

PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD

**Report to the Economic and Social Council
on the Work of the Board in 1955**

issued in compliance with the Terms of the Convention
of 19 February 1925 on Narcotic Drugs, and the Convention of
13 July 1931 for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the
Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, as amended by the Protocol
of 11 December 1946



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FOREWORD

In pursuance of the relevant provisions of the International Narcotic Drug Conventions of 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931 as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946 the Permanent Central Opium Board has the honour to submit to the Economic and Social Council and the Contracting Parties to those instruments the following report on its work during the year 1955. Annexed thereto are synoptic tables showing the main phases of the movement of narcotic drugs in 1954 and the preceding four years.

Membership of the Board

Since the publication of the Board's last report in November 1954, the Economic and Social Council has elected Dr. C. K. Liang to take the place of Dr. Emilio D. Espinosa, who had resigned.

The present membership of the Board is therefore as follows:

Dr. Fouad ABOU ZAHR (Lebanon)

Former Acting Director-General of the Lebanese Ministry of Health and Public Welfare. Medical Superintendent of Al Ahli Hospital, Saïda, Lebanon;

Professor Hans FISCHER (Switzerland)

Professor of Pharmacology, University of Zurich, Member of the Swiss Delegation to the Ninth Conference of the International Criminal Police Commission, as expert on narcotic drug questions. Appointed Member of the Drug Supervisory Body by the World Health Organization;

Sir Harry GREENFIELD, C.S.I., C.I.E. (United Kingdom)

Bank and company director. Formerly Chairman, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, Delhi. Delegate of India to the United Nations' Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1946. Vice-President of the Permanent Central Opium Board from 1948 to 1952 and its President since 1953;

Dr. Chi-kwei LIANG (China)

Professor of toxicological chemistry, Kuo-fang Medical College at Taipei. Former Director of Narcotics Bureau, Ministry of Interior, Republic of China. Delegate of China to the United Nations' Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1953 and 1954, and Alternate Delegate to the 1953 International Opium Conference;

Mr. Herbert L. MAY (United States of America)

Member of the Permanent Central Opium Board since its inception in 1928, and its President from 1946 to 1952. Member of the Drug Supervisory Body since its inception

in 1933, and its President from 1948 to 1953. Retired business man and lawyer;

Mr. Mohamed E. RAHMAN (India)

Retired from the Indian Customs Service, last post Collector of Customs (Selection grade); Port Trustee and *ex-officio* Director, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Bombay; also served as member of the Indian Tariff Board and as Chief Controller of Exports;

Professor Paul REUTER (France)

Professor in the Faculty of Law at Paris; Member of the Permanent Central Opium Board since 1948 and its Vice-President since 1953;

Dr. Ramón SÁNCHEZ CORNEJO (Chile)

Head of the Chemical Laboratory of the Directorate-General of Health and of the Laboratory of the Institute of Forensic Medicine, Santiago—with special knowledge of narcotic drugs.

At its 66th session in June 1955 the Board re-elected Sir Harry GREENFIELD President, and Professor Paul REUTER Vice-President, each for a period of one year, and appointed Mr. Herbert L. MAY to be a member of the Drug Supervisory Body for the same period.

Sessions of the Board in 1955

The Board held its 66th session from 13 to 17 June, and its 67th session from 7 to 11 November 1955. The Board also held its 13th and 14th joint sessions with the Supervisory Body from 20 to 24 June and from 31 October to 4 November 1955.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented at the June sessions by Mr. B. Celinski, of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat, and at the October-November sessions by Mr. G. E. Yates, Director of that Division. The World Health Organization was represented at the 13th and 14th joint sessions by Dr. H. Halbach.

Representation of the Board at international conferences and committees

The Board was represented by Mr. Herbert L. May, assisted by the Secretary, at the 10th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council (New York, April-May 1955), and by the Secretary at the 20th session of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, July-August 1955) and at the 6th session of the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs (Geneva, October 1955).

I. SUPERVISION OF THE LICIT MOVEMENT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

1. *The Board's task*

The purpose of the International Conventions on Narcotic Drugs is as far as possible to eliminate the improper use of these substances and illicit traffic therein. In the judgment of the International conferences which framed the Conventions the first task was to exercise close control over all licit dealings in such drugs, including every stage from production to consumption, so as to ensure that supplies are strictly limited to legitimate requirements and none are diverted to illicit channels. The Conventions entrusted the exercise of this control to the Board and they prescribe in detail the information which the Contracting Parties are required to supply for the scrutiny of the Board. The object of this scrutiny is to enable the Board to ascertain whether in each case the licit requirements of a particular country or territory justify the quantities of narcotic drugs which were in fact made available to it, whether the declared stocks duly represent the difference between the quantities supplied or produced and the quantities used, and whether exported drugs arrived at their destination. The Board is also entrusted with sanctions which may be invoked when countries fail to meet certain of their obligations or there is danger of their becoming centres of illicit traffic.

The statistical and other information which governments are asked to supply are therefore a vital element, and it is essential that all such information should be supplied in good time and should be accurate and complete. It is for this reason that the Board in its annual reports calls attention to cases where these requirements have not been met.

2. *Receipt of statistics*

The Board provides governments with nine different forms (four quarterly and five annual) setting out in detail the information which is to be supplied, within the time-limits set by the Conventions. In 1954, 92 per cent of these forms

were duly returned to the Board—a slightly better percentage than in previous years. The main gaps for 1954 are as follows, the figures in parentheses indicating the number of returns not received out of the total of nine:

(a) *Metropolitan countries:*

America: Nicaragua (9), Panama (5),
Brazil (4), Honduras (4), Paraguay (2);

Africa: Liberia (7), Libya (5);

Asia: Mongolia (9), Nepal (9), Yemen (8),
Afghanistan (4), Saudi Arabia (2),
Syria (2);

Europe: German Democratic Republic (4).

(b) *Non-self-governing territories:*

Portuguese territories (14 out of 72);
Italian territories (6 out of 9).

Bolivia, Bulgaria, the Dominican Republic, Pakistan, South Korea, Kuwait and Uruguay, which appeared in the corresponding list last year, have sent in all the required returns for 1954. On the other hand Brazil, Libya and Saudi Arabia, which had supplied all their statistics for 1953, failed to do so for 1954 and thus appear in the list above. On balance, therefore, there is a slight improvement, 14 countries being included in this year's list as against 18 last year, while the number of missing returns is down from 121 to 94.

Nevertheless, the Board regrets to have to record that the following countries fail year after year to send in all the statistics required by the 1925 or 1931 Conventions:

Afghanistan
German Democratic Republic
Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama
Syria.

Nicaragua, in fact, supplied no statistics whatever for 1954.

Of the ten or so countries which are not party to either the 1925 or the 1931 Convention, eight co-operated more or less closely with the work of the Board.

3. *Statistics on opium*

All the countries where raw opium is licitly produced have supplied the relevant statistics for 1954. In point of fact, however, the figures so supplied denote only the amounts taken over by government agencies in the several countries, and therefore represent licit production but not necessarily total production. It is indeed notorious that opium-poppy growers in some countries contrive to evade state control and retain part of their harvest in their own hands. Opium so withheld does not enter licit channels, and Chapter II, paragraph 2 (a), of this report shows how considerable such diversion can be in a single producer country. There are indications, moreover, that opium is in fact produced in countries which do not authorize its production.

In regard to licit international trade in opium and its licit use, the information supplied to the Board is fairly complete and generally accurate.

4. *Statistics on coca leaves*

Last year the Board announced that Peru had begun to supply statistics of its production. In 1955 Bolivia has followed suit by declaring its 1954 harvest, so that for that year, for the first time in the Board's history, all the countries known to be producers of coca leaves have declared their production figures. It should be added, however, that most of the figures are only estimates. This also applies to the figures for the non-medical consumption of coca leaves.

5. *Statistics on manufactured drugs*

In 1954 all the manufacturing countries, with the sole exception of the German Democratic Republic, sent the Board their statistics. Figures from that country have now been lacking for several years.

6. *Consumption statistics*

Most countries are supplying these statistics, only the following four countries having failed to submit them during the past few years:

**German Democratic Republic
Liberia
Nicaragua
Panama.**

The absence of these statistics not only detracts from the effectiveness of the Board's control, but also hampers the Drug Supervisory Body in carrying out its task under the 1931 Convention of scrutinizing or establishing the estimates of future consumption.

7. *Application of control*

Since the date of its last report the Board has investigated 73 discrepancies noted between statements by drug exporting and importing countries. In the 48 studies so far completed it has been found that the discrepancies do not reflect diversion to illicit traffic but merely inaccuracies in the figures supplied. In a number of instances, also, the stocks declared by governments did not tally with the balances which, according to the Board's own calculations, should have been available in those countries. In 37 such cases the discrepancy was sufficiently large to warrant enquiries being made of the governments concerned, and so far 16 of these references have elicited entirely satisfactory explanations. Most of the similar enquiries which were still pending at the time of the Board's report last year have been completed this year. None of them has disclosed any diversion to illicit traffic.

In sum, the statistics examined this year showed fewer discrepancies than in the past, only 110 enquiries being necessary as compared with 131 in the previous year. Similarly, on only 13 occasions were governments notified in 1955 that the limits for the manufacture or import of drugs had been exceeded, as compared with 43 such occasions in 1954. This improvement was due to several factors: more accurate statistics, more realistic estimates of requirements, and stricter control of manufacture and imports.

Most governments acted promptly on the Board's requests and reported the results of their

enquiries. The co-operation of the competent authorities of exporting countries was particularly useful; they were frequently asked to supply information to assist the importing countries in their investigations. Certain countries however send their explanations to the Board only after repeated reminders. On the other hand, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia and Italy replied only to some of the questions put to them.

The following countries have not responded in any way to the Board's request for information:

Liberia
Nicaragua.

* * *

The Board wishes it to be known that it is at all times ready to assist governments, so far as may lie in its power, in carrying out the provisions of the Conventions with which it is concerned; and if any difficulties should arise which can best be solved by personal discussion it will do its best to arrange for consultations between representatives of the competent national authorities and its own staff, either in Geneva or, if necessary, in the country concerned.

8. *Special cases*

(a) *Iran.* — In its last report the Board stated that the Iranian Government had agreed to consultations taking place in Iran between specialists of the Iranian Administration and a member of the Board's Secretariat, in order to arrive at a statistical method which would eliminate the many discrepancies and difficulties encountered in the scrutiny of Iranian opium statistics. The Secretary of the Board therefore spent three weeks, from 29 June to 21 July 1955, with the Iranian authorities and the Board gratefully acknowledges the courtesy shown to him during his stay in Iran. In the event, the area of discussion was substantially broadened by the fact that the Iranian authorities themselves brought up various other aspects of the opium problem.

In particular, the Board learned that the Iranian Government intended to place before Parliament a Bill completely banning opium-poppy cultivation and the non-medical use of

opium. Such use has in fact already been prohibited for a long time. From information which has since reached the Board, it appears that this Bill was passed unanimously by Parliament on 30 October 1955.

On 4 August 1955, immediately after the Senate had ratified this Bill, Dr. Jehan S. Saleh, Minister of Public Health, held a press conference at Teheran during which he stated that—

- (i) the area under opium-poppy cultivation was 1/350th of the arable land of the country;
- (ii) the total opium harvest varied between 700 and 1,200 tons annually, and exports during the last ten years had averaged 90 tons annually; *
- (iii) there were 1,500,000 opium addicts in Iran; about 2,000 kg of opium was smoked daily; and every year addiction to this drug caused 5,000 suicides, the premature death of about 100,000 people and the abandonment to destitution of something like 50,000 children.

These statements frankly acknowledge how serious is the situation in Iran in regard to illicit production of opium and opium addiction. The facts now disclosed pose a problem which is not new and has indeed on a number of previous occasions attracted the attention of international bodies concerned with this subject. It is a matter for satisfaction that the Government of Iran has now recognized the gravity of the problem and has decided to grapple with it, but it is evident that a number of difficulties will have to be overcome before their intentions can be fully and successfully carried into effect. The Board welcomes any positive step which may be taken to cope with so dangerous a situation and will watch with the greatest interest the result of the measures which are taken by the Government to implement its decision.

* According to statistics hitherto supplied by the Iranian Government to the Board, the annual licit production averaged 140 tons and exports 106 tons during the 10 years from 1945 to 1954.

Further comments on the circumstances prevailing in Iran appear in the appropriate sections of this report.

(b) *Italy*. — In its Report for 1953 the Board expressed its surprise that the firm of Schiapparelli, on whose premises diacetylmorphine had been manufactured illicitly and on a large scale, had had its licence restored after a short suspension and that the chief offender had not so far been brought to justice.

Since then, the licence authorizing this firm to deal in narcotic drugs has been revoked and

Migliardi, who was held to be the person responsible for the illicit manufacture, has been punished. It is a matter for relief that appropriate action has now been taken in this notorious case.

(c) *Paraguay*. — This country, although a party to the 1925 and 1931 Conventions, ceased all co-operation with the Board several years ago. Repeated attempts were made to remedy this situation and they finally produced results in 1955: this year the Paraguayan Government has supplied most of the required statistics, not only for 1954 but also for several earlier years.

II. TRENDS IN THE LICIT MOVEMENT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN 1954

I. GENERAL REMARKS

The present chapter gives a general picture of the licit movement of narcotic drugs in 1954, based on the information supplied to the Board by governments under the International Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocol of 1948. Most of these data are set out in the synoptic tables annexed to this report, and to facilitate comparison they are accompanied by the figures for the previous four years.

The remarks with which the Board prefaced its review of the situation in 1953 in its last report still hold good for 1954 and are accordingly reproduced below:

"The information available to the Board is not . . . exhaustive: some statistics are lacking; others are incomplete. The gaps affect the present study and vary in extent according to whether the statistics relate to raw materials such as opium, coca leaf and cannabis, to narcotic drugs manufactured from them, or to synthetic drugs. The information regarding raw materials is less full and far less exact than that on narcotic substances manufactured from them. As regards the synthetic narcotic drugs covered by the 1948 Protocol, the supplying of information only became obligatory for the Parties to that instrument in 1951. . . . The present study deals chiefly with world production and consumption, since the information which the Board has at its disposal concerning these phases lends itself most readily to comparisons which in turn disclose trends."

2. RAW MATERIALS

(a) *Opium*

In its last report the Board stated that in 1952 and 1953 the licit production of opium had exceeded requirements and that large stocks were piling up, mainly in the producing countries, so that at the end of 1953 the amount of opium available in those countries and in the morphine-manufacturing countries would have been enough to meet the world's licit requirements for two and a half years.

In 1954 licit production was considerably reduced and demand increased so that it became necessary to draw upon stocks to meet requirements. At the end of the year, stocks were sufficient to meet the world's requirements for about two years.

The Board cannot but continue to feel some concern in regard to available supplies of opium by reason of the fact that governments are not invariably able to ensure that all opium harvested is surrendered to them and their production figures accordingly represent only the quantities bought from producers by State monopolies. Positive evidence that the Board's apprehensions in this respect are well founded has been provided this year by the disclosures in Iran. The amount of opium delivered to the State monopoly by Iranian producers during the last ten years,

which was said to represent total production, averaged 140 tons a year from 1945 to 1954. According to statements made by the Health Minister of Iran at a Press Conference in Teheran on 4 August 1955, however, the actual production amounts to between 700 and 1,200 tons a year. It follows that the production in excess of the quantities delivered to the State monopoly must have entered the illicit traffic. Furthermore, the circumstances surrounding the seizures of illicit opium in different parts of the world clearly indicate that similar diversion is occurring in other producing countries, though it is impossible to estimate the total quantities so diverted.

The following additional points emerge from a detailed examination of the statistics supplied to the Board. The total declared production fell from 1,295 tons in 1953 to 773 tons in 1954, that is by 40 per cent. This decline was distributed over all the producing countries except the USSR and Pakistan. The most notable decreases occurred in Turkey, from 321 to 71 tons; in India, from 629 to 438 tons, and in Iran, from 227 to 144 tons. On the other hand, production rose in the USSR, from 92 to 103 tons, and in Pakistan from 3.2 to 4.6 tons. The latter country is expanding its production so as to be able to meet domestic demand without importing from other producing countries.

In 1954, in contrast to 1952 and 1953, licit requirements increased and exceeded production. The increase is due to higher demand by morphine-manufacturing countries, as will be seen in the section relating to that substance. "Quasi-medical" requirements are falling steadily, as a result particularly of the measures taken by the Government of India to abolish this use entirely by 1959. *Licit* non-medical requirements are now very small compared with medical requirements, whereas before the 1939-1945 war, they were substantially larger. In 1954 two countries supplied the Board with figures of their licit non-medical consumption. They were Cambodia and Thailand, where consumption amounted, respectively, to 78 kg. and 16,448 kg; in the latter country the opium used for this purpose seems to have come entirely from confiscations in the illicit traffic. India supplies only aggregate figures for opium smoked and opium used for quasi-medical purposes. In 1954, the total figure

was 83,505 kg.; by far the greatest part was used for quasi-medical purposes.

Stocks in the producing countries totalled 1,188 tons at the end of 1954 as against 1,486 tons at the end of 1953, and in the manufacturing countries they totalled 261 tons on both dates. Of the approximately two years' stock in the world, the producing countries therefore account for about four-fifths and the manufacturing countries for about one-fifth. Stocks of purely consuming countries are a relatively small factor in the world total.

(b) *Poppy straw*

As is well known, the international conventions on narcotic drugs do not apply to poppy straw, which is another raw material for the production of morphine. The 1931 Convention, however, provides that governments shall keep strict supervision over the quantities of raw materials used for manufacturing narcotic drugs and that manufacturers shall be required to report to their national authorities the amounts of the raw materials they have used. Governments accordingly declare to the Board the quantities of poppy straw used to produce morphine, as well as the amounts of morphine thus obtained.

Poppy straw has in fact assumed great importance as a raw material for the manufacture of morphine: it supplied 26 per cent of world morphine production in 1953 and 22 per cent in 1954. There are three reasons for this decrease: first, the countries whose only raw material is opium, manufactured on the whole more morphine in 1954 than in 1953; secondly, the Federal Republic of Germany and Argentina, using both raw materials, concentrated more on opium than in the past; and thirdly, there was a drop in the yield of morphine from poppy straw, which was particularly marked in Hungary. This decline in yield may be due either to the fact that some extraction processes which were started in 1954 were not completed until 1955, or to the use of straw containing a lower percentage of morphine. In any event the position should be closely watched and the Board requests the Governments concerned to enquire into the causes of any fall in yield which may be observed in manufacture.

(c) *Coca leaves*

This year for the first time all the countries which the Board knows to be producers of coca leaves have been able to report or supply an estimate of their harvest. Following the example of Peru, which began to supply information last year, Bolivia, the last country which had not hitherto done so, this year supplied an estimate of its production for 1954. According to these data, total world production of coca leaves in 1954 amounted approximately to 13,113 tons. This total is shared very unequally among the four producing countries. Peru heads the list with 9,907 tons, followed by Bolivia with 3,000 tons, Colombia with 180 tons and Indonesia with 26 tons. Cultivation of the coca shrub, which had been started again in the Chinese province of Taiwan (Formosa), yielded an initial crop of 200 kg. in 1953, but no harvest took place in 1954. In Peru, which, as has just been said, is by far the largest producer, the amount harvested rose from 9,502 tons in 1953 to 9,907 tons in 1954. In face of this increase, the annual variations—15 tons at most—in the production of Colombia and Indonesia are of little importance. For Bolivia no comparison can be made as only the 1954 figure is known.

The use of coca leaves for medical purposes, namely for the licit manufacture of cocaine, absorbed only a fraction of the output: less than 700 tons out of the world total of 13,113 tons in 1954. The balance, over 12,000 tons, was consumed for non-medical purposes—that is to say, was chewed by certain indigenous peoples of South America. In Colombia the entire production is used in this way; in Bolivia and Peru 90 per cent is so used. The balance of Bolivia's production is nearly all exported to Argentina, the only non-producing country where the leaf-chewing habit exists. Peru, on the other hand, exports the rest of its crop to the cocaine-manufacturing countries. In Indonesia, where the chewing habit is non-existent, the whole crop is exported for the purposes of cocaine extraction.

The more comprehensive figures supplied to the Board for 1954 confirm the statement made in its last report that such non-medical consumption is of far higher importance as a determining factor of production than world cocaine requirements for

medical purposes. The Board has therefore learnt with satisfaction that at the tenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (April–May 1955) the Governments of Argentina, Bolivia and Peru expressed their intention of gradually abolishing the chewing of coca leaves; the Colombian authorities have pursued this policy for some years past. This is a long-term task, requiring the greatest perseverance, particularly as according to the statistics for recent years such consumption as a whole is hardly tending to diminish.

Coca leaves which are applied to medical purposes are almost entirely utilized in the licit manufacture of cocaine. The trends of this use are therefore parallel to those of cocaine production, which are examined in the section relating to that drug.

(d) *Cannabis (Indian hemp)*

Apart from its industrial use as a source of fibre and seed, this plant is used in making preparations for quasi-medical and, to a lesser extent, medical purposes. It is also used non-medically in a variety of forms, addiction to which is widespread in many regions of the world.

The 1925 Convention does not provide for the submission of such full statistics for cannabis as for the other narcotics: only international trade, confiscations on account of illicit imports or exports, and consumption and stocks of medicinal preparations are declared to the Board. The present study can accordingly cover only the medical and quasi-medical use of preparations.

