23-4, CN.2.1947.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/79 - Annex C)

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: Argentina (6 August 1947), Australia (15 July 1947), Ecuador (15 July 1947), El Salvador (11 July 1947), Guatemala (31 July 1947), Mexico (16 July 1947), Philippines (10 July 1947), Uruguay (31 July 1947).

Replies were received from the following governments: Bolivia (18 July 1947) stating that the necessary steps were being taken to ratify the Convention

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as soon as possible; Dominican Republic (8 August 1947) stating that the Dominican congress had approved the Convention and that the instrument of ratification would be sent in the near future; Ethiopia (31 July 1947) stating that the Imperial Ethiopian Government was in the process of preparing their instruments of accession to the Conventions of 1925 and 1936 and of ratification to the Convention of 1931, and that on the completion of these instruments they would sign the Protocol of 11 December 1946; Finland (18 February 1948) stating that the competent authorities of Finland considered that the traffic in narcotic drugs was sufficiently controlled by Finland's being Party to the Conventions of 1912, 1925, 1931 and to the Protocol of 11 December 1946, and that the 1936 Convention was hardly applicable to Finland since that country did not cultivate plants from which narcotic drugs were derived, did not manufacture quantities of drugs sufficient even to meet its medicinal needs and since the abuse of narcotics was extremely rare in Finland; Honduras (25 July) stating that it would send the required information as soon as possible; Iraq (24 February 1948) stating that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Iraq had asked the competent authorities to take the necessary steps to ratify the Convention; New Zealand (6 August 1947) stating that the question would be given due consideration; Nicaragua (3 September 1947) stating that the Government of Nicaragua was considering the question; Norway (8 January 1948) stating that the competent Norwegian authorities were considering the question; Sudan (11 August 1947) stating that accession was not at present contemplated, but that the existing legislation appeared to cover the implications of the Convention and that the Government endeavoured in all relevant respects to implement the terms of the Convention; Switzerland (20 August 1947) stating that it could not at the present time accede to the Convention because although the Convention conformed in many instances to the Swiss legislation, in other instances it could not be applied since it differed from the provisions of the Swiss law. The competent authorities were at present studying the question of revising the Swiss federal law on narcotic drugs of 1924 and, when this revision took place, the new obligations which Switzerland would incur in becoming a Party to the Convention would be more clearly seen; at that time the Swiss Government would be able to make a definite decision with regard to the ratification of the Convention. The Swiss Government, however, agreed fully with the principles of the Convention and endeavoured to implement its terms as fully as possible in its territory. Switzerland (for Liechtenstein) (4 December 1947) stating that Liechtenstein wished to follow Switzerland in this question since it was closely bound to Switzerland in matters of narcotic drugs. United States (26 January 1948)

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stating that the United States Government had decided not to accede to the Convention. Union of South Africa (2 February 1948) stating that illicit traffic was almost non-existent in that country and that the Government considered its legislation adequate to keep the trade in narcotic drugs within proper limits. Venezuela (31 July 1947) stating that it would study the question.

2. Replies received to notes verbales despatched since the second session of the Commission:

6 November 1947: Reminder to governments to send their annual reports for 1946. (606-8-1: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 1)

As a direct reply to this letter only the Government of Liechtenstein sent in the annual report, in a letter dated 16 February 1948.

16 December 1947: Notification by the Government of the United States concerning metopon hydrochloride. (CN.30.1947.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 2)

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: Argentina (7 January 1948), Australia (23 December 1947), Bolivia (20 January 1948), Colombia (28 January 1948), Dominican Republic (3 January 1948), Ecuador (5 January 1948), El Salvador (4 March 1948), Guatemala (5 January 1948), Haiti (28 January 1948), Honduras (22 January 1948), Luxemburg (30 December 1947), Mexico (6 January 1948), New Zealand (12 January 1948), Nicaragua (16 January 1948), Pakistan (6 February 1948), Panama (29 December 1947), Paraguay (30 January 1948), Philippines (23 December 1947), United States (for Japan) (5 January 1948), Venezuela (12 January 1948), World Health Organization (5 January 1948). Replies were received from the Government of Bulgaria (26 March 1948) stating that metopon hydrochloride had not been introduced into Bulgaria and the Government of the United Kingdom (22 January 1948) stating that metopon had been placed under national control.

16 December 1947: Draft Protocol to bring under international control drugs not covered by the 1931 Convention. (CN.33.1947.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 3)

For replies see document with the same title, E/CN.7/115.

