

**PERMANENT CENTRAL OPIUM BOARD**  
GENEVA

**Report to the Economic and Social Council  
on the Work of the Board in 1963**

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  
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## FOREWORD

In pursuance of the 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 Board submits to the Economic and Social Council and the Contracting Parties to those instruments the following report on its work in 1963. The report also covers the narcotic drugs brought under control by virtue of the Protocol of 19 November 1948 and deals with questions arising from the entry into force of the Opium Protocol of 23 June 1953. Annexed to the report are tables showing the main phases of the movement of narcotic drugs in 1962, the last year for which statistics are available, and in the preceding four years.

### *Membership of the Board*

Article 19 of the 1925 Convention, as amended by the Protocol of 11 December 1946, provides that the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Economic and Social Council for a term of five years. The term of office of the members of the Board appointed by the Council at its 24th session (July-August 1957) expired on 1 March 1963. The Council, at its 34th session (July-August 1962), appointed the following members for a five-year term commencing on 2 March 1963:

#### Sir Harry GREENFIELD, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Bank and company director in the United Kingdom. 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 Board from 1948 to 1952 and its President since 1953.

#### Dr. Amin ISMAIL CHEHAB

Former Director-General of the Pharmacy Department, Ministry of Public Health, Cairo, United Arab Republic. Former member of the Supreme Board for Pharmaceuticals, Egypt, United Arab Republic. Former Vice-president and former rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Lecturer and External Examiner, Faculty of Pharmacy, Cairo University.

#### Professor George JOACHIMOGLU

Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology, Athens University; member of the Athens Academy; former Professor Extraordinary in the Medical Faculty and Acting Director of the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin University; honorary member of the *Deutsche pharmakologische Gesellschaft*; member of the WHO Expert Committee on Addiction-Producing Drugs; *Officier de l'Ordre de la Santé publique* (France). Member of the Board since 1958. Vice-president of the Drug Supervisory Body from 1959 to 1962 and its President since 1963.

#### Mr. E. S. KRISHNAMOORTHY

Formerly Chairman, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, Delhi. Delegate of India to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 1952-1953-1954 and 1960, and leader of the Indian delegation to the United Nations Opium Conference of 1953. Former Indian Trade Commissioner with Japan. Former Indian Consul-General, Shanghai. Member of the Board since 1960. Vice-president of the Drug Supervisory Body.

#### Dr. Vladimir KUŠEVIĆ

Director of the Zagreb Institute of Pharmaceutical Control. Former Chief of the Pharmaceutical Division in the Ministry of Public Health. Former member of the National Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Member of the Board since 1958. Member of the Drug Supervisory Body since 1959.

#### Professor Décio PARREIRAS

Professor in the Fluminense Faculty of Medicine, State of Rio de Janeiro. Member of the National Academy of Medicine of Brazil. *Officier de l'Ordre de la Santé publique* (France). Grand Cross of the *Ordem do Mérito Médico* and Grand Master of the Naval Order of Albatross (Brazil). Member of the Board and of the Drug Supervisory Body since 1958.



### Professor Paul REUTER

Professor in the Faculty of Law and Economics, Paris. Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, The Hague. Member of the Board since 1948 and its Vice-president since 1953.

### Mr. Leon STEINIG

Consultant, Administrative Co-ordinator of Technical Assistance, International Atomic Energy Agency. Formerly Senior Member, Dangerous Drugs Section, League of Nations; in charge of the Branch Office of the Drug Supervisory Body in Washington, D.C. Former Director, Narcotics Division, Acting Principal Director, Acting Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Social Affairs, United Nations Secretariat.

At its 82nd session, in June 1963, the Board re-elected Sir Harry Greenfield President and Professor Paul Reuter Vice-president up to the opening of the first session of the Board in 1964. It reappointed Dr. Kušević member of the Drug Supervisory Body up to 1 March 1968.

#### *Sessions in 1963*

The Board held its 82nd session from 4 to 14 June and its 83rd session from 4 to 8 November 1963. It also held joint sessions with the Supervisory Body: the 29th on 7 June and the 30th from 28 October to 1 November 1963. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented at the sessions held in June 1963 by Mr. D. Chapman, Director of the Division of Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations Secretariat and by Mr. A. Lande, who was at the time a member of the Division. At the sessions held in October-November 1963, the Secretary-General was represented by Mr. P. Isoré, a member of the Division. The World Health Organization was represented by Dr. H. Halbach, Chief Medical Officer, Addiction-producing Drugs.

#### *Representation at International Conferences*

The Board was represented by the President at the 18th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, April-May 1963), and at the 36th session of the Economic and Social Council (Geneva, July-August 1963), and by Mr. L. Atzenwiler, the then Secretary, at the 31st and 32nd sessions of the Executive Board of the World Health Organization (Geneva, January and May 1963 respectively) and at the 16th World Health Assembly (Geneva, May 1963).

#### *Staff*

In accordance with the provisions of article 20 of the Convention of 19 February 1925, the Board at its 81st session (November 1962) unanimously nominated Mr. A. Lande to be its new Secretary, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations appointed Mr. Lande to that post with the unanimous approval of the Economic and Social Council. The appointment took effect on 15 June 1963. The Board would like to take this opportunity to express its gratitude to its former Secretary, Mr. L. Atzenwiler, who has reached retiring age, for his loyal services over a period of thirty-three years, including eleven and a half in which he was Secretary. The Board wishes him a long and happy retirement.

## REVIEW OF THE PAST AND FUTURE PERSPECTIVE

1. The present Permanent Central Board was elected by the Economic and Social Council at its 34th Session and entered upon its five-year term of office on 2 March 1963. Less than a week later, on 8 March, the Opium Protocol of 1953 came into force.

### *A Milestone in International Narcotics Control*

2. To do full justice to this event it must be appreciated that it is the fruit of more than half a century of constant effort. Although for the past thirty years manufactured drugs have been subjected to effective national and international control under the 1931 Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs, the control of an agricultural product like opium presented difficulties of an infinitely greater complexity than manufactured substances, in that it involved the interests of large sectors of agricultural populations in several countries. The 1953 Protocol emerged by stages from the general ideas formulated in the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague in January 1912 and also embodied in the International Convention adopted, under the auspices of the League of Nations, by the Second Geneva Opium Conference of 1924/1925. The Protocol supplements and completes these earlier conventions and seeks for the first time to bring the cultivation of the opium poppy for the production of opium under a system of comprehensive international control. This event is an important milestone in the history of international narcotics control. Furthermore, the Single Convention of 1961, to which by 30 October 1963, twenty-two States had become parties, has the additional merit that when in force, it will apply full international control not only to the production of opium, but also to the cultivation of the coca bush and to that of the cannabis plant grown for the purpose of producing cannabis or cannabis resin.

### *The Beginning of a New Term*

3. It may well be, therefore, that the Board's present term of office will coincide with the beginning of a new era of international narcotics administration. The Board has accordingly thought it appropriate in this report to review its particular responsibilities against the background of the problem of international nar-

cotics control as a whole, to evaluate the successes so far obtained, to diagnose the weaknesses of the present system, to outline the problems which remain to be solved and to consider what methods might lead to better results.

4. Indeed, throughout the thirty-five years of its activity the Board has always been conscious that in carrying out its special functions under the narcotics treaties it must take a comprehensive view of the whole question of drug addiction, since only in this way can it make its due contribution to the concerted effort of governments and of the various international organs to solve the manifold problems of narcotic drugs.

## Control of manufactured narcotic drugs

### MEASURES OF CONTROL

5. It is perhaps not sufficiently realized that until 8 March 1963 the international narcotics régime provided for full control of manufactured drugs only and not of the primary agricultural products—namely, opium, coca leaves and cannabis—which in themselves are dangerous drugs and from which the manufactured "narcotic" drugs other than those prepared by fully synthetic processes are made. At the present moment coca leaves and cannabis are subject only to very limited measures of international control.

6. As the Board often stated in the past the international régime governing manufactured narcotic drugs has undoubtedly been successful.

7. This régime embraces all phases of the drug trade: manufacture, wholesale and retail trade, import and export and consumption. It provides for administrative controls of all activities concerned with such drugs, by requiring governmental authorization (licences, permits, authorizations) of all relevant transactions, and, as a general principle, by not allowing the use of drugs without medical prescription. Each commercial transaction with all pertinent details must be recorded by the parties to it, and the medical prescriptions are required to be preserved by the pharmacists. Government organs are enabled, by sufficiently frequent inspections of records and stocks and by comparing the records of both parties to com-

mercial interchanges, to discover diversions of narcotic drugs into illicit channels; and fraud has, in consequence, become risky and rare. All persons engaged in the drug trade are required to make periodic and detailed reports to the national control authorities which in their turn report to international organs. Thus national and international agencies can between them continuously supervise the drug situation throughout the world.

8. The estimate system administered by the Board and the Drug Supervisory Body facilitates the limitation of supplies of manufactured narcotic drugs to the quantities approximately needed to meet medical and scientific requirements. It thereby affords an additional safeguard against the diversion of licit supplies into illicit channels.

## RESULTS

9. The purpose of the régime is the limitation of the use of manufactured narcotic drugs to medical and scientific purposes. The system of control instituted under the 1925 and 1931 Conventions can be said in fact to have succeeded in effectively limiting the use of legally manufactured narcotic drugs to such purposes. The reports received from governments by the Secretary-General indicate that at the present time there is hardly any significant diversion of such drugs for illicit use. Addicts are sometimes still able, on presentation of false or unjustified medical prescriptions, to obtain narcotic drugs for purposes not strictly justifiable on medical grounds, but broadly speaking illicit traffickers cannot obtain their drugs from licit sources and are obliged to have recourse to clandestine manufacturers.

10. As a result, on a worldwide view and taking into account the general increase in population, the *relative* incidence of addiction to manufactured drugs has appreciably diminished since the beginning of international narcotics control. This conclusion is supported by such figures of the number of addicts as exist and are susceptible to comparison. A few statistical data are also available on the legal consumption of narcotics in years preceding international control. Admittedly these cannot be readily compared with present-day figures. It is of course to be expected that legal *per caput* consumption should increase in the wake of economic and social advancement, the development of modern medical services and the establishment or strengthening of national health schemes. Nevertheless, so far at any rate as concerns the few countries for which consumption figures relating to the period prior to control exist and which at that time already had advanced medical services, comparison of these figures

with present-day data adjusted to a common denominator of potency units shows that, despite these factors, licit *per caput* consumption has greatly decreased—in one particular country by approximately fifty per cent. It is accepted that in some countries a substantial part of the legal narcotics supplies had before World War I been used for the satisfaction of addiction.

11. As is well known, consumption of prepared opium for smoking has radically declined. Some of the territories, however, in which opium smoking was formerly practised on a large scale are now faced with a serious problem of addiction to manufactured drugs, notably morphine and heroin, and it would seem that in these territories addiction as such has not materially declined, but that one type of addiction has merely been replaced by another.

## NEED FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

12. While the achievements in respect of legally manufactured narcotic drugs give cause for satisfaction, still further improvement and constant vigilance are needed.

13. In some countries measures are required to prevent the misuse of drugs sold by pharmacists. For example, as suggested by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, control might be tightened by insisting on the use of official forms for the prescription of narcotic drugs. Again, refilling of prescriptions should be forbidden except perhaps under very exceptional conditions, in which cases strict precautions should be taken to prevent misuse—for example, by the requirement that the narcotics should be bought only in the shop expressly named in the prescription. In a few countries it may also be necessary to revise the safeguards taken by the administration or by professional associations to prevent the prescription of narcotic drugs for other than legitimate purposes or in cases in which less dangerous or even non-narcotic drugs would suffice. In this connexion a valuable contribution might be made by medical schools.

14. Where countries do not for the time being possess the means of exercising fully effective control, they would be well advised not to embark on the manufacture of narcotic drugs. Otherwise, a great part of the achievements of half a century may be put in peril.

## Continuing lacunae in narcotics control

15. In the more general aspect the society of nations cannot yet claim to have achieved the fundamental aims of the system of international narcotics control.

### *Addiction*

16. Despite the undoubted success of the international régime for manufactured drugs, the problem of addiction continues to be serious. Many millions of people habitually consume cannabis or coca leaves, and governments are not yet under treaty obligation to suppress the misuse of these substances. Most countries, however, have on their own initiative prohibited the consumption of cannabis for other than medical or scientific purposes and the remainder have taken, or plan to take, measures to this end. The incidence of addiction to manufactured drugs also continues to be high in large parts of the world.

#### *Legal and Illegal Cultivation of the Opium Poppy*

17. Control over the legal production of opium is not everywhere completely effective, and considerable quantities find their way from areas of licensed cultivation into the illicit traffic. Moreover, illegal production of opium is still prevalent over wide areas, and it is deeply disquieting that, according to some estimates, the quantities obtained therefrom by traffickers may even in the aggregate exceed the volume of world utilization for medical purposes.

#### *Cultivation of the Coca Bush*

18. Control over the cultivation of the coca bush does not exist in some important areas of production, and hardly anywhere is it fully effective. While the general situation is such as to give ground for grave concern, the Board nevertheless wishes to record its appreciation of the efforts made by Colombia, which has striven with some success to suppress cultivation of the coca bush in its territory, and by Peru, which in the face of great difficulties, and notwithstanding the absence of any treaty obligation, has initiated some useful measures of control.

#### *The Cultivation of the Cannabis Plant*

19. It must also be pointed out that large quantities of cannabis are illegally produced, and this despite the fact that most countries have either prohibited the production of this substance or have at least enacted legal provisions for control, which is not yet required by international law.

#### *The Illicit Traffic*

20. The most sombre part of the general picture is the thriving illicit traffic in narcotic drugs. It threatens the health of millions of people, and strains the resources of enforcement agencies; and in terms of administrative expenditure and economic loss it repre-

sents a heavy drain on world resources. The corruptive power which this traffic exerts on the moral character of private individuals, and sometimes of public officials, should also not be underrated.

21. The international illicit trade is well organized, sometimes even on an intercontinental basis; and this applies particularly to morphine and heroin. The Board acknowledges the efficiency and zeal shown by enforcement agencies of many countries in their fight against the illicit traffic; indeed, the successes they have achieved deserve the grateful recognition of all governments. Yet, despite these achievements, the aim of suppressing the illicit traffic is still far from being attained. The illegal trade in drugs has continued unabated in recent years; at best it has only been contained; and drug addiction continues to be a serious social problem in a number of countries. This is in fact not surprising and reflects no discredit on the enforcement services. Clandestine manufacturers have no great difficulty in procuring opium for the production of morphine and heroin; the smuggling of these products is relatively easy by reason of their small volume; and the accruing high profits explain the persistence of the traffickers in the face of increasing risks of severe punishment.

#### **Lines of further progress**

22. Yet the situation is by no means irremediable.

#### **CLOSING THE GAPS IN THE TREATY SYSTEM**

##### *Prohibition of Non-medical Use*

23. First, the gaps in the existing system of control should be closed. The non-medical use of opium (opium smoking and eating) having now been prohibited by the 1953 Protocol, it is desirable that all such other non-medical uses of narcotic drugs as are still permitted by international law should similarly come under the ban of generally accepted treaty provisions. This would constitute a valuable step towards the gradual suppression of coca-leaf chewing. Progress in this field has so far been slow. The transitional provisions included in the 1953 Opium Protocol and the Single Convention will enable national programmes of prohibition to be framed with a realistic regard for the difficulties involved, and to be carried expeditiously into effect.

##### *Extension of Control to Cultivation*

24. It is desirable also that a comprehensive system of control should be applied to the cultivation of the coca bush and of the hemp plant (*cannabis sativa*)

grown for the production of cannabis, and that national monopoly agencies should be set up for coca leaves and cannabis on the same lines as for opium. It would be even better if the production of cannabis could be completely prohibited except for small quantities for scientific purposes. The Board shares the hopes of those who trust that the enhanced control over opium production which is contemplated in the provisions of both the 1953 Opium Protocol and the 1961 Convention will lead to an appreciable reduction in the quantity of opium diverted from legal production into illicit channels.

#### *Penal Measures*

25. Furthermore, the existing treaty rules concerning the penal measures which governments bind themselves to carry out fall short of what could be desired. This applies not only to the treaties now in force, and particularly to the Convention of 1936 for the suppression of the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs, but even more to the Single Convention of 1961. The general aim of these treaty provisions is: to prevent illicit traffickers from escaping prosecution on merely technical grounds of lack of jurisdiction; to ensure the imposition of deterrent penalties; and to facilitate direct, informal and rapid co-operation between national enforcement agencies, both at the national and at the international level.

26. A serious loophole exists in the fact that an international illicit trafficker may in some instances escape prosecution on the ground that the crime with which he is charged was committed outside the country in which for the time being he resides. In countries where this is the legal position it is desirable that illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs should, whether by law or by treaty, be made an extraditable offence, and where neither prosecution nor extradition are possible, the alternative of expulsion should be kept open.

27. The importance of the role of the International Criminal Police Organization in furthering international co-operation in the fight against the illicit traffic can hardly be over-emphasized. Adjoining states have a particular duty to co-operate with one another in local operations and should provide themselves with institutional means of achieving close collaboration whenever required.

#### **Need for international assistance**

##### *Insufficiency of Local Resources*

28. No decisive blow can of course be dealt to the illicit traffic merely by closing the gaps in the international treaty system and by strengthening national

legislation. Abolition of mass consumption of coca leaves and cannabis, effective control over licit production of opium and coca leaves, and prevention of illicit cultivation of the poppy and the coca bush are formidable operations which cannot be accomplished by goodwill alone. To fulfil such tasks or to suppress illicit traffic requires an efficient countrywide organization which not all governments possess. Moreover, as is the case with coca-leaf chewing, large-scale consumption of narcotic drugs is sometimes related to economic and social conditions, and governments cannot invariably be sure of adequate popular support for their reforms. It has of course to be remembered that national administrative potentials are related to the level of political, economic and social development in the country concerned. Where effective local resources are insufficient, international assistance should be afforded, whether multilaterally or otherwise.

29. The Board for its part is always ready, within the means at its disposal, to render assistance to any government which desires such help in setting up or improving its control services.

#### *Geographic Concentration of Efforts*

30. Without going so far as to specify the countries which require international assistance to make them more effective partners in the fight against the international illicit traffic, the regions of the world where the limited means available for assistance in this field would be most usefully employed are South-East Asia, some parts of the Near and Middle East and the Andean Indian Highlands of South America. The needs of new African countries should also be kept in mind, not so much in order to meet present dangers as to prevent undesirable developments in the future.

#### *Possible Under-estimation of the Problem*

31. Among the manifold purposes for which technical assistance may be needed, the reinforcement of narcotics control cannot be regarded as everywhere possessing an overriding urgency; on the other hand it should be said that there is sometimes a tendency to underrate the seriousness of the problem of narcotic drugs. This may be due to the fact that while some countries are mercifully free from a serious internal problem of drug addiction, those which have such a problem do not always realize its full extent. Governments which have no certain knowledge of the incidence of drug addiction within their territories and have no problem of illicit traffic would be well advised to ascertain, by reference to the medical prescriptions in the hands of pharmacists, the actual consumption of narcotic drugs by addicts. It may well be that such

investigations will in some instances reveal that the problem of addiction is more serious than has been thought.

### **Limits of progress**

#### *Need for Arrangements for Addicts*

32. By such measures as have been indicated from paragraph 12 onwards, the quantities of opium and coca leaves available to clandestine factories for the manufacture of narcotic drugs could surely be appreciably curtailed, thereby checking the illicit traffic in morphine, heroin and cocaine, and correspondingly diminishing the incidence of addiction to these drugs.

33. It is, however, too much to hope that addiction would then disappear. For one thing, illicit traffickers may then be expected to turn instead to the manufacture of, and trade in, synthetic narcotic drugs. Manufacture of these drugs, however, demands technical skill of a much higher order than does that of natural narcotics.

34. But even if illicit traffic in all drugs were completely suppressed, problems would remain. The demand created by addicts is not influenced by ordinary economic considerations, but springs from a compulsive urge which pays no regard to cost. Addicts unable to obtain the narcotic drugs they crave may resort to other outlets, such as barbiturates. The problem of narcotic drugs will not be solved unless measures are also taken to care for the drug addict, including arrangements for the withdrawal of the drug and for after-care to prevent relapse. Governments will doubtless give heed to the recommendations of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the World Health Organization as to the need for legal provisions which would permit the civil commitment of addicts.

### **The importance of economic and social conditions:**

#### *Need for Study of Etiology of Addiction*

35. In countries where drug addiction has assumed mass proportions and has become a grave social problem more fundamental measures will be required to eliminate the conditions which breed addiction. Not enough is known about the etiology of this phenomenon or of the underlying economic and social factors.

36. The action of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in urging governments to encourage research

into the etiology of drug addiction, with special emphasis on the social, economic and medical aspects of this question is welcome, and it is to be hoped that many countries will be able to contribute to this study.

### **Need for comprehensive approach to problem of narcotic drugs and for close co-operation of all organizations concerned**

37. From the foregoing broad outline of the problem it is clear that even more than in the past, the Board will in exercising its functions be obliged to take into account all relevant factors within its knowledge. Moreover under the 1953 Opium Protocol it will have additional responsibilities in respect of opium production including the duty to review the over-all situation in the countries concerned, to propose remedial measures for gravely unsatisfactory situations and to make local inquiries.

38. In so doing, its operations may overlap to some extent those of other international organs, and it will henceforward be even more imperative to ensure harmonious co-operation amongst the various international organizations which are concerned with specific but nevertheless interlocking aspects of the problem of narcotic drugs. Close co-ordination of the work of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the Board and Drug Supervisory Body, the World Health Organization, the International Criminal Police Organization, associated in specific cases with other specialized agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and periodical joint action will be required in order to ensure that each organization can contribute its special resources and skill to the solution of a problem which is common to them all.

39. In the light of these considerations, the Board particularly welcomes the invitation it has received from the Secretary-General to participate in the Seminar on Narcotic Problems in developing countries in Africa which is to be held in November 1963, and in the Consultative Group Meeting on narcotics control for countries in Asia and the Far East which is to be held in February 1964. It is obviously advantageous to accept the opportunity offered by such seminars to train groups of national officials in those aspects of narcotics control which are of particular concern to the Board and the Board will gladly cooperate on similar future occasions.

## THE OPIUM PROTOCOL OF 1953

40. The Protocol which came into force in March 1963 contains provisions which, broadly stated, aim at:

(a) Limiting the production and supply of opium to the quantities needed for medical and scientific purposes;

(b) Preventing the diversion of opium into illicit channels at the stage of primary production;

(c) Prohibiting the use of opium in any form for other than medical or scientific purposes;

(d) Some measure of control over poppy straw;

(e) Authorizing international action not only in respect of breaches of the Protocol, but also where an unsatisfactory situation arises in the control of opium.

41. In order to achieve these objectives (which in the case of (a) and (c) are subject to certain defined exceptions during a transitional period of relatively short duration), the Protocol requires opium-producing countries to set up national opium monopolies; limits the number of countries authorized to produce opium

for export; restricts stocks of opium to maximum amounts depending on the category to which the country in question belongs; requires—as a general principle—the destruction of opium seized from the illicit traffic; and applies to opium a system of estimates and statistical returns similar to that prescribed by the 1931 Convention for manufactured narcotic drugs.

42. More than any other narcotics treaty the Protocol relies on the Board for its international implementation. Some of the new functions differ in character from those prescribed by the earlier treaties; and in future, in addition to considerations of public health and administrative capacity, it will also have to take into account, where appropriate, economic and social factors.

43. The sum of this additional burden is substantial, but the Board is confident that in its endeavours to make the new treaty an effective instrument in the campaign against the misuse of narcotic drugs it will, as in the past, have the wholehearted co-operation of all governments and of all international organs concerned.

## THE BOARD'S CURRENT WORK OF SUPERVISION

44. Earlier international treaties charged the Board with a number of important administrative and semi-judicial functions in respect of the control of narcotic drugs. A large part of this work consists of a close and constant watch over all phases of the licit movement of narcotic drugs. The parties are bound to supply the Board with detailed statistical information on the various stages of the trade in narcotic drugs (agricultural production, manufacture, exports, imports, stocks and consumption) and with estimates of their needs in the following year. The latter are examined by the Supervisory Body which, by suggestions, other means of persuasion and by amendments with the consent of the governments concerned, sees to it that they correspond to the medical and scientific requirements of the country or territory in question. The estimates are binding on the governments. The Board

compares the statistical information at its disposal with the estimates and is thus in a position to establish whether governments adhere to the estimates. The Board and Drug Supervisory Body work in close co-operation and also have means of ensuring that States which are not parties to the treaties co-operate in the system of control.