In 1954 the Economic and Social Council requested the countries where cannabis preparations are still being used for medical purposes to explore the possibility of discontinuing their use. This recommendation was based on an opinion expressed by the World Health Organization's Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs that there is no justification for the medical use of cannabis preparations and that these preparations are practically obsolete. The future will show how far governments have acted upon this recommendation. In 1953, according to the latest statistics reaching the Board, 1,300 kg. of these preparations were used in the world, more than half in India and Pakistan and the rest in some twenty other countries. The information which

the Board possesses for 1954 indicates that the use of cannabis preparations has fallen to 900 kg. It ceased altogether in France and Chile, and apparently also in Pakistan, and fell by half or even more in the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, Sweden and Norway.

3. MANUFACTURED DRUGS

(a) *Morphine*

After declining in 1953, world manufacture resumed its upward movement in 1954, rising from 74 to 84 tons. Both the rate of increase and the figure of 84 tons are the highest on record. The previous highest production figure was 78 tons (in 1952). The biggest increases occurred in the United Kingdom, the USSR and the Federal Republic of Germany. They were offset to a very slight extent by reductions in the United States, Spain, Hungary and Argentina.

The rise in world manufacture is due to the continually-increasing requirements of codeine, the production of which accounts every year for 80-90 per cent of the morphine manufactured. For this reason the Board indicated last year that the dip in morphine manufacture in 1953 might be only transitory. In 1954 the quantity of morphine converted into ethylmorphine, pholcodine and hydromorphone also increased and it now represents 8 per cent of total morphine production. It follows that the amount of morphine not converted into other drugs now represents only a small fraction of total production, being less than 5 per cent during the last two years, or an absolute figure of 3 tons. World consumption of morphine, on the other hand, during the year was 5 tons and the deficit had to be made good by drawing upon stocks.

This figure of 5 tons is of particular interest since in 1936, for example, consumption amounted to nearly 9 tons, and the decline has taken place despite the growth of population and the more or less general extension of medical and social-security services. The conclusion must therefore be drawn that morphine is now much less widely used in medical practice than before the war and is presumably being replaced by other drugs,

either opiates or synthetics, with comparable effects.

(b) *Diacetylmorphine*

The dangers inherent in the therapeutic use of diacetylmorphine have been widely canvassed, particularly in recent years by the World Health Organization, and the Board and the Supervisory Body have more than once mentioned the question in their annual reports. The view that diacetylmorphine should be replaced by drugs less likely to produce addiction has steadily gained ground and many countries have now banned, or are in process of eliminating, its use or have stated that they are prepared to consider banning it. The Supervisory Body has made a special review of this subject, which will be found in the Statement of "Estimated World Requirements of Narcotic Drugs in 1956".*

Three countries continued to manufacture diacetylmorphine in 1954: the United Kingdom (120 kg.), Belgium (8 kg.) and Portugal (4 kg.), making a total of 132 kg., or 26 kg. less than in 1953. The proposed abolition of its use in the United Kingdom suggests that there may be an even more marked reduction in 1956.

World consumption fell from 206 kg. in 1953 to 158 kg. in 1954. Since 1951 production has been even lower and this has led to a gradual reduction of stocks:

World diacetylmorphine stocks

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
633	529	392	302	276

(c) *Codeine*

Consumption of no other drug has increased in such proportions as that of codeine. During the twenty years for which the Board possesses statistics, consumption of codeine has increased fourfold, showing a steady rise from 18 tons in 1935 to 68 tons in 1954, the maximum so far recorded. This trend may be explained by the

* Document E/DSB/13.

growth of population, medical services and the more varied use which medical practice has found for this drug.

Production shows a similar trend and in 1954 no less than 550 tons of opium, or nearly 90 per cent of the quantity licitly produced that year (calculated at a consistency of 80-90 per cent), were used to produce codeine. In addition it may be estimated that 85 per cent of the morphine obtained from poppy straw is also used for manufacturing codeine.

(d) *Dionine*

In recent years the world consumption figures for dionine have shown an upward trend: 4,093 kg. in 1950, 5,478 kg. in 1953 and 5,575 kg. in 1954.

World production, 5,121 kg. in 1953 and 5,191 kg. in 1954, has remained below consumption and this has necessitated drawing on stocks.

(e) *Other derivatives of opium alkaloids*

These substances are used in a large number of countries and territories, but in most of them the amount consumed is less than 1 kg. a year so that the total consumption figure is small. Production, on the other hand, is concentrated in a few countries and its trends are therefore easier to observe. The following table indicates, in order of magnitude, the figures for 1954, compared with those for 1953 and 1950 and it will be seen that production of all these drugs except benzylmorphine is on the increase.

<i>World production</i>			
<i>Drug</i>	<i>1950</i> Kg.	<i>1953</i> Kg.	<i>1954</i> Kg.
Dihydrocodeine	?	592	1,020
Hydrocodone	442	704	736
Pholcodine	?	206	526
Oxycodone	184	247	286
Acetyldihydrocodeinone .	75	90	147
Hydromorphone	87	108	114
Benzylmorphine	—	70	64
Acetyldihydrocodeine . .	?	1	4

(f) *Crude cocaine*

Production of crude cocaine in Peru, which had been suspended for a number of years, was resumed

in 1954; the amount produced was 202 kg. and this will probably be exported to cocaine-manufacturing countries. For the other producing countries crude cocaine is only a stage in the process of manufacturing cocaine.

(g) *Cocaine*

World production rose from 1,995 kg. in 1953 to 2,428 kg. in 1954. This increase of over 20 per cent is due to growing demand in the following countries: USSR, China (Mainland), Romania, Indonesia and Poland. Exports to these countries, which were 216 kg. in 1953, rose to 670 kg. in 1954. The biggest jump is in the figures for the USSR (from 90 kg. to 450 kg.). So far as can be seen from the statistics, the imports were intended partly for current consumption and partly for the replenishment of stocks. The supplying countries (Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Netherlands and France) accordingly raised their production from 1,021 kg. to 1,429 kg.

World consumption of cocaine as declared to the Board followed a much more regular upward course than did production: 1,757 kg. in 1952; 1,893 kg. in 1953 and 1,966 kg. in 1954. The increase was most marked in the USSR, Romania, Indonesia and Bulgaria.

(h) *Synthetic Narcotic Drugs*

Pethidine

In 1954 world production amounted to 12.6 tons, or 2 tons more than in 1953. This increase is largely explained by the rise in United Kingdom production, which, after falling to 0.8 tons in 1953, went up again in 1954 to 2.5 tons, much the same figure as in 1952; these variations are due, not to fluctuations in demand, but to adjustments to stocks which had reached what was judged to be too high a level at the end of 1952.

World consumption, which is not influenced by factors of this kind, is a more reliable indicator of the use of this drug. It has increased as follows

since 1951, the first year for which the Board has more or less full information:

1951	1952	1953	1954
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
8.9	10.3	10.7	11.4

The Board is engaged in a study of the pattern of consumption of pethidine and its relationship to that of morphine.

Methadone

World consumption of methadone, which was 489 kg. in 1953, rose to 553 kg. in 1954. During the same period production increased from 395 to 609 kg. The production deficit observed in 1953 was thus partially offset in 1954.

Ketobemidone

Up to 1953 this drug was manufactured in Switzerland and Denmark. In 1954 Switzerland suspended its manufacture and as a result world production fell from 110 kg. in 1953 to 24 kg. in 1954. It does not appear that the Swiss Government has decided to prohibit the manufacture of ketobemidone, as was recommended by the Economic and Social Council, and it may be

assumed that manufacture has been temporarily suspended in that country for purely technical reasons.

World consumption of ketobemidone totalled 64 kg. in 1954 and only in ten countries, Argentina, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland did it amount to 1 kg. or more.

Other synthetic narcotic drugs

Production of synthetic narcotic drugs other than pethidine, methadone and ketobemidone is extremely small, either because they have not won the general favour of the medical profession or because, being newly discovered, they have not yet emerged from the scientific or clinical research stage.

The following table shows production of these drugs, in cases where it has reached 1 kg.:

<i>Drug</i>	<i>World production</i>	
	1953	1954
	Kg.	Kg.
Alphaprodine	24	52
Phenadoxone	41	38
Racemorphan/levorphanol .	42 (incomplete)	12
Isomethadone	24	—

III. ILLICIT TRAFFIC

Articles 24 and 26 of the Convention of 1925 require the Board to keep a continuous watch on the international trade in narcotic drugs and to have particular regard to the possible accumulation of excessive quantities of narcotic drugs in any country and to the danger that such a country may become a centre of illicit traffic. As part of this system of control it receives, under Article 22 of the 1925 Convention, statistics relating to the quantities of narcotic drugs confiscated on account of illicit imports or exports and to their disposal. It also has access to the

annual reports made by governments under Article 21 of the 1931 Convention and to reports on cases of illicit traffic of international interest which, under Article 23 of that Convention, Contracting Parties are required to send to one another through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and which are used by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its general task of securing the implementation of the Conventions and the suppression of illicit traffic.

The countries and territories in which the total amounts confiscated on account of illicit imports

or exports were particularly large during the past two years are as follows:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Substance</i>	<i>1953</i> Kg.	<i>1954</i> Kg.
Thailand	Raw opium	16,972	11,085
	Morphine	18	11
Egypt	Raw opium	?	1,892
	Cannabis	?	4,933
Singapore	Raw opium	2,620	1,685
	Cannabis	73	365
	Morphine	—	1
Bahrein	Raw opium	361	1,007
	Cannabis resin . .	—	49
Pakistan	Raw opium	950	760
	Cannabis	288	494
	Cannabis resin . .	3,693	2,003
Federation of Malaya	Raw opium	1,546	526
	Cannabis	83	30
Hong Kong	Raw opium	251	34
	Morphine	8	7
	Diacetylmorphine .	10	7
Lebanon	Raw opium	480	434
	Cannabis	3,050	—
	Cannabis resin . .	—	1,160
Syria	Raw opium	—	463
	Cannabis	—	294
	Crude cocaine . . .	—	2
Ceylon	Raw opium	851	20
United States . . .	Diacetylmorphine .	21	16
	Cannabis resin . .	1,202	1,085*
Japan	Morphine	1	4
	Diacetylmorphine .	10	8
Macao	Morphine	—	1*
	Diacetylmorphine .	—	10*
Indonesia	Diacetylmorphine .	—	10
China**	Morphine	9	—
	Diacetylmorphine .	—	7
Argentina	Coca leaves	18,198	3,664
Morocco	Cannabis	18,624	16,562
(French Protectorate)			
Swaziland	Cannabis	1,180	1,699
France	Cannabis	2,301	1,453*
	Morphine	57	—
	Diacetylmorphine .	38	—

* Including quantities confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports or exports.

** Incomplete statistics.

It is worth noting that in no country or territory did the total quantity of "synthetic" narcotic drugs confiscated in 1954 on account of illicit import or export amount to 1 kg.

Too much significance should not be attached to the variations occurring from one year to another, since the volume of confiscations cannot be regarded as a reliable index of the extent of the illicit traffic. In point of fact the number and size of confiscations depend on such factors as the degree of vigilance of the police or customs authorities, the efficiency of the investigation and enforcement machinery available to those authorities, and the extent to which they happen to be assisted by fortuitous circumstances.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs studies the problem of illicit traffic in all its aspects and its latest review of the situation is set out in Chapter X of its Report to the Economic and Social Council for 1955*.

Subject to what appears in the following paragraph, the information examined this year by the Board did not clearly indicate any countries as well-defined centres of illicit traffic, such as would call for specific action under Articles 24 or 26 of the 1925 Convention.

On the other hand great importance clearly attaches to the recent statements of the Health Minister of Iran regarding the production and consumption of opium in that country, extracts from which have been quoted in Chapter I, paragraph 8 (a), of this report. The facts disclosed therein amply confirm the apprehensions which the Board has entertained for several years regarding the efficacy of the control over opium production in Iran and which it has expressed in several previous reports; and in viewing its responsibilities under Article 26 of the 1925 Convention the Board cannot but continue to feel deep concern until effective administrative action is taken to implement the recent legislation to prohibit poppy-growing throughout the country.

* Document E/2768.

IV. NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS

Since the publication of the Board's last report the following narcotic drugs, together with their salts, have been placed under international control:

- (a) Under article 11 of the 1931 Convention:
6-methyldihydromorphine,
Dihydrohydroxymorphinone,
Myristyl ester of benzylmorphine.
- (b) Under the 1948 Protocol:
4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone,
 β -6-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanol (beta methadol),
4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone,
Isopropyl and other esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid.

These are subject to the regime applying to the drugs specified in article 1, paragraph 2, Group I of the 1931 Convention, except for the myristyl ester of benzylmorphine, regarding which no such decision has yet been taken.

The application of the 1948 Protocol has, to date, meant the placing under control of 24 " new " narcotic drugs (14 in 1951, 1 in 1952, 5 in 1953 and 4 in 1954), and steps are at present being taken to place five others under the same control.

Thus the number of drugs which it is the Board's duty to control has more than doubled since 1951, when the 1948 Protocol began to be effectively applied.

V. FAILURE TO RATIFY THE PROTOCOL OF 19 NOVEMBER 1948

The Board regrets to note that, despite two appeals by the Economic and Social Council, the number of Parties to the 1948 Protocol still falls

far short of the number acceding to the 1931 Convention and that only one new accession has been registered in the last twelve months.

VI. 1953 PROTOCOL ON OPIUM, AND DRAFT SINGLE CONVENTION

At its June and October 1955 sessions the Permanent Central Opium Board continued its joint examination with the Supervisory Body of the duties which the two bodies will have to discharge when the 1953 Protocol on Opium comes into force. In particular, on the basis of studies submitted by its Secretariat, it has examined with the Supervisory Body the question of the dates

by which it should receive the various estimates required under the Protocol.

As regards the draft single convention, the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Supervisory Body have jointly submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs texts of articles relating to statistics and estimates.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

With few exceptions the Contracting Parties to the 1925 and 1931 Conventions and the 1948 Protocol have fulfilled their obligations under those instruments. They have accounted for their licit

supply of narcotic drugs and any diversions that may have occurred represent a small fraction of the illicit traffic, which is mainly supplied from clandestine production.

In its last report the Board expressed the view that world licit stocks of raw opium at the end of 1953 which were then equivalent to normal requirements for two and a half years were unduly high. In 1954 production was reduced and demand increased slightly, thereby bringing the stocks down to about two years' requirements.

Consumption for medical and scientific purposes of most of the "manufactured" drugs continued to rise in 1954 as in previous years, the rise being probably attributable to the growth of population and improvement in standards of living. In itself therefore the fact affords no reason for disquiet, and indeed consumption may be expected to rise still further as health services continue to expand. At the same time a responsibility rests on governments to ensure that proper care is exercised in prescribing these substances. It is essential also that as soon as any new drug, synthetic or other, is authoritatively stated to possess addiction-producing properties the medical profession should be fully alerted to the dangers attaching to its use, and this need is engaging the attention of the World Health Organization and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The fluctuations in production are not always related to demand and stocks are a balancing factor. If, where there is over-production, the surpluses appear in the end-of-year stocks and these are not out of proportion to requirements no problem is raised. As far as "manufactured" drugs alone are concerned these two conditions were generally fulfilled in 1954.

* * *

In 1955 the Board was more fully informed about opium and coca leaves than in the past. While this may be regarded as an improvement, the information reaching the Board confirms its earlier statements that unfortunately the quantities consumed both for licit and illicit non-medical purposes and for quasi-medical purposes are overwhelmingly greater than the quantities required for strictly medical and scientific ends.

The statements by the Health Minister of Iran, extracts from which are reproduced in this report, have shown that enormous quantities of Iranian opium are consumed in that country by drug

addicts. Moreover, it would seem from government reports on illicit traffic that opium originating in Iran and other countries is diverted to illicit channels, although in some of these countries the control is claimed to be very strict. Opium is clearly still the main element in the illicit consumption of narcotics: there are millions of opium addicts, particularly in Asia, and the illicit traffic in opium also supplies the clandestine laboratories which manufacture almost all the morphine and diacetylmorphine used by drug addicts.

Second only to opium in this respect are cannabis resin (hashish, charas, chira) and cannabis leaves and tops (ganja, bhang, dagga, kif, takrouri, marihuana, maconha), the abuse of which is practised by millions of addicts all over the world.

The chewing of coca leaves, a habit which again is shared by millions of people, is confined to certain countries of South America. The amounts thus consumed are nearly 20 times as great as those used for the licit manufacture of cocaine. In 1954 a long-standing controversy was brought to an end when it was agreed between the governments concerned, the World Health Organization and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs that this habit constitutes a form of drug addiction, even though it does not possess all the characteristics of addiction, and that it should be suppressed.

Against this background is to be set the recent decision by the Government of Iran to prohibit the cultivation of the opium poppy and to put a stop to the non-medical consumption of opium—which had, in fact, already been prohibited for a long time. The Governments of India and Pakistan also have introduced measures to do away gradually with all forms of opium consumption that are not strictly medical. Finally, the South-American countries where coca-leaf chewing is prevalent have expressed their intention of eradicating the habit by progressive stages.

While the gravity of the problem of addiction to morphine and its derivatives, particularly diacetylmorphine, and to cocaine, is not in any degree minimized by the comparison, it is nevertheless true that the addicts to these drugs, who are to be found in nearly all parts of the world, are infinitely fewer than the habitual

consumers of either opium, cannabis or coca leaves; and, to judge by the reports on illicit traffic, persons addicted to "synthetic" narcotics must be fewer still.

* * *

In all countries, whether they be producers of raw materials, manufacturers or merely consumers

of narcotic drugs, effective national control is the primary prerequisite for satisfactory fulfilment of the International Conventions. But each country has its own special problems and these can only be solved with the continuing support of public opinion, on which the success of all efforts against the various forms of drug addiction ultimately depends.

(Signed) Harry GREENFIELD,
President.

(Signed) Paul REUTER,
Vice-President.

(Signed) Louis ATZENWILER,
Secretary.

Geneva, 11 November 1955.

ANNEX A

I. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH SENT IN ALL THEIR RETURNS
FOR 1954

(a) COUNTRIES

Albania	Finland	Muscat and Oman
Argentina	France	Netherlands
Australia	Germany (Federal Rep.)	New Zealand
Austria	Greece	Norway
Bahrein	Haiti	Pakistan
Belgium	Hungary	Philippines
Bolivia	Iceland	Poland
Bulgaria	India	Portugal
Cambodia	Indonesia	Romania
Canada	Iran	Spain
Ceylon	Iraq	Sweden
Chile	Ireland	Switzerland
China *	Israel	Thailand
Colombia	Italy	Turkey
Costa Rica	Japan	Union of South Africa
Cuba	Jordan	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Korea, South	United States
Denmark	Kuwait	U.S.S.R.
Dominican Republic	Laos	Uruguay
Ecuador	Lebanon	Venezuela
Egypt	Luxemburg	Vietnam
El Salvador	Mexico	Yugoslavia

(b) NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Anglo-French New Hebrides	<i>Netherlands:</i> Netherlands Antilles Netherlands New Guinea Surinam	<i>United Kingdom (cont.):</i> Fiji Islands Gambia Gibraltar Gilbert and Ellice Gold Coast and Togoland Grenada Guiana Honduras Hong Kong Jamaica Kenya Malta Mauritius and Dependencies Montserrat Nigeria and Cameroons North Borneo Northern Rhodesia Nyasaland St. Helena St. Kitts-Nevis St. Lucia St. Vincent	<i>United Kingdom (concl.):</i> Sarawak Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Solomon Islands Somaliland Southern Rhodesia Swaziland Tanganyika Tonga Trinidad and Tobago Uganda Virgin Islands Zanzibar
<i>Australia:</i> Nauru Norfolk Papua-New Guinea	<i>New Zealand:</i> Western Samoa		
<i>Belgium:</i> Congo and Ruanda- Urundi	<i>Portugal:</i> Angola Guinea India Mozambique		
<i>France:</i> Cameroons Equatorial Africa India Madagascar Morocco New Caledonia Oceania St. Pierre and Miquelon Somaliland Togoland Tunisia West Africa	<i>United Kingdom:</i> Aden and Dep. Antigua Bahama Islands Barbados Basutoland Bechuanaland Bermudas Brunei Cyprus Dominica Falkland Islands Federation of Malaya		<i>United States:</i> Pacific Islands <i>International adminis- tration:</i> Tangier <i>Military Govt.</i> <i>United States:</i> Ryukyu Islands

* The statistics are incomplete.

II. MISSING QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR 1954

Quarterly statistics should be dispatched to the Board not later than four weeks after the end of the quarter to which they refer; the annual statistics not later than three months (five months

in the case of stock returns) after the end of the year to which they refer.

Returns on prepared (smoking) opium are asked only of countries or territories where prepared opium is manufactured or consumed.

The names of countries and territories which have sent no returns are printed in bold type.

? = Return missing

Countries	Quarterly				Imports-Exports of Drugs of Group II (1931 Conv., Art. 1)	Annual				
	Imports and Exports					Consumption	Production & Manufacture	Prepared Opium	Stocks on 31 December	Confiscations
	I	2	3	4						
Afghanistan	?	?					?			?
Brazil						?	?		?	?
Burma		?								
Federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea . .		? *							?	
Germany (Democratic Republic) . . .					?	?	?		?	
Guatemala							?			
Honduras					?		?		?	?
Liberia			?	?	?	?	?		?	?
Libya					?	?	?		?	?
Mongolian People's Rep.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Nepal	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Nicaragua	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		?	?
Panama					?	?	?		?	?
Paraguay							?			?
Peru										?
Saudi Arabia				?					?	
Syria							?		?	
Yemen	?	?	?		?	?	?		?	?
Non-Self-Governing Territories										
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan										?
Italy : Somaliland	?				?	?	?		?	?
Portugal : Cape Verde Islands		?	?	?						
Macao					?					
St. Tomé and Príncipe	?	?	?	?	?	?	?		?	?
Timor	?									