19 December 1947: Questionnaire on the coca leaf. (606-27-2-2, CN.34.1947.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 4)

For replies see "Replies of Governments to the Questionnaire on Coca Leaves and Observations" (document E/CN.7/110).

22 December 1947: Manufacture by Peru of cocaine hydrochloride for export. (CN.31.1947 Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 5).

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: Argentina (7 January 1948), Australia (12 January 1948), Bolivia (14 January 1948),
/Costa Rica

Costa Rica (6 January 1948), Dominican Republic (12 January 1948), Ecuador (25 February 1948), El Salvador (26 January 1948), Finland (2 January 1948), Guatemala (8 January 1948), Haiti (13 January 1948), Honduras (22 January 1948), Luxembourg (15 January 1948), Mexico (7 January 1948), New Zealand (21 January 1948), Nicaragua (20 January 1948), Panama (9 January 1948), Pakistan (6 February 1948), Paraguay (30 January 1948), Philippines (20 January 1948), Siam (26 February 1948), United States (13 January 1948), United States (for Japan) (13 January 1948).

30 December 1947: Nominations to the Permanent Central Opium Board.
(CN.35.1947.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 6).

For replies see "Election of Members to the Permanent Central Opium Board" (document E/669, Add.1, 2, 3, 4).

16 February 1948: Letter accompanying the Form of Annual Reports
(SOA 9-2-04, 606-8-1: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 8).

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: Bolivia (2 March 1948), Colombia (2 March 1948), Czechoslovakia (16 April 1948), Ecuador (26 February 1948), El Salvador (16 March 1948), Finland (28 February 1948), Guatemala (1 April 1948), Honduras (28 February 1948), Mexico (2 March 1948), New Zealand (1 March 1948), Nicaragua (18 February 1948), Norway (19 March 1948), Panama (28 February 1948), Philippines (4 March 1948), United States (for Japan) (2 April 1948), Venezuela (13 March 1948), Yugoslavia (1 April 1948).

22 March 1948: Notification by the Government of the United Kingdom concerning metopon. (CN.23.1948.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 9).

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: Argentina (9 April 1948), Australia (24 March 1948), Bolivia (31 March 1948), China (24 March 1948), Dominican Republic (13 April 1948), Ecuador (6 April 1948), El Salvador (23 March 1948), Finland (31 March 1948), Honduras (8 April 1948), Mexico (1 April 1948), New Zealand (12 April 1948), Nicaragua (29 March 1948), Pakistan (15 April 1948), Panama (29 March 1948), Philippines (23 March 1948), Switzerland (13 April 1948) stating that the letter had also been forwarded to the Government of Liechtenstein, United States (24 March 1948), United States (for Japan) (24 March 1948).

26 March 1948: Resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its sixth session. (CN.25.1948.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 10).

Acknowledgments were received from the following governments: Argentina (30 March 1948), Australia (1 April 1948), China (27 March 1948), Ecuador (6 April 1948), El Salvador (27 March 1948), Finland (31 March 1948),

/Mexico

Mexico (1 April 1948), Nicaragua (2 April 1948), Philippines (30 March 1948), Switzerland (13 April 1948) stating that the letter had also been forwarded to the Government of Liechtenstein, United States (31 March 1948), United States (for Japan) (31 March 1948).

A reply was received from the Government of New Zealand (8 April 1948) stating that all dangerous drugs declared surplus by the New Zealand armed forces in that country had been placed under the control of the Department of Health, and that the New Zealand Government would give its consideration to the recommendation that governments should extend to members of the Permanent Central Opium Board privileges and immunities on the lines laid down in the Convention on Privileges and Immunities as approved by the General Assembly on 13 February 1946.

Sent at various dates since 12 December 1948: Information required for the preparation of a Digest of National Laws and Regulations concerning Narcotic Drugs.

(606-24-1, SOA 9-01: document E/CN.7/120 - Note 12)

Replies furnishing the information required have been received from the following governments: Canada (18 March 1948), Sudan (18 March 1948), Transjordan (29 February 1948).

On 27 January 1948 and 5 April 1948 the Secretary-General communicated to the governments concerned (Ref. CN.3.1948.Narcotics and CN.34.1948.Narcotics: document E/CN.7/120 - Notes 7 and 11 respectively) the list of countries which had accepted to apply the provisions of Article 10 of the International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs of 19 February 1925, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, to the hydrochloride of 1-methyl-4-phenyl-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester (known under the names of dolantin, demerol, pethidine). In replying to these letters the governments did not furnish any new information.