45. The Board is empowered to impose sanctions in certain cases of non-compliance with provisions of the treaties, whether by parties or by non-parties. In general, however, the Board's moral authority has sufficed to ensure compliance with its views.

### COLLECTION OF STATISTICAL DATA

46. According to the provisions of the 1925 Convention, as supplemented by the 1931 Convention and

the 1948 and 1953 Protocols, the Board controls the licit movement of narcotic drugs on the basis of the statistical returns to be made to it by governments. The effectiveness of this control depends on the statistics being as full and accurate as possible and on their being submitted at the prescribed time. It is satisfying that the number of statistical returns received for 1962 represents 90.5 per cent of the maximum. For 1961 the proportion was 94 per cent. The information at the Board's disposal would therefore be reasonably comprehensive were it not for the fact that it has practically no information regarding mainland China. Moreover, it has only fragmentary information in regard to certain countries and territories, but these are few and their licit consumption of narcotic drugs is relatively small. These countries and territories are listed in annex A to this report.

47. Several countries, however, are late in sending in their returns and this hampers the task of supervision.

48. The statistics received by the Board are of course affected by differences between countries in administrative practice and in the development of medical services. The reliability of the statistics also varies according to whether they relate to agricultural products such as opium, coca leaf and cannabis, or to manufactured drugs. This is because the cultivation of the opium poppy, the coca bush and the cannabis plant in the various producing countries for the purposes of drug production is often carried out by a large number of independent farmers each possessing, as a rule, only a very small plot of land; and production is thus less amenable to effective control than industrial manufacture confined to a relatively limited number of establishments.

#### *Statistics of Manufactured Narcotic Drugs*

49. Once again the Board is happy to report that the statistics of manufactured narcotic drugs are, with very few exceptions, accurate and complete. This applies to drugs derived from opium and coca leaf, as well as to "synthetic" substances.

#### *Opium Statistics*

50. In 1962 all the opium-producing countries known to the Board provided statistics, with the exception of Burma, which is not yet in a position to declare the quantities of opium harvested and consumed in the Shan State.

51. Non-producing countries have furnished a full record of the quantities imported.

52. The Board recalls that statistical control of the movement of opium in producing countries is complicated by the considerable variation in the moisture content of opium, which may be as high as 40 per cent at the time of harvesting and is reduced to about 10 per cent at the time of export. Methods of assessing this drying-out process are not the same in all producing countries and the statistics provided do not usually enable exact allowance to be made for these differences. The Board accordingly urges governments to supplement all statistical data concerning opium with an indication of the moisture content.

#### *Coca Leaf Statistics*

53. The figures for the production of coca leaf in South American countries are to be regarded as indicating rather an order of magnitude than exact quantities. The same applies to the figures for non-medical consumption, i.e. the chewing of coca leaves.

54. All the coca-leaf-producing countries known to the Board supplied figures for 1962, but those of Bolivia, one of the two largest producers, are incomplete and relate only to two departments. Countries which tolerate the chewing of coca leaves have reported the quantities consumed. The producing countries have also informed the Board of the quantities they have exported, and importing countries have duly accounted for the quantities received.

#### *Cannabis Statistics*

55. As to cannabis the Board recalls that the statistics required under the 1925 Convention are not so full as those concerning other drugs. The only information which contracting parties must supply to the Board in regard to cannabis, and to its resin, extracts and tinctures, relates to exports, imports and confiscation on account of illicit import or export, and to consumption and stocks of the extracts and tinctures. It is obvious that so limited a statistical basis cannot provide material for effective supervision over the movement of these products.\*

\* \* \*

56. In exercising its supervisory mandate under the Conventions the Board seeks to make sure that no supplies have been diverted from the licit to the illicit market. Accordingly, if the figures of exporting countries differ from those of importing countries, or if

\* Thus, the Conventions do not require governments to report to the Board the quantities of cannabis produced and the quantities of its extracts and tinctures manufactured. On the other hand, if the relevant provisions of the Conventions were strictly applied, governments should furnish statistics relating to the manufacture of preparations of extracts and tinctures of cannabis; but the Board has not asked for such statistics.



declared stocks do not correspond to balances in hand as calculated from the statistics, the Board requests the governments concerned to investigate the discrepancies. During the period covered by this report 214 cases of this type were noted as against 259 in 1962 and 238 in 1961. Investigations carried out up to now have shown that in general the discrepancies were due to errors or omissions in the statistics rather than to diversion to the illicit traffic. Certain exports of coca leaf from Bolivia, however, constitute an exception.

57. On the basis of the estimates accepted or established by the Supervisory Body the Board seeks also to ensure that supplies remain within the limits of legitimate needs. Accordingly, for each country and territory, the Board calculates the maximum quantity of each narcotic drug which may be manufactured or imported in accordance with the provisions of the 1931 Convention. This procedure brings to light cases in which the limits are exceeded. In 1963 the Board noted 22 cases in which the limits were exceeded by a sufficient margin to justify requests to the governments concerned to apply the regulatory measures provided for by the 1931 Convention.

58. Every year the Board is reluctantly obliged to mention in its report a number of countries which have failed to comply with the provisions of the Conventions. It draws attention to this situation only when obliged to do so after repeated approaches to the governments concerned have proved ineffective. This year the countries calling for mention are:

Country	Nature of default
Honduras . . . . .	} All statistics missing.
Mongolia . . . . .	
Nepal . . . . .	
North Viet-Nam . . . . .	
Yemen . . . . .	
Ecuador . . . . .	Requests for information unanswered.

#### PAKISTAN

59. In its last report the Board drew attention to the fact that the import statistics supplied by the Government of Pakistan still fell short of the requirements of the Convention. The statistics received by the Board in 1963 are also deficient. This year, however, the Board is glad to note an improvement in that the Pakistan authorities have sent in a more detailed report, which shows that they have carried out detailed investigations to ascertain whether authorized consignments of narcotic drugs to Pakistan reached their proper destination. The Board hopes that these first steps towards improving the situation will soon be followed by other measures enabling the Pakistan authorities to report in time all imports of narcotic drugs and to state precisely the use to which they are put.

### MAXIMUM QUANTITIES OF OPIUM STOCKS WHICH STATES MAY HOLD ON 31 DECEMBER 1964

*(Article 5 of the 1953 Protocol and resolution of the Economic and Social Council 505 (XVI) G)*

#### States authorized to produce opium for export

*(article 6, paragraph 2 (a), of 1953 Protocol)*

	Kg.		Kg.
Bulgaria . . . . .	22 796 *	Turkey . . . . .	702 481 ***
Greece † . . . . .	20 **	USSR . . . . .	522 437 *
India . . . . .	2 095 708 ***	Yugoslavia . . . . .	118 201 *
Iran † . . . . .	605 871 ***		

\* Computed by reference to base years chosen by the Board under article 5, paragraph 3 (d), of the 1953 Protocol.

\*\* Computed by reference to base years chosen by the Board under its specific authority granted by the government of the country.

\*\*\* Computed by reference to base years indicated by the government of the country.

† Greece and Iran have discontinued opium production. If their maximum stocks were computed according to the rules applicable to "consuming countries" (article 5, paragraph 1 (c), of the 1953 Protocol), the maximum stocks which they would be authorized to hold on 31 December 1964 would be equal to their consumption in the preceding five years—i.e., in the case of Greece 456 kg plus the quantities which it consumed in 1963 and in the case of Iran 26 kg plus the quantities which it consumed in 1963.

**States permitting the manufacture of opium alkaloids other than those listed  
in article 6, paragraph 2 (a), of the 1953 Protocol**

	<i>Kg.</i>		<i>Kg.</i>
Argentina . . . . .	50 000 *	Japan . . . . .	102 000 *
Belgium . . . . .	47 000 *	Netherlands . . . . .	2 000 *
Brazil . . . . .	900 **	Norway . . . . .	1 000 **
Republic of China . . . . .	3 000 *	Poland . . . . .	1 800 **
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	100 *	Portugal . . . . .	6 000 *
Denmark . . . . .	900 *	Romania . . . . .	250 **
Finland . . . . .	800 **	Spain . . . . .	27 000 **
France . . . . .	240 000 *	Sweden . . . . .	900 *
Germany, Federal Republic . . . . .	180 000 *	Switzerland . . . . .	10 500 *
German Democratic Republic . . . . .	150 *	United Kingdom . . . . .	365 000 *
Hungary . . . . .	30 000 **	United States . . . . .	370 000 *
Italy . . . . .	80 000 *		

\* Determined on the basis of information furnished by the government of the country.

\*\* Determined by the Board in accordance with its authority under article 5, paragraph 3 (d), of the 1953 Protocol.

**States other than those listed in article 6, paragraph 2 (a), of the 1953 Protocol  
or those permitting the manufacture of opium alkaloids ("consuming countries")**

Each of these "consuming countries" will be authorized to hold in stock on 31 December 1964 a quantity of opium which will not exceed the quantities which it consumed in the years 1959 to 1963. Since the Board had not yet received the figures for 1963, it can publish these maximum quantities only in its report for next year.

**NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS**

60. Since the publication of the Board's last report, only one substance has been placed under international control. This measure was taken by virtue of the provisions of the Protocol of 19 November 1948. The substance is known as "pethidine-intermediate-C". The supervisory regime to be applied to it is that prescribed for the drugs which are mentioned in article 1, paragraph 2, group I of the 1931 Convention.

61. At the present time almost 90 drugs are placed under the international regime governing narcotic drugs, of which about 30 by virtue of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions and 60 by virtue of the 1948 Protocol. Thus the growth in the number of narcotic drugs controlled has been especially marked since the entry into force of the 1948 Protocol permitting the control of synthetic drugs.

**TRENDS IN THE LICIT MOVEMENT OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN 1962**

62. The statistics furnished by governments enable the Board to establish the general trends in the licit movement of narcotic drugs. In its report it draws attention to fluctuations and describes their characteristic features from year to year.

63. The review given below therefore relates more particularly to the year 1962.

64. In certain instances, where this has seemed helpful, the text is accompanied by diagrams.

65. The tables annexed to the present report contain the main statistical data on which the Board has based its reviews.

**RAW MATERIALS**

*Opium*

66. In 1962 total opium production amounted to 1,445 tons, or 190 tons more than in 1961 and 54 tons less than in 1960. Production in 1962 approached the

1960 level which, it will be recalled, was the highest since 1946. The average annual production for the years 1957-61 was 1,101 tons, so that 1962 production exceeds this average by 344 tons, or 31 per cent.

67. The three main producing countries are at present India, Turkey and the USSR. In 1962 production in India represented 67 per cent of the total, while that in Turkey amounted to 21 per cent, and in the USSR to 10 per cent. Opium crops in that year increased in all three countries, the largest increase being in Turkey. In that country the volume of production varies considerably from year to year and the figures for the period 1958-62 show the following extremes: 162 tons in 1958 and 365 tons in 1960. Statistics for India on the other hand show an almost continuous increase, from 657 tons in 1958 to 971 tons in 1962. During the same period production in the USSR rose from 93 tons (1958) to 169 tons (1960); it fell by some 50 tons in 1961 but reached 148 tons in 1962.

68. Apart from Burma, which does not report the quantities of opium harvested in the Shan State, four other countries—Pakistan, Yugoslavia, Japan and Bulgaria—at present produce opium, but on a small scale: a total of 15 tons in 1962 as against 51 tons in 1961. The annual production of these four countries amounted to an average of 37 tons during the period 1957 to 1961.

69. Opium requirements, on the other hand, decreased in 1962. Moreover, a similar decrease was noted in 1961. The quantities of opium used in the manufacture of morphine fell from 923 tons in 1960 to 774 tons in 1962. As will be seen further below, this decrease does not mean that more morphine was manufactured in 1960 than in 1962; on the contrary, the manufacture of morphine increased because in 1962 more morphine was extracted from poppy straw than in 1960. In addition, the figure of about thirty tons of opium consumed annually for medical purposes in the form of preparations is tending to decline. Moreover, opium is used for quasi-medical purposes in Pakistan. According to the figures furnished by that country there appears to have been a considerable decrease in quasi-medical consumption in the last two years, the quantity having fallen from 13 tons in 1960 to 5 tons in 1961 and 3 tons in 1962. According to the information available to the Board, strictly non-medical consumption is licit only in the Shan State in Burma, which does not however report the quantity involved.

70. Since 1960 opium requirements have remained below production and the surpluses have therefore been added to stocks. The level of stocks rose from 860 tons at the beginning of 1960 to 2,043 tons at the

end of 1962. The share of the producing countries in these figures rose from 501 to 1,724 tons.

71. The increase in stocks has led the Board to consider whether this trend was intentional, or was due in part to over-estimating requirements, or was the result of crops having exceeded expectations. In particular, when the quantities produced vary considerably from one year to another, as is the case in Turkey, it would be of interest to know whether the variations are due to changes in the yield or to alterations in the area under cultivation. Under the 1953 Protocol governments will henceforward be obliged to furnish information as to the areas under cultivation; these data will provide a partial answer to the question now engaging the attention of the Board.

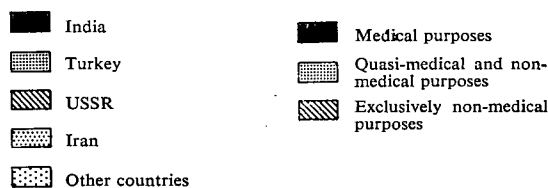
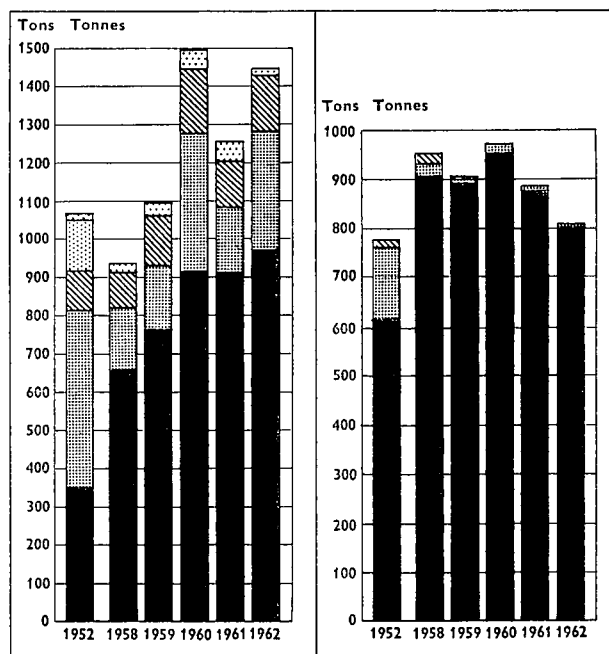
DIAGRAMS 1 AND 2

Opium

For purposes of comparison the scale of diagrams 1 and 2 has been adjusted to allow for the fact that the production figures refer to opium of a higher moisture content than the opium covered by the statistics of utilization.

1. Production

2. Utilization



*Poppy Straw*

72. Under the terms of the existing conventions, governments report the quantities of raw material used in the manufacture of narcotic drugs. The Board thus already receives information on the quantities of poppy straw used for the extraction of morphine. This will now be supplemented by annual statistics of exports and imports of poppy straw which governments will furnish in accordance with the 1953 Protocol.

73. Poppy straw is being increasingly used as a raw material in the manufacture of morphine. In 1962 44 tons of morphine were derived from 26,347 tons of poppy straw. Four years ago 22 tons of morphine were obtained from 14,022 tons, so that the quantity has doubled between 1958 and 1962. In 1962 over one-third of the total morphine manufactured was derived from poppy straw, whereas the proportion in 1958 was only one-fifth.

74. This development is solely due to the fact that countries which ordinarily use poppy straw have expanded this type of manufacture. These countries include, in particular, the Netherlands, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

*Coca Leaves*

75. Of the four countries which to the Board's knowledge produce coca leaves, Peru and Bolivia are by far the largest producers. In 1962 these two countries reported to the Board harvests of 8,020 and 3,090 tons respectively; but the Bolivian figure is incomplete as it refers to only two departments. In comparison with the production of these two countries, that of Colombia (98 tons) and Indonesia (0.8 ton) is negligible.

76. The total production declared to the Board for 1962—11,209 tons—is less than that of 1961 (11,825 tons) and of 1960 (12,747 tons).

77. According to the statistics supplied to the Board, coca leaves are chewed in Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Colombia. The following consumption figures are reported for the last five years:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	<i>Tons</i>				
Peru . . . . .	9 203	8 789	8 793	8,473	7 837
Bolivia . . . . .	2 495*	2 104*	3 495*	2 784	2 933
Argentina . . . . .	80	115	86	153	86
Colombia . . . . .	29	28	26	24	23

\* Incomplete

78. All these countries are home producers of the coca leaves consumed in this way, except Argentina, which imports them. Practically all the coca leaves harvested in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia are chewed, so that the quantity of coca leaves used for extraction of cocaine is currently less than 2 per cent of the total annual harvest. Between 1961 and 1962, the use of coca leaves for this purpose fell by 24 per cent—from 280 to 213 tons.

*Cannabis*

79. Earlier references to cannabis in this report have indicated that the Board receives only partial information on this product. In point of fact only the figures of consumption of cannabis preparations lend themselves to a comparative study. Moreover, as long ago as 1952 the World Health Organization expressed the view that these preparations were practically obsolete and that there was no longer any justification for their medical use.

80. Apart from India and Pakistan, where cannabis is used in indigenous medicine, thirty-one other countries or territories consuming the drug in quantities of 1 kg or more utilized a total of 530 kg of cannabis in the form of preparations for medical purposes in 1952. In 1962, there were only ten countries or territories where cannabis was consumed in quantities of 1 kg or more in this form, total consumption reaching only 299 kg.

81. In India 29 kg of cannabis were consumed in 1962, by comparison with 343 kg in 1952. The corresponding figures for Pakistan are 1,316 kg in 1962 and 175 kg in 1952.

MANUFACTURED DRUGS

*Opium and Coca Leaf Alkaloids and Their Derivatives*  
*Morphine*

82. In 1962 total production of morphine amounted to 121 tons. This is the highest figure ever recorded by the Board, though it is only 1 ton higher than in 1960. In 1958 production amounted only to 112 tons. The increase between 1958 and 1962 was not always constant, as production declined in 1959 and 1961.

83. Production increased largely in countries where poppy straw is the sole or the principal raw material. Between 1958 and 1962, for example, production increased by 9.2 tons in the Netherlands, by 4.6 tons in Hungary, by 3.3 tons in Czechoslovakia and by 2.4 tons in Poland. In the USSR, where opium (chiefly) and poppy straw are both used, the increase amounted to 2.8 tons. It did not reach 2 tons in any other country. Declines of more than 2 tons in production

occurred in only three countries—namely, Federal Republic of Germany (8.9 tons), Belgium (2.7 tons) and France (2.3 tons). In 1962 the following five countries produced more than 10 tons of morphine: United States, 19 tons; USSR, 18.6 tons; United Kingdom, 15.6 tons; Netherlands, 14.8 tons; and Hungary, 12.1 tons. The Netherlands appears in this list for the first time, while the Federal Republic of Germany no longer figures in it.

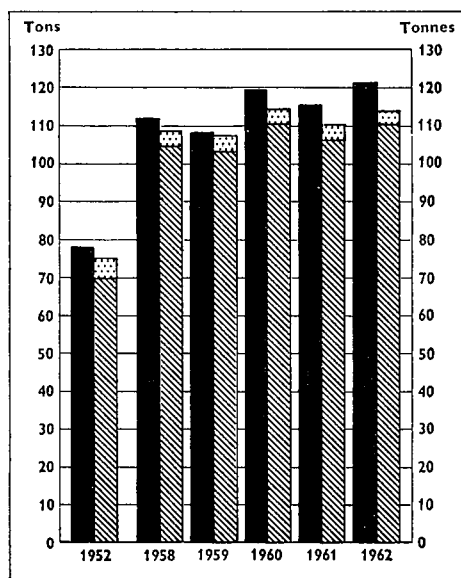
84. Over 90 per cent of the morphine manufactured is converted, mainly into codeine (85 per cent), ethylmorphine (5-8 per cent) and pholcodine (1-2 per cent). The trends emerging from the production figures for these derivatives are described in the following paragraphs.

85. Consumption of morphine proper does not amount to more than 3 per cent of total requirements of this substance. After gradually declining to 3.6 tons, annual consumption has been stationary since 1960. Ten years earlier it amounted to 5.1 tons.

86. From 1957 to 1962 morphine production was in excess of requirements, and stocks rose in consequence from 11 to 31 tons. But even the latter figure is not enough to cover a third of current annual requirements.

DIAGRAM 3

Production and use of morphine



Total production  
 Conversion into other substances  
 Consumption

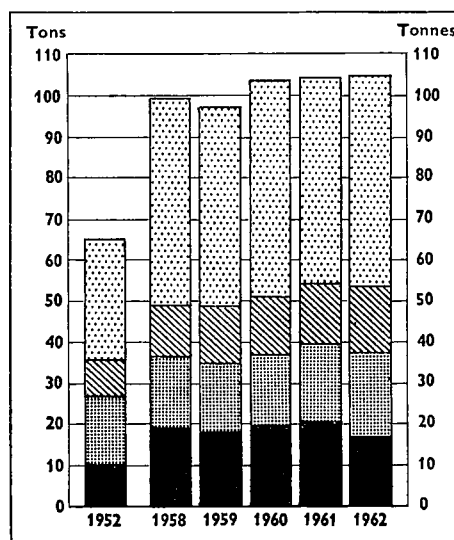
### Codeine

87. The demand for codeine is constantly increasing and this has led to additional production of morphine, which is the principal raw material for codeine.

88. In 1962 consumption of codeine amounted to 107 tons, or 20 per cent more than in 1958 and 12 per cent more than in 1961. Between 1958 and 1962 consumption rose in fifty of the seventy-seven countries in which it reached a figure of at least 1 kg. In absolute figures the increase was largest in the USSR (+ 4 tons), the United States (+ 3.8 tons) and Australia (+ 1.4 ton).

DIAGRAM 4

Production of codeine



United Kingdom  
 USSR  
 United States  
 Other countries

89. In the five-year period from 1957 to 1961 manufacture of codeine exceeded consumption, and it is possible that this fact held back production in 1962, despite the increase in requirements, and kept it at the level of 105 tons, a figure already reached in 1961. Thus production in 1962 was only 5 per cent higher than in 1958, whereas consumption increased by 20 per cent over the same period. A comparison of the 1958 and 1962 figures shows that there were eight countries in which the increase or decrease in production exceeded 1 ton. Production increased in the USSR by 3.5 tons, in the United States by 3.1 tons, in Czechoslovakia by 2.6 tons, in Japan by 1.6 tons and in Poland by 1.1 tons. It decreased in the Federal Republic of Germany by 5 tons, in the United Kingdom by 2.4 tons and in France by 1.3 tons.

90. The fact that production and consumption have not been moving at the same pace has affected the level of stocks. After rising from 37 to 54 tons between the beginning of 1958 and the end of 1961 stocks receded to 49 tons at the end of 1962. This figure is not even sufficient to meet requirements for six months.

### Ethylmorphine

91. Annual consumption of ethylmorphine, which had been rising fairly steadily until 1957, when it reached its maximum of 7.1 tons, subsequently fluctuated from year to year. In 1958 it dropped to 6.5 tons and then rose again to the former maximum of 7.1 tons in 1959 and 1960. In 1961 it amounted to only 5.6 tons, but reached 6.4 tons in 1962.

92. Increases in production although irregular have been in line with those in consumption. The maximum production figure (8.2 tons) was reached in 1959. After falling to 7.2 tons in 1960 and to 5.5 tons in 1961, production rose to 6 tons in 1962. The decline between 1959 and 1962 was due principally to a reduction in the amount manufactured in the Federal Republic of Germany and the USSR.

### Diacetylmorphine

93. From 1961 to 1962 production fell from 79 to 48 kg. This reduction is all the more noteworthy in that total annual production had been between 70 and 80 kg since 1957. On the other hand the decrease affects only two of the three producing countries. In the United Kingdom production declined from 69 kg in 1961 to 36 kg in 1962, and from 5 to 3 kg in France; but it rose from 5 to 9 kg over the same period in Belgium.

94. It should be mentioned that, in 1962, 14 kg of diacetylmorphine were converted in the United Kingdom into nalorphine, a non-addiction-producing substance. In France 2 kg were converted into nalorphine and 1 kg into morphine.