* Eritrea

ANNEX B

SYNOPTIC TABLES

TABLES I TO IX

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. *Scope.* — The nine synoptic tables which follow show the principal phases in the *licit* movement of narcotic drugs, from the production of the raw material to the consumption of the finished product, during the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

2. *Substances appearing in the tables.* — Among the substances falling under the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocol of 1948, the following are the most important from the point of view of volume of production, trade and utilization: (a) opium and its derivatives: opium, morphine, diacetylmorphine (heroin), thebaine, codeine, ethylmorphine (dionine); (b) poppy straw; (c) coca leaves and cocaine; (d) synthetic narcotic drugs: pethidine and methadone. Each of these substances is dealt with individually in separate tables or columns.

The other derivatives of opium and other synthetic narcotic drugs of relatively less importance from this point of view have been placed in two columns under the respective headings, "Other" derivatives of opium, and "Other" synthetic narcotic drugs, and are enumerated in a footnote to the tables in which those items occur. Should any of the synthetic drugs thus grouped together later become of greater importance, the relevant figures will, of course, be given separately when this need arises.

Cannabis (Indian hemp) has not been taken into account, since its production and main utilization are not declared to the Board.

3. *Source of information.* — The figures inserted in these tables have been furnished to the Permanent Central Opium Board by the Governments under the provisions of the International Conventions of 19 February 1925 and 13 July 1931 and the Protocol of 19 November 1948.

4. *Totals.* — Each total inserted at the foot of the tables, unless otherwise denoted, represents the *world total*. When most, but not all, countries have furnished statistics, the total has nevertheless been inserted in the columns, with a

statement to the effect that it is incomplete; in such columns, question marks will indicate the countries for which statistics are lacking. When the statistics of too many countries are lacking for such a total to have any significance, a question mark has been inserted in its place.

5. *Relation between production and utilization.* — In examining the relation between production or manufacture on the one hand and utilization on the other, allowance must be made for the fact that the quantities utilized in any one year are not always derived entirely from amounts produced or manufactured during that same year; some part may have been drawn from stocks or imported. This explains why the figures for utilization are sometimes higher than those for production or manufacture.

6. *Yield from manufacture.* — It will be noted that the yield from manufacture varies from one year to another, sometimes to a considerable extent. This is often due to the fact that the yield for any given year includes a certain proportion of finished products obtained from raw materials the processing of which was begun in the previous year. An average for several successive years will provide a much more reliable indication of the actual yields.

7. *Unit of weight and symbols.* — The unit of weight used in these tables is the kilogramme; a blank space separates the hundreds from the thousands. A question mark signifies that the relevant figure or, in some cases, the factors required for calculating it, are not available. The sign "—" signifies "nil" or an amount under 1 kilogramme. In the case of synthetic narcotic drugs, a blank space signifies that the country or territory in question was not under any obligation to supply figures and has not done so.

8. *Comparability of statistics on synthetic narcotic drugs.* — To be comparable, the statistics for synthetic narcotic drugs supplied by the various countries and territories should be supplied in

terms of anhydrous base; this, however, is not always the practice, and it is probable that some of the data are expressed in terms of salts.

9. *Nomenclature of countries and territories.* — The nomenclature followed is that adopted by

the United Nations in the documents *Nomenclature of Geographic Areas* and *Population and Vital Statistics* (United Nations Statistical Papers, Series M and A). This does not imply recognition by the United Nations of the status of the territories concerned, or of the names used.

10. *Designation of narcotic drugs.* — The designations used are the international non-proprietary names (INN) proposed or recommended by the World Health Organization.

<i>Drug</i>	<i>International non-proprietary name</i>
Dihydrohydroxycodone	Oxycodone
Dihydrocodeinone	Hydrocodone
Dihydromorphinone	Hydromorphone
Methyldihydromorphinone	Metopon
B-4-morpholinylethylmorphine	Pholcodine
1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester . . .	Pethidine
4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl ethyl ketone or 1-methyl-4-metahydroxyphenyl-4-propionyl-piperidine . . .	Ketobemidone
4,4-diphenyl-5-methyl-6-dimethylaminohexanone-3 or 6-dimethyl- amino-5-methyl-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone	Isomethadone
4,4-diphenyl-6-morpholinoheptanone-3 or 6-morpholino-4,4-diphe- nyl-3-heptanone	Phenadoxone
3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan *	{ Racemorphan (racemic form) Levorphanol (levo-rotatory isomer)
3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan	{ Racemethorphan (racemic form) Levomethorphan (levo-rotatory isomer)
3-dimethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene	Dimethylthiambutene
3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene	Ethylmethylthiambutene

* In the following tables only the name "levorphanol" is used for this drug.

CHART SHOWING SUCCESSIVE PHASES FROM THE PRODUCTION OF
THE RAW MATERIAL TO THE CONSUMPTION OF THE FINISHED
PRODUCT, WITH REFERENCES TO TABLES

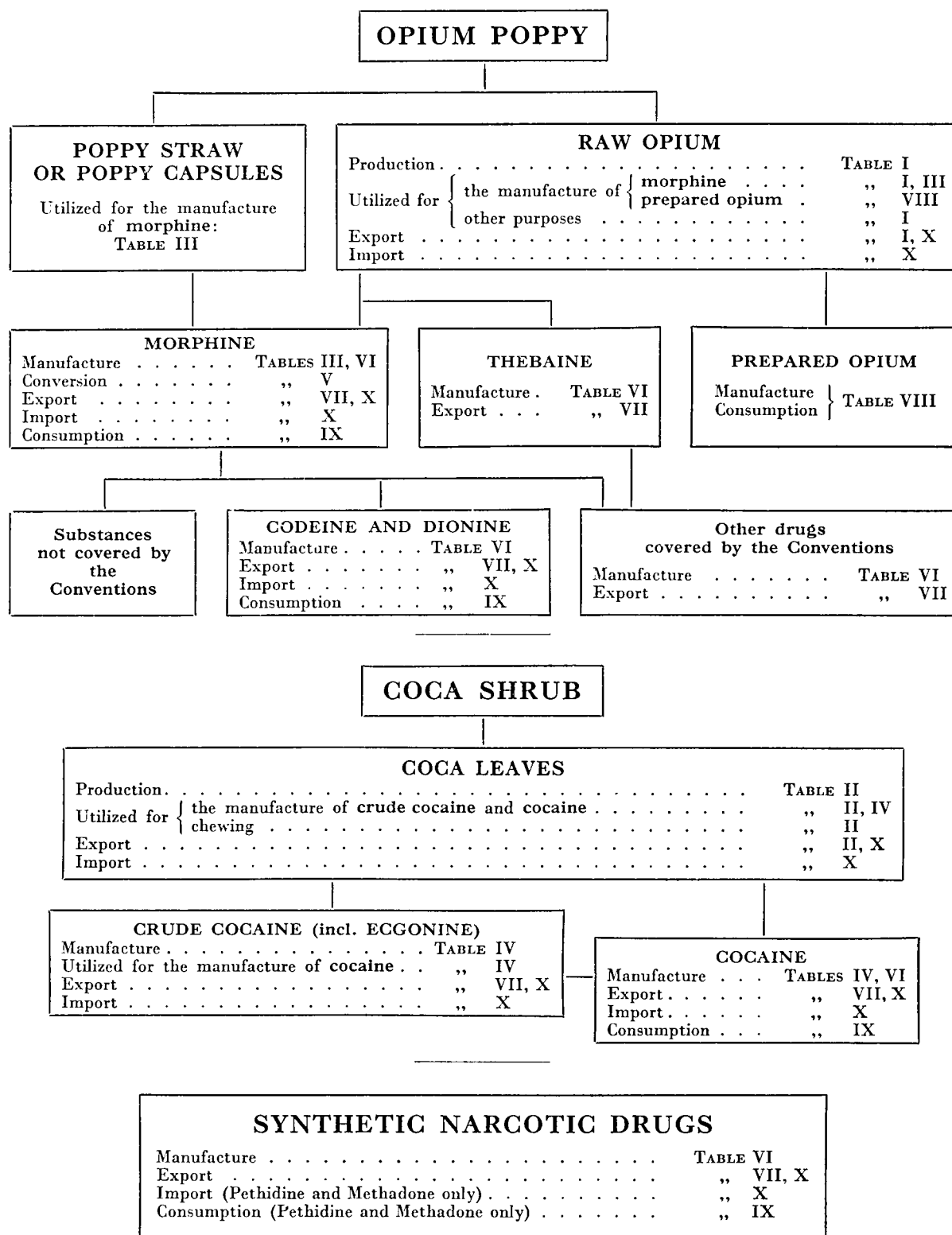


TABLE I. — RAW OPIUM: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND EXPORT
DECLARED BY PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Production	Utilization for		Export					Total (4 + 6)	Total of utiliz- ation and export (2+3+8)
			the manu- facture of morphine	other purposes ^a	to morphine- manufacturing countries		to other countries				
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.
BULGARIA	1950	1 023	—	—	1 000	0.1	—	—	1 000	0.1	1 000
	1951	940	—	—	6 058	0.7	—	—	6 058	0.7	6 058
	1952	6 700	?	—	5 700	1.1	—	—	5 700	1.1	5 700 ^b
	1953	?	?	—	3 840	1	—	—	3 840	1	3 840 ^b
	1954	1 216	?	—	300	Negl.	—	—	300	Negl.	300 ^b
INDIA	1950	230 691 ^c	2 178 ^c	150 571 ^d	228 161	30.5	5 558	100	233 719	31	386 468
	1951	526 677 ^c	11 365 ^c	150 784 ^d	346 572	43.4	11 561	100	358 133	44.2	520 282
	1952	349 679 ^c	^e	131 039 ^d	137 756	27.1	24 943	86.2	162 699	30.3	327 514
	1953	629 034 ^c	30 702 ^c	106 530 ^d	158 865	41.4	8 834	100	167 699	42.7	304 931
	1954	438 092 ^c	17 447 ^c	83 505 ^d	252 505	48.1	10 493	100	262 998	49.1	363 950
IRAN	1950	480 912	—	—	240 274	32.1	—	—	240 274	31.8	240 274
	1951	32 238	—	—	266 535	33.4	—	—	266 535	32.9	266 535
	1952	130 624	—	—	196 104	38.6	4 007	13.8	200 111	37.2	200 111
	1953	226 865	—	—	40 096	10.4	—	—	40 096	10.2	40 096
	1954	144 246	—	—	55 997	10.7	—	—	55 997	10.5	55 997
LAOS AND VIETNAM .	1950	? ^f	—	?	26	Negl.	—	—	26	Negl.	26 ^b
	1951	? ^f	—	1 935	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 935
	1952	? ^f	—	1 846	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 846
	1953	? ^f	—	1 328	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 328
	1954	? ^f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PAKISTAN	1950	274	—	15 774	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 774
	1951	571	—	15 121	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 121
	1952	165	—	14 849	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 849
	1953	3 230	—	14 584	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 584
	1954	4 600	—	14 022	8	Negl.	—	—	8	Negl.	14 030
TURKEY	1950	184 836	—	—	265 070	35.4	—	—	265 070	35.1	265 070
	1951	357 750	—	—	172 955	21.7	—	—	172 955	21.4	172 955
	1952	466 252	—	—	166 820	32.8	—	—	166 820	31	166 820
	1953	321 235	—	—	168 707	43.9	—	—	168 707	42.9	168 707
	1954	70 532	—	—	210 880	40.2	—	—	210 880	39.4	210 880
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1950	85 700	100 058	—	5 006	0.7	—	—	5 006	0.7	105 064
	1951	93 800	110 660	—	560	0.1	—	—	560	0.1	111 220
	1952	104 276	106 130	—	150	Negl.	—	—	150	Negl.	106 280
	1953	92 002	95 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95 000
	1954	102 697	137 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137 000
YUGOSLAVIA	1950	19 175	6 792	—	9 457	1.2	—	—	9 457	1.3	16 249
	1951	21 958	9 507	—	5 410	0.7	—	—	5 410	0.7	14 917
	1952	12 103	12 013	—	2 000	0.4	—	—	2 000	0.4	14 013
	1953	22 430	9 215	—	12 510	3.3	—	—	12 510	3.2	21 725
	1954	12 033	7 985	—	5 305	1	—	—	5 305	1	13 290

^a Namely, (i) medical purposes: the manufacture of medicinal opium and preparations (the quantities of raw opium thus utilized, however, are not declared to the Board); (ii) non-medical purposes: eating and manufacture of prepared (smoking) opium.

^b Incomplete.

^c Consistency of 70%.

^d Consistency of 90%.

^e The Indian authorities declared that 33,776 kg. were used for the extraction of morphine and natural codeine.

^f The competent authorities declared only purchases by the "Régie" from producers. (Laos: 415 kg. in 1950 and nil in 1951, 1952 and 1953; Vietnam: 553 kg. in 1950, 9 kg. in 1951 and nil in 1952 and 1953.) At the end of 1953, the "Régie" ceased all operation.

**TABLE I. — RAW OPIUM: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND EXPORT
DECLARED BY PRODUCING COUNTRIES (*concluded*)**

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Production	Utilization for		Export						Total of utiliz- ation and export (2+3+8)
			the manu- facture of morphine	other purposes ^a	to morphine- manufacturing countries		to other countries		Total (4 + 6)		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.
OTHER COUNTRIES ^b	1950	196	—	—	7	Negl.	—	—	7	Negl.	7
	1951	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1950	1 002 807 ^c	109 028	166 345 ^c	749 001	100	5 558	100	754 559	100	1 029 932 ^c
	1951	1 033 949 ^c	131 532	167 840	798 090	100	11 561	100	809 651	100	1 109 023
	1952	1 069 803 ^c	118 143 ^{c d}	147 734	508 530	100	23 950	100	537 480	100	837 133 ^c
	1953	1 294 796 ^c	134 917 ^c	122 442	384 018	100	8 834	100	392 852	100	650 211 ^c
	1954	773 448 ^c	162 432 ^c	97 527	524 995	100	10 493	100	535 488	100	795 447 ^c

^a Namely, (i) medical purposes: the manufacture of medicinal opium and preparations (the quantities of raw opium thus utilized, however, are not declared to the Board); (ii) non-medical purposes: eating and manufacture of prepared (smoking) opium.

^b Germany, Greece and Japan.

^c Incomplete.

^d In addition, 33,776 kg. were used in India for the extraction of morphine and natural codeine.

TABLE II. — COCA LEAVES: PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND EXPORT
DECLARED BY PRODUCING COUNTRIES

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Produc- tion	Utilization for		Export to countries where the coca leaves are used for								Total of utilization and export (2+3+10)
			the manu- facture of cocaïne	chewing	the manufacture of cocaïne		chewing		other purposes		Total (4 + 6 + 8)		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.	% of total col. 10	Kg.
BOLIVIA	1950	?	—	?	—	—	201 987 ^a	98.5	—	—	201 987	56.2	?
	1951	?	—	?	2	Negl.	146 284 ^a	94.8	—	—	146 286	33.2	?
	1952	?	?	?	4	Negl.	209 355 ^a	95.4	—	—	209 359	39.9	?
	1953	?	?	?	22 736	5.9	185 603 ^b	90.6	—	—	208 339	35.1	?
	1954	3 000 000 ^c	—	2 764 226 ^c	—	—	235 774 ^b	88.8	—	—	235 774	26.6	3 000 000 ^c
CHINA ^d	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLOMBIA	1950	218 000	—	148 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148 000
	1951	203 000	—	117 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117 000
	1952	198 000	—	125 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125 000
	1953	195 000 ^c	—	120 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 000
	1954	180 000 ^c	—	110 000 ^c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110 000
INDONESIA	1950	9 277	—	—	3 880	2.5	—	—	—	—	3 880	1.1	3 880
	1951	4 314	—	—	10 521	3.7	—	—	—	—	10 521	2.4	10 521
	1952	17 053	—	—	13 787	4.4	—	—	—	—	13 787	2.6	13 787
	1953	16 635	—	—	17 936	4.6	—	—	—	—	17 936	3	17 936
	1954	25 885	—	—	21 907	3.5	—	—	—	—	21 907	2.5	21 907
PERU	1950	8 189 820	—	?	149 976	97.5	3 090 ^a	1.5	302	100	153 368	42.7	?
	1951	9 014 749	—	?	276 046	96.3	7 960 ^a	5.2	212	100	284 218	64.4	?
	1952	9 738 991	—	?	302 186	95.6	10 060 ^a	4.6	11	100	312 257	58.3	?
	1953	9 501 629	—	?	348 282	89.5	19 228 ^a	9.4	—	—	367 510	61.9	?
	1954	9 907 276	29 918 ^c	?	597 500	96.5	29 668 ^a	11.2	—	—	627 168	70.9	?
TOTAL	1950	?	—	?	153 856	100	205 077	100	302	100	359 235	100	?
	1951	?	—	?	286 569	100	154 244	100	212	100	441 025	100	?
	1952	?	—	?	315 977	100	219 415	100	11	100	535 403	100	?
	1953	?	—	?	388 954	100	204 831	100	—	—	593 785	100	?
	1954	13 113 161	29 918	?	619 407	100	265 442	100	—	—	884 849	100	?

^a Exported to Argentina.

^b Exported to Argentina and Peru.

^c Estimate.

^d Statistics incomplete.

^e Used for the manufacture of crude cocaine.

TABLE III. — MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Raw material utilized				Morphine manufactured					
		Raw opium		Poppy straw or poppy capsules		from raw opium		from poppy straw or poppy capsules		Total	
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of col. 9	Kg.	% of col. 9	Kg.	% of total col. 9
ARGENTINA	1950	477	23.7	200 000 ^a	0.25	113	18.4	500	81.6	613	0.9
	1951	—	—	206 000 ^a	0.21	—	—	424	100	424	0.6
	1952	500	17	58 000 ^a	0.20	85	41.9	118	58.1	203	0.3
	1953	4	—	650 000 ^a	0.17	28	2.5	1 100	97.5	1 128	1.5
	1954	2 298	10.8	296 000 ^a	0.14	248	36.7	428	63.3	676	0.8
AUSTRIA	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 ^b	Negl.
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM	1950	13 510	9.5	—	—	1 279	100	—	—	1 279	1.9
	1951	22 365	9.6	—	—	2 154	100	—	—	2 154	3
	1952	20 730	11.4	—	—	2 365	100	—	—	2 365	3
	1953	18 356	11.8	—	—	2 163	100	—	—	2 163	2.9
	1954	24 015	11.5	—	—	2 756	100	—	—	2 756	3.3
BULGARIA	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	8	Negl.
	1953	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—
	1954	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	6	Negl.
CHINA ^c	1950	1 473	9.9	—	—	146	100	—	—	146	0.2
	1951	1 443	5.3	—	—	76	54.3	—	—	140 ^d	0.2
	1952	1 379	4.7	—	—	65	100	—	—	65	0.1
	1953	1 214	4.8	—	—	58	100	—	—	58	0.1
	1954	680	6.2	—	—	42	35	—	—	120 ^e	0.1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . .	1950	—	—	820 000 ^f	0.1	—	—	812	100	812	1.2
	1951	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—
	1952	—	—	1 050 000 ^f	0.11	—	—	1 220	100	1 220	1.6
	1953	—	—	1 590 000 ^f	0.14	—	—	2 274	100	2 274	3.1
	1954	—	—	1 740 000 ^f	0.13	—	—	2 230	100	2 230	2.7
FINLAND	1950	55	32.7	—	—	18	100	—	—	18	Negl.
	1951	35	20	—	—	7	35	—	—	20 ^g	Negl.
	1952	45	15.6	—	—	7	100	—	—	7	Negl.
	1953	45	8.9	—	—	4	100	—	—	4	Negl.
	1954	122	4.1	—	—	5	100	—	—	5	Negl.
FRANCE	1950	46 527	11	234 731 ^a	0.33	5 114	86.9	769	13.1	5 883	9
	1951	69 362	10.2	239 978 ^a	0.31	7 099	90.4	750	9.6	7 849	10.8
	1952	40 008	11.3	446 338 ^a	0.32	4 509	75.9	1 435	24.1	5 944	7.6
	1953	40 652	11	492 462 ^a	0.32	4 470	74.1	1 561	25.9	6 031	8.2
	1954	38 754	10.9	683 067 ^a	0.29	4 243	67.9	2 006	32.1	6 249	7.5

^a Poppy capsules.

^b Manufactured from 74 kg. of medicinal opium.

^c Statistics incomplete.

^d Including 64 kg. obtained from the refining of 168 kg. of crude morphine.

^e Including 78 kg. obtained from the refining of 205 kg. of crude morphine.

^f Poppy straw.

^g Including 3 kg. obtained from the conversion of 5 kg. of diacetylmorphine and 10 kg. manufactured from 100 kg. of medicinal opium.