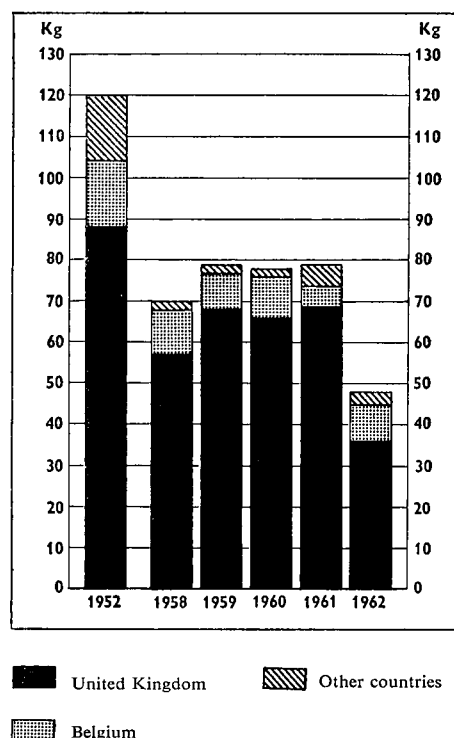
95. In 1962 there were only four countries in which consumption reached or exceeded the figure of 1 kg—namely, the United Kingdom (40 kg), Belgium (7 kg), France (2 kg) and Portugal (1 kg).

96. To give a better picture of trends over the last five years the quantities manufactured and consumed—wherever they reached or exceeded the figure of 1 kg—are shown in the table on this page. This information has been published previously in the tables annexed to the report. This year, however, the Board

decided that it would be preferable to replace the figures for diacetylmorphine in these tables by the corresponding figures for dextromoramide, which is now being used in a larger number of countries.

Country	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<b>Production</b>					
<i>Kilogrammes</i>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	57	68	66	69	36
Belgium . . . . .	11	9	10	5	9
France . . . . .	—	2	—	5	3
Netherlands . . . . .	2	—	2	—	—
Total . . . . .	70	79	78	79	48
<b>Consumption</b>					
United Kingdom . . . . .	48	45	41	40	40
Belgium . . . . .	10	9	9	7	7
France . . . . .	4	2	4	3	2
Portugal . . . . .	2	1	1	1	1
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—	—	1	—
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	—	1	1	—	—
Canada . . . . .	3	—	—	—	—
Australia . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
Italy . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
Uruguay . . . . .	1	—	—	—	—
Total . . . . .	70	58	56	52	50

DIAGRAM 5  
Production of diacetylmorphine



*Other derivatives of opium alkaloids*

97. In addition to the derivatives considered in the preceding paragraphs there are twenty-one others which are subject to international control. Figures of production and consumption—where these reached 1 kg in at least one country—are shown in the following table.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<i>Kilogrammes</i>					
<b>Production</b>					
Dihydrocodeine . . . . .	2 516	2 352	2 884	3 005	3 864
Pholcodine . . . . .	1 215	1 353	1 565	1 612	2 013
Hydrocodone . . . . .	1 432	1 258	1 041	801	750
Oxycodone . . . . .	462	520	647	475	493
Thebacon . . . . .	188	147	150	58	175
Hydromorphone . . . . .	94	25	75	90	86
Acetyldihydrocodeine . . . . .	6	7	3	10	65
Dihydromorphine . . . . .	22	49	73	27	7
Oxymorphone . . . . .	1	8	14	3	5
Hydromorphinol * . . . . .				5	5
Codeine-N-oxide . . . . .		4	2	7	2
Nicomorphine . . . . .	2	3	4	7	1
Nicocodine ** . . . . .					1
Benzylmorphine . . . . .	102	119	81	116	—
Normorphine . . . . .	—	3	—	—	—
<b>Consumption</b>					
Dihydrocodeine . . . . .	2 370	2 078	2 457	2 686	4 307
Pholcodine . . . . .	863	1 249	1 507	1 557	2 099
Hydrocodone . . . . .	1 053	1 106	812	862	694
Oxycodone . . . . .	426	453	508	471	550
Thebacon . . . . .	128	131	130	111	120
Benzylmorphine . . . . .	56	80	79	83	82
Hydromorphone . . . . .	76	64	86	64	63
Acetyldihydrocodeine . . . . .	8	3	6	10	41
Oxymorphone . . . . .	—	2	5	2	13
Nicomorphine . . . . .	1	2	3	3	4
Metopon . . . . .	—	—	—	—	1
Codeine-N-oxide . . . . .	—	2	—	—	—

\* Under control since December 1960.  
 \*\* Under control since June 1962.

98. Total consumption exceeded 10 kg in 1962 only in respect of nine of these twenty-one derivatives. During the last five years (1958 to 1962) consumption of six of them increased—dihydrocodeine, pholcodine, oxycodone, benzylmorphine, acetyldihydrocodeine and oxymorphone. It remained stationary or declined in the case of three others—hydrocodone, thebacon and hydromorphone.

*Cocaine*

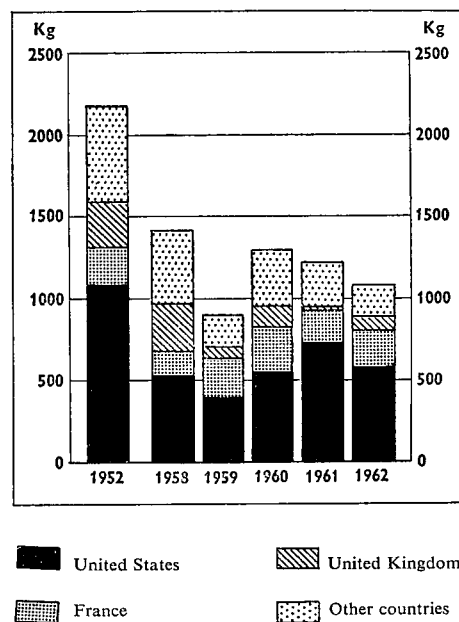
99. From 1954 to 1961 consumption of cocaine declined by 60 to 220 kg every year, falling from 1,976 kg in 1954 to 1,137 kg in 1961. In 1962, however, reported consumption rose to 1,191 kg. Between 1954 and 1961 a fall in consumption was observed in the figures from 45 of the 61 countries which had been consuming at least 1 kg of this drug in 1954.

100. Figures for manufacture dropped more rapidly than those for consumption. While the amount manufactured was 2,442 kg in 1954, it was only 1,413 kg in 1958 and 1,075 kg in 1962.

101. Cocaine stocks, which were high enough at the end of 1958 to meet consumption requirements for a year and a half, dropped to 1,210 kg at the end of 1962. They are now sufficient to meet one year's requirements.

DIAGRAM 6

Production of cocaine



SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS

*Pethidine*

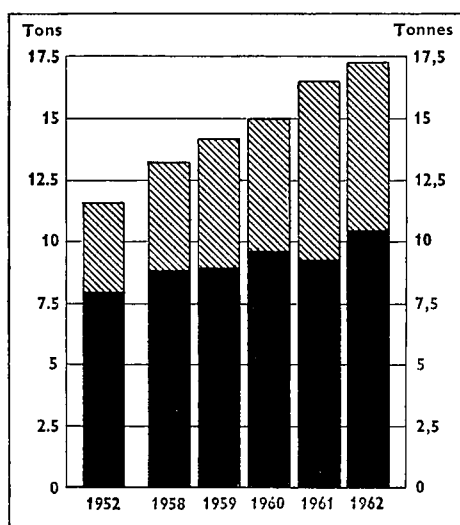
102. Apart from a decrease of approximately a quarter of a ton in 1958, consumption of pethidine rose constantly until 1960, to decrease by 3 tons in the following year. This decrease must have been fortuitous since in 1962 it was followed by an increase of 4 tons,

bringing total consumption to 17 tons, a figure one ton higher than the previous maximum reached in 1960. Generally speaking, these fluctuations merely reflect variations in consumption in the United States, which in 1962 accounted for 65 per cent of total consumption. Between 1958 and 1962 consumption increased in 54 of the 74 countries in which it normally amounted to at least 1 kg per annum.

103. Manufacturers evidently did not regard the decline in consumption in 1961 as a reliable guide as they continued to manufacture increased quantities and the 1962 maximum (17 tons) corresponds exactly to consumption in that year. In 1962 production in the United States (10.4 tons) represented 60 per cent of the total. Three other countries produced more than one ton—namely, the United Kingdom (2.7 tons), the Federal Republic of Germany (1.6 tons) and the Netherlands (1.1 tons). In 1962 production increased in the United States and the United Kingdom; on the other hand, the trend in the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands was downwards.

104. During the past five years the level of stocks has remained at between 13 and 14 tons at the end of each year, except in 1959 and 1960 when it fell to 12 and 11 tons respectively. Stocks at 31 December 1962 covered nine months' requirements.

DIAGRAM 7  
Production of pethidine



■ United States  
▨ Other countries

### Trimeperidine

105. In terms both of volume manufactured and of volume consumed, trimeperidine takes second place among synthetic narcotic drugs, coming immediately after pethidine. Trimeperidine is manufactured only in the USSR and its consumption is confined almost entirely to that country. Exports of trimeperidine from the USSR, which had amounted to 1½ kg in 1960 and 5 kg in 1961, were less than 0.100 kg in 1962. The following table shows that the figures for the USSR vary considerably from year to year, which makes it virtually impossible to establish a definite trend.

	Production	Consumption
	Kilogrammes	
1957 . . . . .	1 845	1 245
1958 . . . . .	1 078	1 400
1959 . . . . .	592	784
1960 . . . . .	1 223	1 107
1961 . . . . .	903	898
1962 . . . . .	1 250	1 249

### Methadone

106. Consumption of methadone, which reached a maximum of 570 kg in 1954, has since been decreasing. Compared with this maximum the total consumption of 344 kg in 1962 represents a decrease of 40 per cent. The trend is downwards in almost all the countries which consume this drug.

107. The decline in production is even greater than in consumption: the 1962 total of 175 kg represents a decrease of 53 per cent below the 1961 total of 375 kg and of 71 per cent below the maximum of 608 kg in 1954. The following table shows that from 1954 to 1962 the decrease was greatest in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States:

Production	1954	1962
	Kilogrammes	
Federal Republic of Germany . . . . .	207	30
United Kingdom . . . . .	232	57
United States . . . . .	106	56
Other countries . . . . .	63	32
Total . . . . .	608	175

### Normethadone

108. It is not yet possible to establish accurately the general trends in the production and consumption of this drug. Its main producer and consumer, the Federal Republic of Germany, did not place it under national control until October 1960 and has only furnished the Board with figures for 1956, 1961 and 1962.



109. The figures of production and consumption communicated by this country are reproduced below:

	Production Kilogrammes	Consumption Kilogrammes
1956 . . . . .	1 571	1 200 *
1961 . . . . .	603	252
1962 . . . . .	82	272

\* Approximate.

110. The decline recorded between 1956 and 1961 is perhaps attributable to the fact that this drug was placed under control in the Federal Republic of Germany.

111. In 1962 normethadone was also produced in the German Democratic Republic (42 kg) and in Finland (7 kg).

112. Apart from the Federal Republic of Germany, thirteen countries each consumed at least 1 kg of normethadone in 1962. The total quantities consumed other than in the Federal Republic during the years 1958 to 1962 were as follows:

1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<i>Kilogrammes</i>				
99	124	127	123	158

*Racemoramide, dextromoramide and levomoramide*

113. In 1962 as in 1961 these substances were produced only in the Netherlands. The manufacture of racemoramide is in fact only an intermediary stage in the manufacture of dextromoramide, only the latter being consumed. The levomoramide which is obtained as a by-product in this process is not used. The figures of manufacture in the Netherlands are as follows:

	Racemoramide Kilogrammes	Dextromoramide Kilogrammes
1958 * . . . . .	457	147
1959 . . . . .	1 067	375
1960 . . . . .	373	120
1961 . . . . .	355	138
1962 . . . . .	113	8

\* First complete year during which these substances were subject to control.

In 1959 manufacturers in the Netherlands must have anticipated an increased demand for dextromoramide, since manufacture then exceeded requirements by some 230 kg. This is clearly reflected in the reduced production figures of the following years. Before 1961 dextromoramide was manufactured in the United States (5 kg in 1959 and 4 kg in 1960) and in Italy (3 kg in 1958 and 2 kg in 1959).

114. Requirements show an upward trend, consumption of dextromoramide having risen from

123 kg in 1958 to 187 kg in 1962. In the latter year five countries consumed more than 10 kg of dextromoramide: France (63 kg), the Netherlands (52 kg), Belgium (22 kg), the United Kingdom (13 kg) and the Federal Republic of Germany (12 kg). The statistics for all these countries except the Federal Republic of Germany show an upward trend.

*Other synthetic narcotic drugs*

115. At the end of 1962 about fifty other synthetic narcotic drugs were subject to international control.

116. The production and consumption of each of these drugs are shown in the table below if they reached

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<i>Kilogrammes</i>					
<b>Production</b>					
Anileridine (Dec. 1956)	717	657	473	9	397
Pimindine (Dec. 1959)		15	368	296	99
Ketobemidone (March 1951) . . . .	66	79	34	101	92
Diphenoxylate (May 1960) . . . . .			37	135	64
Alphaprodine (March 1951) . . . .	54	44	45	—	36
Phenadoxone (March 1951) . . . .	31	11	8	18	7
Levorphanol (April 1951) . . . . .	2	7	18	5	7
Diethylthiambutene (December 1955) . . .	4	4	12	13	6
Phenazocine (May 1959)		12	5	—	5
Dipipanone (Nov. 1954)	42	65	122	102	—
Phenoperidine (Dec. 1960) . . . . .				2	—
Metazocine (Dec. 1959)		10	—	—	—
Etixeridine (Dec. 1957)	21	—	—	—	—
<b>Consumption</b>					
Anileridine . . . . .	455 (2)	417 (2)	283 (2)	486 (2)	298 (2)
Diphenoxylate . . . . .				88 (2)	79 (5)
Ketobemidone . . . . .	60 (7)	74 (7)	72 (7)	71 (7)	62 (7)
Pimindine . . . . .		1 (1)	294 (1)	29 (2)	59 (3)
Dipipanone . . . . .	4 (2)	45 (3)	70 (4)	64 (4)	43 (1)
Alphaprodine . . . . .	42 (2)	41 (2)	38 (2)	35 (2)	35 (2)
Phenadoxone . . . . .	19 (2)	17 (2)	13 (1)	12 (1)	10 (1)
Levorphanol . . . . .	11 (3)	12 (3)	10 (3)	11 (3)	9 (4)
Diethylthiambutene . .	5 (1)	6 (1)	7 (2)	8 (2)	8 (2)
Dioxaphetyl butyrate (Dec. 1955) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	5 (1)
Pethidine-intermediate- B (Feb. 1962) . . . . .					4 (1)
Phenazocine . . . . .		5 (1)	1 (1)	2 (1)	2 (2)
Properidine (Nov. 1954)	6 (2)	5 (1)	12 (2)	2 (1)	1 (1)
Dimethylthiambutene (Nov. 1953) . . . . .	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Etixeridine . . . . .	3 (1)	2 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	—
Isomethadone (March 1951) . . . . .	—	—	3 (1)	—	—
Racemorphan (April 1951) . . . . .	—	4 (1)	—	—	—

a figure of 1 kg in at least one country in one year during the period 1958-1962. The dates at which these drugs were placed under control are shown in parentheses after the name: the figure for consumption is followed by the number (in parentheses) of consuming countries.

117. A comparison of the annual statistics of consumption for the some other fifty synthetic narcotic

drugs in question shows that in the case of certain of them the vogue which they previously enjoyed has not continued; several others have hardly been used except for a few years or even months. Others again have not got beyond the experimental stage and have never been placed on the market. In consequence the consumption of 36 synthetic narcotic drugs in all countries in 1962 was either nil or less than 1 kg.

## CONSUMPTION

118. The statistical figures furnished by governments on the consumption of narcotic drugs are expressed in units of weight (kg) and given for their total populations. To facilitate comparisons between different countries the Board publishes in its report not only these figures, but also those calculated per million inhabitants; even in this form the data do not easily lend themselves to a useful evaluation of the importance of the differences in national consumption since the potency of the drugs in question varies widely. To

make the data on consumption more meaningful the Board has converted into terms of average therapeutic dosages the figures furnished by those fifty countries which have the highest rates of consumption. These figures also include the quantities used for the manufacture of exempted preparations, whether these are intended for domestic consumption or for export. This may affect to a certain extent the data relating to countries exporting these preparations.

Number of doses consumed annually per 1 000 inhabitants \*  
(average of the years 1958-1962)

Analgesic ** (including opium)	Analgesic ** (excluding opium)	Antitussive ***
Denmark . . . . . 3 703	Denmark . . . . . 2 878	Denmark . . . . . 13 878
Norway . . . . . 2 715	Norway . . . . . 2 059	Finland . . . . . 12 916
Australia . . . . . 2 164	United Kingdom . . . . . 1 733	Australia . . . . . 9 791
United Kingdom . . . . . 2 108	Switzerland . . . . . 1 646	Sweden . . . . . 9 477
Switzerland . . . . . 1 852	Australia . . . . . 1 576	Belgium . . . . . 7 634
Bulgaria . . . . . 1 847	United States . . . . . 1 402	United Kingdom . . . . . 6 895
Belgium . . . . . 1 800	Belgium . . . . . 1 324	France . . . . . 6 639
New Zealand . . . . . 1 686	New Zealand . . . . . 1 075	Switzerland . . . . . 6 100
United States . . . . . 1 490	Sweden . . . . . 1 005	Canada . . . . . 5 577
Sweden . . . . . 1 480	Fed. Rep. of Germany . . . . . 867	Israel . . . . . 5 560
Finland . . . . . 1 451	Netherlands . . . . . 852	German Democratic Rep. . . . . 5 399
Netherlands . . . . . 1 319	Ireland . . . . . 835	Hungary . . . . . 5 319
Ireland . . . . . 1 127	Finland . . . . . 829	New Zealand . . . . . 5 115
Fed. Rep. of Germany . . . . . 965	Canada . . . . . 701	Fed. Rep. of Germany . . . . . 4 697
USSR . . . . . 913	USSR . . . . . 695	Czechoslovakia . . . . . 4 408
France . . . . . 912	Argentina . . . . . 503	United States . . . . . 3 844
South Africa . . . . . 807	France . . . . . 471	Norway . . . . . 3 373
Canada . . . . . 778	German Democratic Rep. . . . . 439	USSR . . . . . 2 871
Argentina . . . . . 559	Austria . . . . . 422	Austria . . . . . 2 863
Israel . . . . . 538	Bulgaria . . . . . 419	Argentina . . . . . 2 588
Uruguay . . . . . 528	Hungary . . . . . 413	Uruguay . . . . . 2 380
German Democratic Rep. . . . . 491	Spain . . . . . 398	Bulgaria . . . . . 2 248
Spain . . . . . 482	Israel . . . . . 351	Netherlands . . . . . 2 173
Austria . . . . . 477	South Africa . . . . . 349	Romania . . . . . 2 113
Hungary . . . . . 462	Yugoslavia . . . . . 300	Italy . . . . . 1 917
Poland . . . . . 421	Italy . . . . . 276	Yugoslavia . . . . . 1 899
Yugoslavia . . . . . 377	Portugal . . . . . 267	South Africa . . . . . 1 815

Analgesic ** (including opium)	Analgesic ** (excluding opium)	Antitussive ***
Italy . . . . . 367	Czechoslovakia . . . . . 229	Japan . . . . . 1 590
Albania . . . . . 319	Uruguay . . . . . 215	Poland . . . . . 1 545
Portugal . . . . . 300	Poland . . . . . 172	Ireland . . . . . 1 515
Paraguay . . . . . 296	Romania . . . . . 148	Spain . . . . . 1 432
Turkey . . . . . 287	Japan . . . . . 120	Mexico . . . . . 1 285
Czechoslovakia . . . . . 275	Chile . . . . . 113	Cuba . . . . . 1 127
Panama . . . . . 251	Lebanon . . . . . 93	Republic of Viet-Nam . . . . . 1 121
Ceylon . . . . . 242	Republic of Korea . . . . . 88	Chile . . . . . 1 094
Greece . . . . . 216	Cuba . . . . . 82	Turkey . . . . . 1 047
India . . . . . 204	Ecuador . . . . . 80	Venezuela . . . . . 830
Burma . . . . . 190	Panama . . . . . 80	Brazil . . . . . 810
Romania . . . . . 187	Colombia . . . . . 77	Colombia . . . . . 730
Indonesia . . . . . 145	Greece . . . . . 76	Portugal . . . . . 700
Lebanon . . . . . 136	Republic of Viet-Nam . . . . . 75	Panama . . . . . 664
Chile . . . . . 135	Venezuela . . . . . 71	Morocco . . . . . 600
Japan . . . . . 129	Brazil . . . . . 66	Greece . . . . . 439
Republic of Viet-Nam . . . . . 127	Paraguay . . . . . 63	Peru . . . . . 429
Federation of Malaya . . . . . 117	El Salvador . . . . . 58	Indonesia . . . . . 395
Brazil . . . . . 115	India . . . . . 53	Albania . . . . . 387
Colombia . . . . . 115	Ceylon . . . . . 51	Federation of Malaya . . . . . 344
Republic of Korea . . . . . 103	Mexico . . . . . 50	Republic of Korea . . . . . 332
Cuba . . . . . 94	Federation of Malaya . . . . . 47	United Arab Republic . . . . . 314
Venezuela . . . . . 94	Burma . . . . . 38	Paraguay . . . . . 260

\* The table makes a distinction between analgesic and antitussive drugs solely for statistical purposes although drugs in both categories are used for analgesic as well as antitussive purposes.

\*\* Alphaprodine, anileridine, benzylmorphine, dextromoramide, diacetylmorphine, diethylthiambutene, dimethylthiambutene, dioxaphetyl butyrate, diphenoxylate, dipipanone, etoxeridine, hydromorphone, isomethadone, ketobemidone, levorphanol, methadone, metopon, morphine, nicomorphine, oxycodone, oxymorphone, pethidine, phenadoxone, phenazocine, piminodine, properidine, racemorphan and trimeperidine.

\*\*\* Acetyldihydrocodeine, codeine, dihydrocodeine, ethylmorphine, hydrocodone, normethadone, pholcodine and thebacon.

119. The Board realizes that a number of factors, not necessarily the same in different countries, may explain the variations in consumption as shown in this table: the stage of development of medical services (e.g., number of doctors, national health schemes), customs of medical practitioners, national wealth, character of the national economy, social conditions, climate, incidence of various diseases influenced by these and other elements, features of the control of drugs in general and of narcotic drugs in particular, etc. Not all of these agents can be established in an objec-

tive manner. Studies of the causes of the differences in consumption would nevertheless be very useful. It must however be stated that the international organs do not have all the data necessary for carrying them out and may often not even know what particular factors are operative in a special country. A number of studies would have to be undertaken on a national basis either by the governments themselves or with their assistance before a reliable international evaluation of the problem became possible.

## ILLCIT TRAFFIC

120. So far as the illicit traffic is concerned, under the Convention of 19 February 1925, the Board receives from governments only statistics relating to confiscations made on account of illicit imports or exports and information concerning the manner in which the confiscated drugs have been disposed of. Governments are also asked to send the Board any

other relevant information concerning these confiscations and the use of the confiscated drugs.

121. The Board is not therefore directly informed of all confiscations of narcotic drugs. The question of illicit traffic, however, is dealt with in detail both in the Summaries of Reports on Illicit Transactions and

Seizures published by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in the Annual Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to the Economic and Social Council.

122. The quantities of narcotic drugs confiscated in 1962 on account of illicit import or export are set out in table X annexed to this report, and the most important figures for 1961 and 1962 are given below:

Countries and non-metropolitan territories	Substance	1961		1962	
		Kilogrammes			
<b>Africa</b>					
Nigeria . . . . .	Cannabis . . . . .	823	7 151		
Swaziland . . . . .	Cannabis . . . . .	3 390	4 828		
United Arab Republic . . . . .	Cannabis . . . . .	5 087	3 850		
	Opium . . . . .	1 808	786		
<b>America</b>					
Argentina . . . . .	Coca leaves . . . . .	22 602	7 840		
	Cocaine . . . . .	3	—		
Chile . . . . .	Coca leaves . . . . .	3 122	928		
United States . . . . .	Cannabis . . . . .	851*	1 364*		
	Cocaine . . . . .	4	10		
	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	10	32		
<b>Asia</b>					
Afghanistan . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	5 888	4 944		
Cyprus . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	—	1 500		
Hong Kong . . . . .	Morphine . . . . .	87	90**		
	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	35	57		
Iran . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	8 274	14 423		
	Morphine . . . . .	—	1		
	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	4	8		
Japan . . . . .	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	3	7		
Lebanon . . . . .	Cannabis . . . . .	5 939	1 199		
	Morphine . . . . .	—	4		
	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	2	1		
Macao . . . . .	Morphine . . . . .	15	9		
	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	17	2		
Federation of Malaya . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	1 790	2 526		
	Morphine . . . . .	4	18		
Pakistan . . . . .	Cannabis and its resin . . . . .	2 444	1 350		
Singapore . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	1 428	1 244		
	Morphine . . . . .	17	7		
Thailand . . . . .	Opium . . . . .	3 809	6 169		
	Morphine . . . . .	18**	88		
	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	58	138		
<b>Europe</b>					
France . . . . .	Morphine . . . . .	—	5		
	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	4	3		
United Kingdom . . . . .	Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	—	6		

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

123. The following table supplements the above detailed information by showing the total quantities of the main narcotic drugs confiscated during the last five years on account of illicit import or export, according to the figures supplied to the Board:

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	Kilogrammes				
Raw opium . . . . .	16 589	19 751	16 426	26 276	35 372
Coca leaves . . . . .	4 930	15 475	14 610	25 725	8 771
Cannabis . . . . .	7 810	7 709	17 046	19 050	20 470
Cannabis resin . . . . .	20 875	4 521	2 203	3 096	1 091
Morphine . . . . .	114	164	335	142	222
Diacetylmorphine . . . . .	96	111	176	139	257
Cocaine . . . . .	4	8	4	10	10
Pethidine . . . . .	—	—	3	—	—

124. In the opinion of the Board, no firm conclusion can be drawn from the variations in the quantities confiscated from year to year; these variations are not necessarily an index of changes in the volume of illicit traffic. More than any other, confiscation statistics require to be interpreted with the greatest care.

125. By and large, the conclusions which can be drawn solely on the basis of statistical returns received by the Board for 1962 are similar to those of previous years. They are as follows.

(a) The Near and Middle East and South-East Asia are still the main areas in which the illicit traffic in opium is rife.

(b) Of the opium derivatives, diacetylmorphine seems still to be the manufactured drug principally in demand amongst addicts.

The largest confiscations of this drug and its raw material, morphine, were made in the Far East and South-East Asia, but there are also confiscations of these substances in other regions, including Europe and North America.

(c) Traffic in coca leaves is practically limited to South America, but the leaves are also used for the clandestine manufacture of cocaine, which is an object of contraband in other continents.

(d) The traffic affecting the largest number of countries is undoubtedly that in cannabis, but the most active centres of the traffic are still in Africa and the Near East.

(e) The Board did not receive information on confiscations of synthetic narcotic drugs on account of illicit imports and exports in 1962. Should such confiscations have taken place, it must be assumed that the quantity of any one drug involved in no case amounted to as much as 1 kg in any country.

## THE PROBLEM OF THE COCA LEAF

126. In the general review at the beginning of this report the Board has had occasion to refer to the importance and dimensions of this problem and to the difficulties which can only be solved with substantial international aid.

127. The Board has already been aware for some time that the annual production figures of coca leaves supplied by governments in recent years (reported at between 11 million and 13 million kg) do not represent the whole harvest but only that part of the crop of which they have official cognizance. Even this quantity, most of which is used for chewing, postulates the existence of a serious problem since only a very small fraction of it is needed for legitimate purposes; but recent information suggests that only the most pessimistic observers had any inkling of the true magnitude of the question. The members of the Board were startled to learn from the report on the eighteenth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs\* that according to one reliable estimate, the annual production of coca leaves in Bolivia alone amounted to 12 million kg, of which half was chewed and the other half used for the manufacture of cocaine for illicit export, and that according to another estimate, Bolivian chewers annually consumed no less than 18 million kg of the leaves. The concern felt by the Board will be appreciated when it is recalled that the volume of coca leaf production reported for Bolivia in 1962 amounted only to about 3 million kg.

128. In recent years there have been signs that the illicit traffic in cocaine is increasing;\*\* but if the estimates of Bolivian coca leaf production are at all representative, the figures furnished by governments to the Secretary-General and to the Permanent Central Opium Board on seizures of cocaine give only a faint idea of the real dimensions of the traffic. It is still true that the traffic in the opiates (particularly morphine and heroin) constitutes the most dangerous threat in the international narcotics field, but the recent revelations about contraband cocaine also give cause for alarm.

129. The coca-chewing habit is of primary concern to the countries of the Andean highlands, where it constitutes a problem of public health and represents

an obstacle to economic and social progress, but it cannot be overlooked that the practice also has important international implications. A number of countries find themselves victims of the cocaine traffic originating in these regions. There can be little doubt that in the absence of decisive measures towards abolition of the chewing habit, coca leaf production can neither be radically reduced nor effectively controlled; and that without such reduction and control, the clandestine cocaine manufacturers now operating in the coca leaf producing districts of the Andes will continue to be able to supply the international illicit trade in this drug.

130. It is, however, unfortunately the fact that where the chewing problem has been most pronounced remedial action if any has been very slow indeed. The Board by no means underestimates the difficulties which the governments in question face in meeting the problem, but the time has surely arrived when in each such country a definite programme for gradual abolition of coca chewing and for controlling coca leaf production should be drawn up and put into operation. This action could be strengthened if representatives of the coca leaf producing countries could then confer with delegates of the nations which are the principal victims of the cocaine traffic, and with officials of the international organizations interested in the various aspects of narcotic drugs, with a view to co-ordinating the national programmes on a regional basis and to facilitating wide international co-operation in those aspects of the problem which are of universal interest.

131. At such a meeting the possibilities of international aid of a multilateral and bilateral nature could also be explored.

132. The Board sees some promise in the constructive proposals of the United Nations Consultative Group on Coca Leaf Problems which met in Lima, Peru,\* at the end of 1962 and recommended, *inter alia*, that national programmes of action should be jointly considered by all the interested government departments, institutions and organizations in each of the countries in which the coca leaf represents a serious economic and social problem, and that the progress made in the coca leaf chewing countries should periodically be reviewed by conferences of the American States.

\* E/3775, para. 187.

\*\* E/3775, para. 125.

\* E/CN.7/441, annex III.

## BOLIVIA

133. The Board felt the time had come when closer study should be given to the grave situation in Bolivia where the clandestine manufacture of cocaine appears to have become a major source of the considerable quantities of this drug which figure in the international illicit traffic. The Government readily responded to the Board's invitation and Dr. Guillermo Jauregui Guachalla, the Minister of Public Health, and Dr. Mario Ojara Agreda, Member of the Executive Council and Director-General of International Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia met the Board during its 83rd session in Geneva to discuss the situation in all its aspects. The Board welcomes the constructive attitude of the Government of Bolivia and is gratified to learn that they intend to bring about the gradual abolition of coca-leaf production and chewing in their country, and to strengthen their administrative measures to control the production of and trade in coca-leaf and to check abuses in general and contraband traffic in cocaine in particular.

134. The programme of economic and social reforms introduced by the Government is designed to eliminate the underlying causes of coca-leaf addiction, and particular interest centres in the Government's plan to summon in the next few months a conference of all

national departments and organizations concerned and to invite the participation of international organisations and of representatives of adjoining countries for the purpose of concerting a realistic long-term programme of action.

135. The Board reaffirms its understanding of the difficulties which confront the Government of Bolivia in embarking on such a programme and recommends that the international organizations concerned, as well as individual governments, should give to the Government of Bolivia as much assistance as possible in carrying out this tremendous task whose fulfilment is in the interests not only of Bolivia, but also of the several countries to which the clandestine trade in cocaine is now channelled.

136. In the meantime it is vitally important that the Government of Bolivia should do everything in its power to strengthen its enforcement services in order to cope more effectively with the clandestine manufacture of cocaine and the illicit traffic in this drug.

137. The Board has agreed in principle to accept the invitation of the Government of Bolivia to send a mission to La Paz early in 1964 to review the problem with them in the light of local conditions.

## ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

138. In assessing the additional tasks which it will be required to undertake under the terms of the 1953 Protocol the Board has come to the conclusion, which is shared by the Supervisory Body, that its present staff is inadequate to carry this substantial new burden and that some increase in its secretariat and in the

funds at its disposal is required. It is also essential to make provision for unforeseen expenses so that the Board may be untrammelled in taking prompt action as will undoubtedly be necessary from time to time in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the new treaty.

*(Signed)* Harry GREENFIELD,  
*President.*

*(Signed)* Paul REUTER,  
*Vice-President.*

*(Signed)* Adolf LANDE,  
*Secretary.*

Geneva, 8 November 1963.



## **ANNEXES**





ANNEX A

I. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES WHICH SENT IN ALL THEIR RETURNS FOR 1962

(a) COUNTRIES

Albania	Germany:	Nigeria
Andorra	Federal Republic of Germany	Norway
Argentina	German Democratic Republic	Pakistan
Australia	Ghana	Panama
Austria	Greece	Paraguay
Bahrain	Guatemala	Philippines
Belgium	Haiti	Poland
Brazil	Hungary	Portugal
Bulgaria	Iceland	Qatar
Burma *	India	Romania
Burundi	Indonesia	South Africa
Cambodia	Iran	Spain
Cameroun	Iraq	Sudan
Canada	Ireland	Sweden
Central African Republic	Israel	Switzerland
Ceylon	Italy	Syria
Chad	Ivory Coast	Tanganyika
Chile	Jamaica	Thailand
China **	Japan	Togo
Colombia	Jordan	Trinidad and Tobago
Congo (Brazzaville)	Korea, Republic of	Trucial Oman
Congo (Leopoldville) *	Kuwait	Tunisia
Costa Rica	Laos	Turkey
Cuba	Lebanon	Uganda
Cyprus	Luxembourg	USSR
Czechoslovakia	Madagascar	United Arab Republic
Dahomey	Malaya, Federation of	United Kingdom
Denmark	Mali	United States of America
Dominican Republic	Mauritania	Upper Volta
Ecuador	Mexico	Uruguay
El Salvador	Morocco	Venezuela
Ethiopia	Muscat and Oman	Viet-Nam:
Finland	Netherlands	Republic of Viet-Nam
France	New Zealand	Western Samoa
Gabon	Nicaragua	Yugoslavia

(b) NON-METROPOLITAN TERRITORIES

<i>Anglo-French :</i>	<i>Netherlands :</i>	<i>United Kingdom (cont.):</i>	<i>United Kingdom (concl.):</i>
New Hebrides	Netherlands Antilles	Bermuda	Rhodesia and
		British Guiana	Nyasaland, Fed. of
		British Honduras	St. Helena
<i>Australia :</i>	<i>Portugal :</i>	British Solomon Islands	St. Kitts-Nevis and
Christmas Island	Cape Verde Islands	Brunei	Anguilla
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Macau	Dominica	St. Lucia
Nauru	Mozambique	Falkland Islands	St. Vincent
Norfolk Island	Portuguese Guinea	Fiji Islands	Sarawak
Papua - New Guinea	Portuguese Timor	Gambia	Seychelles
	São Tomé & Principe	Gibraltar	Singapore
		Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Swaziland
<i>France</i>	<i>United Kingdom :</i>	Grenada	Tonga
Comoro Islands	Aden	Hong Kong	Virgin Islands
French Polynesia	Antigua	Kenya	Zanzibar
French Somaliland	Bahama Islands	Malta	
New Caledonia	Barbados	Mauritius	<i>United States :</i>
St. Pierre and Miquelon	Basutoland	Montserrat	Pacific Islands
	Bechuanaland	North Borneo	

\* The questionnaires have been returned but certain data are incomplete.

\*\* Incomplete statistics.

## II. MISSING QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL STATISTICS FOR 1962

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.

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

? = Return missing

Countries	Quarterly				Annual				
	Imports and Exports				Imports-Exports of Drugs of Group II (1931 Conv., Art. 1)	Consumption	Production and Manufacture	Stocks on 31 December	Confiscations
	1	2	3	4					
Afghanistan . . . . .		?							
Algeria . . . . .						?	?	?	?
Bolivia . . . . .		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Guinea</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Honduras</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Liberia . . . . .					?	?	?	?	?
Libya . . . . .	?		?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Mongolia</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Nepal . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Niger . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Peru . . . . .									?
Rwanda . . . . .			?		?	?	?	?	?
Saudi Arabia . . . . .									?
Senegal . . . . .							?		?
Sierra Leone . . . . .			?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Somalia . . . . .					?	?	?	?	?
<b>Viet-Nam: North Viet-Nam</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Yemen</b> . . . . .	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
<b>Non-Metropolitan territories</b>									
<i>Netherlands:</i>									
Surinam . . . . .				?	?	?	?	?	?
<i>Portugal:</i>									
Angola . . . . .							?		
<i>United Kingdom:</i>									
Cayman Islands . . . . .			?						
Turks & Caicos Islands . . . . .			?		?	?	?	?	?
<i>Military Government</i>									
<i>United States:</i>									
Ryukyu Islands . . . . .							?	?	
<i>United Nations Temporary Executive Authority:</i>									
West New Guinea (West Irian) * . . . . .			?						

\* In accordance with the Agreement of 15 August 1962, full administrative responsibility for West Irian was transferred to Indonesia on 1 May 1963.

**ANNEX B**

**SYNOPTIC TABLES**

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. *Scope.* — The eight 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 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962.

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

The other derivatives of opium alkaloids and other synthetic narcotic drugs have been placed in two columns under the headings "Other" derivatives of opium alkaloids, and "Other" synthetic narcotic drugs, and are enumerated in footnotes. Should any of the drugs thus grouped together later become important, the relevant figures will, of course, be given separately when this need arises. Wherever the production or consumption of one of these drugs, whether a derivative of opium alkaloids or a synthetic drug, reaches a kilogramme in at least one country, the amount is mentioned in the body of the report.

Cannabis does not appear in the tables, since its production and main utilization are not declared to the Board; some information is, however, given in the narrative part of the report.

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.* — When most, but not all, countries have furnished statistics, the total has 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".

8. *Nomenclature of countries and territories.* — The Board has been guided by the nomenclature followed by the United Nations. This nomenclature does not imply that the United Nations recognizes the status of these countries and territories or the names used to designate them.

### Index of countries and territories mentioned in the tables

	TABLE																
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX								X
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Countries</i>	<i>Page</i>																
Afghanistan . . . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Albania . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Algeria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	47	48,49	50,51	52,53	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina . . . . .	..	..	15	18	20	24	..	29	47	..	..	..	54	..	56	..	59
Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	48,49	50	53	..	55	56,57	58	59
Austria . . . . .	..	..	15	..	20	24	..	29	..	49	50	53	..	..	57	..	..
Bahrain . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	15	18	20	24	..	30	46,47	48	50	52	..	55	56	..	..
Bolivia . . . . .	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..
Brazil . . . . .	..	..	..	..	20	24	..	30	..	48	..	52	..	..	56	..	..
Bulgaria . . . . .	12	..	15	..	20	24	..	30	..	..	..	52	..	..	56	..	..
Burma . . . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	28	30	..	..	51	..	..	..	57	..	59
Burundi . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Cameroun . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	49	50	53	..	55	56	..	59
Central African Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	59
Chad . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chile . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	51	52	..	..	..	..	59
China . . . . .	..	14	15	18	20	24	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..
Colombia . . . . .	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	49	51	..	..	55	..	..	..
Congo (Brazzaville) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congo (Leopoldville) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Costa Rica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cyprus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	..	..	15	..	20	24	..	32	..	..	50	52	..	55	57	58	..
Dahomey . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	32	..	49	50	53	..	..	56	58	59
Dominican Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ecuador . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
El Salvador . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ethiopia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finland . . . . .	..	..	15	..	..	25	..	33	..	49	50	52	..	..	57	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	15	18	21	25	..	33	46	48	50	52,53	54	55	56	..	59
Gabon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..
Germany:																	
Federal Rep. of Ger-	..	..	15	18	21	25	..	33	47	48	50,51	52	54	55	56	58	59
German Democr. Rep.	..	..	16	..	21	25	..	33	..	..	50,51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ghana . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Greece . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	60
Guatemala . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Guinea . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Haiti . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honduras . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	16	..	21	25	..	34	..	48	50,51	52	..	..	56	..	..
Iceland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
India . . . . .	12	..	16	..	21	25	28	34	46	..	50	..	..	55	56	..	60
Indonesia . . . . .	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	49	50	52	..	55	57	..	60
Iran . . . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	51	53	..	..	..	..	60
Iraq . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	60
Ireland . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	49	51	..	..	..	56,57	..	..
Israel . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	35	..	..	50,51	..	..	..	..	..	60
Italy . . . . .	..	..	16	18	21	25	..	35	46	48	51	..	54	..	57	58	..

**Index of countries and territories mentioned in the tables (continued)**

	TABLE																
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX								X
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<i>Countries (cont.)</i>	Page																
Ivory Coast . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jamaica . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . . . .	12	..	16	18	21	26	..	35	46,47	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	60
Jordan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Korea, Republic of . . . . .	..	..	..	..	21	26	..	35	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kuwait . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Laos . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Lebanon . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Liberia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Libya . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaya, Federation of . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	60
Mali, Federation of . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mali, Republic of . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritania . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mexico . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	50	52	..	..	57	..	..
Mongolia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	16	18	21	26	..	37	47	48	50	52	..	55	56	..	60
New Zealand . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	47	49	51	..	..	..	56	..	60
Nicaragua . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nigeria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	60
Norway . . . . .	..	..	16	..	22	26	..	37	..	..	51	..	..	..	57	..	..
Pakistan . . . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	49	51	53	..	55	57	..	60
Panama . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Paraguay . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peru . . . . .	..	14	..	19	..	26	..	38	..	..	51	..	54	..	..	..	..
Philippines . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..
Poland . . . . .	..	..	16	..	22	26	..	38	47	..	50	..	..	55	56	..	..
Portugal . . . . .	..	..	16	19	22	26	..	38	47	48	51	..	..	..	57	..	..
Qatar . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Romania . . . . .	..	..	17	..	22	27	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..
Rwanda . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	49	50,51	53	..	..	56,57	..	..
Spain . . . . .	..	..	17	19	22	27	..	39	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Sudan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	17	..	..	27	..	39	..	49	50,51	52,53	..	..	57	..	61
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	17	19	22	27	..	39	47	48	50	..	54	55	56,57	58	..
Syria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	61
Tanganyika . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thailand . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	39	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Togo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trucial Oman . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Tunisia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey . . . . .	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	46	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	61
Uganda . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	13	..	17	..	23	27	..	40	46	48	50	52	..	55	..	..	..
United Arab Republic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	50	53	..	..	..	..	61





## NARCOTIC DRUGS FALLING UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

*This list shows the narcotic drugs which, at the date of this Report, fell under international control.*

*The names and descriptions used are those given in the Conventions or in the official notifications of the Secretary-General of the United Nations; they are preceded by international non-proprietary names proposed or recommended by the World Health Organization, where such names exist. The series of names given in italics include other designations for the basic drug and its salts and also names of preparations containing the drug. For further information on the names, chemical and structural formulae of the drugs see document E/CN.7/436 — Narcotic Drugs under International Control — Multilingual List.*

*The sub-division into Group I and Group II is made in accordance with the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 2, of the 1931 Convention.*

### 1. Convention of 1925

CANNABIS (Indian Hemp); CANNABIS RESIN; GALENICAL PREPARATIONS OF CANNABIS: extracts and tinctures

COCA LEAF

### 2. Convention of 1925 and Protocol of 1953

OPIUM: RAW OPIUM

MEDICINAL OPIUM

OPIUM IN THE FORM OF PREPARATIONS: tinctures, extracts and such other preparations containing more than 0.2%, but not more than 20%, of morphine as are made directly from raw or medicinal opium [see also MORPHINE below]

PREPARED (SMOKING) OPIUM

### 3. Conventions of 1925 and/or 1931

- (a) **Group I** (The provisions of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions apply to the drugs in this Group, whether partly manufactured or completely refined, and to their salts and preparations, with the exceptions applicable to the preparations for the export of which export authorizations are not required (exempted preparations)):

BENZYL MORPHINE — *Peronine*

COCAINE (including preparations made directly from the coca leaf and containing more than 0.1% of cocaine; excluding preparations containing 0.1% or less of cocaine, except solutions and dilutions in a liquid or solid inert substance)

CODEINE-N-OXIDE

DESOMORPHINE (dihydrodesoxymorphine) — *Permonid, Scopermid*

DIACETYLMORPHINE — *Acetomorphine, Diamorphine, Diaphorm, Eclorion, Heroin*

DIHYDROMORPHINE — *Paramorfan* —

the esters of dihydromorphine

ECGONINE; the esters of ecgonine

HYDROCODONE (dihydrocodeinone) — *Ambenyl, Assicodid, Biatos, Biocodone, Broncodid, Calmodid, Codesona, Codimal, Codinon, Codinovo, Cofacodide, Cosil, Curadol, Dicoðide, Diconon, Diconone, Dicotrate, Dihydrokon, Dosicodid, Duodin, Hubacodid, Hycodan, Hycomine, Hydrocodin, Hydrokon, Kolikodal, Lisofrin, Mercodol, Multacodin, Neocode, Novahistine-DH, Nyodid, Padrina, Recindal, Resulin, Synkonin, Tucodil, Tuscodin, Tussionex, Uquicodid, Ydrocod* —

the esters of hydrocodone

HYDROMORPHINOL (14-hydroxydihydromorphine)

HYDROMORPHONE (dihydromorphinone) — *Assilaudid, Biomorphyl, Cofalaudide, Cormorphan, Dilaudide, Dimorphid, Dimorphinon, Dimorphone, Hymorphan, Laudacon, Laudadin, Laudamed, Lucodan, Morfikon, Morphodid, Novolaudon, Percoral, Scolaudol* —

the esters of hydromorphone

METHYLDESORPHINE (6-methyl- $\Delta^6$ -desoxymorphine) — *Methyl-desomorphine*

METHYLDIHYDROMORPHINE (6-methyldihydromorphine)

METOPON (methyldihydromorphinone)

MORPHINE (including preparations made directly from raw or medicinal opium and containing more than 20% of morphine; excluding preparations containing 0.2% or less of morphine, except solutions and dilutions in a liquid or solid inert substance); the esters of morphine; the ethers of morphine [except those classified in Group II—see below]

MORPHINE-N-OXIDE — *Genomorphine, Morphinaminoxide* —

morphine-N-oxide derivatives; the other pentavalent nitrogen morphine derivatives

MYORPHINE (myristylbenzylmorphine)

NICOMORPHINE (di-nicotinic acid ester of morphine) — *Dinicotinyl morphine, Nicophine, Nocophine, Vandal, Vilan*

NORMORPHINE (N-demethylated morphine)

OXYCODONE (dihydrohydroxycodone) — *Bionin, Bionone, Boncodal, Cardanon, Codelnon, Cofacodal, Dihydrone, Dinarcon, Dolodorm, Dolordorm, Equimorphine, Escofedal, Eubine, Eucodal, Eucodamine, Eucosan, Eudin, Eukdin, Eumorphal, Hydrocodal, Hydrolaudine, Medicodal, Narcobasina, Narcodal, Narcophedrin, Narcosin, Nargenol, Nargevet, Nucodan, Ocytonargenol, Opton, Oxikon, Oxycodyl, Oxykodol, Pancodine, Pancodone, Pavinal, Penumbrol, Percodan, Proladone, Pronarcin, Scopedron, Scopedal, Scophol, Sintiodal, Stupenal, Stupenone, Tebodol, Tecodine, Valbine* —

the esters of oxycodone

OXYMORPHONE (dihydrohydroxymorphinone) — *Numorphan*

THEBACON (acetyldihydrocodeinone or acetyldemethylodihydrothebaine) — *Acedicon, Cofadicon, Negadol, Novocodon, Thebacetyl* —

the esters of thebacon

THEBAINE

- (b) **Group II** (The provisions of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions apply to the drugs in this Group, whether partly manufactured or completely refined, as well as to their salts and preparations, with the exception of certain provisions not applicable to this Group and particularly also of those which are not applicable to preparations adapted to a normal therapeutic use):

CODEINE (methymorphine)

ETHYLMORPHINE — *Dionine*

NICOCODINE (6-nicotinylcodeine or 6-(pyridine-3-carboxylic acid)-codeine ester) — *Nicotinoylcodeine*

PHOLCODINE ( $\beta$ -4-morpholinylethylmorphine)

#### 4. Protocol of 1948

- (a) **Group I** (The provisions of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions apply to the drugs in this Group, whether partly manufactured or completely refined, and to their salts and preparations, with the exceptions applicable to the preparations for the export of which export authorizations are not required (exempted preparations)):

ACETYLMETHADOL (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-acetoxyheptane or 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane) — *Methadyl acetate*

ALLYLPRODINE (3-allyl-1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine) — *Alperidine*

ALPHACETYLMETHADOL ( $\alpha$ -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane)

ALPHAMEPRODINE ( $\alpha$ -1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)

ALPHAMETHADOL ( $\alpha$ -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol)

ALPHAPRODINE ( $\alpha$ -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine) — *Nisentil, Prisolidene*

ANILERIDINE (1-[2-(*p*-aminophenyl)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Leritine*