TABLE III. — MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE (continued)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Raw material utilized				Morphine manufactured					
		Raw opium		Poppy straw or poppy capsules		from raw opium		from poppy straw or poppy capsules		Total	
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of col. 9	Kg.	% of col. 9	Kg.	% of total col. 9
GERMANY ^a	1950	4 779	36.7	1 347 032	0.34	1 755	27.5	4 619	72.5	6 375 ^b	9.7
	1951	39 251	6	798 667 ^c	0.4	2 355	41.7	3 191	56.5	5 650 ^d	7.8
	1952	26 028	12.1	1 534 520 ^c	0.24	3 147	45.6	3 611	52.3	6 903 ^e	8.8
	1953	10 327	9	1 809 507 ^c	0.26	933	16.6	4 702	83.4	5 635	7.7
	1954	31 722	13	1 108 969 ^c	0.36	4 119	50.4	4 047	49.5	8 169 ^f	9.8
HUNGARY	1950	—	—	2 140 081 ^g	0.21	—	—	4 522	100	4 522	6.9
	1951	—	—	2 866 268 ^c	0.23	—	—	6 594	100	6 594	9.1
	1952	—	—	4 419 999 ^c	0.2	—	—	8 685	100	8 685	11.1
	1953	—	—	3 050 850 ^c	0.21	—	—	6 289	100	6 289	8.5
	1954	—	—	3 201 350 ^c	0.16	—	—	5 240	100	5 240	6.3
INDIA	1950	2 178	18.4	—	—	401	100	—	—	401	0.6
	1951	11 365	7	—	—	795	100	—	—	795	1.1
	1952	^h	—	—	—	311	100	—	—	311	0.4
	1953	30 702	4.4	—	—	1 346	100	—	—	1 346	1.8
	1954	17 447	8.1	—	—	1 418	100	—	—	1 418	1.7
ITALY	1950	6 954	14.2	—	—	989	100	—	—	989	1.5
	1951	10 173	14.2	—	—	1 443	100	—	—	1 443	2
	1952	25 658	11.8	—	—	3 015	100	—	—	3 015	3.9
	1953	7 514	15	—	—	1 128	100	—	—	1 128	1.5
	1954	7 555	11.9	—	—	897	100	—	—	897	1.1
JAPAN	1950	10 002	10.1	—	—	1 015	100	—	—	1 015	1.6
	1951	10 461	10.8	—	—	1 134	100	—	—	1 134	1.6
	1952	803	8.6	—	—	69	100	—	—	69	0.1
	1953	23 934	9.9	—	—	2 372	100	—	—	2 372	3.2
	1954	28 387	10.7	—	—	3 034	100	—	—	3 034	3.6
NETHERLANDS	1950	4 684	10	—	—	470	100	—	—	470	0.7
	1951	5 116	10.3	267 127 ^c	0.19	526	50.6	514	49.4	1 040	1.4
	1952	4 073	9.9	434 933 ^c	0.24	404	27.8	1 047	72.2	1 451	1.9
	1953	2 524	13.2	968 258 ^c	0.24	334	12.3	2 371	87.7	2 705	3.7
	1954	1 703	20.4	938 687 ^c	0.27	348	12.2	2 494	87.8	2 842	3.4
NORWAY	1950	148	6.8	—	—	10	100	—	—	10	Negl.
	1951	306	7.5	—	—	23	100	—	—	23	Negl.
	1952	—	—	—	—	38 ⁱ	100	—	—	38	Negl.
	1953	60	18.3	—	—	11	100	—	—	11	Negl.
	1954	113	21.2	—	—	24	100	—	—	24	Negl.
POLAND	1950	—	—	700 320 ^g	0.06	—	—	440	99.8	441 ^j	0.7
	1951	—	—	826 000 ^g	0.07	—	—	592	100	592	0.8
	1952	—	—	894 485 ^g	0.09	—	—	784	100	784	1
	1953	—	—	1 050 500 ^g	0.12	—	—	1 251	100	1 251	1.7
	1954	—	—	1 621 574 ^g	0.12	—	—	1 980	100	1 980	2.4

^a The information relating to the years 1951-4 refers only to the Federal Republic.

^b Including 1 kg. obtained from the conversion of 2 kg. of diacetylmorphine.

^c Poppy capsules.

^d Including 96 kg. obtained from the refining of 110 kg. of crude morphine, 2 kg. manufactured from 26 kg. of medicinal opium, and 6 kg. from the conversion of 12 kg. of diacetylmorphine.

^e Including 143 kg. obtained from the refining of 165 kg. of crude morphine, and 2 kg. manufactured from 27 kg. of medicinal opium.

^f Including 3 kg. obtained from the conversion of 6 kg. of diacetylmorphine.

^g Poppy straw.

^h The Indian authorities declared that 33,776 kg. were used for the extraction of morphine and natural codeine.

ⁱ Obtained from raw opium processed in 1951.

^j Including 1 kg. obtained from the conversion of 1 kg. of diacetylmorphine.

TABLE III. — MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE (*concluded*)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Raw material utilized				Morphine manufactured					
		Raw opium		Poppy straw or poppy capsules		from raw opium		from poppy straw or poppy capsules		Total	
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of col. 9	Kg.	% of col. 9	Kg.	% of total col. 9
PORTUGAL	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	2 898	10.5	—	—	304	100	—	—	304	0.4
	1953	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	1 ^a	100	—	—	1	Negl.
SPAIN	1950	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—
	1951	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	40	Negl.
	1952	19 766	11.2	—	—	2 222	100	—	—	2 222	2.8
	1953	18 075	9.3	—	—	1 690	100	—	—	1 690	2.3
	1954	3 360	15.1	—	—	509	100	—	—	509	0.6
SWEDEN	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	31	9.7	—	—	3	100	—	—	3	Negl.
	1952	30	10	—	—	3	100	—	—	3	Negl.
	1953	39	12.8	—	—	5	100	—	—	5	Negl.
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND	1950	3 555	10.7	—	—	379	100	—	—	379	0.6
	1951	22 224	11.4	—	—	2 533	100	—	—	2 533	3.5
	1952	32 980	11.8	—	—	3 883	100	—	—	3 883	5
	1953	1 600	13.8	—	—	220	91.7	—	—	240 ^b	0.3
	1954	2 219	15.2	—	—	338	100	—	—	338	0.4
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1950	100 058	10	—	—	10 006	100	—	—	10 006	15.2
	1951	110 660	10.1	—	—	11 206	100	—	—	11 206	15.4
	1952	106 130	10	—	—	10 577	100	—	—	10 577	13.5
	1953	95 000	10	—	—	9 466	100	—	—	9 466	12.8
	1954	137 000	9.9	—	—	13 588	100	—	—	13 588	16.3
UNITED KINGDOM	1950	106 115	10.4	—	—	11 040	99.9	—	—	11 054 ^c	16.8
	1951	138 948	10.1	—	—	14 052	100	—	—	14 052	19.4
	1952	106 648	11	—	—	11 754	99.9	—	—	11 757 ^d	15
	1953	94 945	10.4	—	—	9 913	100	—	—	9 913	13.4
	1954	149 023	10.3	—	—	15 303	100	—	—	15 303	18.3
UNITED STATES	1950	165 997	11.9	—	—	19 797	100	—	—	19 797	30.1
	1951	143 056	11.2	—	—	15 963	100	—	—	15 963	22
	1952	160 633	10.2	—	—	16 446	100	—	—	16 446	21.1
	1953	187 209	10.1	—	—	18 855	100	—	—	18 855	25.6
	1954	161 234	10.6	—	—	17 013	100	—	—	17 013	20.4
YUGOSLAVIA	1950	6 792	22.7	—	—	1 539	100	—	—	1 539	2.4
	1951	9 507	9.6	—	—	911	100	—	—	911	1.3
	1952	12 013	15.4	—	—	1 844	100	—	—	1 844	2.4
	1953	9 215	13.6	—	—	1 253	100	—	—	1 253	1.7
	1954	7 985	13.8	—	—	1 103	100	—	—	1 103	1.3
TOTAL	1950	473 304 ^e	11.4	5 442 164 ^e	0.21	54 071 ^e	82.2	11 662 ^e	17.7	65 749 ^e	100
	1951	594 303 ^e	10.1	5 204 040 ^e	0.23	60 280 ^e	83	12 065 ^e	16.6	72 566 ^e	100
	1952	560 322 ^e	10.9	8 838 275 ^e	0.19	61 048 ^e	78.2	16 900 ^e	21.6	78 111 ^e	100
	1953	541 449 ^e	10	9 611 577 ^e	0.2	54 249 ^e	73.5	19 548 ^e	26.4	73 817 ^e	100
	1954	613 617 ^e	10.6	9 589 647 ^e	0.19	64 989 ^e	77.8	18 425 ^e	22.1	83 501 ^e	100

^a Obtained from raw opium processed in 1953.

^b Including 20 kg. manufactured from 25 kg. of diacetyl-morphine.

^c Including 14 kg. obtained from the refining of 16 kg. of crude morphine.

^d Including 1 kg. manufactured from 8 kg. of medicinal opium and 2 kg. from 3 kg. of diacetylmorphine.

^e Incomplete.

TABLE IV. — MANUFACTURE OF COCAINE

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Coca leaves utilized for the manufacture of				Crude cocaine			Cocaine manufactured	
		crude cocaine		cocaine		manu- factured	utilized for the ma- nufacture of cocaine			
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col. 8
ARGENTINA	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	9 630	0.32	—	—	—	31	1.4
	1953	—	—	10 000	0.23	—	—	—	23	1.1
	1954	—	—	27 058	0.21	—	—	—	56	2.3
BELGIUM	1950	—	—	586	—	—	92	—	63	4.9
	1951	—	—	13 320	0.36	—	—	—	48	3.1
	1952	—	—	18 737	0.43	—	—	—	81	3.7
	1953	—	—	25 613	0.39	—	—	—	101	5.1
	1954	—	—	18 774	0.44	—	—	—	82	3.4
FRANCE	1950	—	—	—	—	—	104	151	157	12.2
	1951	—	—	20 001	—	14	15	—	143	9.4
	1952	—	—	21 894	—	—	15	—	231	10.6
	1953	—	—	27 925	0.59	—	—	—	164	8.2
	1954	—	—	46 000	0.42	—	—	—	191	7.9
GERMANY ^a	1950	—	—	—	—	—	184	57.1	105	8.2
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	^b —	—	64	4.2
	1952	54 916	0.8	—	—	438	264	86.7	229	10.5
	1953	70 579	0.89	15 846	—	626	538	—	417	20.9
	1954	60 174	0.99	50 596	—	597	564	—	478	19.7
INDIA	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	6	83.3	5	0.2
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ITALY	1950	—	—	79	—	—	50	—	15	1.2
	1951	—	—	948	1.79	—	—	—	17	1.1
	1952	—	—	6 795	0.37	—	—	—	25	1.2
	1953	—	—	4 831	0.35	—	—	—	17	0.8
	1954	—	—	4 638	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAPAN	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	35 ^c	—	78	3.6
	1953	—	—	19 435	—	—	1 ^d	—	205	10.3
	1954	—	—	52 750	0.31	—	—	—	163	6.7
NETHERLANDS	1950	—	—	5 886	0.68	—	—	—	40	3.1
	1951	—	—	16 503	0.41	—	—	—	68	4.5
	1952	—	—	13 386	0.74	—	—	—	99	4.6
	1953	—	—	2 410	0.37	—	—	—	89	4.5
	1954	—	—	52 953	0.48	—	—	—	254	10.5
PERU	1950	—	—	—	—	—	6	66.7	4	0.3
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	10	70	7	0.5
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	13	61.5	8	0.4
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	29 918	0.68	—	—	202	—	—	—	—

^a The information relating to the years 1951-4 refers only to the Federal Republic.

^b 8 kg. of ecgonine were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

^c In addition, 57 kg. of ecgonine were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

^d In addition, 118 kg. of ecgonine were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

TABLE IV. — MANUFACTURE OF COCAINE (concluded)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Coca leaves utilized for the manufacture of				Crude cocaine			Cocaine manufactured	
		crude cocaine		cocaine		manu- factured	utilized for the ma- nufacture of cocaine			
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col. 8
PORTUGAL	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	4 925	0.16	—	—	—	8	0.4
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN	1950	?	—	?	—	?	?	—	?	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	8 561	0.25	—	—	—	21	1
	1953	—	—	5 754	0.54	—	—	—	31	1.6
	1954	2 600	0.85	—	—	22	20	55	11	0.4
SWITZERLAND	1950	—	—	169	—	—	2	—	3	0.2
	1951	—	—	6 657	—	8	—	—	13	0.8
	1952	2 040	0.54	—	—	11	19	68.4	13	0.6
	1953	7 453	0.55	—	—	41	37	83.8	31	1.6
	1954	900	0.67	—	—	6	10	90	9	0.4
UNITED KINGDOM	1950	—	—	—	—	—	254	68.5	174	13.5
	1951	—	—	47 608	—	—	133	—	208	13.7
	1952	—	—	67 126	—	—	2	—	277	12.8
	1953	—	—	83 133	0.42	—	—	—	351	17.6
	1954	—	—	131 772	0.38	—	—	—	506	20.8
UNITED STATES	1950	—	—	130 362	0.56	—	—	—	727	56.4
	1951	—	—	139 582	0.68	—	—	—	954	62.7
	1952	—	—	96 791	0.73	—	—	—	1 078 ^a	49.6
	1953	—	—	155 719	0.36	—	—	—	553	27.7
	1954	—	—	110 071	0.62	—	—	—	678	27.9
TOTAL	1950	— ^b	—	137 082 ^b	—	— ^b	692 ^b	—	1 288 ^b	100
	1951	—	—	244 619	—	22	158	—	1 522	100
	1952	56 956	0.79	242 920	—	449	348	—	2 171	100
	1953	78 032	0.85	355 591	—	667	582	—	1 995	100
	1954	93 592	0.88	494 612	—	827	594	—	2 428	100

^a Including 372 kg. produced from re-processing of Government stock.

^b Incomplete.

TABLE V. — CONVERSION OF MORPHINE

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	B	13	C	14
		Morphine manufac- tured	Morphine utilized for conversion														Morphine unconverted (A minus B)	
			into drugs of Group I of Article 1 of the Convention of 1931	into drugs of Group II of Article 1 of the Convention of 1931						into substances not covered by the Conventions	Total (1+4+7+10)							
				Codeine			Ethylmorphine (Dionine)											
		Kg.	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A
ARGENTINA	1950	613	4	0.6	0.9	351	57.3	78.3	93	15.2	20.8	—	—	—	448	73.1	165	26.9
	1951	424	5	1.2	0.6	622	146.7	75.2	200	47.2	24.2	—	—	—	827	195.1	—	—
	1952	203	7	3.4	1.1	547	269.5	84.9	90	44.3	14	—	—	—	644	317.2	—	—
	1953	1 128	—	—	—	871	77.2	83.3	187	16.6	17.7	—	—	—	1 058	93.8	70	6.2
	1954	676	—	—	—	704	104.1	78.6	192	28.4	21.4	—	—	—	896	132.5	—	—
AUSTRIA	1950	—	—	—	—	72	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	100
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM	1950	1 279	19	1.5	1.4	1 212	94.8	91.5	94	7.3	7.1	—	—	—	1 325	103.6	—	—
	1951	2 154	7	0.3	0.3	1 988	92.3	94.5	109	5.1	5.2	—	—	—	2 104	97.7	50	2.3
	1952	2 365	14	0.6	0.6	1 930	81.6	91.2	173	7.3	8.2	—	—	—	2 117	89.5	248	10.5
	1953	2 163	17	0.8	0.8	1 770	81.8	80.5	411	19	18.7	—	—	—	2 198	101.6	—	—
	1954	2 756	10	0.4	0.4	2 638	95.7	93.5	165	6	5.8	—	—	—	2 821 ^a	102.4	—	—
CHINA ^b	1950	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3.4	100	—	—	—	5	3.4	141	96.6
	1951	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	100	—	—	—	7	5	133	95
	1952	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9.2	100	—	—	—	6	9.2	59	90.8
	1953	58	—	—	—	4	6.9	40	6	10.3	60	—	—	—	10	17.2	48	82.8
	1954	120	—	—	—	46	38.3	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	38.3	74	61.7
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1950	812	—	—	—	680	83.7	94.2	42	5.2	5.8	—	—	—	722	88.9	90	11.1
	1951	?	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	?	—
	1952	1 220	—	—	—	985	80.8	89.1	120	9.8	10.9	—	—	—	1 105	90.6	115	9.4
	1953	2 274	—	—	—	1 694	74.5	94.5	98	4.3	5.5	—	—	—	1 792	78.8	482	21.2
	1954	2 230	—	—	—	2 018	90.5	91.4	189	8.5	8.6	—	—	—	2 207	99	23	1

FRANCE	1950	5 883	—	—	—	4 875	82.9	87.1	686	11.6	12.3	35	0.6	0.6	5 596	95.1	287	4.9
	1951	7 849	8	0.1	0.1	5 930	75.6	79.9	1 434	18.3	19.3	51	0.6	0.7	7 423	94.6	426	5.4
	1952	5 944	6	0.1	0.1	4 743	79.8	81.9	976	16.4	16.8	—	—	—	5 795 ^c	97.5	149	2.5
	1953	6 031	5	0.1	0.1	4 053	67.2	70	1 647	27.3	28.5	—	—	—	5 788 ^d	96	243	4
	1954	6 249	—	—	—	4 221	67.6	70.5	1 644	26.3	27.5	—	—	—	5 985 ^e	95.8	264	4.2
GERMANY ^f	1950	6 375	3	0.1	0.1	5 361	84.1	96	207	3.2	3.7	15	0.2	0.2	5 586	87.6	789	12.4
	1951	5 650	5	0.1	0.1	6 161	109	86.1	959	17	13.4	28	0.5	0.4	7 153	126.6	—	—
	1952	6 903	—	—	—	5 683	82.3	95	278	4	4.7	20	0.3	0.3	5 981	86.6	922	13.4
	1953	5 635	24	0.4	0.4	5 173	91.8	89.6	578	10.3	10	—	—	—	5 775	102.5	—	—
	1954	8 169	33	0.4	0.3	9 162	112.2	92.9	648	7.9	6.6	21	0.3	0.2	9 864	120.8	—	—
HUNGARY	1950	4 522	—	—	—	4 101	90.7	91.6	374	8.3	8.4	—	—	—	4 475	99	47	1
	1951	6 594	—	—	—	5 201	78.9	88.8	657	9.9	11.2	—	—	—	5 858	88.8	736	11.2
	1952	8 685	3	Negl.	Negl.	6 996	80.6	87	1 045	12	13	—	—	—	8 044	92.6	641	7.4
	1953	6 289	21	0.4	0.4	5 348	85	91.1	503	8	8.5	—	—	—	5 872	93.4	417	6.6
	1954	5 240	—	—	—	4 382	83.6	89	542	10.4	11	—	—	—	4 924	94	316	6
INDIA	1950	401	—	—	—	186	46.4	70.5	78	19.4	29.5	—	—	—	264	65.8	137	34.2
	1951	795	—	—	—	534	67.2	87.1	79	9.9	12.9	—	—	—	613	77.1	182	22.9
	1952	311	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	311	100
	1953	1 346	—	—	—	647	48.1	89.9	73	5.4	10.1	—	—	—	720	53.5	626	46.5
	1954	1 418	—	—	—	643	45.3	86.8	98	6.9	13.2	—	—	—	741	52.2	677	47.8
ITALY	1950	989	176	17.8	22.8	436	44.1	56.5	160	16.2	20.7	—	—	—	772	78.1	217	21.9
	1951	1 443	51	3.6	4.2	882	61.1	72.5	283	19.6	23.3	—	—	—	1 216	84.3	227	15.7
	1952	3 015	—	—	—	1 802	59.8	73.6	648	21.5	26.4	—	—	—	2 450	81.3	565	18.7
	1953	1 128	—	—	—	975	86.4	71.3	393	34.8	28.7	—	—	—	1 368	121.2	—	—
	1954	897	—	—	—	768	85.6	78.9	206	23	21.1	—	—	—	974	108.6	—	—
JAPAN	1950	1 015	—	—	—	1 038	102.3	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 038	102.3	—	—
	1951	1 134	—	—	—	1 154	101.8	97.4	31	2.7	2.6	—	—	—	1 185	104.5	—	—
	1952	69	—	—	—	366	530.4	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	366	530.4	—	—
	1953	2 372	—	—	—	2 713	114.4	99.1	20	0.8	0.7	—	—	—	2 739 ^g	115.4	—	—
	1954	3 034	—	—	—	2 863	94.4	99.8	7	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	2 870	94.6	164	5.4
NETHERLANDS . .	1950	470	8	1.7	1.7	438	93.2	94.4	18	3.8	3.9	—	—	—	464	98.7	6	1.3
	1951	1 040	10	1	1.4	726	69.8	98.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	736	70.8	304	29.2
	1952	1 451	13	0.9	1	1 106	76.2	85	182	12.6	14	—	—	—	1 301	89.7	150	10.3
	1953	2 705	11	0.4	0.5	2 428	89.8	95.7	97	3.6	3.8	—	—	—	2 536	93.8	169	6.2
	1954	2 842	—	—	—	2 370	83.4	94.7	130	4.6	5.2	1	Negl.	Negl.	2 503 ^h	88.1	339	11.9
POLAND	1950	441	—	—	—	541	122.7	99.1	5	1.1	0.9	—	—	—	546	123.8	—	—
	1951	592	—	—	—	520	87.8	96.3	20	3.4	3.7	—	—	—	540	91.2	52	8.8
	1952	784	—	—	—	724	92.3	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	724	92.3	60	7.7
	1953	1 251	—	—	—	1 090	87.1	98.2	20	1.6	1.8	—	—	—	1 110	88.7	141	11.3
	1954	1 980	—	—	—	1 820	91.9	92.5	147	7.4	7.5	—	—	—	1 967	99.3	13	0.7

^a Including 8 kg. converted into pholcodine.