BENZETHIDINE (1-(2-benzyloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

BETACETYLMETHADOL ( $\beta$ -6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-acetoxyheptane)

BETAMEPRODINE ( $\beta$ -1-methyl-3-ethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)

BETAMETHADOL ( $\beta$ -4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-heptanol)

BETAPRODINE ( $\beta$ -1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine)

CLONITAZENE (2-(*p*-chlorbenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole)

DEXTROMORAMIDE (*d*-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butylpyrrolidine) — *Alcioid, Errecalma, Jetrium, Palfum, Pyrrolamidol, R.875*

DIAMPROMIDE (N-[2-(methylphenethylamino)propyl]-propionanilide)

DIETHYLTHIAMBUTENE (3-diethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene) — *Diethibutin, Diethylthiambutene, Themalon*

DIMENOXADOL (dimethylaminoethyl 1-ethoxy-1,1-diphenylacetate or dimethylaminoethyl diphenyl- $\alpha$ -ethoxyacetate) — *Lokarin*

DIMEPHEPTANOL (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylaminoheptanol-3 or 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanol) — *Amidol, Methadol, Pangerin*

DIMETHYLTHIAMBUTENE (3-dimethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene) — *Aminobutene, Dimethibutin, Ohton*

DIOXAPHETYL BUTYRATE (4-morpholino-2,2-diphenyl ethyl butyrate) — *Amidalgon, Spasmoxale*

DIPHENOXYLATE (1-(3-cyano-3,3-diphenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 2,2-diphenyl-4 [(4-carbomethoxy-4-phenyl) piperidino] butyronitril), excluding preparations containing not more than 2.5 milligrammes of diphenoxylate and not less than 25 microgrammes of atropine (sulphate) per dosage unit

DIPIPANONE (4,4-diphenyl-6-piperidino-3-heptanone) — *Diconal, Fempidon, Pamedone, Phenylpiperone, Pipadone, Piperidylamidone, Piperidylmethadone, Pipidone*

Esters of 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid (see also Pethidine, below)

ETHYLMETHYLTHIAMBUTENE (3-ethylmethylamino-1,1-di-(2'-thienyl)-1-butene) — *Emethibutin, Ethylmethiambutene*

ETONITAZENE (2-(*p*-ethoxybenzyl)-1-diethylaminoethyl-5-nitrobenzimidazole)

ETOXERIDINE (1-[2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-ethyl]-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Atenorax, Atenos, Carbetidine*

FURETHIDINE (1-(2-tetrahydrofurfuryloxyethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester)

HYDROXPETHIDINE (1-methyl-4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-piperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Bemidone, Hydropethidine, Oxy-dolantin, Oxyptedin*

ISOMETHADONE (4,4-diphenyl-5-methyl-6-dimethylaminoheptanone-3 or 6-dimethylamino-5-methyl-4,4-diphenyl-3-hexanone) — *Isoadanon, Isoamidone*

- KETOBEMIDONE (4-(3-hydroxyphenyl)-1-methyl-4-piperidyl ethyl ketone or 1-methyl-4-methahydroxyphenyl-4-propionyl-piperidine) — *Cliradon, Ketogan, Ketogin*
- LEVOMETHORPHAN (*l*-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan)
- LEVOMORAMIDE (*l*-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butyryl-pyrrolidine)
- LEVOPHENACYLMORPHAN ( (-)-3-hydroxy-N-phenacylmorphinan)
- LEVORPHANOL (*l*-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan) — *Dromoran, Levo-dromoran, Levorphan*
- METAZOCINE (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-3,6,11-trimethyl-2,6-methano-3-benzazocine or 2'-hydroxy-2,5,9-trimethyl-6,7-benzomorphan) — *Methobenzorphan*
- METHADONE (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylaminoheptanone-3 or 6-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone) — *Adanon, Adolan, Aftuol, Algidon, Algolysin, Algoxale, Amidone, Amidosan, Butalgin, Depridol, Deptadol, Diaminon, Dianone, Disipan, Dolafin, Dolamid, Dolamina, Dolcsona, Doloheptan, Dolophine, Dolorex, Dorexol, Fenadone, Heptadol, Heptadon, Heptanal, Heptanon, Hes, Ketalgin, Levadone, Mecodin, Mepepton, Mephenon, Metasedin, Methidon, Miadone, Midadone, Moheptan, Optalgin, Panalgin, Parasedin, Petaigin, Phenadon, Physeptone, Polamidon, Polamivet, Porfolan, Quotidine, Quotidon, Sedamidone, Septa-Om, Sin-algin, Spasmo-algolyisin, Symoron, Synthanal, Turanone, Vemonyl, Zefalgin*
- METHADONE-INTERMEDIATE (4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4,4-diphenylbutane or 2-dimethylamino-4-diphenyl-4-cyano-butane)
- MORAMIDE-INTERMEDIATE (2-methyl-3-morpholino-1,1-diphenylpropanecarboxylic acid or 1-diphenyl-2-methyl-3-morpholinopropanecarboxylic acid)
- MORPHERIDINE (1-(2-morpholinoethyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Morpholinoethylnorpethidine*
- NORACYMETHADOL ( (±)-alpha-3-acetoxy-6-methylamino-4,4-diphenylheptane or α-*dl*-3-acetoxy-6-methylamino-4,4-diphenyl heptane)
- NORLEVORPHANOL ( (-)-3-hydroxymorphinan)
- NORMETHADONE (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-3-hexanone or 1,1-diphenyl-1-dimethylaminoethyl-butanone-2 or 1-dimethylamino-3,3-diphenyl-hexanon-(4)) — *Deatussan, Extussin, Mepidon, Nicaroa, Normedon, Phenyldimazone, Taurocolo, Ticarda, Tikapect, Tinafon, Veryl*
- PETHIDINE (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Adolens, Algantine, Algil, Alodan, Amphosedal, Antidol, Antidol-ibsa, Antiduol, Antispasmin, Asmalina, Bellalgina, Biphenal, Centralgin, Demerol, Dispadol, Dodonal, Dol, Dolanquifa, Dolantal, Dolantin, Dolantol, Dolaren, Dolarenil, Dolargan, Dolarin, Dolatol, Dolcontral, Dolenal, Dolental, Dolestine, Doleval, Dolin, Dolinal, Dolisan, Dolisina, Doloneurin, Dolopethin, Dolor, Doloridine, Dolormin, Dolosal, Dolosil, Dolsin, Dolvanol, Dosilantine, Eudolak, Feldin, Felidin, Gratidina, Isonipe, caine, Lorfalgy, Lydol, Maperidina, Medrinol, Mefedina, Mendelgina, Meperidine, Merperidin, Methedine, Mitizan, Narcofor, Neo-mohin, Operidine, Opystan, Pamergan, Pantalgine, Pethanal, Pethilorfan, Piperidethanol, Piridosal, Precedyl, Sauteralgyl, Simesalgina, Spasmedal, Spasmexine, Spasmodolin, Spasmodalgin, Suppolosal, Supradol, Synlaudine*
- PETHIDINE-INTERMEDIATE-A (4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine or 1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-cyanopiperidine)
- PETHIDINE-INTERMEDIATE-B (4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or ethyl 4-phenyl-4-piperidinecarboxylate) — *Norpethidine*
- PETHIDINE-INTERMEDIATE-C (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid)
- PHENADOXONE (4,4-diphenyl-6-morpholinoheptanone-3 or 6-morpholino-4,4-diphenyl-3-heptanone) — *Hepagin, Heptalgin, Heptalin, Heptazone, Heptone*
- PHENAMPROMIDE (N-[2-(1-methylpiperid-2'yl)ethyl]-propionanilide or N-(1-Methyl-2-piperidinoethyl)-propionanilide)
- PHENAZOCINE (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-8-hydroxy-6,11-dimethyl-3-phenethyl-2,6-methano-3-benzazocine or 2'-hydroxy-5,9-dimethyl-2-phenethyl-6,7-benzomorphan) — *Narcidine, Narphen, Phenobenzorphan, Prinadol*
- PHENOMORPHAN (3-hydroxy-N-phenethylmorphinan)
- PHENOPERIDINE (1-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester or 1-phenyl-3-(4-carbethoxy-4-phenyl-piperidine)-propanol) — *Phenopropidine, R.1406*
- PIMINODINE (1-(3-phenylaminopropyl)-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid ethyl ester) — *Alvodine, Anopridine, Cimadon*
- PROHEPTAZINE (1,3-dimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxyhexamethyleneimine) — *Dimepheprimine*
- PROPERIDINE (1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid isopropyl ester) — *Gevelina, Ipropethidine, Isopedine, Spasmo-dolisina*
- RACEMETHORPHAN (*d,l*-3-methoxy-N-methylmorphinan)
- RACEMORAMIDE (*d,l*-3-methyl-2,2-diphenyl-4-morpholino-butyryl-pyrrolidine)
- RACEMORPHAN (*d,l*-3-hydroxy-N-methylmorphinan) — *Citarin, Methorphan*
- TRIMEPERIDINE (1,2,5-trimethyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine) — *Isopromedol, Promedol*

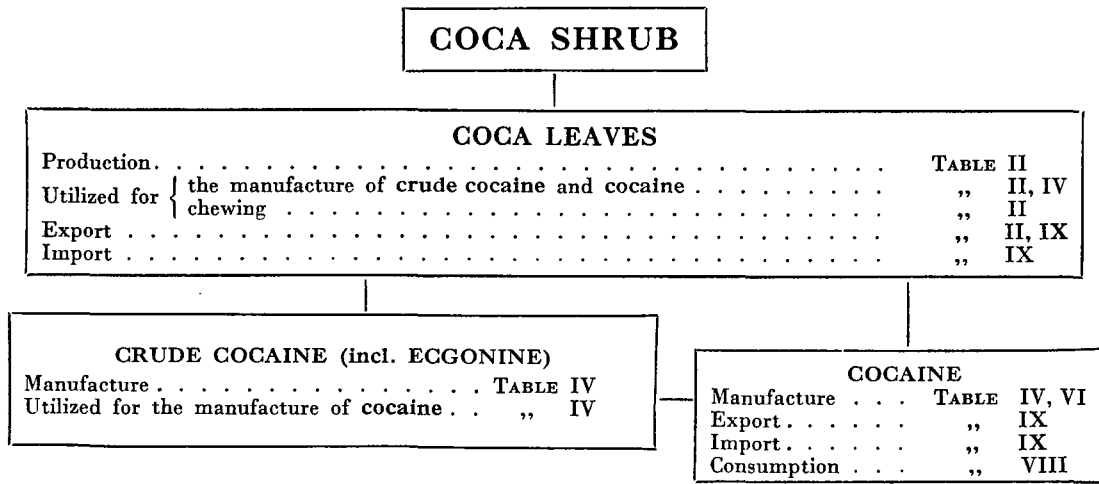
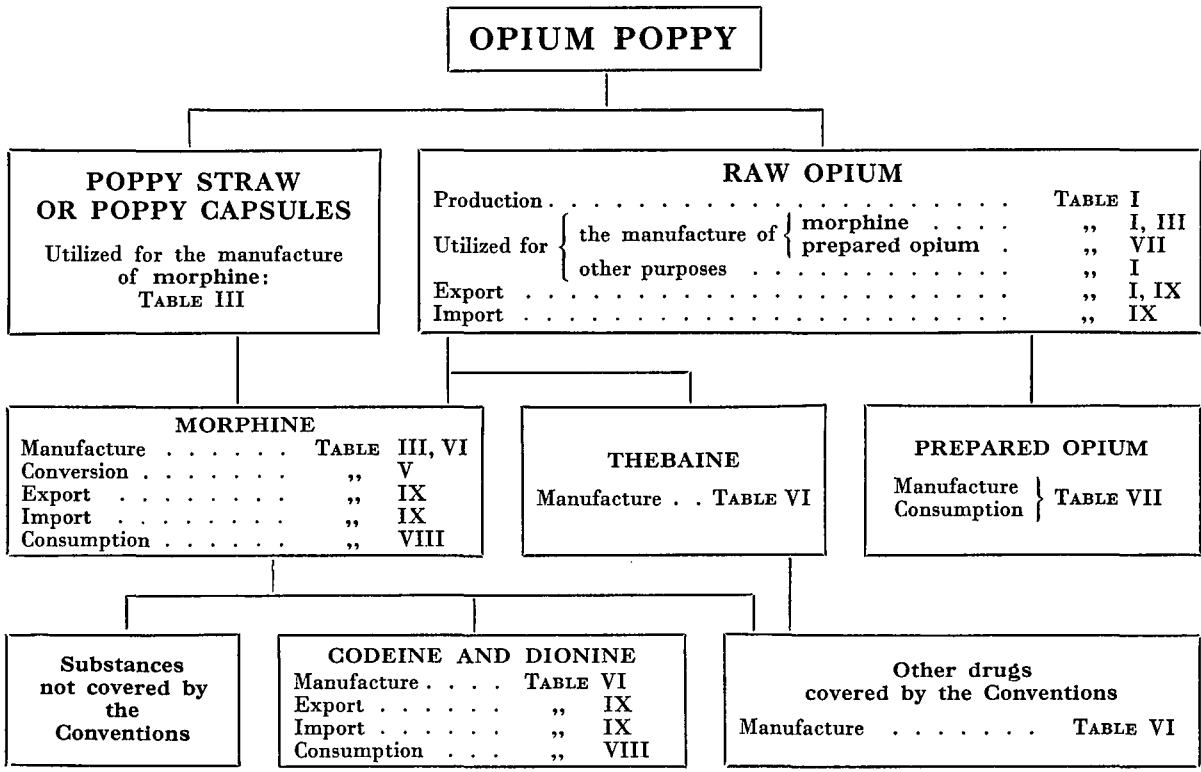
- (b) **Group II** (The provisions of the 1925 and 1931 Conventions apply to the drugs in this Group, whether partly manufactured or completely refined as well as to their salts and preparations with the exception of certain provisions not applicable to this Group and particularly also of those which are not applicable to preparations adapted to a normal therapeutic use):

ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINE  
DIHYDROCODEINE

## 5. Protocol of 1953

OPIUM PREPARATIONS for the export of which export authorizations are not required (exempted preparations)  
POPPY STRAW

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



**SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS**

Manufacture . . . . .	TABLE VI
Export (Pethidine and Methadone only) . . . . .	" IX
Import (Pethidine and Methadone only) . . . . .	" IX
Consumption (Pethidine, Methadone and Dextromoramide only) . . . . .	" VIII

**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 utilization and export (2+3+8)		
			the manu- facture of morphine	other purposes <sup>a</sup>	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.
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	7 119	0.9	—	—	7 119	0.9	7 119
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	982	0.1	—	—	982	0.1	982
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	—	—	3 <sup>b</sup>	Negl.	— <sup>b</sup>	—	3 <sup>b</sup>	Negl.	3 <sup>b</sup>
BULGARIA . . . . .	1958	1 659	1 081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 081
	1959	1 245	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
	1960	1 145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	1 061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BURMA . . . . .	1958	?	—	?	4	Negl.	—	—	4	Negl.	?
	1959	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
	1960	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
	1961	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
	1962	?	—	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	?
INDIA . . . . .	1958	657 223	20 093	14 706	487 150 <sup>e</sup>	60.9	6 300 <sup>e</sup>	100	493 450 <sup>e</sup>	61.2	528 249 <sup>e</sup>
	1959	762 716	14 508	3 940	592 879 <sup>f</sup>	77.3	1 <sup>f</sup>	100	592 880 <sup>f</sup>	77.3	611 328
	1960	914 363 <sup>d</sup>	15 037 <sup>e</sup>	4 218 <sup>e</sup>	624 344 <sup>f</sup>	85.5	2 062 <sup>f</sup>	100	626 406 <sup>f</sup>	85.5	645 661 <sup>f</sup>
	1961	911 530	23 806	2 883	656 038 <sup>g</sup>	90.8	2 100 <sup>g</sup>	99.8	658 138 <sup>g</sup>	90.8	684 827 <sup>g</sup>
	1962	971 270	51 427	1 937	385 188 <sup>g</sup>	71.4	70 <sup>g</sup>	100	385 258 <sup>g</sup>	71.4	438 622
IRAN . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	97 615	12.2	—	—	97 615	12.1	97 615
	1959	—	—	—	723	0.1	—	—	723	0.1	723
	1960	—	—	—	1 593	0.2	—	—	1 593	0.2	1 593
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	1958	1 723	35 433	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35 433
	1959	2 836	32 980	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32 980
	1960	2 733	36 133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36 133
	1961	3 746	38 225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38 225
	1962	1 944	39 727	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39 727
PAKISTAN . . . . .	1958	5 564	—	11 806	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 806
	1959	5 074	—	9 595	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 595
	1960	6 091	—	13 028	—	—	—	—	—	—	13 028
	1961	11 035	—	5 117	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 117
	1962	8 239	—	3 174	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 174
TURKEY . . . . .	1958	161 780	—	—	207 345	25.9	—	—	207 345	25.7	207 345
	1959	168 461	—	—	169 960	22.2	—	—	169 960	22.2	169 960
	1960	365 195	—	—	102 960	14.1	—	—	102 960	14.1	102 960
	1961	172 490	—	—	64 227	8.9	—	—	64 227	8.9	64 227
	1962	310 592	—	—	115 600	21.4	—	—	115 600	21.4	115 600

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Incomplete.

<sup>c</sup> 915 kg. of Indian opium were exported in 1960 and 12 247 kg. in 1961.

<sup>d</sup> Consistency of 70°.

<sup>e</sup> Consistency of 90°.

<sup>f</sup> Consistency of 88-90°.

<sup>g</sup> Consistency of 88°.

**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 utiliza- tion and export (2+3+8)
			the manu- facture of morphine	other purposes <sup>a</sup>	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.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1958	92 662	160 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160 000
	1959	132 000	181 520	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	181 520
	1960	169 000	213 277	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213 277
	1961	120 000	199 391	—	128	Negl.	5	0.2	133	Negl.	199 524
	1962	148 300	191 863	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191 863
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	1958	18 399	18 159	—	400	0.1	—	—	400	0.1	18 559
	1959	25 577	19 236	—	3 501	0.4	—	—	3 501	0.4	22 737
	1960	39 916	22 622	—	700	0.1	—	—	700	0.1	23 322
	1961	35 296	13 329	—	2 110	0.3	—	—	2 110	0.3	15 439
	1962	4 255	7 078	—	39 066	7.2	—	—	39 066	7.2	46 144
TOTAL . . . . .	1958	939 010 <sup>b</sup>	234 766	26 512 <sup>b</sup>	799 633	100	6 300	100	805 933	100	1 067 211 <sup>b</sup>
	1959	1 097 909 <sup>b</sup>	248 321	13 535 <sup>b</sup>	767 063	100	1	100	767 064	100	1 028 920 <sup>b</sup>
	1960	1 498 443 <sup>b</sup>	287 069	17 246 <sup>b</sup>	730 579	100	2 062	100	732 641	100	1 036 956 <sup>b</sup>
	1961	1 255 158 <sup>b</sup>	274 751	8 000 <sup>b</sup>	722 503	100	2 105	100	724 608	100	1 007 359 <sup>b</sup>
	1962	1 444 862 <sup>b</sup>	290 095	5 111 <sup>b</sup>	539 857 <sup>b</sup>	100	70 <sup>b</sup>	100	539 927 <sup>b</sup>	100	835 133 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>b</sup> Incomplete.

**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
		Production	Utilization for		Export to countries where the coca leaves are used for						Total of utilization and export (2 + 3 + 8)
			the manu- facture of cocaine	chewing	the manufacture of cocaine	chewing	Total (4 + 6)	Total of total col. 8			
Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	% of total col. 4	Kg.	% of total col. 6	Kg.	% of total col. 8	Kg.		
BOLIVIA . . . . .	1958	2 627 414 <sup>a</sup>	—	?	1	<i>Negl.</i>	132 604	100	132 605	47.3	?
	1959	2 124 212	—	?	—	—	20 704	100	20 704	10.9	?
	1960	3 638 000	—	?	—	—	142 538	100	142 538	55	?
	1961	2 975 488 <sup>b</sup>	—	2 783 609	—	—	191 879	100	191 879	51.3	2 975 488
	1962	3 090 397	—	2 932 922	12 672	9.4	144 803	100	157 475	56.4	3 090 397
CHINA <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	1958	1 500	925 <sup>d</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	925
	1959	—	1 500 <sup>d</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 500
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
COLOMBIA . . . . .	1958	120 000	—	29 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	29 000
	1959	100 000	—	28 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	28 000
	1960	105 000 <sup>e</sup>	—	26 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	26 000
	1961	95 000	—	24 000	—	—	—	—	—	—	24 000
	1962	98 000	—	23 000 <sup>e</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 000 <sup>e</sup>
INDONESIA . . . . .	1958	8 067	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	1 400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	835	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERU . . . . .	1958	9 378 795	25 075	?	147 650	99.9	—	—	147 650	52.7	?
	1959	9 026 975	66 133	?	169 493	100	—	—	169 493	89.1	?
	1960	9 003 274	98 952 <sup>d</sup>	?	116 657	100	—	—	116 657	45	?
	1961	8 753 576	97 950	?	182 412	100	—	—	182 412	48.7	?
	1962	8 020 136 <sup>f</sup>	61 008	7 837 347 <sup>g</sup>	121 781	90.6	—	—	121 781	43.6	8 020 136
TOTAL . . . . .	1958	12 135 776 <sup>h</sup>	26 000	?	147 651	100	132 604	100	280 255	100	?
	1959	11 251 337 <sup>h</sup>	67 633	?	169 493	100	20 704	100	190 197	100	?
	1960	12 746 974 <sup>h</sup>	98 952	?	116 657	100	142 538	100	259 195	100	?
	1961	11 825 464 <sup>h</sup>	97 950	?	182 412	100	191 879	100	374 291	100	?
	1962	11 209 368 <sup>h</sup>	61 008	10 793 269	134 453	100	144 803	100	279 256	100	11 133 533

<sup>a</sup> Produced in the Department of La Paz.

<sup>b</sup> Produced in the Departments of La Paz and Cochabamba.

<sup>c</sup> Statistics incomplete.

<sup>d</sup> Used for the manufacture of crude cocaine.

<sup>e</sup> Estimate.

<sup>f</sup> According to the Peruvian authorities, this figure has been calculated on the basis of the taxes collected on the leaves.

<sup>g</sup> According to the Peruvian authorities, this figure has been calculated by deducting from the quantities which were produced the amounts which were exported and used for the manufacture of crude cocaine.

<sup>h</sup> Incomplete.

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 . . . . .	1958	11 900	11	95 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.14	1 306	90.9	131	9.1	1 437	1.3	
	1959	11 916	9.5	65 300 <sup>a</sup>	0.11	1 128	93.9	73	6.1	1 201	1.1	
	1960	19 348	9.5	127 611 <sup>a</sup>	0.16	1 830	90.2	199	9.8	2 029	1.7	
	1961	3 846	12.7	81 912 <sup>a</sup>	0.21	489	73.5	176	26.5	665	0.6	
	1962	5 675	12.8	86 751 <sup>a</sup>	0.15	725	84.9	129	15.1	854	0.7	
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	Negl.	
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BELGIUM . . . . .	1958	28 998	11.6	5 571 <sup>b</sup>	0.07	3 372	99.9	4	0.1	3 376	3	
	1959	25 408	11.3	—	—	2 862	100	—	—	2 862	2.6	
	1960	26 431	10.8	—	—	2 864	100	—	—	2 864	2.4	
	1961	18 940	12.3	2 202 <sup>b</sup>	0.18	2 332	99.8	4	0.2	2 336	2	
	1962	7 876	8.6	—	—	678	100	—	—	678	0.6	
BULGARIA . . . . .	1958	1 081	8.9	129 500 <sup>b</sup>	0.17	96	30.6	218	69.4	314	0.3	
	1959	77	9.1	127 777 <sup>b</sup>	0.13	7	4	166	96	173	0.2	
	1960	—	—	132 362 <sup>b</sup>	0.17	—	—	231	100	231	0.2	
	1961	—	—	248 786 <sup>b</sup>	0.13	—	—	314	100	314	0.3	
	1962	—	—	313 658 <sup>b</sup>	0.13	—	—	397	100	397	0.3	
CHINA <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	1958	1 863	5.3	—	—	99	100	—	—	99	0.1	
	1959	1 860	5.2	—	—	96	100	—	—	96	0.1	
	1960	1 604	5.7	—	—	91	92.9	—	—	98 <sup>d</sup>	0.1	
	1961	1 192	5.1	—	—	61	100	—	—	61	0.1	
	1962	846	5.6	—	—	47	100	—	—	47	Negl.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . .	1958	—	—	1 638 365 <sup>a</sup>	0.09	—	—	1 470	100	1 470	1.3	
	1959	164	8.5	2 135 850 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	14	0.7	2 157	99.2	2 174 <sup>e</sup>	2	
	1960	—	—	3 112 228 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	—	—	3 112	100	3 112	2.6	
	1961	—	—	5 020 600 <sup>a</sup>	0.09	—	—	4 566	100	4 566	3.9	
	1962	—	—	4 178 962 <sup>a</sup>	0.11	—	—	4 777	100	4 777	3.9	
FINLAND . . . . .	1958	179	8.4	—	—	15	100	—	—	15	Negl.	
	1959	20	15	—	—	3	100	—	—	3	Negl.	
	1960	30	13.3	—	—	4	100	—	—	4	Negl.	
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1962	42	11.9	—	—	5	100	—	—	5	Negl.	
FRANCE . . . . .	1958	91 982	9.9	119 315 <sup>b</sup>	0.19	9 076	97.6	224	2.4	9 300	8.3	
	1959	78 497	10.1	179 058 <sup>b</sup>	0.2	7 925	95.6	362	4.4	8 287	7.7	
	1960	87 840	9.6	295 205 <sup>b</sup>	0.22	8 425	92.8	653	7.2	9 078	7.6	
	1961	84 725	10	289 260 <sup>b</sup>	0.22	8 470	92.9	646	7.1	9 116	7.9	
	1962	58 955	10.6	301 959 <sup>b</sup>	0.25	6 245	89.1	764	10.9	7 009	5.8	
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1958	121 986	10.9	8 460 <sup>b</sup>	0.31	13 245	99.8	26	0.2	13 271	11.9	
	1959	121 687	10.9	—	—	13 248	100	—	—	13 248	12.2	
	1960	118 024	10.8	—	—	12 744	100	—	—	12 744	10.6	
	1961	94 159	10.9	—	—	10 278	100	—	—	10 278	8.9	
	1962	35 545	12.3	—	—	4 366	100	—	—	4 366	3.6	

<sup>a</sup> Poppy straw.  
<sup>b</sup> Poppy capsules.  
<sup>c</sup> Statistics incomplete.

<sup>d</sup> Including 7 kg. obtained from the conversion of 12 kg. of diacetylmorphine.  
<sup>e</sup> Including 3 kg. obtained from the conversion of 5 kg. of diacetylmorphine.



**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: GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1958	803	8.5	1 626 530 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	68	3.2	2 037	96.8	2 105	1.9	
	1959	—	—	1 174 654 <sup>a</sup>	0.15	—	—	1 780	100	1 780	1.6	
	1960	—	—	1 667 258 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	—	—	2 220	100	2 220	1.9	
	1961	—	—	1 782 288 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	—	—	1 718	100	1 718	1.5	
	1962	—	—	2 177 001 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	—	—	2 789	100	2 789	2.3	
HUNGARY . . . . .	1958	—	—	4 280 213 <sup>a</sup>	0.17	—	—	7 479	100	7 479	6.7	
	1959	—	—	2 991 894 <sup>a</sup>	0.18	—	—	5 436	100	5 436	5	
	1960	—	—	5 374 400 <sup>a</sup>	0.15	—	—	8 292	100	8 292	6.9	
	1961	—	—	4 600 000 <sup>b</sup>	0.22	—	—	10 050	100	10 050	8.7	
	1962	—	—	4 996 630 <sup>a</sup>	0.24	—	—	12 064	100	12 064	10	
INDIA . . . . .	1958	20 093	5.7	—	—	1 137	100	—	—	1 137	1	
	1959	14 508	8	—	—	1 155	100	—	—	1 155	1.1	
	1960	15 037	9.2	—	—	1 379	100	—	—	1 379	1.2	
	1961	23 806	6.1	—	—	1 443	100	—	—	1 443	1.2	
	1962	51 427	5.2	—	—	2 697	100	—	—	2 697	2.2	
ITALY . . . . .	1958	22 276	10.6	—	—	2 354	100	—	—	2 354	2.1	
	1959	13 394	10.7	—	—	1 435	100	—	—	1 435	1.3	
	1960	24 553	9.9	—	—	2 429	100	—	—	2 429	2	
	1961	23 260	10.4	—	—	2 408	100	—	—	2 408	2.1	
	1962	22 201	10.1	—	—	2 248	100	—	—	2 248	1.9	
JAPAN . . . . .	1958	35 433	10.1	—	—	3 566	100	—	—	3 566	3.2	
	1959	32 980	11.2	—	—	3 696	100	—	—	3 696	3.4	
	1960	36 133	11	—	—	3 980	100	—	—	3 980	3.3	
	1961	38 225	12.6	—	—	4 827	100	—	—	4 827	4.2	
	1962	39 727	13.7	—	—	5 433	100	—	—	5 433	4.5	
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1958	80	5	2 091 515 <sup>a</sup>	0.27	4	0.1	5 590	99.9	5 594	5	
	1959	—	—	2 124 947 <sup>a</sup>	0.27	—	—	5 818	100	5 818	5.4	
	1960	—	—	3 646 519 <sup>a</sup>	0.23	—	—	8 266	100	8 266	6.9	
	1961	—	—	3 415 179 <sup>a</sup>	0.24	—	—	8 181	100	8 181	7.1	
	1962	—	—	5 630 077 <sup>b</sup>	0.26	—	—	14 782	100	14 782	12.2	
NORWAY . . . . .	1958	90	12.2	85 536 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	11	8.9	112	91.1	123	0.1	
	1959	68	8.8	43 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.14	6	8.8	62	91.2	68	0.1	
	1960	128	10.9	34 350 <sup>a</sup>	0.16	14	20	56	80	70	0.1	
	1961	174	11.5	49 527 <sup>a</sup>	0.22	20	15.3	111	84.7	131	0.1	
	1962	90	14.4	32 000 <sup>b</sup>	0.22	13	15.5	71	84.5	84	0.1	
POLAND . . . . .	1958	—	—	2 361 023 <sup>b</sup>	0.12	—	—	2 749	100	2 749	2.5	
	1959	—	—	2 721 343 <sup>b</sup>	0.13	—	—	3 450	100	3 450	3.2	
	1960	—	—	3 550 099 <sup>b</sup>	0.14	—	—	4 939	100	4 939	4.1	
	1961	—	—	3 739 035 <sup>b</sup>	0.12	—	—	4 321	100	4 321	3.7	
	1962	—	—	4 269 503 <sup>b</sup>	0.12	—	—	5 099	100	5 099	4.2	
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1958	920	18.1	—	—	224	100	—	—	224	0.2	
	1959	829		—	—	93	100	—	—	93	0.1	
	1960	1 445	12.1	—	—	170	100	—	—	170	0.1	
	1961	30		—	—	9	100	—	—	9	Negl.	
	1962	1 472		17	—	—	250	100	—	—	250	0.2

<sup>a</sup> Poppy capsules.

<sup>b</sup> Poppy straw.

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		
ROMANIA . . . . .	1958	—	—	548 931 <sup>a</sup>	0.17	—	—	915	100	915	0.8	
	1959	—	—	615 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.2	—	—	1 215	100	1 215	1.1	
	1960	—	—	572 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.21	—	—	1 180	100	1 180	1	
	1961	—	—	580 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.21	—	—	1 200	100	1 200	1	
	1962	—	—	630 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.24	—	—	1 500	100	1 500	1.2	
SPAIN . . . . .	1958	13 314	12.1	—	—	1 617	100	—	—	1 617	1.4	
	1959	8 617	13.3	—	—	1 149	100	—	—	1 149	1.1	
	1960	2 413	13.2	—	—	318	100	—	—	318	0.3	
	1961	3 031	5.9	—	—	180	100	—	—	180	0.2	
	1962	12 170	11.7	2 816 <sup>b</sup>	0.11	1 421	99.8	3	0.2	1 424	1.2	
SWEDEN . . . . .	1958	70	10	—	—	7	100	—	—	7	Negl.	
	1959	150	10	—	—	15	100	—	—	15	Negl.	
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1961	53	15.1	—	—	8	100	—	—	8	Negl.	
	1962	95	10.5	—	—	10	100	—	—	10	Negl.	
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1958	12 409	12	—	—	1 494	100	—	—	1 494	1.3	
	1959	7 245	11.3	—	—	822	100	—	—	822	0.8	
	1960	3 760	15	40 938 <sup>a</sup>	0.2	564	87.6	80	12.4	644	5.0	
	1961	—	—	100 000 <sup>b</sup>	0.17	—	—	165	100	165	0.1	
	1962	3 000	11.7	—	—	351	100	—	—	351	0.3	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1958	160 000	9.3	1 020 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.1	14 810	93.6	1 016	6.4	15 826	14.2	
	1959	181 520	9.4	461 800 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	17 060	96.5	623	3.5	17 683	16.3	
	1960	213 277	7.7	803 640 <sup>a</sup>	0.15	16 418	93.2	1 189	6.8	17 607	14.7	
	1961	199 391	8.2	768 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.13	16 398	94.2	1 008	5.8	17 406	15	
	1962	191 863	8.7	3 728 000 <sup>a</sup>	0.05	16 750	90	1 864	10	18 614	15.4	
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	1958	176 966	9.8	12 193 <sup>b</sup>	0.26	17 361	99.8	32	0.2	17 393	15.6	
	1959	183 270	9.3	—	—	17 057	100	—	—	17 057	15.8	
	1960	191 517	9.3	—	—	17 884	100	—	—	17 884	14.9	
	1961	179 346	10	—	—	17 875	100	—	—	17 875	15.5	
	1962	155 745	10	—	—	15 625	100	—	—	15 625	12.9	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1958	157 784	11.1	—	—	17 477	100	—	—	17 477	15.6	
	1959	159 477	10.5	—	—	16 673	100	—	—	16 673	15.4	
	1960	158 665	10.8	—	—	17 118	100	—	—	17 118	14.3	
	1961	164 430	10	—	—	16 416	100	—	—	16 416	14.2	
	1962	180 142	10.6	—	—	19 024	100	—	—	19 024	15.7	
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	1958	18 159	13.8	—	—	2 503	99.7	—	—	2 511 <sup>c</sup>	2.2	
	1959	19 236	13.7	—	—	2 631	100	—	—	2 631	2.4	
	1960	22 622	13.9	—	—	3 142	100	—	—	3 142	2.6	
	1961	13 329	14.7	—	—	1 956	100	—	—	1 956	1.7	
	1962	7 078	13	—	—	921	100	—	—	921	0.8	
TOTAL . . . . .	1958	876 386	10.3	14 022 152	0.16	89 842	80.3	22 003	19.7	111 854	100	
	1959	860 923	10.1	12 640 623	0.17	87 075	80.5	21 142	19.5	108 220	100	
	1960	922 827	9.7	19 356 610	0.16	89 374	74.6	30 417	25.4	119 798	100	
	1961	847 937	9.8	20 676 789	0.17	83 170	72	32 460	28	115 630	100	
	1962	773 949	9.9	26 347 357	0.17	76 809	63.5	44 239	36.5	121 048	100	

<sup>a</sup> Poppy capsules.

<sup>b</sup> Poppy straw.

<sup>c</sup> Including 8 kg. obtained from 56 kg. of opium extracts.

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 . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 <sup>a</sup>	1.2
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	20 <sup>b</sup>	1.5
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM . . . . .	1958	—	—	17 448	} 0.68	—	—	—	57	4
	1959	—	—	121		—	—	—	40	4.5
	1960	—	—	390		—	—	—	26	2
	1961	—	—	5 116		—	—	54	50	4.2
	1962	—	—	361		—	—	57	54	5
CHINA <sup>c</sup> . . . . .	1958	925	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
	1959	1 500	0.7	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	164	92.7	152	10.8
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	423	56.5	239	26.6
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	330	82.7	273	21.1
	1961	—	—	134	—	—	242	—	200	16.6
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	162	—	225	20.9
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1958	—	—	—	—	—	— <sup>d</sup>	—	71	5
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	101 <sup>e</sup>	—	102	7.9
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	50 <sup>f</sup>	—	99	8.2
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	41	75.6	31	2.9
ITALY . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	17	76.5	13	0.9
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	16	81.3	13	1.4
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	1958	—	—	11 557	—	—	39	—	89	6.3
	1959	—	—	20 607	—	—	37	—	124	13.8
	1960	—	—	10 159	—	—	75	—	115	8.9
	1961	—	—	9 838	—	—	29	—	76	6.3
	1962	—	—	9 701	0.51	—	—	—	49	4.6
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	207 <sup>g</sup>	—	184	13
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	30	90	27	3
	1960	—	—	1	—	—	125	—	85	6.5
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	33	72.7	24	2
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	62	74.2	46	4.3

<sup>a</sup> Obtained from coca leaves processed prior to 1958.  
<sup>b</sup> Partly obtained from coca leaves processed prior to 1958.  
<sup>c</sup> Statistics incomplete.  
<sup>d</sup> 57 kg. of ecgonine methyl ester were used in the manufacture of cocaine.

<sup>e</sup> In addition, 33 kg. of ecgonine methyl ester were used in the manufacture of cocaine.  
<sup>f</sup> In addition, 60 kg. of ecgonine methyl ester were used in the manufacture of cocaine.  
<sup>g</sup> In addition, 29 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.	% of total col 8
		Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	Kg.	Yield %	Kg.	% of total col 8
PERU . . . . .	1958	25 075	0.62	—	—	155	—	—	—	—
	1959	66 133	0.68	—	—	449	—	—	—	—
	1960	98 952	0.7	—	—	690	—	—	—	—
	1961	97 950	0.61	—	—	600	—	—	—	—
	1962	61 008	0.49	—	—	296	—	—	—	—
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 <sup>a</sup>	1.4
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	16	} 50	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—		8 <sup>b</sup>	0.7
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	16	62.5	10	0.9
SPAIN . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.1
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1958	—	—	904	0.33	—	—	—	3	0.2
	1959	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	183	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	1 475	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	1958	—	—	53 091	—	—	1	—	289	20.5
	1959	—	—	17 763	—	—	25	—	71	7.9
	1960	—	—	10 069	—	—	177	—	125	9.7
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	62	} 52.6	18	1.5
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	132		84	7.8
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1958	—	—	121 185	0.43	—	—	—	519	36.7
	1959	—	—	152 798	0.25	—	—	—	384	42.8
	1960	—	—	154 560	0.36	—	—	—	549	42.4
	1961	—	—	166 853	0.44	—	—	—	727	60.5
	1962	—	—	140 507	0.41	—	—	—	575	53.5
TOTAL . . . . .	1958	26 000	0.63	204 185		164	428		1 413	100
	1959	67 633	0.68	191 347		460	531		898	100
	1960	98 952	0.7	175 362		690	836		1 295	100
	1961	97 950	0.61	182 141		600	476		1 202	100
	1962	61 008	0.49	152 044		296	471		1 075	100

<sup>a</sup> Obtained from coca leaves processed in 1957.  
<sup>b</sup> Obtained from crude cocaine processed in 1960.

TABLE V. — CONVERSION OF MORPHINE

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	B	11	C	12	
		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 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9)						
				Codeine	Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Pholcodine										
		Kg.	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	
ARGENTINA . . . .	1958	1 437	—	—	1 415	98.5	178	12.4	—	—	—	—	1 593	110.9	—	—	
	1959	1 201	15	1.2	942	78.4	218	18.2	26	2.2	—	—	1 245 <sup>a</sup>	103.7	—	—	
	1960	2 029	2	0.1	1 519	74.8	180	8.9	27	1.3	—	—	1 770 <sup>b</sup>	87.2	259	12.8	
	1961	665	8	1.2	496	74.6	46	6.9	18	2.7	—	—	603 <sup>c</sup>	90.7	62	9.3	
	1962	854	—	—	693	81.2	111	13	2	0.2	—	—	806	94.4	48	5.6	
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1958	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	
	1959	—	2	} d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	} d	—	—	
	1960	—	3		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3		—	—	
	1961	—	5		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5		—	—	
	1962	—	1		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		—	—	
BELGIUM . . . . .	1958	3 376	5	0.1	3 204	94.9	107	3.2	31	0.9	2	0.1	3 349	99.2	27	0.8	
	1959	2 862	21	0.7	2 541	88.8	147	5.2	55	1.9	—	—	2 764	96.6	98	3.4	
	1960	2 864	9	0.3	2 638	92.1	178	6.2	63	2.2	—	—	2 888	100.8	—	—	
	1961	2 336	19	0.8	2 702	115.7	145	6.2	17	0.7	—	—	2 883	123.4	—	—	
	1962	678	12	e	2 903	e	182	e	51	e	—	—	3 148	e	—	—	
BRAZIL . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1960	—	—	—	279	} d	—	—	—	—	—	—	279	} d	—	—	
	1961	—	—	—	224		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		224	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	954		—	—	—	—	—	—	—		954	—	—
1958	314	—	—	219	69.7		108	34.4	—	—	—	—	327		104.1	—	—
1959	173	—	—	80	46.3	58	33.5	—	—	—	—	138	79.8	35	20.2		
1960	231	—	—	146	63.2	68	29.4	—	—	—	—	214	92.6	17	7.4		
1961	314	—	—	203	64.6	59	18.8	—	—	—	—	262	83.4	52	16.6		
1962	397	—	—	303	76.3	72	18.1	—	—	1	0.3	376	94.7	21	5.3		
CHINA <sup>f</sup> . . . . .	1958	99	—	—	90	90.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	90.9	9	9.1	
	1959	96	—	—	69	71.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	71.9	27	28.1	
	1960	98	—	—	26	26.5	3	3.1	—	—	—	—	29	29.6	69	70.4	
	1961	61	—	—	18	29.5	7	11.5	—	—	—	—	25	41	36	59	
	1962	47	—	—	44	93.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	93.6	3	6.4	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1958	1 470	—	—	1 431	97.4	52	3.5	—	—	—	—	1 483	100.9	—	—	
	1959	2 174	—	—	1 947	89.6	152	7	—	—	—	—	2 099	96.6	75	3.4	
	1960	3 112	—	—	2 713	87.2	315	10.1	—	—	—	—	3 028	97.3	84	2.7	
	1961	4 566	—	—	3 417	74.9	440	9.6	—	—	—	—	3 857	84.5	709	15.5	
	1962	4 777	—	—	4 100	85.8	480	10.1	—	—	—	—	4 580	95.9	197	4.1	

FRANCE . . . . .	1958	9 300	—	—	6 309	67.8	2 460	26.5	453	4.9	—	—	9 222	99.2	78	0.8
	1959	8 287	4	Negl.	5 995	72.3	1 805	21.8	320	3.9	—	—	8 124	98	163	2
	1960	9 078	2	Negl.	5 846	64.4	2 224	24.5	565	6.2	—	—	8 637	95.1	441	4.9
	1961	9 116	9	o.1	6 294	69.1	2 054	22.5	601	6.6	—	—	8 958	98.3	158	1.7
	1962	7 009	1	Negl.	4 218	60.2	2 248	32.1	680	9.7	—	—	7 147	102	—	—
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1958	13 271	36	0.3	11 988	90.3	903	6.8	—	—	9	o.1	12 936	97.5	335	2.5
	1959	13 248	8	o.1	11 162	84.2	1 402	10.6	—	—	8	o.1	12 580	95	668	5
	1960	12 744	35	0.3	10 411	81.7	681	5.3	—	—	8	o.1	11 135	87.4	1 609	12.6
	1961	10 278	34	0.3	8 774	85.4	573	5.6	—	—	—	—	9 381	91.3	897	8.7
	1962	4 366	18	0.4	5 876	134.6	250	5.7	—	—	24	0.6	6 168	141.3	—	—
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1958	2 105	—	—	1 942	92.2	56	2.7	—	—	—	—	1 998	94.9	107	5.1
	1959	1 780	—	—	1 613	90.6	19	1.1	—	—	—	—	1 632	91.7	148	8.3
	1960	2 220	—	—	2 220	100	9	0.4	—	—	1	o.1	2 230	100.5	—	—
	1961	1 718	—	—	1 754	102.1	9	0.5	—	—	2	o.1	1 765	102.7	—	—
	1962	2 789	—	—	2 648	94.9	21	0.8	—	—	1	Negl.	2 670	95.7	119	4.3
HUNGARY . . . . .	1958	7 479	13	0.2	6 419	85.8	964	12.9	—	—	—	—	7 396	98.9	83	1.1
	1959	5 436	—	—	4 202	77.3	1 014	18.7	—	—	—	—	5 216	96	220	4
	1960	8 292	—	—	6 920	83.5	889	10.7	—	—	—	—	7 809	94.2	483	5.8
	1961	10 050	—	—	8 798	87.5	754	7.5	—	—	—	—	9 552	95	498	5
	1962	12 064	—	—	6 260	51.9	963	8	—	—	—	—	7 223	59.9	4 841	40.1
INDIA . . . . .	1958	1 137	—	—	981	86.3	147	12.9	—	—	—	—	1 128	99.2	9	0.8
	1959	1 155	—	—	1 022	88.5	166	14.4	—	—	—	—	1 188	102.9	—	—
	1960	1 379	—	—	1 065	77.2	199	14.5	—	—	—	—	1 264	91.7	115	8.3
	1961	1 443	—	—	1 248	86.5	208	14.4	—	—	—	—	1 456	100.9	—	—
	1962	2 697	—	—	1 871	69.4	320	11.8	—	—	—	—	2 191	81.2	506	18.8
ITALY . . . . .	1958	2 354	—	—	1 394	59.2	428	18.2	—	—	—	—	1 822	77.4	532	22.6
	1959	1 435	—	—	1 145	79.8	467	32.5	3	0.2	—	—	1 615	112.5	—	—
	1960	2 429	—	—	1 600	65.9	530	21.8	—	—	—	—	2 130	87.7	299	12.3
	1961	2 408	—	—	1 578	65.6	576	23.9	—	—	—	—	2 154	89.5	254	10.5
	1962	2 248	—	—	1 688	75.1	713	31.7	2	0.1	—	—	2 403	106.9	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	1958	3 566	—	—	3 439	96.4	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	3 442	96.5	124	3.5
	1959	3 696	—	—	3 563	96.4	10	0.3	—	—	—	—	3 573	96.7	123	3.3
	1960	3 980	—	—	3 864	97.1	11	0.3	—	—	—	—	3 875	97.4	105	2.6
	1961	4 827	—	—	4 735	98.1	14	0.3	—	—	—	—	4 749	98.4	78	1.6
	1962	5 433	—	—	5 358	98.6	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	5 361	98.7	72	1.3
KOREA, REP. OF .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	7	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	d	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . .	1958	5 594	6	o.1	2 919	52.2	14	0.3	7	0.1	—	—	2 946	52.7	2 648	47.3
	1959	5 818	4	o.1	3 248	55.8	814	14	24	0.4	—	—	4 090	70.3	1 728	29.7
	1960	8 266	6	o.1	3 522	42.6	6	0.1	28	0.3	—	—	3 562	43.1	4 704	56.9
	1961	8 181	—	—	2 163	26.4	30	0.4	—	—	—	—	2 193	26.8	5 988	73.2
	1962	14 782	7	Negl.	4 546	30.8	—	—	72	0.5	—	—	4 625	31.3	10 157	68.7

a Including 44 kg. converted into dihydrocodeine.

b Including 42 kg. converted into dihydrocodeine.

c Including 33 kg. converted into dihydrocodeine and 2 kg. converted into acetyldihydrocodeine.

d This ratio has not been calculated since the morphine converted was imported and not manufactured in the country.

e This ratio has not been calculated since the major part of the morphine converted was imported and not manufactured in the country.

f Statistics incomplete.