^b Statistics incomplete.

^c Including 70 kg. converted into pholcodine.

^d Including 83 kg. converted into pholcodine.

^e Including 120 kg. converted into pholcodine.

^f The information relating to the years 1951-4 refers only to the Federal Republic.

^g Including 6 kg. converted into dihydrocodeine.

^h Including 2 kg. converted into pholcodine.

TABLE V. — CONVERSION OF MORPHINE (concluded)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	B	13	C	14
		Morphine manufac- tured	Morphine utilized for conversion														Morphine unconverted (A minus B)	
			into drugs of Group I of Article 1 of the Convention of 1931	into drugs of Group II of Article 1 of the Convention of 1931						into substances not covered by the Conventions	Total (1+4+7+10)							
				Codeine			Ethylmorphine (Dionine)											
		Kg.	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	% of B	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A
PORTUGAL	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	304	4	1.3	2.3	100	32.9	56.5	73	24	41.2	—	—	—	177	58.2	127	41.8
	1953	—	2	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	1954	1	4	—	13.8	25	—	86.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—
SPAIN	1950	?	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	—	?	—	?	—
	1951	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	100
	1952	2 222	—	—	—	1 367	61.5	77.1	405	18.2	22.9	—	—	—	1 772	79.7	450	20.3
	1953	1 690	—	—	—	997	59	75.1	315	18.6	23.7	—	—	—	1 328 ^a	78.6	362	21.4
	1954	509	—	—	—	352	69.1	75.4	115	22.6	24.6	—	—	—	467	91.7	42	8.3
SWEDEN	1950	—	16	—	43.2	—	—	—	21	—	56.8	—	—	—	37	—	—	—
	1951	3	16	533.3	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	533.3	—	—
	1952	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	100
	1953	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	100
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND . .	1950	379	43	11.3	6	570	150.4	78.9	83	21.9	11.5	26	6.9	3.6	722	190.5	—	—
	1951	2 533	7	0.3	0.3	2 326	91.8	86.1	362	14.3	13.4	6	0.2	0.2	2 701	106.1	—	—
	1952	3 883	40	1	1.7	1 969	50.7	83.2	349	9	14.8	8	0.2	0.3	2 366	60.9	1 517	39.1
	1953	240	60	25	4.7	1 215	506.3	95.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 275	531.3	—	—
	1954	338	60	17.7	11	482	142.6	88.3	—	—	—	4	1.2	0.7	546	161.5	—	—
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1950	10 006	—	—	—	7 958	79.5	86.4	1 257	12.6	13.6	—	—	—	9 215	92.1	791	7.9
	1951	11 206	—	—	—	9 020	80.5	89.2	1 089	9.7	10.8	—	—	—	10 109	90.2	1 097	9.8
	1952	10 577	—	—	—	8 686	82.1	88	1 182	11.2	12	—	—	—	9 868	93.3	709	6.7
	1953	9 466	—	—	—	7 629	80.6	87.8	1 064	11.2	12.2	—	—	—	8 693	91.8	773	8.2
	1954	13 588	—	—	—	11 508	84.7	90.8	1 162	8.5	9.2	—	—	—	12 670	93.2	918	6.8

UNITED KINGDOM.	1950	11 054	169	1.5	1.8	9 040	81.8	93.8	405	3.7	4.2	20	0.2	0.2	9 634	87.2	1 420	12.8
	1951	14 052	224	1.6	1.8	11 346	80.7	90.4	947	6.8	7.6	31	0.2	0.2	12 548	89.3	1 504	10.7
	1952	11 757	74	0.6	0.8	9 859	83.9	97.5	175	1.5	1.7	2	Negl.	Negl.	10 111 ^b	86	1 646	14
	1953	9 913	83	0.8	0.9	9 160	92.4	96.6	125	1.3	1.3	10	0.1	0.1	9 486 ^c	95.7	427	4.3
	1954	15 303	92	0.6	0.6	13 332	87.1	94	401	2.6	2.8	7	0.1	0.1	14 182 ^d	92.7	1 121	7.3
UNITED STATES. .	1950	19 797	86	0.4	0.5	17 740	89.6	97.5	368	1.9	2	9	Negl.	Negl.	18 203	91.9	1 594	8.1
	1951	15 963	232	1.5	1.6	13 876	86.9	96.3	275	1.7	1.9	27	0.2	0.2	14 410	90.3	1 553	9.7
	1952	16 446	180	1.1	1.2	15 172	92.3	97.6	195	1.2	1.2	3	Negl.	Negl.	15 550	94.6	896	5.4
	1953	18 855	127	0.7	0.7	17 478	92.7	98.5	133	0.7	0.8	5	Negl.	Negl.	17 743	94.1	1 112	5.9
	1954	17 013	189	1.1	1.2	15 416	90.6	97.6	162	1	1	31	0.2	0.2	15 798	92.9	1 215	7.1
YUGOSLAVIA . . .	1950	1 539	—	—	—	1 185	77	93.8	79	5.1	6.2	—	—	—	1 264	82.1	275	17.9
	1951	911	—	—	—	1 050	115.3	96.8	35	3.8	3.2	—	—	—	1 085	119.1	—	—
	1952	1 844	—	—	—	1 451	78.7	95.7	65	3.5	4.3	—	—	—	1 516	82.2	328	17.8
	1953	1 253	—	—	—	1 297	103.5	99.2	10	0.8	0.8	—	—	—	1 307	104.3	—	—
	1954	1 103	—	—	—	1 089	98.7	90.9	109	9.9	9.1	—	—	—	1 198	108.6	—	—
TOTAL ^e . . .	1950	65 749 ^f	524 ^f	0.8	0.8	55 784 ^f	84.8	92.4	3 975 ^f	6	6.6	105 ^f	0.2	0.2	60 388 ^f	91.8	5 361 ^f	8.2
	1951	72 566 ^f	565 ^f	0.8	0.8	61 336 ^f	84.5	89.5	6 487 ^f	8.9	9.5	143 ^f	0.2	0.2	68 531 ^f	94.4	4 035 ^f	5.6
	1952	78 111 ^f	341 ^f	0.4	0.5	63 486 ^f	81.3	90.8	5 962 ^f	7.6	8.5	33 ^f	Negl.	0.1	69 893 ^f	89.5	8 218 ^f	10.5
	1953	73 817 ^f	350 ^f	0.5	0.5	64 542 ^f	87.4	91.2	5 680 ^f	7.7	8	15 ^f	Negl.	Negl.	70 800 ^f	95.9	3 017 ^f	4.1
	1954	83 501 ^f	388 ^f	0.4	0.5	73 839 ^f	88.4	91.5	5 917 ^f	7.1	7.3	64 ^f	0.1	0.1	80 688 ^f	96.6	2 813 ^f	3.4

^a Including 16 kg. used in the manufacture of medicinal opium.

^b Including 1 kg. converted into pholcodine.

^c Including 108 kg. converted into pholcodine.

^d Including 350 kg. converted into pholcodine.

^e The totals in columns A and C are not necessarily the totals of the figures shown under these headings. Those in column A were taken from Table III, column 9; they include manufacture, if any, in countries—not shown in the present table—where no conversion has taken place. Those in column C represent the difference between the totals in columns A and B (A minus B).

^f Incomplete.

**TABLE VI. — MANUFACTURE OF THE DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS
OF 1925 AND/OR 1931**

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	ALCALOIDS AND DERIVATIVES OF OPIUM												COCAINE		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS					
		Morphine unconverted ^a		Diacetyl- morphine (Heroin)		Thebaine		Codeine		Ethyl- morphine (Dionine)		Others ^b				Pethidine		Methadone		Others ^c	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Kg.	% of total col. 1	Kg.	% of total col. 3	Kg.	% of total col. 5	Kg.	% of total col. 7	Kg.	% of total col. 9	Kg.	% of total col. 11	Kg.	% of total col. 13	Kg.	% of total col. 15	Kg.	% of total col. 17	Kg.	% of total col. 19
ARGENTINA . . .	1950	165	3.1	5	1.1	—	—	342	0.6	102	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	7	1.8	30	1.5	622	0.9	201	3.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	9	7.5	—	—	547	0.8	90	1.7	—	—	31	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	70	2.3	—	—	—	—	887	1.3	189	3.7	—	—	23	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	722	1	197	3.8	1	Negl.	56	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRIA	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	or	32 ^d	6.1	—	—
	1952	7	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	Negl.	28	7.3	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0.1	4	1	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.1	11	1.8	—	—
BELGIUM	1950	—	—	10	2.2	8	0.7	1 197	2.1	78	2.1	30	3.8	63	4.9	—	—	9	1.7	—	—
	1951	50	1.2	13	3.4	185	9.4	1 996	3	116	1.9	36	3.5	48	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	248	3	16	13.3	108	6.3	1 886	2.9	135	2.5	43	3.6	81	3.7	9	0.1	17	4.5	—	—
	1953	—	—	15	9.5	146	6.3	1 841	2.8	351	6.8	52	2.6	101	5.1	10	0.1	13	3.3	—	—
	1954	—	—	8	6.1	—	—	2 532	3.4	135	2.6	70	2.4	82	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
BULGARIA	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1954	6	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINA ^e	1950	141	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	133	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	59	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	48	1.6	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.	5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	74	2.5	—	—	—	—	46	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1950	90	1.7	—	—	—	—	625	1.1	34	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1952	115	1.4	—	—	—	—	1 020	1.6	112	2.1	18	1.5	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—
	1953	482	16	—	—	—	—	1 847	2.8	91	1.8	8	0.4	—	—	6	0.1	2	0.5	—	—
	1954	23	0.8	—	—	—	—	2 178	2.9	181	3.5	5	0.2	—	—	10	0.1	1	0.2	—	—

**TABLE VI. — MANUFACTURE OF THE DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS
OF 1925 AND/OR 1931 (concluded)**

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	ALCALOIDS AND DERIVATIVES OF OPIUM												COCAINE		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS					
		Morphine unconverted ^a		Diacetyl- morphine (Heroin)		Thebaine		Codeine		Ethyl- morphine (Dionine)		Others ^b				Pethidine		Methadone		Others ^c	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Kg.	% of total col. 1	Kg.	% of total col. 3	Kg.	% of total col. 5	Kg.	% of total col. 7	Kg.	% of total col. 9	Kg.	% of total col. 11	Kg.	% of total col. 13	Kg.	% of total col. 15	Kg.	% of total col. 17	Kg.	% of total col. 19
JAPAN	1950	—	—	—	—	21	1.8	701	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	12	0.6	780	1.2	17	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	28	1.6	270	0.4	—	—	77	6.5	78	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 900	2.9	14	0.3	348	17.2	205	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	164	5.6	—	—	107	5.2	2 135	2.8	5	0.1	541	18.7	163	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . .	1950	6	0.1	—	—	27	2.4	512	0.9	13	0.4	60	7.6	40	3.1	162	2.2	1	0.2	—	—
	1951	304	7.5	—	—	15	0.8	758	1.1	1	Negl.	122	11.7	68	4.5	499	4.1	—	—	—	—
	1952	150	1.8	—	—	28	1.6	1 090	1.7	159	2.9	58	4.9	99	4.6	113	1	2	0.5	—	—
	1953	169	5.6	—	—	5	0.2	2 357	3.5	78	1.5	28	1.4	89	4.5	195	1.9	2	0.5	—	—
	1954	339	11.7	—	—	—	—	2 134	2.8	88	1.7	72	2.5	254	10.5	401	3.2	2	0.3	—	—
NORWAY	1950	10	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	23	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	38	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	11	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	24	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERU	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POLAND	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	544	1	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	52	1.3	—	—	—	—	516	0.8	20	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	60	0.7	—	—	—	—	735	1.1	—	—	7	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	141	4.7	—	—	—	—	1 103	1.7	16	0.3	1	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	13	0.4	—	—	—	—	1 803	2.4	129	2.5	4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PORTUGAL	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	127	1.5	—	—	9	0.5	79	0.1	51	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	4	2.5	19	0.8	37	0.1	7	0.1	3	0.2	8	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	Negl.	—	—	4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN	1950	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	40	1	—	—	105	5.3	1 070	1.6	281	4.5	107	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	450	5.5	—	—	16	0.9	1 236	1.9	342	6.3	35	2.9	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	362	12	—	—	28	1.2	971	1.5	280	5.5	8	0.4	31	1.6	21	0.2	—	—	—	—
	1954	42	1.4	—	—	158	7.8	403	0.5	117	2.3	58	2	11 ^e	0.4	4	Negl.	—	—	—	—

TABLE VII. — EXPORT, BY MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES, OF THE DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	ALCALOIDS AND DERIVATIVES OF OPIUM												COCAINE		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS					
		Morphine		Diacetyl- morphine (Heroin)		Thebaine		Codeine		Ethyl- morphine (Dionine)		Others ^a				Pethidine		Methadone		Others ^b	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Kg.	% of total col. 1	Kg.	% of total col. 3	Kg.	% of total col. 5	Kg.	% of total col. 7	Kg.	% of total col. 9	Kg.	% of total col. 11	Kg.	% of total col. 13	Kg.	% of total col. 15	Kg.	% of total col. 17	Kg.	% of total col. 19
BELGIUM	1950	17	0.9	2	2.2	—	—	161	1.2	22	1.5	4	2.7	7	1.3						
	1951	24	1.2	—	—	110	63.2	370	2.7	27	1.3	3	1.2	12	2.2						
	1952	3	0.3	2	2.9	40	32.8	513	3.4	46	2.9	10	5.5	24	3.4	16	0.9	3	3.2	—	—
	1953	40	2.9	3	7.1	5	7.2	877	5.6	315	21.4	9	3.3	68	7.8	4	0.2	1	1.1	—	—
	1954	12	0.8	—	—	—	—	972	5.2	78	5.8	9	2.5	37	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1950	40	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4.1	—	—						
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	1.3	—	—	1	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4.9	—	—	—	—	2	2.1	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	522	2.8	40	3	1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE	1950	231	12.3	—	—	—	—	1 311	9.8	172	11.7	13	9	104	19.7	35	3.4	—	—		
	1951	365	18.7	6	4.8	—	—	1 393	10.1	229	10.9	6	2.3	46	8.4	62	2.9	—	—		
	1952	44	4.4	2	2.9	—	—	637	4.3	75	4.7	5	2.7	109	15.5	36	2.1	—	—	—	—
	1953	30	2.2	—	—	—	—	482	3.1	34	2.3	6	2.2	67	7.6	42	2.4	—	—	—	—
	1954	195	12.3	—	—	—	—	400	2.1	54	4	8	2.2	85	6	37	1.6	—	—	—	—
GERMANY	1950	161	8.5	—	—	—	—	1 300 ^c	9.7	169 ^c	11.5	41	28.3	113	21.5	150 ^c	14.6				
	1951	98	5	3	2.4	—	—	925 ^c	6.7	241 ^c	11.5	85	32.9	104	19.1	203	9.5				
	1952	78 ^c	7.7	1 ^c	1.5	21 ^c	17.2	2 523 ^c	16.9	261 ^c	16.3	45 ^c	24.6	133 ^c	18.9	127 ^c	7.4	16 ^c	17.2		
	1953	352	25.3	3	7.1	10	14.3	2 391	15.3	464	31.6	105	38.8	310	35.3	151	8.4	24 ^c	27	— ^c	—
	1954	575	36.4	—	—	50	34.5	3 047	16.2	461	34.5	89	24.9	477	33.4	315	13.6	15	14.8	—	—
HUNGARY	1950	487	25.8	—	—	—	—	3 268	24.4	295	20	—	—	—	—						
	1951	619	31.6	4	3.2	—	—	3 680	26.7	503	24	—	—	—	—						
	1952	469	46.4	9	13.3	10	8.2	4 459	30	464	28.9	—	—	—	—						
	1953	511	36.7	9	21.5	8	11.4	4 044	25.9	250	17	12	4.4	—	—						
	1954	308	19.5	3	10	50	34.5	3 491	18.6	236	17.7	39	10.9	—	—						
INDIA	1950	1	0.1	—	—	—	—	7	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	1951	27	1.4	—	—	—	—	227	1.7	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	1952	17	1.7	—	—	4	3.3	388	2.6	1	0.1	—	—	—	—						
	1953	5	0.4	—	—	—	—	339	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	334	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	—						
ITALY	1950	—	—	—	—	39	57.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	291 ^c	13.7				
	1952	—	—	—	—	10	8.2	723	4.9	311	19.4	—	—	—	—	297	17.3	1	1.1	—	—
	1953	1	0.1	—	—	—	—	356	2.3	150	10.2	3	1.1	—	—	272	15.1	—	—	—	—
	1954	1	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.6	—	—	132	5.7	—	—	—	—

NETHERLANDS . .	1950	8	0.4	—	—	—	—	103	0.8	9	0.6	27	18.6	19	3.6	58	5.7	—	—	—	—
	1951	4	0.2	—	—	10	5.8	86	0.6	—	—	74	28.7	59	10.8	311	14.6	—	—	—	—
	1952	23	2.3	—	—	—	—	776	5.2	124	7.7	26	14.2	23	3.3	141	8.2	—	—	—	—
	1953	25	1.8	—	—	—	—	2 142	13.7	67	4.6	11	4.1	125	14.2	238	13.2	—	—	—	—
1954	26	1.6	—	—	—	—	1 061	5.6	69	5.2	32	8.9	221	15.5	266	11.4	—	—	—	—	
PERU	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
POLAND	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	253	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 426	7.6	72	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
SWITZERLAND . .	1950	203	10.8	6	6.4	21	30.9	1 566	11.7	338	22.9	8	5.5	163	30.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	210	10.7	12	9.7	15	8.6	1 632	11.9	520	24.8	26	10.1	7	1.3	—	—	14 ^c	15.1	50 ^c	80.7
	1952	156	15.4	—	—	—	—	1 603	10.8	185	11.5	61	35	9	1.3	—	—	17	19.1	137	90.7
	1953	151	10.8	—	—	—	—	983	6.3	61	4.2	72	26.6	2	0.2	—	—	15	14.8	32	65.3
1954	114	7.2	—	—	1	0.7	957	5.1	125	9.4	102	28.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1950	83	4.4	—	—	—	—	318	2.4	297	20.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	12	0.6	—	—	—	—	303	2.2	40	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	24	2.4	—	—	—	—	170	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0.1	16	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
UNITED KINGDOM	1950	409	21.7	85	91.4	8	11.8	5 248	39.2	157	10.6	22	15.2	39	16.9	596	58.2	63	96.9	18	100
	1951	563	28.8	99	79.9	15	8.6	4 749	34.5	490	23.3	43	16.7	62	11.4	913	43	99	90.8	38	100
	1952	163	16.1	54	79.4	27	22.1	2 658	17.9	89	5.5	12	6.5	172	24.5	725	42.2	50	53.8	9	14.5
	1953	267	19.2	27	64.3	47	67.1	3 303	21.1	106	7.2	34	12.5	139	15.8	651	36.2	47	52.8	6	4
1954	312	19.7	27	90	44	30.3	5 399	28.7	116	8.7	67	18.7	587	41.1	881	37.9	69	68.4	6	12.2	
UNITED STATES .	1950	32	1.7	—	—	—	—	25	0.2	10	0.7	4	2.8	32	6.1	185	18.1	2	3.1	—	—
	1951	20	1	—	—	—	—	84	0.6	9	0.4	5	1.9	255	46.8	346	16.3	10	9.2	—	—
	1952	7	0.7	—	—	—	—	45	0.3	14	0.9	8	4.4	233	33.1	376	21.9	3	3.2	—	—
	1953	11	0.8	—	—	—	—	74	0.5	6	0.4	14	5.2	168	19.1	441	24.5	—	—	2	1.3
1954	8	0.5	—	—	—	—	51	0.3	3	0.2	9	2.5	20	1.4	693	29.8	1	1	2	4.1	
YUGOSLAVIA . . .	1950	212	11.3	—	—	—	—	70	0.5	4	0.3	—	—	—	—	— ^c	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	16	0.8	—	—	24	13.8	133	1	41	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	26	2.6	—	—	10	8.2	385	2.6	33	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	362	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	31	2	—	—	—	—	1 098	5.8	82	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
OTHER COUNTRIES ^e	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	13.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Negl.	—	—	4	2.2	—	—	—	—	4	4.3	3	4.8
	1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	Negl.	—	—	2	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	18.4	
TOTAL	1950	1 884	100	93	100	68	100	13 377 ^c	100	1 473 ^c	100	145	100	527	100	1 024 ^c	100	65 ^c	100	18 ^c	100
	1951	1 958	100	124	100	174	100	13 767 ^c	100	2 100 ^c	100	258	100	545	100	2 126 ^c	100	109 ^c	100	38 ^c	100
	1952	1 010 ^c	100	68 ^c	100	122 ^c	100	14 884 ^c	100	1 603 ^c	100	183 ^c	100	703 ^c	100	1 718 ^c	100	93 ^c	100	62 ^c	100
	1953	1 393	100	42	100	70	100	15 625	100	1 469	100	271	100	879	100	1 799	100	89 ^c	100	151 ^c	100
1954	1 582	100	30	100	145	100	18 800	100	1 336	100	358	100	1 427	100	2 324	100	101	100	49	100	

^a Oxycodone, hydrocodone, hydromorphone, acetyldihydrocodeinone, benzylmorphine, pholcodine and dihydrocodeine.