TABLE V. — CONVERSION OF MORPHINE (concluded)

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	B	11	C	12
		Morphine manufactured	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 + 3 + 5 + 7 + 9)					
				Codeine	Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Pholcodine									
		Kg.	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A	Kg.	% of A
NORWAY . . . . .	1958	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	43.1	—	—	53	43.1	70	56.9
	1959	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	50	—	—	34	50	34	50
	1960	70	—	—	41	58.6	—	—	43	61.4	—	—	84	120	—	—
	1961	131	—	—	23	17.6	—	—	41	31.3	—	—	64	48.9	67	51.1
	1962	84	—	—	5	5.9	—	—	43	51.2	—	—	48	57.1	36	42.9
POLAND . . . . .	1958	2 749	—	—	2 560	93.1	76	2.8	—	—	—	—	2 636	95.9	113	4.1
	1959	3 450	—	—	3 380	98	105	3	—	—	—	—	3 485	101	—	—
	1960	4 939	—	—	4 877	98.8	90	1.8	—	—	—	—	4 967	100.6	—	—
	1961	4 321	—	—	4 230	97.9	76	1.8	—	—	—	—	4 306	99.7	15	0.3
	1962	5 099	—	—	4 733	92.8	98	1.9	—	—	—	—	4 831	94.7	268	5.3
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1958	224	—	—	51	22.8	84	37.5	—	—	—	—	135	60.3	89	39.7
	1959	93	—	—	96	103.2	45	48.4	—	—	—	—	141	151.6	—	—
	1960	170	—	—	133	78.2	19	11.2	—	—	—	—	152	89.4	18	10.6
	1961	9	—	—	153	a	27	a	—	—	—	—	180	a	—	—
	1962	250	—	—	382	a	85	a	—	—	—	—	467	a	—	—
ROMANIA . . . . .	1958	915	—	—	1 115	121.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 115	121.9	—	—
	1959	1 215	—	—	1 204	99.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 204	99.1	11	0.9
	1960	1 180	—	—	1 101	93.3	71	6	—	—	—	—	1 172	99.3	8	0.7
	1961	1 200	—	—	1 115	92.9	65	5.4	—	—	—	—	1 180	98.3	20	1.7
	1962	1 500	—	—	1 365	91	120	8	—	—	—	—	1 485	99	15	1
SPAIN . . . . .	1958	1 617	—	—	1 200	74.2	358	22.2	7	0.4	—	—	1 565	96.8	52	3.2
	1959	1 149	—	—	860	74.8	134	11.7	17	1.5	—	—	1 011	88	138	12
	1960	318	—	—	1 091	a	299	a	25	a	—	—	1 416	a	—	—
	1961	180	—	—	982	a	214	a	50	a	1	—	1 246	a	—	—
	1962	1 424	1	0.1	1 165	81.8	95	6.7	28	1.9	—	—	1 289	90.5	135	9.5
SWITZERLAND . . .	1958	1 494	60	4	1 094	73.2	161	10.8	—	—	4	0.3	1 319	88.3	175	11.7
	1959	822	105	a	1 831	a	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 936	a	—	—
	1960	644	70	a	607	a	101	a	—	—	—	—	778	a	—	—
	1961	165	100	a	1 040	a	—	—	2	a	—	—	1 142	a	—	—
	1962	351	—	—	690	a	—	—	—	—	—	—	690	a	—	—

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1958	15 826	—	—	13 491	85.3	1 252	7.9	—	—	—	—	14 743	93.2	1 083	6.8
	1959	17 683	—	—	15 099	85.4	1 392	7.9	—	—	—	—	16 491	93.3	1 192	6.7
	1960	17 607	—	—	15 192	86.3	1 653	9.4	—	—	—	—	16 845	95.7	762	4.3
	1961	17 406	—	—	16 065	92.3	492	2.8	—	—	—	—	16 557	95.1	849	4.9
	1962	18 614	—	—	17 329	93.1	394	2.1	—	—	—	—	17 723	95.2	891	4.8
UNITED KINGDOM	1958	17 393	48	0.3	14 368	82.6	870	5	476	2.7	33	0.2	15 795	90.8	1 598	9.2
	1959	17 057	60	0.4	15 108	88.6	723	4.2	617	3.6	24	0.1	16 532	96.9	525	3.1
	1960	17 884	64	0.4	16 081	89.9	228	1.3	480	2.7	24	0.1	16 877	94.4	1 007	5.6
	1961	17 875	49	0.3	15 737	88	299	1.7	646	3.6	14	0.1	16 745	93.7	1 130	6.3
	1962	15 625	28	0.2	14 772	94.5	313	2	957	6.1	—	—	16 128 <sup>b</sup>	103.2	—	—
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1958	17 477	167	1	16 720	95.7	122	0.7	—	—	9	Negl.	17 018	97.4	459	2.6
	1959	16 673	7	Negl.	15 889	95.3	59	0.4	—	—	—	—	15 955	95.7	718	4.3
	1960	17 118	148	0.9	16 410	95.8	98	0.6	—	—	12	0.1	16 668	97.4	450	2.6
	1961	16 416	92	0.6	15 540	94.7	157	0.9	14	0.1	18	0.1	15 821	96.4	595	3.6
	1962	19 024	88	0.5	18 412	96.8	170	0.9	—	—	3	Negl.	18 673	98.2	351	1.8
YUGOSLAVIA . . .	1958	2 511	—	—	2 396	95.4	137	5.5	—	—	—	—	2 533	100.9	—	—
	1959	2 631	—	—	2 510	95.4	115	4.4	—	—	—	—	2 625	99.8	6	0.2
	1960	3 142	—	—	2 992	95.2	18	0.6	—	—	—	—	3 010	95.8	132	4.2
	1961	1 956	—	—	1 117	57.1	25	1.3	—	—	—	—	1 142	58.4	814	41.6
	1962	921	—	—	1 437	156.1	143	15.5	—	—	—	—	1 580	171.6	—	—
TOTAL <sup>c</sup> . . .	1958	111 854	335	0.3	94 745	84.7	8 480	7.6	1 027	0.9	57	0.1	104 644	93.6	7 210	6.4
	1959	108 220	233	0.2	93 506	86.4	8 845	8.2	1 096	1	32	Negl.	103 756	95.9	4 464	4.1
	1960	119 798	339	0.3	101 294	84.6	7 870	6.6	1 231	1	46	Negl.	110 822	92.5	8 976	7.5
	1961	115 630	316	0.3	98 406	85.1	6 270	5.4	1 389	1.2	34	Negl.	106 450	92.1	9 180	7.9
	1962	121 048	156	0.1	101 752	84.1	6 781	5.6	1 835	1.5	29	Negl.	110 611	91.4	10 437	8.6

<sup>a</sup> This ratio has not been calculated since the major part of the morphine converted was imported and not manufactured in the country.

<sup>b</sup> Including 58 kg. used for research purposes.

<sup>c</sup> 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)



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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	OPIUM ALKALOIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES										COCAINE		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS							
		Morphine unconverted <sup>a</sup>		Thebaine		Codeine		Ethyl- morphine (Dionine)		Others <sup>b</sup>				Pethidine		Methadone		Dextro- moramide		Others <sup>c</sup>	
		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 . . . .	1958	—	—	40	0.9	1 479	1.5	183	2.3	51	0.8	17	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	38	1	1 086	1.1	223	2.7	112	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	259	2.9	60	2.7	1 682	1.6	185	2.6	111	1.7	20	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	62	0.7	52	1.2	650	0.6	58	1.1	99	1.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	48	0.5	12	0.3	738	0.7	111	1.8	113	1.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1958	1	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.	—	—	2	Negl.	9	2.7	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0.1	—	—	—	—	13	4.1	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.1	—	—	—	—	5	1.2	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	0.1	—	—	—	—	9	2.4	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	Negl.	—	—	5	Negl.	9	5.1	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM . . . . .	1958	27	0.4	116	2.6	3 191	3.2	157	2	123	2	57	4	—	—	16	4.8	—	—	21	0.8
	1959	98	2.2	120	3.1	2 520	2.6	132	1.6	133	2.2	40	4.5	—	—	8	2.5	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	169	7.6	2 391	2.3	149	2.1	163	2.5	26	2	—	—	9	2.2	—	—	37	1.3
	1961	—	—	111	2.6	2 772	2.6	122	2.2	118	1.9	50	4.2	—	—	9	2.4	—	—	30	1.1
	1962	—	—	47	1	2 833	2.7	145	2.4	150	2	54	5	—	—	4	2.3	—	—	—	—
BRAZIL . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	263	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	210	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	950	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BULGARIA . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	170	0.2	92	1.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	35	0.8	—	—	58	0.1	49	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	17	0.2	—	—	120	0.1	57	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	52	0.6	—	—	154	0.1	49	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	21	0.2	—	—	239	0.2	60	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINA <sup>d</sup> . . . . .	1958	9	0.1	—	—	113	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	27	0.6	7	0.2	93	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	69	0.8	7	0.3	53	Negl.	3	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	36	0.4	7	0.2	34	Negl.	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	3	Negl.	5	0.1	59	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA .	1958	—	—	—	—	1 337	1.3	35	0.4	2	Negl.	—	—	20	0.2	1	0.3	—	—	—	—
	1959	75	1.7	—	—	1 855	1.9	106	1.3	—	—	—	—	32	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	84	0.9	—	—	2 344	2.2	219	3.1	2	Negl.	—	—	149	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	709	7.7	—	—	3 250	3.1	305	5.6	2	Negl.	—	—	177	1.1	1	0.3	—	—	—	—
	1962	197	1.9	—	—	3 946	3.8	413	6.8	2	Negl.	—	—	73	0.4	4	2.3	—	—	—	—



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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	OPIUM ALKALOIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES										COCAINE		SYNTHETIC NARCOTIC DRUGS							
		Morphine unconverted <sup>a</sup>		Thebaine		Codeine		Ethyl- morphine (Dionine)		Others <sup>b</sup>				Pethidine		Methadone		Dextro- moramide		Others <sup>c</sup>	
		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 . . . . .	1958	124	1.7	45	1	2 938	2.9	3	Negl.	1 311	21.5	89	6.3	32	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	123	2.8	110	2.9	3 094	3.2	8	0.1	1 234	20.8	124	13.8	50	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	105	1.2	166	7.5	3 326	3.2	8	0.1	1 448	21.9	115	8.9	52	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	78	0.8	267	6.2	4 044	3.9	10	0.2	1 949	30.9	76	6.3	69	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	72	0.7	111	2.4	4 509	4.3	3	Negl.	2 626	35	49	4.6	99	0.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
KOREA, REP. OF .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . .	1958	2 648	36.7	29	0.7	3 095	3.1	12	0.2	32	0.5	184	13	243	1.8	2	0.6	147	98	457	18
	1959	1 728	38.7	44	1.1	3 158	3.2	683	8.3	67	1.1	27	3	669	4.7	2	0.6	375	98.2	1 067	40.9
	1960	4 704	52.4	68	3.1	3 806	3.7	5	0.1	94	1.4	85	6.5	245	1.6	2	0.5	120	96.8	373	13
	1961	5 988	65.2	77	1.8	2 373	2.3	27	0.5	58	0.9	24	2	1 258	7.6	2	0.5	138	100	355	13.5
	1962	10 157	97.3	19	0.4	3 907	3.7	5	0.1	121	1.6	46	4.3	1 094	6.4	2	1.1	8	100	113	5.1
NORWAY . . . . .	1958	70	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	1.3	—	—	—	—	2	0.6	—	—	—	—
	1959	34	0.8	—	—	4	Negl.	—	—	45	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	38	Negl.	—	—	58	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	67	0.7	—	—	23	Negl.	—	—	56	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	36	0.3	—	—	4	Negl.	—	—	68	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PERU . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
POLAND . . . . .	1958	113	1.6	—	—	2 001	2	43	0.6	15	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	2 924	3	66	0.8	11	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	2	0.1	3 009	2.9	48	0.7	3	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	15	0.2	1	Negl.	2 466	2.3	34	0.6	6	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	268	2.6	—	—	3 100	2.9	48	0.8	10	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1958	89	1.2	10	0.2	61	0.1	70	0.9	10	0.2	19	1.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—	—	105	0.1	40	0.5	1	Negl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	18	0.2	—	—	123	0.1	5	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	2	Negl.	126	0.1	39	0.7	9	0.1	8	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	292	0.3	43	0.7	1	Negl.	10	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	1	2	3
		Raw opium used in the manufacture of prepared opium	Prepared (smoking) opium	
			Manufactured	Consumed
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
BURMA . . . . .	1958-1962	?	?	?
INDIA . . . . .	1958	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>	<sup>a</sup>
	1959-1962	<sup>b</sup>	<sup>b</sup>	<sup>b</sup>
THAILAND . . . . .	1958	19 052	15 387	14 112
	1959	—	4 005	5 180
	1960	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—
TOTAL . . . . .	1958	?	?	?
	1959	?	?	?
	1960	?	?	?
	1961	?	?	?
	1962	?	?	?

<sup>a</sup> The manufacture of prepared opium is prohibited except for personal consumption by the registered opium smokers from the excise opium which the user is legally entitled to possess. The quantity of excise opium used by registered opium smokers to make prepared opium for their personal consumption is not ascertainable because in most of the states no separate accounts are maintained regarding the sale of excise opium to opium eaters and opium smokers. (Consumption of raw opium is shown in Table I, column 3.)

<sup>b</sup> Manufacture of prepared (smoking) opium is prohibited.

**TABLE VIII. — 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 bearing 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		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		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 . . . . .	1958	—	—	5	0.38	1	0.08	2	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	2	0.15	7*	0.53	2*	0.15	4	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.07	6*	0.43	1*	0.07	3	0.22	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	5*	0.36	1*	0.07	2	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.07	5*	0.34	12*	0.82	2	0.14	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALBANIA . . . . .	1958	—	—	14*	9.29	1*	0.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	14*	9	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	15*	9.33	1*	0.62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	15*	9.04	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	33*	18.63	1*	0.56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ALGERIA . . . . .	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
ARGENTINA . . . . .	1958	64	3.16	1 887	93.16	228	11.26	14	0.69	44	2.17	—	—	12	0.59
	1959	40	1.94	1 133	54.96	232	11.25	13	0.63	47	2.28	—	—	15	0.73
	1960	59	2.82	933*	44.52	86	4.1	7	0.33	57	2.72	—	—	—	—
	1961	57	2.7	1 125*	53.37	154*	7.31	11	0.52	70	3.32	—	—	11	0.52
	1962	177 <sup>a</sup>	8.26	664*	31	96*	4.48	2	0.09	71	3.32	—	—	6	0.28
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1958	118	11.98	1 904	193.38	20	2.03	32	3.25	234	23.77	13	1.32	—	—
	1959	112	11.13	2 326	231.19	20	1.99	28	2.78	243	24.15	22	2.19	—	—
	1960	105	10.21	2 845	276.72	19	1.85	30	2.92	196	19.06	24	2.33	—	—
	1961	134	12.75	3 206	305.1	13	1.24	22	2.09	276	26.27	14	1.33	—	—
	1962	112	10.46	3 342	312.19	14	1.31	20	1.87	198	18.5	19	1.77	1	0.09
AUSTRIA . . . . .	1958	20	2.85	484*	68.94	12*	1.71	8	1.14	31	4.42	9	1.28	—	—
	1959	17	2.41	506*	71.78	12*	1.7	9	1.28	36	5.11	9	1.28	—	—
	1960	13	1.84	480*	67.79	10*	1.41	6	0.85	39	5.51	8	1.13	—	—
	1961	14	1.98	495*	69.91	10*	1.41	6	0.85	43	6.07	7	0.99	—	—
	1962	13	1.82	503*	70.57	10*	1.4	5	0.7	44	6.17	7	0.98	—	—

\* See note at the head of table.

<sup>a</sup> The Government of Argentina has been asked to confirm this figure.

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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		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.
BAHRAIN . . . . .	1958	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	1*	6.99	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	1*	6.41	—*	—	—	—	1	6.41	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM . . . . .	1958	49	5.41	1 449	160.06	94	10.38	41	4.53	66	7.29	8	0.88	13	1.44
	1959	38	4.17	1 390	152.68	91	10	42	4.61	65	7.14	8	0.88	14	1.54
	1960	42	4.59	1 529	167.05	90	9.83	40	4.37	81	8.85	8	0.87	15	1.64
	1961	43	4.67	1 543	167.66	97	10.54	38	4.13	82	8.91	7	0.76	15	1.63
	1962	35	3.8	1 683	182.5	96	10.41	39	4.23	87	9.43	10	1.08	22	2.39
BOLIVIA . . . . .	1958	6	1.79	8	2.39	8	2.39	5	1.49	6	1.79	6	1.79	—	—
	1959	4	1.17	6	1.76	7	2.05	4	1.17	3	0.88	6	1.76	—	—
	1960	2	0.58	3	0.87	3	0.87	2	0.58	5	1.44	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.28	—	—	1	0.28	—	—	2	0.57	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
BRAZIL . . . . .	1958	26	0.41	1 037	16.53	176	2.81	6	0.1	79	1.26	11	0.18	—	—
	1959	20	0.31	1 620	25.23	191	2.97	8	0.12	102	1.59	13	0.2	—	—
	1960	21	0.32	1 318	20.05	156	2.37	4	0.06	93	1.41	9	0.14	—	—
	1961	22	0.3	968	13.24	169	2.31	6	0.08	97	1.33	13	0.18	1	0.01
	1962	21	0.28	990	13.15	154	2.05	3	0.04	130	1.73	12	0.16	—	—
BULGARIA . . . . .	1958	27	3.5	210*	27.2	124*	16.06	13	1.68	58	7.51	—	—	—	—
	1959	15	1.92	290	37.21	123	15.78	20	2.57	59	7.57	—	—	—	—
	1960	24	3.05	302	38.39	143	18.18	17	2.16	105	13.35	—	—	—	—
	1961	32	4.05	343	43.38	104	13.15	18	2.28	126	15.94	—	—	—	—
	1962	19	2.37	327	40.81	125	15.6	17	2.12	130	16.22	—	—	—	—
BURMA . . . . .	1958	12	0.59	84	4.15	—*	—	3	0.15	36	1.78	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	83	4.06	—*	—	6	0.29	38	1.86	—	—	—	—
	1960	4	0.19	120	5.81	—*	—	4	0.19	35	1.69	—	—	—	—
	1961	2	0.09	105	4.88	—*	—	3	0.14	30	1.39	—	—	—	—
	1962	2	0.09	90	4.03	—*	—	3	0.13	60	2.69	—	—	—	—
BURUNDI . . . . .	1962	—	—	5	1.92	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CAMBODIA . . . . .	1958	1	0.21	15	3.1	—	—	1	0.21	1	0.21	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.21	10	2.06	1	0.21	2	0.41	2	0.41	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	7	1.41	—	—	1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	5	1.01	—	—	—	—	2	0.4	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	24	4.17	—	—	—	—	2	0.35	—	—	—	—

CAMEROUN . . . . .	1958	—	—	25	7.81	—	—	—	—	1	0.31	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	21	6.5	—	—	—	—	2	0.62	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	25	7.72	—	—	1	0.31	2	0.62	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	21	5.13	—	—	—	—	3	0.73	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	25	5.78	—	—	—	—	3	0.69	—	—	—	—
CANADA . . . . .	1958	45	2.64	2 503*	146.82	28*	1.64	30	1.76	407	23.87	7	0.31	—	—
	1959	36	2.06	2 571*	147.4	26*	1.49	31	1.78	547	31.36	5	0.29	—	—
	1960	42	2.35	2 675*	149.84	18*	1.01	31	1.74	638	35.74	3	0.17	—	—
	1961	44	2.41	2 801*	153.32	18*	0.99	29	1.59	472	25.84	6	0.33	—	—
	1962	45	2.42	3 334*	179.25	23*	1.24	31	1.67	605	32.53	3	0.16	—	—
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	1959	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	3*	2.4	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CEYLON . . . . .	1958	4	0.43	2*	0.21	—*	—	3	0.32	15	1.6	—	—	—	—
	1959	4	0.42	2*	0.21	—*	—	2	0.21	16	1.66	—	—	—	—
	1960	3	0.31	3*	0.31	—*	—	3	0.31	16	1.66	—	—	—	—
	1961	3	0.3	1*	0.1	1*	0.1	3	0.3	16	1.6	—	—	—	—
	1962	3	0.29	8*	0.77	—*	—	3	0.29	16	1.53	—	—	—	—
CHAD . . . . .	1959	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	5	1.88	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	4	1.49	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	8*	2.91	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHILE . . . . .	1958	6	0.82	110*	15.07	61*	8.36	3	0.41	11	1.51	—	—	—	—
	1959	6	0.8	135*	18.08	67*	8.98	3	0.4	11	1.47	1	0.13	—	—
	1960	6	0.79	115*	15.08	41*	5.38	1	0.13	13	1.7	1	0.13	—	—
	1961	6	0.77	153*	19.61	77*	9.87	1	0.13	12	1.54	—	—	—	—
	1962	6	0.75	147*	18.37	75*	9.37	1	0.12	16	2	2	0.25	1	0.12
CHINA <sup>a</sup> . . . . .	1958	12	—	60*	—	3*	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	11	—	153*	—	2*	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	10	—	148*	—	3*	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	9	—	45*	—	1*	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	8	—	50*	—	1*	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
COLOMBIA . . . . .	1958	13	0.96	250*	18.49	18*	1.33	8	0.59	13	0.96	—	—	—	—
	1959	9	0.65	261*	18.88	18*	1.3	9	0.65	14	1.01	—	—	—	—
	1960	7	0.5	237*	16.77	21*	1.49	9	0.64	15	1.06	—	—	—	—
	1961	7	0.48	234*	16.2	9*	0.62	11	0.76	14	0.97	—	—	—	—
	1962	11	0.74	234*	15.84	9*	0.61	11	0.74	18	1.22	—	—	—	—
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE) .	1959	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1960	—	—	2	2.52	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	3	3.33	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	11	13.41	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE)	1960	1 <sup>a</sup>	—	?	?	?	?	— <sup>a</sup>	—	4 <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
	1961	2 <sup>a</sup>	—	47* <sup>a</sup>	—	—* <sup>a</sup>	—	3 <sup>a</sup>	—	2 <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
	1962	2 <sup>a</sup>	—	50* <sup>a</sup>	—	—* <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	3 <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
COSTA RICA . . . . .	1958	1	0.93	—*	—	1*	0.93	—	—	3	2.79	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	7	6.22	—*	—	—	—	1	0.89	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	4*	3.42	—*	—	—	—	1	0.85	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	9*	7.35	—*	—	—	—	1	0.82	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	9*	7.06	—*	—	—	—	1	0.78	—	—	—	—

\* See note at the head of the table.

<sup>a</sup> Statistics incomplete.