^d The following quantities of crude cocaine were exported: in 1950, 315 kg.; in 1951, 134 kg.; in 1952 and 1953, nil; and in 1954, 1 kg.

TABLE VIII. — MANUFACTURE AND CONSUMPTION OF PREPARED (SMOKING) OPIUM

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3	Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3					
		Raw opium used in the manufac- ture of prepared opium	Prepared (smoking) opium				Raw opium used in the manufac- ture of prepared opium	Prepared (smoking) opium						
			Manufac- tured	Consumed				Manufac- tured	Consumed					
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.			Kg.	Kg.	Kg.					
CEYLON	1950	26	25	25	PAKISTAN	1950	}	}	}					
	1951	40	40	40		1951								
	1952	—	—	—		1952								
	1953	—	—	—		1953								
	1954	—	—	—		1954								
INDIA	1950	}	}	}	THAILAND	1950	?	?	?					
	1951					a				a	a	1951		
	1952											20 806	21 711	17 769
	1953											12 392	19 566	16 009
	1954											17 691	18 104	17 152
FRENCH INDIA . .	1950	}	}	}	1954	20 003	20 878	16 448						
	1951				b	b	b							
	1952													
	1953													
	1954													
CAMBODIA, LAOS AND VIETNAM	1950	?	?	10 213 c	TOTAL	1950	?	?	?					
	1951	1 935	1 057	9 247 c		1951	?	?	?					
	1952	1 846	1 509	6 784 c		1952	?	?	?					
	1953	1 328	945	3 487 c		1953	?	?	?					
	1954	—	—	78 c		1954	?	?	?					

^a The Indian authorities declare: "Manufacture of prepared opium is prohibited except for personal consumption from Excise Opium the user is legally entitled to possess . . . The quantity used by opium smokers to make prepared opium for their personal consumption is not ascertainable because at present no machinery exists in most of the States to distinguish between opium eaters and opium smokers". (Consumption of raw opium is shown in Table I, column 3.)

^b French India sent no figures on prepared opium. In 1938, however, the competent authorities in these territories stated that "there was no control over manufacture of prepared opium, and that the proportion of the materials used by licensed importers of narcotic substances for the manufacture of prepared opium varied according to the taste of the consumers and could not be determined by the Administration". Consumption of raw opium, on the other hand, was declared to amount to nil in 1950, 160 kg. in 1951, 181 kg. in 1952, 146 kg. in 1953 and 57 kg. in 1954.

^c Respective consumption: Cambodia, 1,798 kg. in 1950, 1,505 kg. in 1951, 1,078 kg. in 1952, 520 kg. in 1953, 78 kg. in 1954; Laos, 35 kg. in 1950, 41 kg. in 1951, 33 kg. in 1952, 45 kg. in 1953, nil in 1954; Vietnam, 8,380 kg. in 1950, 7,701 kg. in 1951, 5,673 kg. in 1952, 2,922 kg. in 1953, nil in 1954.

^d The Pakistani authorities have not reported any figures under these headings; in the return for the year 1953, however, the following statement, similar to that made in the returns for 1952 and 1951, appeared: "The opium consumed by the addicts was either prepared out of Excise Opium manufactured by the Government Opium Alkaloid Factory at Lahore or imported from India". In 1954, the competent authorities stated: "Opium smoking has been prohibited in Pakistan". (Consumption of raw opium is shown in Table I, Column 3.)

**TABLE IX. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931**

Note: Governments are not bound to declare consumption of codeine and dionine but where Governments volunteered this information their own figures have been inserted in the table.
Those figures carrying asterisks have been calculated by the Board on the basis of other statistics furnished by the Governments in respect of these two drugs.

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
AFGHANISTAN	1950	—	—	—	—	5*	0.42	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	1	0.08	—	—	6*	0.5	3*	0.25	2	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1952	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1954	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	2	0.17	—	—	—	—
ALBANIA	1950	—	—	—	—	1*	0.83	2*	1.67	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	3*	2.5	1*	0.83	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	5*	4.17	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	9*	7.22	1*	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	14*	11.11	1*	0.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
ARGENTINA	1950	74	4.31	10	0.58	508*	29.57	145*	8.44	30	1.75	31	1.8	—	—
	1951	65	3.73	12	0.69	936*	53.71	264*	15.15	19	1.09	—	—	—	—
	1952	42	2.38	11	0.62	739*	41.88	193*	10.94	32	1.81	3	0.17	—	—
	1953	66	3.66	1	0.06	898*	49.74	243*	13.46	19	1.05	29	1.61	—	—
	1954	67	3.57	—	—	613*	32.71	188*	10.03	36	1.92	—	—	—	—
AUSTRALIA	1950	156	19.06	37	4.52	858	104.81	12	1.47	92	11.24	162	19.83	12	1.47
	1951	140	17.1	43	5.25	1 066*	130.22	8*	0.98	71	8.67	266	32.49	11	1.34
	1952	142	16.84	24	2.85	822*	97.5	25*	2.97	66	7.83	348	41.28	22	2.61
	1953	134	15.49	18	2.08	1 116	129.03	23	2.66	47	5.43	463	53.53	18	2.08
	1954	126	14.02	9	1	1 484	165.13	18	2	50	5.56	287	31.94	6	0.67
AUSTRIA	1950	29	4.14	—	—	397*	56.71	19*	2.71	11	1.57	—	—	—	—
	1951	28	4.07	—	—	437*	63.51	14*	2.03	14	2.03	5	0.73	11 ^a	—
	1952	23	3.33	—	—	417*	60.3	13*	1.88	10	1.45	10	1.45	18	2.6
	1953	29	4.17	—	—	457*	65.76	12*	1.73	9	1.3	12	1.73	16	2.3
	1954	21	3.02	—	—	476*	68.4	11*	1.58	7	1.01	15	2.16	14	2.01

* See note at the head of table.

^a The statistics refer only to the period May-December.

TABLE IX. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING
UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931 (*continued*)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
BELGIUM	1950	91	10.55	13	1.51	1 050*	121.74	59*	6.84	53	6.14	42	4.87		
	1951	72	8.32	12	1.39	1 362*	157.38	80*	9.24	46	5.31	35	4.04		
	1952	64	7.38	10	1.15	1 069*	123.19	59*	6.8	36	4.15	33	3.8	11	1.27
	1953	50	5.74	10	1.15	1 202	138.07	63	7.24	28	3.22	49	5.63	8	0.92
	1954	64	7.26	9	1.02	1 213	137.54	70	7.94	41	4.65	40	4.54	8	0.91
BOLIVIA	1950	3	0.75	—	—	3	0.75	3	0.75	2	0.5				
	1951	3	0.77	—	—	2	0.51	3	0.77	2	0.51				
	1952	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1954	5	1.6	—	—	?	?	?	?	6	1.92				
BRAZIL	1950	17	0.34	—	—	666	13.32	140	2.8	18	0.36	10	0.2	10	0.2
	1951	18	0.34	—	—	753	14.11	168	3.15	11	0.21	17	0.32	11	0.21
	1952	20	0.37	—	—	541	10.14	163	3.05	8	0.15	18	0.34	2	0.04
	1953	18	0.33	—	—	743	13.64	221	4.06	18	0.33	17	0.31	22	0.4
	1954	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
BULGARIA	1950	8	1.11	—	—	46*	6.36	54*	7.46	6	0.83				
	1951	8	1.11	—	—	43*	5.94	24*	3.32	4	0.55				
	1952	3	0.41	—	—	167*	22.85	41*	5.61	5	0.68				
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1954	6	0.8	—	—	235	31.33	67	8.93	18	2.4	10	1.33		
BURMA	1950	3	0.16	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—				
	1951	—	—	—	—	1*	0.05	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	3	0.16	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	1	0.05	2	0.11	—	—
	1953	2	0.11	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.05	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	1*	0.05	—*	—	—	—	5	0.26	—	—
CAMBODIA	1950	—	—	—	—	2	0.53	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1951	—	—	—	—	4	1.07	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1952	1	0.27	—	—	3	0.8	—	—	2	0.53	1	0.27		
	1953	1	0.27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.27		
	1954	—	—	—	—	1	0.24	—	—	—	—	2	0.49		
CANADA	1950	74	5.34	28	2.02	1 292*	93.32	31*	2.24	40	2.89	206	14.88	11	0.79
	1951	71	5.11	27	1.94	1 598*	115.02	44*	3.17	36	2.59	253	18.21	13	0.94
	1952	72	5.14	22	1.57	1 796*	128.2	34*	2.43	38	2.71	286	20.42	11	0.79
	1953	77	5.34	23	1.59	1 495*	103.6	45*	3.12	41	2.84	298	20.65		0.62
	1954	70	4.61	28	1.84	1 819*	119.71	17*	1.12	33	2.17	335	22.05	11	0.72

CEYLON	1950	6	0.8	—	—	—*	—	1*	0.13	2	0.27	—	—	—	—
	1951	3	0.39	—	—	3*	0.39	1*	0.13	2	0.26	3	0.39	—	—
	1952	4	0.52	—	—	3*	0.39	—*	—	2	0.26	4	0.52	—	—
	1953	4	0.5	—	—	2*	0.25	1*	0.13	2	0.25	10	1.26	—	—
	1954	4	0.48	—	—	3*	0.36	—*	—	2	0.24	14	1.67	—	—
CHILE	1950	25	4.28	—	—	130*	22.25	45*	7.7	2	0.34	3	0.51	1	0.17
	1951	6	1.01	—	—	75*	12.66	19*	3.21	10	1.69	12	2.02	—	—
	1952	17	2.88	—	—	61*	10.32	50*	8.46	4	0.68	10	1.69	4	0.68
	1953	10	1.69	—	—	46*	7.75	34*	5.73	7	1.18	5	0.84	3	0.51
	1954	11	1.76	—	—	142*	22.76	44*	7.95	5	0.8	6	0.96	6	0.96
CHINA ^a	1950	27	—	—	—	?	—	?	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	24	—	—	—	35*	—	3*	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	21	—	—	—	41*	—	3*	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	22	—	—	—	61*	—	4*	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	21	—	—	—	49*	—	3*	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
COLOMBIA	1950	12	1.07	—	—	76*	6.75	4*	0.36	6	0.53	4	0.36	—	—
	1951	12	1.06	—	—	75*	6.66	15*	1.33	9	0.8	4	0.36	—	—
	1952	10	0.89	—	—	91	8.08	15	1.33	6	0.53	4	0.36	—	—
	1953	10	0.85	—	—	93*	7.9	8*	0.68	6	0.51	?	?	—	—
	1954	11	0.89	—	—	118*	9.53	5*	0.40	8	0.65	6	0.48	—	—
COSTA RICA	1950	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	3*	3.74	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	4*	4.71	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	4*	4.37	1*	1.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
CUBA	1950	3	0.56	—	—	84*	15.71	16*	2.99	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	7	1.31	—	—	128*	23.93	29*	5.42	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	4	0.73	—	—	110	20.11	22	4.02	—	—	5	0.91	—	—
	1953	5	0.84	—	—	113	19.07	20*	3.37	—	—	3	0.51	—	—
	1954	4	0.69	—	—	106*	18.25	23*	3.96	—	—	5	0.86	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . .	1950	70	5.57	—	—	?	?	?	?	10	0.8	—	—	—	—
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—
	1952	70	5.67	—	—	?	?	?	?	25	2.03	16	1.3	—	—
	1953	86	6.97	—	—	2 477*	200.73	129*	10.45	23	1.86	13	1.05	1	0.08
	1954	30	2.32	—	—	1 390*	107.35	163*	12.59	30	2.32	17	1.31	1	0.08
DENMARK	1950	183	42.72	2	0.47	1 593*	371.85	113*	26.38	23	5.37	—	—	—	—
	1951	120	27.75	1	0.23	1 341*	310.06	83*	19.19	20	4.62	207	47.86	—	—
	1952	129	29.59	1	0.23	1 061*	243.4	76*	17.44	10	2.29	166	38.08	15	3.44
	1953	87	19.82	1	0.23	1 314*	299.32	89*	20.27	11	2.51	196	44.65	25	5.69
	1954	94	21.06	1	0.22	1 612*	361.19	82*	18.37	14	3.14	186	41.68	22	4.93
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC .	1950	—	—	—	—	1*	0.44	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	1*	0.47	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	3*	1.38	—*	—	—	—	1	0.46	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	2*	0.89	—*	—	—	—	1	0.45	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	1*	0.43	—*	—	—	—	1	0.43	—	—

* See note at the head of table.

^a Statistics incomplete.

TABLE IX. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS
FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931 (continued)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
ECUADOR	1950	3	0.88	4	1.18	10*	2.94	3*	0.88	1	0.29	5	1.47	—	—
	1951	1	0.32	1	0.32	33*	10.72	1*	0.32	2	0.65	1	0.32	—	—
	1952	1	0.31	—	—	7*	2.19	1*	0.31	2	0.62	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	2	0.6	4	1.19	—	—	1	0.3	—	—	—	—
	1954	1	0.28	2	0.56	5*	1.4	—*	—	1	0.28	3	0.84	—	—
EGYPT	1950	—	—	—	—	85*	4.24	4*	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	2	0.1	—	—	123*	6.02	7*	0.34	—	—	5	0.24	—	—
	1952	2	0.1	—	—	95*	4.58	4*	0.19	—	—	3	0.15	—	—
	1953	1	0.05	—	—	46*	2.15	1*	0.05	—	—	1	0.05	—	—
	1954	2	0.09	—	—	65*	2.89	6*	0.27	—	—	1	0.04	—	—
EL SALVADOR	1950	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	7*	3.76	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	9*	4.69	1*	0.52	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	2	1.01	—	—	3*	1.51	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	2	0.94	—	—	5*	2.36	1*	0.47	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEDERATION OF ETHIOPIA AND ERITREA	1950	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	2	0.12	—	—	3*	0.19	—*	—	—	—	1	0.06	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	3*	0.19	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	1	0.06	—	—	1*	0.06	3*	0.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—
FINLAND	1950	62	15.35	21	5.2	573*	141.83	83*	20.54	11	2.72	—	—	—	—
	1951	19	4.73	18	4.49	496*	123.63	66*	16.45	7	1.74	13	3.24	12	2.99
	1952	39	7.63	8	1.98	640*	158.02	116*	28.64	6	1.48	6	1.48	17	4.2
	1953	23	5.62	15	3.67	819*	200.2	111*	27.13	7	1.71	1	0.24	16	3.91
	1954	27	6.44	10	2.39	848*	202.29	112*	26.72	6	1.43	12	2.86	16	3.82
FRANCE	1950	86	1.64	14	0.27	4 345	82.87	728	13.88	51	0.97	429	8.18	—	—
	1951	146	2.76	11	0.21	5 443	103.02	1 150	21.76	89	1.68	258	4.88	—	—
	1952	112	2.11	11	0.21	3 928	74.11	805	15.19	93	1.75	208	3.92	—	—
	1953	88	1.64	9	0.17	5 343	99.74	1 377	25.7	82	1.53	260	4.85	—	—
	1954	78	1.44	5	0.09	4 961	91.49	1 381	25.47	99	1.83	296	5.46	—	—

GERMANY	1950	347	5.07	—	—	2 193 ^{a*}	55.56	114 ^{a*}	2.89	27	0.39	625 ^a	15.83			
	1951	648 ^a	13.46	6 ^a	0.12	1 653 ^a	34.35	112 ^a	2.33	26 ^a	0.51	605 ^a	12.57			
	1952	191 ^a	3.8	— ^a	—	3 254 ^{a*}	64.72	136 ^{a*}	2.7	21 ^a	0.42	611 ^a	12.15			
	1953	174 ^a	3.44	— ^a	—	3 115 ^{a*}	61.5	161 ^{a*}	3.18	21 ^a	0.41	516 ^a	10.19	47 ^b		
	1954	159 ^a	3.08	— ^a	—	3 651 ^a	70.61	152 ^a	2.94	20 ^a	0.39	535 ^a	10.35	88 ^a	1.7	
GREECE	1950	4	0.5	—	—	?	?	?	?	4	0.5					
	1951	6	0.79	—	—	?	?	?	?	3	0.39	2	0.26	—	—	
	1952	9	1.18	—	—	54*	7.11	1*	0.13	4	0.53	6	0.79	—	—	
	1953	8	1.03	—	—	71*	9.15	1*	0.13	3	0.39	7	0.9	—	—	
	1954	6	0.76	—	—	52*	6.58	—*	—	4	0.51	4	0.51	—	—	
GUATEMALA	1950	4	1.41	—	—	13*	4.58	2*	0.7	3	1.06					
	1951	4	1.41	—	—	5*	1.76	—*	—	2	0.7	10	3.53			
	1952	4	1.39	—	—	13*	4.5	2*	0.69	2	0.69	14	4.85			
	1953	4	1.36	—	—	4*	1.36	—*	—	2	0.68	17	5.79			
	1954	2	0.64	—	—	20	6.35	?	?	2	0.64	19	6.03			
HAITI	1950	—	—	—	—	1*	0.32	—*	—	1	0.32					
	1951	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—				
	1952	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.32	—	—	
	1953	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	2	0.63	—	—	
	1954	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	3	0.93	—	—	
HONDURAS	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?					
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?					
	1952	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?					
	1953	—	—	—	—	1	0.66	—	—	—	—	2	1.32			
	1954	1	0.62	—	—	2	1.24	—	—	—	—	—	—			
HUNGARY	1950	106	11.49	3	0.33	1 069*	115.89	205*	22.22	29	3.14					
	1951	105	11.27	2	0.21	792*	85.04	324*	34.79	9	0.97					
	1952	94	10.01	1	0.11	742*	79.02	150*	15.97	6	0.64	10	1.07	—	—	
	1953	109	11.52	1	0.11	958*	101.27	157*	16.6	14	1.48	6	0.63	—	—	
	1954	107	11.04	1	0.1	577*	59.54	273*	28.17	14	1.44	6	0.62	—	—	
ICELAND	1950	2	14.18	—	—	30*	212.77	—*	—	3	21.28					
	1951	1	6.99	—	—	8*	55.94	—*	—	1	6.99	2	13.98			
	1952	3	30.69	—	—	14*	96.55	—*	—	1	6.9	3	20.69	—		
	1953	2	13.51	—	—	23*	155.41	1*	6.76	1	6.76	7	47.3	—		
	1954	1	6.49	—	—	16*	103.9	—*	—	1	6.49	11	71.43	—		
INDIA	1950	160	0.45	2	0.01	76*	0.21	—*	—	44	0.12	168	0.47			
	1951	178	0.5	8	0.02	371*	1.04	102*	0.29	42	0.12	113	0.32	—	—	
	1952	311	0.96	12	0.03	188*	0.53	129*	0.36	24	0.07	42	0.12	—	—	
	1953	280	0.76	1	Negl.	493*	1.34	54*	0.15	57	0.16	58	0.16	1	Negl.	
	1954	241	0.65	—	—	539*	1.43	73*	0.19	48	0.13	82	0.22	4	0.01	
INDONESIA	1950	15	0.21	—	—	136*	1.89	8*	0.11	3	0.04	10	0.14			
	1951	25	0.34	—	—	376*	5.11	11*	0.15	4	0.05	6	0.08	—	—	
	1952	19	0.25	—	—	338*	4.42	11*	0.14	12	0.16	1	0.01	—	—	
	1953	22	0.28	—	—	259*	3.3	14*	0.18	15	0.19	3	0.04	—	—	
	1954	48	0.59	—	—	465*	5.73	22*	0.27	46	0.57	9	0.11	—	—	

* See note at the head of table.

^a Incomplete.

^b The statistics refer only to the Federal Republic and cover the period July-December.

TABLE IX. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS
FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931 (*continued*)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
IRAN	1950	—	—	—	—	15*	0.82	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	5	0.27	—	—	8*	0.43	11*	0.58	3	0.16	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	5	0.25	—	—	19*	0.96	16*	0.81	6	0.30	—	—	—	—
	1954	5	0.24	—	—	13*	0.63	1*	0.05	3	0.15	—	—	—	—
IRAQ	1950	1	0.2	—	—	8*	1.6	2*	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	4	0.78	—	—	6*	1.18	4*	0.78	—	—	1	0.2	—	—
	1952	2	0.39	—	—	7*	1.37	—*	—	—	—	2	0.39	—	—
	1953	3	0.59	—	—	10*	1.96	2*	0.39	—	—	5	0.98	—	—
	1954	3	0.61	—	—	15*	3.03	—*	—	—	—	4	0.81	—	—
IRELAND	1950	20	6.65	—	—	13*	4.32	—*	—	7	2.33	—	—	—	—
	1951	22	7.32	—	—	18*	5.99	1*	0.33	6	2	68	22.63	1 ^a	0.33
	1952	17	5.75	—	—	17*	5.75	—*	—	5	1.69	31	10.48	2	0.68
	1953	15	5.09	—	—	16*	5.43	—*	—	6	2.04	38	12.89	2	0.68
	1954	16	5.46	—	—	13*	4.43	—*	—	4	1.36	45	15.34	2	0.68
ISRAEL	1950	6	4.81	—	—	67*	53.73	5*	4.01	5	4.01	—	—	—	—
	1951	8	5.15	—	—	125*	80.44	8*	5.15	3	1.93	—	—	—	—
	1952	7	4.62	—	—	192*	126.65	5*	3.3	2	1.32	—	—	—	—
	1953	8	4.98	—	—	91*	56.63	5*	3.11	5	3.11	—	—	—	—
	1954	7	4.15	—	—	182*	107.82	10*	5.92	5	2.96	35	20.73	—	—
ITALY	1950	139	3	107	2.31	927*	20.03	204*	4.41	30	0.65	—	—	—	—
	1951	169	3.59	104	2.21	829*	17.62	193*	4.1	30	0.59	?	?	7	0.15
	1952	139	2.98	35	0.75	824*	17.68	248*	5.32	23	0.49	416	8.92	11	0.24
	1953	151	3.22	11	0.23	505*	10.77	272*	5.8	25	0.53	475	10.13	24	0.51
	1954	162	3.4	3	0.06	796	16.7	249	5.22	22	0.46	375	7.87	15	0.31
JAPAN	1950	174	2.06	—	—	847	10.04	12	0.14	142	1.68	4	0.05	—	—
	1951	144	1.71	—	—	738	8.74	9	0.11	140	1.66	3	0.04	—	—
	1952	144	1.71	—	—	968	11.48	7	0.08	160	1.9	3	0.04	—	—
	1953	157	1.84	—	—	1 418	16.58	6	0.07	177	2.07	4	0.05	—	—
	1954	156	1.77	—	—	1 455	16.53	6	0.07	170	1.93	4	0.05	—	—
JORDAN	1950	—	—	—	—	2*	5	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	6*	4.55	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	3*	2.27	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	2*	1.5	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	2*	1.45	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

KOREA, SOUTH	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1952	13	0.63	—	—	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1954	4	0.18	—	—	?	?	?	?	1	0.05	—	?	—	?	—	?
KUWAIT	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1952	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1954	—	—	—	—	9	45	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—
LAOS	1950	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	2	1.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	2	1.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	2	1.69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	2	1.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LEBANON	1950	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	1*	0.79	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	9*	7	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	1	0.76	—	—	14*	10.61	—*	—	1	0.76	3	2.27	—	—	—	—
	1954	1	0.72	—	—	23*	16.63	—*	—	1	0.72	4	2.89	—	—	—	—
LIBERIA	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1952	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1954	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
LIBYA	1950	—	—	—	—	2*	1.78	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	5*	4.45	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	1*	0.89	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	1*	0.87	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
LUXEMBURG	1950	1	3.37	—	—	46*	13.47	—b*	—	1	3.37	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	1	3.34	—	—	56*	16.72	—b*	—	1	3.34	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	1	3.34	—	—	26*	6.69	—b*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	2	6.64	—	—	3*	9.97	—*	—	—	—	1	3.32	—	—	—	—
	1954	1	3.28	—	—	3*	9.84	—*	—	—	—	1	3.28	—	—	—	—
MEXICO	1950	4	0.16	—	—	193*	7.61	14*	0.55	1	0.04	14	0.55	—	—	—	—
	1951	5	0.2	—	—	262*	10.33	21*	0.83	2	0.08	10	0.39	—	—	—	—
	1952	5	0.19	—	—	289*	10.98	32*	1.22	1	0.04	10	0.38	—	—	—	—
	1953	5	0.19	—	—	320*	11.89	58*	2.15	1	0.04	20	0.74	—	—	—	—
	1954	5	0.17	—	—	246*	8.53	43*	1.49	1	0.03	30	1.04	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS	1950	54	5.3	—	—	388*	38.09	6*	0.59	18	1.77	18	1.77	—	—	—	—
	1951	68	6.61	—	—	400*	38.89	7*	0.68	21	2.04	23	2.24	—	—	—	—
	1952	38	3.7	—	—	297*	28.93	4*	0.39	16	1.56	29	2.83	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1953	29	2.79	—	—	357*	34.4	5*	0.48	35	3.37	39	3.76	1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	1954	69	6.5	—	—	411*	38.74	11*	1.04	16	1.51	51	4.81	1	0.09	0.09	0.09

* See note at the head of table.

a Estimate.

b Incomplete.

**TABLE IX. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS
FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931 (continued)**

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
NEW ZEALAND	1950	18	9.37	2	1.04	232*	120.83	1*	0.52	7	3.65	32	16.67		
	1951	11	5.67	4	2.06	152*	78.35	—*	—	6	3.09	43	22.16	1	0.52
	1952	18	9.24	2	1.03	119*	61.12	1*	0.51	11	5.65	43	22.09	3	1.54
	1953	17	8.52	2	1	371*	185.96	—*	—	6	3.01	102	51.13	—	—
	1954	7	3.34	1	0.48	310*	148.11	2*	0.96	8	3.82	89	42.52	—	—
NICARAGUA	1950	1	0.95	—	—	2*	1.9	—*	—	1	0.95				
	1951	2	1.9	—	—	2*	1.9	1*	0.95	—	—				
	1952	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1954	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
NORWAY	1950	102	31.39	—	—	222*	68.33	19*	5.85	10	3.08	28	8.62		
	1951	71	21.63	—	—	240*	73.13	34*	10.36	6	1.83	31	9.45	2	0.61
	1952	98	29.75	—	—	210*	63.75	9*	2.73	5	1.52	23	6.98	3	0.91
	1953	86	25.85	—	—	160*	48.09	15*	4.5	4	1.2	43	12.92	8	2.4
	1954	64	18.87	—	—	222*	65.45	16*	4.72	5	1.47	41	12.09	1	0.29
PAKISTAN	1950	10	0.13	—	—	10*	0.13	3*	0.04	27	0.36				
	1951	10	0.13	16	0.21	4*	0.05	2*	0.03	2	0.03	1	0.01	—	—
	1952	11	0.15	7	0.09	5*	0.07	—*	—	10	0.13	3	0.04	—	—
	1953	12	0.16	—	—	5*	0.07	—*	—	17	0.22	4	0.05	—	—
	1954	16	0.21	—	—	7*	0.09	3*	0.04	6	0.08	6	0.08	—	—
PANAMA	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1952	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1954	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
PARAGUAY	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1952	3	2.11	1	0.7	?	?	?	?	2	1.4	—	—		
	1953	4	2.73	—	—	?	?	?	?	3	2.05	—	—		
	1954	4	2.61	—	—	?	?	?	?	2	1.31	—	—		
PERU	1950	3	0.36	—	—	54*	6.42	5*	0.59	5	0.59	5	0.59		
	1951	3	0.36	—	—	79*	9.4	5*	0.59	12	1.43	6	0.71		
	1952	2	0.23	—	—	88*	10.28	6*	0.7	7	0.82	7	0.82		
	1953	2	0.23	—	—	78*	8.8	5*	0.56	6	0.68	6	0.68		
	1954	1	0.11	—	—	76*	8.18	3*	0.32	3	0.32	6	0.65		

PHILIPPINES	1950	3	0.15	—	—	13	0.67	1	0.05	6	0.31	19	0.98		
	1951	1	0.05	—	—	24	1.22	1	0.05	3	0.15	11	0.55		
	1952	2	0.1	—	—	16	0.79	—	—	3	0.15	19	0.94		
	1953	2	0.1	—	—	30	1.45	1	0.05	3	0.15	24	1.16		
	1954	2	0.09	—	—	35	1.63	1	0.05	2	0.09	17	0.79	—	—
POLAND	1950	45	1.84	—	—	450*	18.4	60*	2.45	24	0.98	1	0.04		
	1951	44	1.76	—	—	620*	24.82	62*	2.48	23	0.92	1	0.04	—	—
	1952	37	1.48	—	—	813*	32.55	15*	0.6	26	1.04	2	0.08	—	—
	1953	47	1.88	—	—	1 010*	40.44	15*	0.6	30	1.2	1	0.04	—	—
	1954	45	1.7	—	—	806*	30.42	19*	0.72	29	1.09	—	—	—	—
PORTUGAL	1950	21	2.44	5	0.58	44*	5.11	61*	7.08	9	1.04	7	0.81		
	1951	14	1.65	7	0.82	100*	11.78	36*	4.24	9	1.06	4	0.47		
	1952	19	2.21	4	0.46	57*	6.62	36*	4.18	10	1.16	6	0.7	—	—
	1953	14	1.64	3	0.35	51*	5.97	28*	3.28	8	0.94	9	1.05	—	—
	1954	17	1.96	3	0.35	51*	5.87	37*	4.26	6	0.69	7	0.81	—	—
ROMANIA	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1951	34	2.11	1	0.06	?	?	?	?	18	1.12	5	0.31	—	—
	1952	8	0.49	9	0.56	—*	—	—*	—	52	3.21	3	0.19	2	0.12
	1953	26	1.6	2	0.12	725*	44.48	63*	3.87	23	1.41	—	—	—	—
	1954	34	2.01	3	0.18	980*	58.06	72*	4.27	59	3.5	2	0.12	—	—
SAUDI ARABIA	1950	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	6*	1	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	1	0.14	—	—	4*	0.57	2*	0.29	1	0.14	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPAIN	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1951	53	1.9	—	—	533	19.13	151	5.42	2	0.07	—	—		
	1952	154	5.21	—	—	1 084	36.68	221	7.48	9	0.3	8	0.27		
	1953	139	4.66	—	—	626	21	242	8.12	64	2.15	8	0.27	7	0.23
	1954	220	7.29	—	—	394	13.05	120	3.97	22	0.73	10	0.33	13	0.43
SWEDEN	1950	69	9.88	16	2.29	995	142.43	247	35.36	18	2.58	8	1.15		
	1951	83	11.78	17	2.41	1 218	172.84	294	41.72	12	1.7	10	1.42		
	1952	41	5.8	11	1.56	1 206	170.51	229	32.38	14	1.98	3	0.42	2	0.28
	1953	51	7.16	14	1.97	1 447	203.1	213	29.9	11	1.54	12	1.68	5	0.7
	1954	45	6.24	2	0.28	1 726	239.26	313	43.39	9	1.25	8	1.11	9	1.25
SWITZERLAND	1950	48	10.18	—	—	470	99.72	12	2.55	28	5.94				
	1951	23	4.86	1	0.21	610*	128.99	12*	2.54	25	5.29				
	1952	17	3.57	—	—	324	68.02	19	3.99	24	5.04	19	3.99	5	1.05
	1953	34	7.04	—	—	409	84.7	8	1.66	27	5.59	43	8.9	4	0.83
	1954	22	4.45	—	—	355	71.88	12	2.43	23	4.66	39	7.9	3	0.61
SYRIA	1950	—	—	—	—	12*	3.72	—*	—	—	—				
	1951	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?				
	1952	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	3	0.91				
	1953	1	0.3	—	—	?	?	?	?	4	1.18	2	0.59		
	1954	—	—	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	3	0.82		

* See note at the head of table.

TABLE IX. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS
FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931 (*continued*)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
THAILAND	1950	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—
	1951	3	0.16	—	—	?	?	?	?	1	0.05	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	1	0.05	—	—	—	—
	1953	3	0.16	—	—	7*	0.36	—*	—	1	0.05	—	—	—	—
	1954	3	0.15	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	2	0.1	—	—	—	—
TURKEY	1950	5	0.24	—	—	244*	11.65	127*	6.07	5	0.24	4	0.19	—	—
	1951	4	0.19	—	—	271*	12.04	129*	6.16	4	0.19	5	0.24	—	—
	1952	6	0.29	—	—	503*	24.03	226*	10.8	7	0.33	10	0.48	—	—
	1953	7	0.32	—	—	587*	26.7	289*	13.15	10	0.45	3	0.14	—	—
	1954	6	0.26	—	—	640*	27.89	306*	13.33	10	0.44	—	—	—	—
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	1950	35	2.8	18	1.44	310*	24.83	6*	0.48	17	1.36	—	—	—	—
	1951	29	2.28	18	1.42	299*	23.54	10*	0.79	15	1.18	152	11.97	1	0.08
	1952	37	2.92	12	0.95	263*	20.74	9*	0.71	12	0.95	154	12.14	1	0.08
	1953	34	2.63	4	0.31	361*	27.96	19*	1.47	29	2.25	126	9.76	2	0.15
	1954	38	2.84	—	—	409*	30.54	15*	1.12	21	1.57	126	9.41	3	0.22
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1950	638	3.3	—	—	7 892	40.89	1 000	5.18	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	947	4.91	—	—	8 700*	45.08	1 111*	5.76	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	706	3.66	—	—	9 099*	47.15	1 200*	6.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	885	4.59	—	—	10 036*	52	1 134*	5.88	90	0.47	—	—	—	—
	1954	972	4.53	—	—	12 311*	57.39	1 305*	6.08	299	1.39	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM . . .	1950	862	16.98	115	2.27	5 756	113.37	133	2.62	212	4.18	772	15.21	71	1.4
	1951	1 010	19.91	121	2.38	7 615	150.1	188	3.71	210	4.14	890	17.54	98	1.93
	1952	779	15.36	91	1.79	7 626	150.37	127	2.5	167	3.29	944	18.61	93	1.83
	1953	807	15.84	88	1.73	8 261	162.2	150	2.95	156	3.06	985	19.34	94	1.85
	1954	743	14.51	81	1.58	9 665	188.68	150	2.93	141	2.75	1 200	23.43	94	1.84
UNITED STATES	1950	1 673	11.1	—	—	16 269	107.96	303	2.01	697	4.63	5 206	34.55	207	1.37
	1951	1 281	8.18	—	—	14 445	92.27	274	1.75	639	4.08	5 743	36.68	220	1.41
	1952	1 292	8.21	—	—	16 476	104.64	257	1.63	717	4.55	6 650	42.23	172	1.1
	1953	1 172	7.32	—	—	18 256	114	116	0.72	679	4.24	6 695	41.81	175	1.09
	1954	1 175	7.15	—	—	15 696	95.48	115	0.7	539	3.28	7 258	44.15	228	1.39
URUGUAY	1950	8	3.38	2	0.85	76	32.14	24	10.15	6	2.54	—	—	—	—
	1951	2	0.84	3	1.27	76*	32.13	19	8.03	13	5.5	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	1	0.42	74	31.29	18	7.61	9	3.81	—	—	—	—
	1953	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—
	1954	11	4.31	—	—	?	?	?	?	9	3.53	10	3.92	1	0.39

VENEZUELA	1950	4	0.86	—	—	58*	12.49	3*	0.65	3	0.65	3	0.65		
	1951	3	0.61	—	—	49*	9.95	10*	2.03	1	0.2	11	2.23		
	1952	3	0.59	—	—	49*	9.66	14*	2.76	1	0.2	6	1.18		
	1953	4	0.76	—	—	58*	10.98	9*	1.7	1	0.19	12	2.27		
	1954	6	1.07	—	—	63*	11.24	4*	0.71	1	0.18	11	1.96		
VIETNAM	1950	8	0.35	2	0.09	178	7.85	18	0.79	6	0.26	14	0.62	—	—
	1951	8	0.35	3	0.13	83	3.66	19	0.84	2	0.09	8	0.35	—	—
	1952	11	0.44	—	—	160	6.4	23	0.92	3	0.12	8	0.32	—	—
	1953	4	0.16	—	—	187	7.48	18	0.72	4	0.16	10	0.4	—	—
	1954	4	0.15	—	—	139*	5.35	33*	1.27	4	0.15	13	0.5	—	—
YUGOSLAVIA	1950	76	4.68	—	—	573*	35.26	33*	2.03	27	1.66				
	1951	43	2.65	—	—	940*	57.85	—*	—	18	1.11	10	0.62	—	—
	1952	45	2.75	—	—	273*	16.71	14*	0.86	15	0.92	15	0.92	—	—
	1953	28	1.67	—	—	511*	30.55	9*	0.54	18	1.08	19	1.14	1	0.06
	1954	49	2.83	—	—	523	30.25	14	0.81	21	1.21	22	1.27	7	0.4
Non-Self-Governing Territories (in alphabetical order)															
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN . . .	1950	—	—	—	—	1*	0.12	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	1*	0.12	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	6*	0.68	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	3*	0.34	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIAN	1950	1	0.07	—	—	22*	1.47	—*	—	2	0.13				
	1951	5	0.33	—	—	18	1.18	1	0.06	4	0.26	2	0.13	—	—
	1952	3	0.19	—	—	50*	3.18	—*	—	6	0.38	2	0.13	—	—
	1953	4	0.25	—	—	34*	2.15	—*	—	3	0.19	7	0.44	—	—
	1954	4	0.24	—	—	29*	1.76	—*	—	3	0.18	2	0.12	—	—
BRITISH	1950	13	0.17	—	—	56*	0.75	—*	—	7	0.09	10	0.13		
	1951	14	0.18	—	—	69*	0.91	—*	—	7	0.09	26	0.34	—	—
	1952	18	0.24	1	0.01	98*	1.31	—*	—	7	0.09	36	0.48	—	—
	1953	21	0.26	—	—	79*	0.97	—*	—	8	0.1	50	0.62	—	—
	1954	18	0.21	—	—	121*	1.44	—*	—	9	0.11	64	0.76	—	—
FRENCH	1950	3	0.04	1	0.01	157*	2.28	3*	0.04	10	0.14	1	0.01		
	1951	7	0.17	1	0.02	138*	3.31	4*	0.09	9	0.21	3	0.07	—	—
	1952	3	0.07	—	—	197*	4.59	4*	0.09	6	0.14	3	0.07	—	—
	1953	1	0.02	1	0.02	214*	5	4*	0.09	9	0.21	6	0.14	—	—
	1954	3	0.07	—	—	237*	5.48	2*	0.05	9	0.21	8	0.18	—	—

* See note at the head of table.

**TABLE IX. — CONSUMPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL NARCOTIC DRUGS
FALLING UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF 1925 AND/OR 1931 (concluded)**

Non-Self-Governing Territories (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabi- tants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
OF THE NETHERLANDS .	1950	—	—	—	—	2*	5.32	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	9*	6.43	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	1	0.71	—	—	2*	1.42	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	1	0.91	—	—	9*	8.19	—*	—	—	—	1	0.91	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	4*	3.62	—*	—	—	—	1	0.91	—	—
PORTUGUESE	1950	—	—	—	—	11*	0.83	—*	—	2	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	17*	1.4	1*	0.08	2	0.16	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	5*	0.42	—*	—	1	0.08	—	—	—	—
	1953	2	0.17	—	—	18*	1.5	—*	—	2	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	13*	1.06	—*	—	2	0.16	—	—	—	—
OF THE UNITED STATES	1950	—	—	—	—	2*	2.08	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	—	—	—	—	5*	5.45	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1952	—	—	—	—	1*	1.08	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1953	—	—	—	—	2*	2.1	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION	1950	—	—	—	—	1*	1.88	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1951	2	4.78	—	—	1*	2.39	—*	—	—	—	1	2.39	—	—
	1952	1	2.16	—	—	16*	34.48	1*	2.16	—	—	3	6.47	—	—
	1953	1	2.15	—	—	18*	38.63	1*	2.15	—	—	2	4.29	—	—
	1954	—	—	—	—	1*	5.43	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1950	5 615 ^a		402 ^a		51 821 ^a		4 093 ^a		1 817 ^a		8 886 ^a		388 ^a	
	1951	5 848 ^a		437 ^a		55 905 ^a		5 150 ^a		1 685 ^a		10 270 ^a		395 ^a	
	1952	5 124 ^a		274 ^a		57 645 ^a		4 775 ^a		1 757 ^a		10 733 ^a		489 ^a	
	1953	5 101 ^a		206 ^a		67 489 ^a		5 478 ^a		1 893 ^a		11 413 ^a		553 ^a	
	1954	5 150 ^a		158 ^a		68 473 ^a		5 575 ^a		1 966 ^a					

* See note at the head of table.

^a Incomplete.

TABLE X
WORLD TRADE (IMPORTS—EXPORTS) IN NARCOTICS IN 1954

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. The figures given in the tables have been furnished by the Governments in *Statistical Form A/1* (Quarterly Statistics of Imports and Exports) with the exception of codeine and ethylmorphine (dionine), imports and exports of which are reported in *Annual Form A/2*. Where no return has been furnished or where returns are lacking for one or more quarters, the figures are necessarily incomplete and apply only to the period for which returns have been received. When it occurs, this fact is mentioned in a footnote.

2. In any table, a country appears under the heading "Importing countries" only if the annual total of its imports of the substance in question amounts to:

A thousand kilogrammes in the case of RAW OPIUM and COCA LEAVES;

Fifty kilogrammes in the case of CODEINE;

Ten kilogrammes in the case of MORPHINE, COCAINE, ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE), and PETHIDINE;

Five kilogrammes in the case of METHADONE; and

One kilogramme in the case of DIACETYLMORPHINE.

Otherwise, the country's imports are included under the heading "Other countries", at the foot of the table.

Similarly, a country appears under the heading "Exporting countries" only if the annual total of its exports of the substance in question amounts to the figure shown above; otherwise, the country's exports are included under the heading "Other countries", on the right of the table.

3. The names of the exporting countries which themselves produce the substance in question are given in bolder type, and both the exporting and the importing countries appear in order of the magnitude of their trade.

4. The figures appearing *in italics* in the upper half of the divisions have been supplied by the importing country, and those appearing in the lower half by the exporting country.

5. As there are many more importing than exporting countries, the amounts below one kilogramme which are omitted from the tables add up to much more in the case of imports than in the case of exports. Hence the apparent discrepancies in the figures shown against the heading "Other countries", at the foot of the tables.

TABLE X
(see explanatory note, page 57)

1. RAW OPIUM

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES								TOTAL
	India	Turkey	Iran	Yugo- slavia	Singapore	United Kingdom	Nether- lands	Other countries ^a	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>United States</i>	87 600 * 79 832	121 117 121 040				10		9	208 717 200 891
<i>United Kingdom</i>	155 237 * 151 435	8 408 8 400		498 * 150	3 237 3 345		400 400	1 090 1 130	168 870 164 860
<i>France</i>	30 413 * 15 240	6 680 * 7 160	10 184 10 183			26 25			47 303 32 608
<i>Germany (Federal Republic)</i>		25 011 * 27 400	9 812 9 814						34 823 37 214
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>			36 000 36 000					300 300	36 300 36 300
<i>Belgium</i>	997 998	20 000 20 000		5 000 5 000			1 200 1 200		27 197 27 198
<i>Japan</i>		16 000 16 000						4	16 004 16 000

<i>Pakistan</i>	14 820 * 10 460								14 820 10 460
<i>Italy</i>	1 000 * 2 000	6 460 * 5 460		30 30					7 490 7 490
<i>Argentina</i>	3 000 3 000					1 417 * 468	380 380		4 797 3 848
<i>Switzerland</i>		3 920 * 2 800							3 920 2 800
<i>Netherlands</i>		1 360 1 380							1 360 1 380
<i>Other countries</i>	57 33	1 405 1 240		50 125		1 391 1 645	480 480	191 153	3 574 3 676
TOTAL	293 124 262 998	210 361 210 880	55 996 55 997	5 578 5 305	3 237 3 345	2 834 2 148	2 460 2 460	1 585 1 592	575 175 544 725

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.

^a Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany (Federal Rep.), Pakistan, United States, Federation of Malaya and Hong Kong.

TABLE X (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 57)

2. MORPHINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES											TOTAL
	Hungary	United Kingdom	Denmark	Germany (Demo. Rep.)	Germany (Federal Rep.)	France	Switzerland	Yugoslavia	Netherlands	Belgium	Other countries ^a	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Germany (Federal Rep.)</i>	384 * 287		311 297							6 6		701 590
<i>Denmark</i>		10 10		297 297	87 86		9 9		4 4	7 7		414 413
<i>Argentina</i>		2 2			15 15	154 160	20 20					191 197
<i>Australia</i>		156 * 143			2 2					3 *		161 145
<i>Canada</i>		58 60									2 2	60 62
<i>Indonesia</i>	3 3				27 28		12 12		4 4	2 2		48 49
<i>Sweden</i>					9 9	17 18	11 11	1	2 *			40 38
<i>Norway</i>					22 20			17 17				39 37
<i>Union of South Africa</i>	1 1	19 18			12 12		4 4		1 1		1	38 36
<i>Romania</i>	32 *											32
<i>Pakistan</i>	7 6	4 3			7 15 ^b				2 *			18 26

<i>Spain</i>					25 25							25 25
<i>Finland</i>	10 10				2 2			8 8				20 20
<i>Brazil</i>					8 9		10 10				1 1	19 20
<i>New Zealand</i>		10 * 16									4 4	14 20
<i>Italy</i>							15 15					15 15
<i>Belgium</i>							12 12					12 12
<i>Colombia</i>					11 11		1					11 12
<i>Uruguay</i>					1 1		1			11 *		12 2
<i>Iran</i>						4 *			8 *			12
<i>Austria</i>					1		4 5	6 6				11 11
<i>Chile</i>					10 10					1 1		11 11
<i>Switzerland</i>									1 5 *		6 *	1 11
<i>Ireland</i>		10 9										10 9
<i>Other countries</i>	1 1	35 51	1 1		28 33	9 13	9 14		4 2	2 2	7 7	96 124
TOTAL	438 308	304 312	312 298	297 297	267 278	180 195	106 114	32 31	16 26	26 12	21 26	1 999 1 897

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.

a Australia, Italy, Sweden, Union of South Africa and the United States.

b This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

TABLE X (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 57)

3. CODEINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES													TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Hungary	Germany (Federal Rep.)	Poland	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Belgium	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	France	India	United States	Other countries ^a	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Canada	2 391 * 2 125		30 30		59 61						334 334			2 814 2 550
Sweden	210 225	455 * 575	332 332	315 * 385	211 * 185	231 * 372	100 * 100	202 202	155 * 200				1 1	2 212 2 577
U.S.S.R.		1 590 * 2 000			105 *									1 695 2 000
Denmark	198 207		631 621	140 140	67 69	35 35	473 473	170 170	14 2	70 70			35 35	1 833 1 822
Australia	1 315 * 1 604	15 21	50 51				46 46							1 426 1 722
Finland	104 110	267 * 188	70 70	98 98		195 195	101 * 201		39 20					874 882
Romania		160 * 275		587 586										747 861
Brazil		16 21	417 * 518			10 10		279 279		24 * 24		2 2		748 854
Turkey	181 *				403 * 275		78 *							662 275
Austria	23 30	51 60	79 71		50 50	307 * 323		22 18			1			532 553
Union of South Africa	191 * 262	14 30	121 131		20 20			54 * 72						410 515
Indonesia	10 *		229 * 248		200 200		34 34	16 16						479 508
New Zealand	363 357		2											363 359
Mexico	150 157	1 1	71 71				7 7	91 91		1 1		15		321 343
Germany (Federal Rep.)		70 * 100							141 * 200					211 300

<i>Hungary</i>				300 210 ^b										300 210
<i>Israel</i>	1 1		176 178	4 4	40 24 *	53 *								274 207
<i>Norway</i>	10 10		57 67 *		38 40	107 107		18 17						230 241
<i>Bulgaria</i>		235 190 *												235 190
<i>Uruguay</i>	42 39	2	37 131 *		4 3		51 *	5 *		26 *				167 173
<i>Vietnam</i>										120 134 *				120 134
<i>Colombia</i>			120 111											120 111
<i>Morocco</i> (Fr. Protect.)			6 6				102 102			3 10 *				111 118
<i>Cuba</i>	54 54		34 34		4 4			6 6		10 10		3		108 111
<i>Chile</i>			54 67 *		15 15		4 4			21 21		1		94 108
<i>Germany</i> (Democratic Rep.)									? 100					? 100
<i>Peru</i>	4 4		45 45					30 30				1		79 80
<i>French West Africa</i>										75 75				75 75
<i>Venezuela</i>			48 48					12 12						60 60
<i>Greece</i>			28 ^b		56 28 ^b									56 56
<i>Netherlands</i>						47 54 *								47 54
<i>Egypt</i>		3	31 20 *					20 17						54 37
<i>Other countries</i>	203 204	22 30	115 167	6 3	47 87	1 2	1 5	43 27		39 54		33 29	54 142	564 750
TOTAL	5 440 5 399	2 911 3 491	2 753 3 047	1 450 1 426	1 319 1 061	986 1 098	997 972	968 957	349 522	389 400	334 334	35 51	90 178	18 021 18 936

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.

^a Denmark, Germany (Democratic Republic), New Zealand, Portugal, Sweden, U.S.S.R. and Vietnam.

^b This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

TABLE X (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 57)

4. ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES											TOTAL
	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Belgium	Hungary	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Yugoslavia	Netherlands	Poland	France	Czecho- slovakia	Other countries *	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Sweden</i>	104 105	8 8	45 45	45 45	8 8	8 8	40 40	61 * 72		32 * 40		351 371
<i>Brazil</i>	69 * 81		8 10	48 48		5 5			28 28		1 1	159 173
<i>Turkey</i>		143 *										143
<i>Denmark</i>	59 59	13 13		16 16	20 20		8 8					116 116
<i>Finland</i>	16 * 28	16 16	8 *			61 61						101 105
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>			100 100									100 100
<i>Romania</i>			65 * 81									65 81
<i>Chile</i>	32 * 37	2 2					8 b				1	42 40
<i>Uruguay</i>	2 * 27	27 *		3 *	7 * 4				2			41 31
<i>Italy</i>	40 40											40 40

<i>Mexico</i>	1 1	36 36			2 2							39 39
<i>Canada</i>					39 27 *							39 27
<i>Australia</i>					31 30							31 30
<i>Colombia</i>	20 24 *											20 24
<i>Vietnam</i>									15 23 *			15 23
<i>Cuba</i>	14 14				1		3 4				3 2	20 21
<i>Indonesia</i>	7 7	1 1	1	10 9	1							20 17
<i>Union of South Africa</i>	3 3				8 9		2 2					13 14
<i>Austria</i>	2 3			3 3		2 2	5 5					12 13
<i>Israel</i>	8 10				1 1		3 1					12 12
<i>Other countries</i>	21 22	2	1	5 4	3 14	6 6	9 9		2 3		1 1	48 61
TOTAL	398 461	246 78	228 236	130 125	120 116	82 82	78 69	61 72	47 54	32 40	5 5	1 427 1 338

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.

^a Canada and United States.

^b This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

TABLE X (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 57)

5. DIACETYLMORPHINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES					TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Hungary	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Belgium	Other countries ^a	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Canada</i>	23.6 23.6					23.6 23.6
<i>Uruguay</i>			1.3 *	2.3 *		3.6
<i>Romania</i>		3 3				3 3
<i>Denmark</i>	0.5 * 0.9		0.5 0.4		0.2 0.2	1.2 1.5
<i>Paraguay</i>			1 *			1
<i>Other countries</i>	1.5 2.1	0.3 0.3		0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	2.1 2.6
TOTAL	25.6 26.6	3.3 3.3	2.8 0.4	2.4 0.1	0.4 0.3	34.5 30.7

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.

^a France, Italy, Netherlands, Kenya and Morocco (French Protect.)

6. COCA LEAVES

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES					TOTAL
	Peru	Bolivia	Indonesia	Netherlands	Other countries ^a	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Germany (Federal Republic)</i>	124 845 * 155 059	4			724 724	125 573 155 783
<i>Argentina</i>	32 000 * 29 668	120 000 * 231 528				152 000 261 196
<i>United States</i>	112 413 * 136 373			12 979 12 977		125 392 149 350
<i>United Kingdom</i>	142 044 142 483			2	5	142 049 142 485
<i>Japan</i>	59 782 * 73 591					59 782 73 591
<i>Netherlands</i>	50 009 25 000 ^b		15 924 * 21 907			65 933 46 907
<i>France</i>	47 961 47 700					47 961 47 700
<i>Belgium</i>	10 480 10 294					10 480 10 294
<i>Italy</i>	6 000 6 000					6 000 6 000
<i>Peru</i>		4 246 ^b				4 246
<i>Switzerland</i>	974 1 000					974 1 000
<i>Other countries</i>				1	253 129	253 130
TOTAL	586 508 627 168	120 004 235 774	15 924 21 907	12 979 12 980	982 853	736 397 898 682

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.

^a Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Rep.), Portugal and Switzerland.

^b This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

TABLE X (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 57)

7. COCAINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES							TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Nether- lands	France	Belgium	United States	Other countries ^a	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	270 270	90 90	90 89					450 449
<i>United Kingdom</i>		49 49	113 112					162 161
<i>Netherlands</i>	44 45			44 44	20 20			108 109
<i>Romania</i>		71 * 39						71 39
<i>China ^b</i>	^b 37	^b 18		^b 13		^b 1		^b 69
<i>Poland</i>	62 62							62 62
<i>Australia</i>	52 53	5 * 8		1 1				58 62
<i>Indonesia</i>		27 28	20 20		2 2			49 50
<i>Canada</i>	16 * 13	26 26				6 6		48 45
<i>India</i>	16 * 19	7 * 9			^c 4	8 * 12		31 44
<i>Pakistan</i>	1	2 36 ^c						2 37

<i>Czechoslovakia</i>		31 31		5 5				36 36
<i>Switzerland</i>	4 5	24 24	1					29 29
<i>Bulgaria</i>		18 18						18 18
<i>Union of South Africa</i>	6 5	11 10						17 15
<i>Sweden</i>	12 * 8	4 4					1 1	17 13
<i>Turkey</i>				17 *				17
<i>Uruguay</i>	1 1	1 * 15			14 *			16 16
<i>Denmark</i>	3 * 1	12 13	1					16 14
<i>New Zealand</i>	8 * 12							8 12
<i>Other countries</i>	27 55	53 59		16 22	11 11	1	3 1	110 149
TOTAL	521 587	431 477	225 221	83 85	47 37	14 20	4 2	1 325 1 429

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.
 a Australia and Denmark.

b Statistics incomplete.
 c This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

TABLE X (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 57)

8. PETHIDINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES										
	United Kingdom	United States	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Netherlands	Italy	Hungary	Belgium	France	Switzerland	Other countries ^a	TOTAL
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
Canada		592 594									592 594
Australia	304 * 295		37 * 32	60 * 51	15 45						453 423
Union of South Africa	100 * 185		15 16						9 9		124 210
Denmark	22 22		9 9	129 * 150	23 23						183 204
Belgium	41 41		27 27		44 43			4 4			116 115
India	73 * 94		12 14	1	* 7						85 116
Hungary			69 69				44 44				113 113
New Zealand	48 * 54			14 14							62 68
Switzerland	4 4		36 * 44	3 2	10 10			3 3			56 63
Germany (Democratic Rep.)						52 ^b 36					52 36
Norway			18 18	21 * 16							39 34
Ireland	20 21		17 17								37 38
Italy			28 * 24								28 24
Brazil		13 13	10 10					1 1			24 24

<i>Yugoslavia</i>	13 13			8 8							21 21
<i>Philippines</i>		17 * 15									17 15
<i>Ceylon</i>	16 14										16 14
<i>Uruguay</i>		11 * 2							5 *		16 2
<i>Federation of Malaya</i>	15 14										15 14
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>	13 13										13 13
<i>Bulgaria</i> ^c						10 ^c 13					10 ^c 13
<i>Iceland</i>				10 10						2 2	12 12
<i>Venezuela</i>		10 10	1 1								11 11
<i>Vietnam</i>								11 * 8			11 8
<i>Iraq</i>	7 ^b 11										7 11
<i>Mexico</i>		1 11 ^b									1 11
<i>Portugal</i>	1	6 5	3 3								10 8
<i>Sweden</i>	5 5			2 * 1	3 * 1						10 6
<i>Other countries</i>	64 95	34 43	13 31	14 14	1 3	5 6	1 1	17 21	5 4	3 5	157 223
TOTAL	746 881	684 693	295 315	261 266	133 132	67 55	45 45	36 37	19 13	5 7	2 291 2 444

* Discrepancy assumed to be due to the fact that quantities exported at the end of the year reach destination only at the beginning of the following year.

^a Australia, Denmark, Ireland and Vietnam.

^b This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

^c Statistics incomplete.

TABLE X (concluded)

(see explanatory note, page 57)

9. METHADONE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES				TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Germany (Fed. Rep.)	Other countries ^a	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Spain</i>	20 20	4 4	6 6		30 30
<i>Australia</i>	16 15				16 15
<i>Sweden</i>	10 10				10 10
<i>Canada</i>	8 8			1 1	9 9
<i>Norway</i>		6 6			6 6
<i>Other countries</i>	14 16	4 5	6 9	1 2	25 32
TOTAL	68 69	14 15	12 15	2 3	96 102

^a Australia, Israel and the United States.

**TABLE XI. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS**

1954

This table contains the only information on illicit traffic supplied to the Board under the Conventions of 1925 and 1931. The detailed information sent by Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, under Article 23 of the Convention of 1931, regarding *all* cases of illicit traffic—and not only confiscations effected on account of illicit import and export—are periodically published by the Economic and Social Council (documents E/NS/Summary).

COUNTRIES (by order of importance of confiscations)	CONFISCATIONS			
	effected on account of:		destroyed ^a	released for licit use ^a
	illicit imports	illicit exports		
1. RAW OPIUM				
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
THAILAND	11 085			11 085
SINGAPORE	1 673	12	180	3 461
EGYPT	1 892		1 892	
TURKEY				1 277
BAHREIN	1 007		1 007	
FEDERATION OF MALAYA	526		928	906
PAKISTAN	757	3		760
INDIA	511	172		376
SYRIA	463			
LEBANON	434			
BURMA	252	47		
HONG KONG	34		11	227
ISRAEL	219			59
UNITED KINGDOM	14			83
VIETNAM	83			
JORDAN	82		82	
AUSTRALIA	37		57	
IRAQ	53			
FRENCH INDIA	46			
MADAGASCAR	37		9	
LAOS		32		32
FRANCE	31 ^b			
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	29		12	
ITALY	28			
UNITED STATES	22		2	13 ^c
CEYLON	20			20
SARAWAK	19		19	
INDONESIA	12		3	9
CHINA ^d	5		4	2
MAURITIUS	5		2	
TUNISIA			5	
NETHERLANDS	3		3	
PHILIPPINES	3			
BRUNEI	2		2	
SAUDI ARABIA	2		1	
JAMAICA				1
JAPAN	1			
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	1			
TOTAL	19 388	266	4 219	18 311
	19 654			

^a These figures may include quantities confiscated during previous years or confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports or exports.

^b Including quantities confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports.

^c For Government purposes.

^d Statistics incomplete.

**TABLE XI. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS** (*continued*)

1954

COUNTRIES (by order of importance of confiscations)	CONFISCATIONS			
	effected on account of:		destroyed ^a	released for licit use ^a
	illicit imports	illicit exports		

2. OPIUM IN THE FORM OF PREPARATIONS

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
UNITED STATES			1	

3. COCA LEAVES

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
ARGENTINA	3 664			3 664
CHILE	38			
TOTAL	3 702			3 664

4. CANNABIS ("INDIAN HEMP")

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
TUNISIA			17 000	
MOROCCO (FRENCH PROTECT.)	16 562		16 562	
EGYPT	4 933		4 933	
SWAZILAND		1 699	1 699	
FRANCE	1 453 ^b			
PAKISTAN	494		494	
SINGAPORE	365			
SYRIA	294			
GREECE	253		253	
UNITED KINGDOM	118		118	
BECHUANALAND			91	
ISRAEL	86			
ZANZIBAR	80		80	
BURMA		32		
FEDERATION OF MALAYA	30		26	
SIERRA LEONE			29	
INDIA	7	3		4
VENEZUELA	2		2	
BELGIUM	1		1	
TOTAL	24 678	1 734	41 288	4
	26 412			

^a These figures may include quantities confiscated during previous years or confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports or exports.

^b Including quantities confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports.

TABLE XI. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS (*continued*)

1954

COUNTRIES (by order of importance of confiscations)	CONFISCATIONS			
	effected on account of:		destroyed ^a	released for licit use ^a
	illicit imports	illicit exports		

5. CANNABIS RESIN

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
PAKISTAN	2 003		2 003	
UNITED STATES	1 085 ^b		1 396	
LEBANON		1 160		
TURKEY			225	
JORDAN	151		151	
BAHREIN	49		49	
GREECE	22		22	
INDIA	20		1	
CYPRUS			6	
IRAQ	5			
GERMANY (FEDERAL REPUBLIC)	3			
SAUDI ARABIA	2		1	
TOTAL	3 340	1 160	3 854	
	4 500			

6. MORPHINE

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
THAILAND		11		14 ^c
HONG KONG	7		7	
YUGOSLAVIA		4		4 ^d
ITALY	4			
JAPAN	4			
SINGAPORE	1		1	
MACAO	1 ^b			
TURKEY			1	
UNITED KINGDOM	1 ^e			
TOTAL	18	15	9	18
	33			

^a These figures may include quantities confiscated during previous years or confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports or exports.

^b Including quantities confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports.

^c Obtained from 134 kg. of adulterated morphine confiscated during the years 1951-3.

^d For Government purposes.

^e In the form of 6 kg. of crude opium alkaloids.

**TABLE XI. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS (*concluded*)**

1954

COUNTRIES (by order of importance of confiscations)	CONFISCATIONS			
	effected on account of:		destroyed ^a	released for licit use ^a
	illicit imports	illicit exports		

7. DIACETYLMORPHINE

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
UNITED STATES	16		12	4 ^b
TURKEY			15	
FRANCE				11
INDONESIA	10			10
MACAO	10 ^c			
JAPAN	8			
HONG KONG	7		7	
CHINA ^d	7			
TUNISIA	2		2	
CANADA	1		1	
YUGOSLAVIA		1	1	
TOTAL	61	1	38	25

8. CODEINE

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
UNITED STATES	1			

9. CRUDE COCAINE

	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
SYRIA	2			

^a These figures may include quantities confiscated during previous years or confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports or exports.

^b For Government purposes.

^c Including quantities confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports.

^d Statistics incomplete.

UNITED



NATIONS

PUBLICATIONS ON NARCOTIC DRUGS

- Second Opium Conference. CONVENTION, PROTOCOL, FINAL ACT**, signed at Geneva 19 February 1925 and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success (New York) 11 December 1946 (36 pages). Bilingual: English-French. Sales number: 1947.XI.4 \$0.30 (1/6)
- Conference for the Limitation of the Manufacture of Narcotic Drugs**, Geneva, 27 May to 13 July 1931. **CONVENTION FOR LIMITING THE MANUFACTURE AND REGULATING THE DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS, PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE and FINAL ACT**, signed at Geneva 13 July 1931, and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success (New York) 11 December 1946 (44 pages). Bilingual: English-French. Sales number: 1947.XI.6 \$0.40 (2/-)
- Conference for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs. CONVENTION OF 1936 FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS, PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE and FINAL ACT**, signed at Geneva 26 June 1936, and amended by the Protocol signed at Lake Success (New York) 11 December 1946 (30 pages). Bilingual: English-French. Sales number: 1947.XI.7 \$0.30 (1/6)
- PROTOCOL ON NARCOTIC DRUGS. Protocol**, signed at Lake Success (New York) 11 December 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 (8 pages). Bilingual: English-French. Available in separate Chinese, Russian and Spanish editions. Sales number: 1947.XI.1 \$0.15 (9d.)
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