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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		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.
CUBA . . . . .	1958	4	0.62	124*	19.18	25*	3.87	—	—	11	1.7	—	—	—	—
	1959	3	0.46	145*	22.42	32*	4.95	—	—	8	1.24	—	—	—	—
	1960	4	0.59	167*	24.57	29*	4.27	—	—	11	1.62	—	—	—	—
	1961	4	0.58	213*	30.72	21*	3.03	—	—	7	1.01	—	—	—	—
	1962	3	0.42	220*	31.13	8*	1.13	—	—	10	1.41	—	—	—	—
CYPRUS . . . . .	1958	—	—	1*	1.82	—*	—	—	—	2	3.64	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	1*	1.79	—*	—	—	—	3	5.38	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	4	7.1	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	1*	1.72	—*	—	—	—	4	6.88	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	1*	1.72	—*	—	—	—	3	5.17	—	—	—	—
CZECHOSLOVAKIA . . . . .	1958	22	1.63	1 924*	142.85	98*	7.28	22	1.63	41	3.04	1	0.07	—	—
	1959	22	1.62	1 454*	107.2	96*	7.08	24	1.77	52	3.83	1	0.07	—	—
	1960	20	1.47	1 461*	107.04	78*	5.71	20	1.47	76	5.57	1	0.07	—	—
	1961	22	1.6	1 919*	139.3	83*	6.02	21	1.52	91	6.61	1	0.07	—	—
	1962	18	1.3	1 630*	117.64	70*	5.05	17	1.23	88	6.35	—	—	—	—
DAHOMY . . . . .	1959	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	11*	5.69	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	14*	6.83	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	8*	3.64	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DENMARK . . . . .	1958	63	13.72	1 871*	407.45	83*	18.07	11	2.4	218	47.47	18	3.92	2	0.44
	1959	67	14.53	1 890*	409.89	64*	13.88	12	2.6	231	50.1	14	3.04	4	0.87
	1960	49	10.55	1 531*	329.53	70*	15.07	12	2.58	241	51.87	13	2.8	2	0.43
	1961	40	8.53	1 753*	374.01	54*	11.52	7	1.49	224	47.79	15	3.2	3	0.64
	1962	46	9.74	1 808*	382.73	51*	10.8	9	1.91	255	53.98	11	2.33	4	0.85
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC . . . . .	1958	1	0.36	2*	0.72	—*	—	—	—	4	1.43	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	5*	1.73	—*	—	—	—	6	2.07	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	2*	0.65	—*	—	1	0.32	2	0.65	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ECUADOR . . . . .	1958	12	2.99	7*	1.75	—*	—	2	0.5	1	0.25	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.24	17*	4.08	1*	0.24	1	0.24	2	0.48	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	32*	7.45	—*	—	1	0.23	4	0.93	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.22	7*	1.57	1*	0.22	1	0.22	3	0.67	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.22	15*	3.26	—*	—	1	0.22	3	0.65	—	—	—	—

EL SALVADOR . . . . .	1958	1	0.41	8*	3.20	1*	0.41	—	—	4	1.64	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.4	3*	1.19	1*	0.4	—	—	5	1.98	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.38	5*	1.91	2*	0.77	—	—	5	1.91	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.4	9*	3.6	2*	0.8	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.36	6*	2.14	2*	0.71	—	—	5	1.78	—	—	—	—
ETHIOPIA . . . . .	1958	—	—	6	0.3	2*	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.05	12	0.55	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	?	?	14*	0.7	1*	0.05	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1961	—	—	35*	1.75	—*	—	—	—	3	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	14*	0.67	1*	0.05	—	—	1	0.05	—	—	—	—
FINLAND . . . . .	1958	25	5.71	1 214*	277.42	162*	37.02	6	1.37	19	4.34	9	2.06	4	0.91
	1959	9	2.04	1 237*	280.24	137*	31.04	6	1.36	22	4.98	10	2.27	4	0.91
	1960	15	3.37	1 388*	311.49	151*	33.89	6	1.35	28	6.28	6	1.35	5	1.12
	1961	16	3.58	1 697*	379.9	145*	32.46	5	1.12	38	8.51	7	1.57	4	0.9
	1962	22	4.88	1 687*	374.47	166*	36.85	7	1.55	34	7.55	6	1.33	4	0.89
FRANCE . . . . .	1958	74	1.31	7 152	126.25	1 894	33.43	56	0.99	333	5.88	—	—	57	1.01
	1959	84	1.48	6 804	119.77	2 060	36.26	74	1.3	373	6.57	—	—	63	1.11
	1960	83	1.44	6 569	114.25	2 053	35.71	44	0.77	419	7.29	—	—	61	1.06
	1961	53	0.91	6 015	103.42	1 811	31.14	51	0.88	394	6.77	—	—	62	1.07
	1962	51	1.06	7 660	159.53	2 485	51.75	55	1.15	411	8.56	—	—	63	1.31
GABON . . . . .	1959	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1960	—	—	2	4.55	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	1	2.22	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	2	4.42	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	1958	171	3.2	5 150*	96.46	159*	2.98	19	0.36	690	12.92	77	1.44	?	?
	1959	161	2.92	5 447*	98.95	143*	2.6	13	0.24	737	13.39	108	1.96	?	?
	1960	160	2.88	5 311*	95.56	123*	2.21	19	0.34	892	16.05	104	1.87	29 <sup>a</sup>	—
	1961	164	2.92	4 570*	81.28	156*	2.77	20	0.36	750	13.34	58	1.03	17	0.3
	1962	152	2.67	6 275*	110.19	176*	3.09	18	0.32	719	12.63	69	1.21	12	0.21
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1958	56	3.23	2 656*	152.97	23*	1.32	4	0.23	96	5.53	—	—	—	—
	1959	66	3.82	2 505*	144.81	10*	0.58	4	0.23	121	7	—	—	—	—
	1960	67	3.87	2 509*	145.05	11*	0.64	4	0.23	160	9.25	—	—	—	—
	1961	56	3.26	2 268*	131.94	13*	0.76	4	0.23	196	11.4	—	—	—	—
	1962	44	2.58	2 880*	168.63	11*	0.64	4	0.23	197	11.53	—	—	—	—
GHANA . . . . .	1958	4	0.83	1*	0.21	—*	—	—	—	1	0.21	—	—	—	—
	1959	2	0.41	1*	0.2	—*	—	1	0.2	5	1.02	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	2*	0.3	—*	—	—	—	7	1.05	—	—	—	—
	1961	2	0.29	1*	0.14	—*	—	—	—	8	1.15	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.14	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	6	0.83	—	—	—	—
GREECE . . . . .	1958	6	0.73	107	13.09	—*	—	2	0.24	14	1.71	—	—	—	—
	1959	5	0.61	92*	11.14	—*	—	2	0.24	12	1.45	—	—	—	—
	1960	5	0.6	109*	13.09	—*	—	3	0.36	15	1.8	—	—	—	—
	1961	4	0.48	106	12.64	—*	—	2	0.24	16	1.91	—	—	—	—
	1962	4	0.47	135*	15.97	—*	—	1	0.12	17	2.01	—	—	—	—
GUATEMALA . . . . .	1958	—	—	17	4.79	—*	—	1	0.28	5	1.41	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	14	3.83	2*	0.55	—	—	5	1.37	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	22	5.85	1*	0.27	—	—	6	1.6	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	19	4.91	—*	—	1	0.26	7	1.81	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	15	3.73	—*	—	1	0.25	8	1.99	—	—	—	—
GUINEA . . . . .	1959	—	—	3	1.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	1	0.33	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	2	0.67	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

\* See note at the head of the table.

<sup>a</sup> This figure refers only to the period October-December 1960.

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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		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.
HAITI . . . . .	1958	—	—	1*	0.29	—*	—	—	—	3	0.88	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	2	0.58	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	2*	0.57	—*	—	—	—	2	0.57	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	5*	1.18	—*	—	—	—	2	0.47	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.23	—	—	—	—
HONDURAS . . . . .	1958	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1959	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1960	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1961	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
HUNGARY . . . . .	1958	34	3.45	537*	54.48	177*	17.96	6	0.61	33	3.35	—	—	—	—
	1959	36	3.63	739*	74.52	289*	29.14	7	0.71	34	3.43	—	—	—	—
	1960	37	3.7	1 431*	143.07	427*	42.69	6	0.6	52	5.2	—	—	—	—
	1961	44	4.39	2 043	203.73	219*	21.84	7	0.7	57	5.68	—	—	—	—
	1962	26	2.58	244* <sup>a</sup>	24.25	421*	41.85	5	0.5	96	9.54	—	—	—	—
ICELAND . . . . .	1958	2	11.83	32*	189.35	—*	—	1	5.92	6	35.5	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	35*	203.49	—*	—	1	5.81	7	40.7	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	5.68	21*	119.32	—*	—	1	5.68	5	28.41	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	28*	156.42	—*	—	1	5.59	7	39.11	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	21*	113.51	—*	—	1	5.41	4	21.62	—	—	—	—
INDIA . . . . .	1958	148	0.37	929*	2.34	117*	0.29	16	0.04	140	0.35	—	—	—	—
	1959	183	0.45	1 099*	2.72	108*	0.27	12	0.03	210	0.52	1	Negl.	—	—
	1960	241	0.56	1 237*	2.86	149*	0.34	7	0.02	147	0.34	—	—	—	—
	1961	219	0.5	1 327*	3.01	159*	0.36	10	0.02	249	0.57	—	—	—	—
	1962	241	0.53	1 737*	3.81	184*	0.4	24	0.05	236	0.52	—	—	—	—
INDONESIA . . . . .	1958	9	0.1	512*	5.89	20*	0.23	9	0.1	8	0.09	—	—	—	—
	1959	9	0.1	874*	9.75	25*	0.28	11	0.12	9	0.1	—	—	—	—
	1960	16	0.17	956*	10.32	32*	0.35	13	0.14	23	0.25	—	—	—	—
	1961	7	0.07	1 558*	16.16	40*	0.42	4	0.04	26	0.27	—	—	—	—
	1962	18	0.18	1 256*	12.85	24*	0.25	25	0.26	32	0.33	—	—	—	—
IRAN . . . . .	1958	5	0.25	106*	5.37	3*	0.15	2	0.1	3	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	26*	1.29	4	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	—	—	—	—
	1960	2	0.1	69*	3.34	6*	0.29	—	—	2	0.1	—	—	—	—
	1961	2	0.1	99*	4.79	9*	0.44	1	0.05	3	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1962	2	0.09	220*	10.36	8*	0.38	—	—	2	0.09	—	—	—	—

IRAQ . . . . .	1958	2	0.3	16*	2.39	—*	—	—	—	12	1.79	—	—	—	—
	1959	2	0.3	9*	1.37	—*	—	—	—	15	2.28	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.14	14*	1.98	1*	—	—	—	22	3.11	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.14	23*	3.25	—*	—	—	—	16	2.26	—	—	—	—
	1962	2	0.3	27*	4.04	—*	—	—	—	20	2.99	—	—	—	—
IRELAND . . . . .	1958	11	3.86	75*	26.29	—*	—	6	2.1	55	19.28	2	0.7	—	—
	1959	14	4.92	63*	22.14	—*	—	5	1.76	55	19.33	1	0.35	—	—
	1960	13	4.59	104*	36.7	1*	0.35	3	1.06	62	21.88	1	0.35	—	—
	1961	12	4.26	112	39.79	—	—	4	1.42	69	24.51	2	0.71	—	—
	1962	28	9.92	256*	90.65	—*	—	2	0.71	60	21.25	1	0.35	1	0.35
ISRAEL . . . . .	1958	10	5.01	316*	158.24	3*	1.5	3	1.5	31	15.52	—	—	—	—
	1959	4	1.94	301*	146.05	7*	3.4	2	0.97	38	18.44	—	—	—	—
	1960	2	0.95	306*	144.75	5*	2.37	3	1.42	28	13.25	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.46	388*	177.74	5*	2.29	2	0.92	36	16.49	—	—	—	—
	1962	3	1.31	402*	175.39	5*	2.18	2	0.87	35	15.27	—	—	—	—
ITALY . . . . .	1958	90	1.85	1 237	25.37	375	7.69	10	0.21	169	3.47	8	0.16	2	0.04
	1959	95	1.94	1 322	26.94	406	8.27	13	0.26	173	3.53	8	0.16	2	0.04
	1960	95	1.92	1 779	36.03	486	9.84	9	0.18	182	3.69	5	0.1	1	0.02
	1961	109	2.2	1 765	35.68	485	9.8	9	0.18	169	3.42	7	0.14	1	0.02
	1962	78	1.57	2 078	41.69	612	12.28	6	0.12	189	3.79	7	0.14	—	—
IVORY COAST . . . . .	1959	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1960	—	—	3*	0.93	—*	—	1	0.31	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	33*	10	—*	—	1	0.3	1	0.3	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	37*	10.96	—*	—	1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
JAMAICA . . . . .	1962	—	—	10*	6.09	—*	—	—	—	5	3.05	—	—	—	—
JAPAN . . . . .	1958	112	1.22	1 823	19.87	6	0.07	106	1.16	27	0.29	—	—	—	—
	1959	115	1.24	1 772	19.11	8	0.09	101	1.09	34	0.37	—	—	—	—
	1960	96	1.03	1 755	18.83	6	0.06	90	0.97	41	0.44	—	—	—	—
	1961	93	0.99	1 867	19.85	6	0.06	81	0.86	50	0.53	—	—	—	—
	1962	81	0.85	2 363	24.89	6	0.06	79	0.83	58	0.61	—	—	—	—
JORDAN . . . . .	1958	—	—	3*	1.9	—*	—	—	—	1	0.63	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	1*	0.61	—*	—	—	—	1	0.61	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	4*	2.36	—*	—	—	—	1	0.59	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	2*	1.18	—*	—	2	1.18	7	4.14	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	5*	2.9	—*	—	1	0.58	5	2.9	—	—	—	—
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	1958	16	0.71	217	9.59	1	0.04	8	0.35	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	13	0.57	354	15.48	—	—	6	0.26	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	9	0.37	231*	9.43	—*	—	7	0.29	1	0.04	—	—	—	—
	1961	17	0.67	232*	9.14	2*	0.08	4	0.16	4	0.16	—	—	—	—
	1962	14	0.54	90*	3.45	—*	—	2	0.08	6	0.23	—	—	—	—
KUWAIT . . . . .	1958	—	—	15	71.43	—*	—	1	4.76	2	9.52	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	15	68.49	—*	—	1	4.57	1	4.57	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	15	67.26	—*	—	2	8.97	1	4.48	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	4*	12.42	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	15	46.73	—*	—	—	—	1	3.12	—	—	—	—
LAOS . . . . .	1958	—	—	1*	0.59	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	8*	4.55	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	2*	1.11	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	26*	14.05	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* See note at the head of the table.

\* This figure is under investigation by the Board.

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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		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.
LEBANON . . . . .	1958	1	0.57	9	5.13	—	—	—	—	5	2.85	—	—	—	—
	1959	3	1.79	—*	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.79	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.57	13*	7.44	—*	0.57	—	—	4	2.29	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	13*	7.29	—*	—	—	—	5	2.8	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.54	18*	9.7	—*	—	—	—	4	2.16	—	—	—	—
LIBERIA . . . . .	1958	1	0.8	—	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1960	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	2	1.55	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	2	1.55	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
LIBYA . . . . .	1958	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	1*	0.85	2*	1.71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
LUXEMBOURG . . . . .	1958	1	3.13	6*	18.75	—*	—	—	—	2	6.25	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	3.09	2*	6.17	—*	—	—	—	2	6.17	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	3.18	1*	3.18	—*	—	—	—	2	6.37	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	1*	3.16	—*	—	—	—	3	9.49	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	2*	6.23	—*	—	—	—	2	6.23	—	—	—	—
MADAGASCAR . . . . .	1959	—	—	32	6.06	—	—	—	—	1	0.19	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	68	12.73	—	—	—	—	2	0.37	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	14	2.51	—	—	1	0.18	2	0.36	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	88	15.36	1	0.17	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	—	—
MALAYA, FED. OF . . .	1958	2	0.31	39*	6	—*	—	—	—	11	1.69	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.15	49*	7.32	—*	—	1	0.15	12	1.79	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.14	88*	12.74	—*	—	1	0.14	17	2.46	—	—	—	—
	1961	2	0.28	96*	13.45	—*	—	1	0.14	18	2.52	—	—	—	—
	1962	3	0.41	81*	11.05	—*	—	1	0.14	16	2.18	—	—	—	—
MALI FEDERATION . . .	1959	—	—	60	8.7	—	—	8	1.16	7	1.01	—	—	—	—
MALI, REP. OF . . . . .	1960	—	—	21	5.12	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	23	5.61	—*	—	1	0.24	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	29	6.74	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MAURITANIA . . . . .	1960	—	—	—	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	12*	16.51	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	8*	10.39	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEXICO . . . . .	1958	4	0.12	1 169*	36.14	70*	2.10	—	—	24	0.74	1	0.03	—	—
	1959	4	0.12	921*	25.65	48*	1.44	—	—	27	0.81	—	—	2	0.06
	1960	3	0.09	1 304*	38.02	77*	2.24	—	—	56	1.63	—	—	1	0.03
	1961	4	0.11	518*	14.35	73*	2.02	—	—	26	0.72	—	—	—	—
	1962	3	0.08	1 621*	43.54	81*	2.18	—	—	28	0.75	—	—	—	—
MONGOLIA . . . . .	1958-62	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
MOROCCO . . . . .	1958	2	0.19	208*	20.14	—*	—	5	0.48	6	0.58	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.09	129*	12.23	8*	0.76	1	0.09	2	0.19	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.09	213*	18.32	5*	0.43	1	0.09	13	1.12	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.08	209*	17.53	4*	0.34	2	0.17	7	0.59	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	224*	18.32	7*	0.57	1	0.08	7	0.57	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1958	37	3.31	567*	50.75	6*	0.54	16	1.43	80	7.16	2	0.18	12	1.07
	1959	41	3.61	523*	46.1	3*	0.26	14	1.23	85	7.49	2	0.18	14	1.23
	1960	55	4.79	594*	51.74	6*	0.52	14	1.22	98	8.54	2	0.17	17	1.48
	1961	24	2.06	467*	40.13	2*	0.17	15	1.29	188	16.16	2	0.17	4	0.34
	1962	31	2.63	796*	67.47	12*	1.02	15	1.27	34	2.88	2	0.17	52	4.41
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	1958	17	7.37	272*	117.95	1*	0.43	4	1.73	90	39.03	2	0.87	—	—
	1959	5	2.12	332*	140.92	1*	0.42	5	2.12	96	40.75	3	1.27	—	—
	1960	13	5.42	342*	142.68	—*	—	7	2.92	126	52.57	2	0.83	—	—
	1961	13	5.32	269*	110.02	—*	—	4	1.64	102	41.72	4	1.64	—	—
	1962	18	7.17	329	131.08	—	—	5	1.99	109	43.43	—	—	—	—
NICARAGUA . . . . .	1958	1	0.73	5	3.63	—*	—	—	—	6	4.35	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	5	3.51	—*	—	—	—	5	3.51	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.68	2	1.36	—*	—	—	—	6	4.07	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	3	2	—*	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	8	5.07	—*	—	—	—	3	1.9	—	—	—	—
NIGER . . . . .	1959	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	11*	3.86	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	7*	2.25	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
NIGERIA . . . . .	1960	3	0.09	11	0.32	—*	—	2	0.06	26	0.76	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.03	7	0.2	—*	—	1	0.03	9	0.25	—	—	—	—
	1962	2	0.05	13	0.36	—*	—	2	0.05	31	0.85	—	—	—	—
NORWAY . . . . .	1958	75	21.27	319*	90.47	9*	2.55	5	1.42	84	23.82	8	2.27	—	—
	1959	49	13.78	212*	59.6	2*	0.56	4	1.12	47	13.21	7	1.97	—	—
	1960	54	15.05	260*	72.48	12*	3.35	1	0.28	52	14.5	6	1.67	—	—
	1961	56	15.51	163*	45.14	8*	2.22	2	0.55	54	14.95	5	1.38	—	—
	1962	40	10.99	332*	91.21	10*	2.75	1	0.27	60	16.48	4	1.1	—	—
PAKISTAN . . . . .	1958	79	0.92	75	0.88	2	0.02	46	0.54	36	0.42	—	—	—	—
	1959	23	0.26	2	0.02	—	—	6	0.07	15	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1960	96	1.04	139	1.5	1	0.01	56	0.6	17	0.18	—	—	—	—
	1961	63	0.67	4	0.04	—*	—	16	0.17	22	0.23	—	—	—	—
	1962	59	0.61	17	0.18	3	0.03	2	0.02	20	0.21	—	—	—	—
PANAMA . . . . .	1958	1	1.01	19	19.1	—*	—	1	1.01	2	2.01	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	9	8.79	—*	—	—	—	2	1.95	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	13*	12.35	—*	—	—	—	1	0.95	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	23*	21.22	—*	—	—	—	3	2.77	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	15*	13.17	—*	—	1	0.88	4	3.51	—	—	—	—

\* See note at the head of the table.

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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		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.
PARAGUAY . . . . .	1958	2	1.19	21*	12.52	6*	3.58	7	4.17	1	0.6	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.58	11*	6.4	—*	—	5	2.91	1	0.58	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	8*	4.52	2*	1.13	4	2.26	1	0.57	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	7*	3.86	1*	0.55	3	1.66	1	0.55	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	7*	3.77	—*	—	2	1.08	1	0.54	—	—	—	—
PERU . . . . .	1958	1	0.1	91*	8.91	7*	0.69	5	0.49	7	0.69	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.1	118*	11.21	5*	0.48	5	0.48	7	0.67	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	112*	10.3	4*	0.37	4	0.37	8	0.74	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.1	160*	15.44	5*	0.48	5	0.48	10	0.96	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.09	150*	13.03	4*	0.35	5	0.43	13	1.13	—	—	—	—
PHILIPPINES . . . . .	1958	1	0.04	40	1.73	1	0.04	1	0.04	24	1.04	—	—	—	—
	1959	2	0.08	42	1.7	1	0.04	1	0.04	21	0.85	—	—	—	—
	1960	2	0.07	35	1.27	—	—	1	0.04	24	0.87	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.03	47	1.64	—	—	—	—	21	0.73	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.03	35	1.18	—	—	1	0.03	24	0.81	—	—	—	—
POLAND . . . . .	1958	38	1.32	1 100*	38.22	65*	2.26	20	0.69	23	0.8	—	—	—	—
	1959	33	1.13	1 307*	44.67	55*	1.88	18	0.62	27	0.92	—	—	2	0.07
	1960	33	1.11	1 250	42.08	40	1.35	14	0.47	40	1.35	—	—	3	0.1
	1961	53	1.77	1 316	43.92	48	1.6	23	0.77	60	2	—	—	2	0.07
	1962	44	1.45	1 434	47.29	45	1.48	17	0.56	75	2.47	—	—	—	—
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1958	11	1.22	59*	6.57	33*	3.67	5	0.56	24	2.67	—	—	—	—
	1959	10	1.1	107*	11.82	41*	4.53	6	0.66	31	3.42	—	—	2	0.22
	1960	10	1.1	126*	13.81	43*	4.71	6	0.66	39	4.27	—	—	3	0.33
	1961	16	1.75	138*	15.09	40*	4.37	9	0.98	37	4.05	—	—	2	0.22
	1962	8	0.9	131*	14.7	53*	5.95	9	1.01	45	5.05	—	—	3	0.34
ROMANIA . . . . .	1958	20	1.11	980*	54.27	57*	3.16	35	1.94	2	0.11	—	—	—	—
	1959	20	1.1	1 075*	58.88	166*	9.09	54	2.96	5	0.27	—	—	—	—
	1960	8	0.43	970*	52.71	86*	4.67	68	3.7	8	0.43	—	—	—	—
	1961	20	1.08	900*	48.47	44*	2.37	62	3.34	8	0.43	—	—	—	—
	1962	15	0.8	1 235*	66.11	93*	4.98	45	2.41	9	0.48	1	0.05	—	—
RWANDA . . . . .	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SAUDI ARABIA . . . . .	1958	—	—	6*	0.99	—*	—	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	4*	0.66	—*	—	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	15*	2.49	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	9*	1.49	—*	—	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	2*	0.22	—*	—	—	—	1	0.17	—	—	—	—

SENEGAL . . . . .	1960	—	—	42	13.38	?	?	—	—	1	0.32	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	17	5.7	—*	—	—	1	0.34	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	39	13	—*	—	—	—	1	0.33	—	—	—	—
SIERRA LEONE . . . . .	1958	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.47	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	1*	0.44	—*	—	—	—	1	0.44	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.41	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	1*	0.41	—*	—	—	—	2	0.82	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SOMALIA . . . . .	1960	—	—	1*	0.5	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	3	1.48	1*	0.49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
SOUTH AFRICA . . . . .	1958	32	2.14	715*	47.8	13*	0.87	14	0.94	192	12.84	3	0.2	—	—
	1959	41	2.69	703*	46.17	15*	0.99	8	0.53	180	11.82	1	0.07	1	0.07
	1960	35	2.26	856*	55.22	20*	1.29	15	0.97	107	6.9	2	0.13	1	0.07
	1961	32	1.92	832*	49.95	16*	0.96	12	0.72	155	9.31	3	0.18	2	0.12
	1962	35	2.04	940*	54.7	23*	1.34	8	0.47	160	9.31	1	0.06	—	—
SPAIN . . . . .	1958	121	4.02	885	29.4	184	6.11	13	0.43	56	1.86	4	0.13	8	0.27
	1959	111	3.66	726	23.94	129	4.25	8	0.26	41	1.35	3	0.1	4	0.13
	1960	69	2.26	938	30.68	151	4.94	9	0.29	42	1.37	3	0.1	6	0.2
	1961	26	0.84	1 133	36.5	200	6.44	10	0.32	54	1.74	3	0.1	3	0.1
	1962	92	2.94	1 244	39.74	172	5.49	7	0.22	69	2.2	—	—	1	0.03
SUDAN . . . . .	1958	—	—	5*	0.45	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	15*	1.32	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	10*	0.85	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	11*	0.91	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	10*	0.8	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SWEDEN . . . . .	1958	27	3.64	2 028	273.5	295	39.78	8	1.08	13	1.75	15	2.02	11	1.48
	1959	36	4.83	1 412	189.43	225	30.19	9	1.21	22	2.95	9	1.21	11	1.48
	1960	28	3.74	1 526	204.01	239	31.95	5	0.67	17	2.27	8	1.07	3	0.4
	1961	25	3.32	1 676	222.87	230	30.59	6	0.8	21	2.79	6	0.8	2	0.27
	1962	24	3.17	1 446	191.22	264	34.91	4	0.53	33	4.36	4	0.53	1	0.13
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	1958	45	8.65	687	132.12	22	4.23	16	3.08	31	5.96	5	0.96	2	0.38
	1959	54	10.28	875	166.63	24	4.57	16	3.05	78	14.85	1	0.19	2	0.38
	1960	54	10.16	742	139.63	30	5.65	13	2.45	45	8.47	3	0.56	2	0.38
	1961	78	14.22	781	142.34	29	5.29	16	2.92	77	14.03	4	0.73	3	0.55
	1962	72	12.8	934	165.99	38	6.75	11	1.95	74	13.15	3	0.53	3	0.53
SYRIA . . . . .	1958	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1959	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1960	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1961	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1962	—	—	53	10.19	?	?	—	—	2	0.38	—	—	—	—
TANGANYIKA . . . . .	1958	—	—	1	0.11	—*	—	—	—	3	0.34	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	1*	0.11	—*	—	—	—	6	0.66	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	1*	0.11	—*	—	—	—	5	0.54	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	1*	0.11	—*	—	—	—	6	0.64	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	0.1	1*	0.1	—*	—	—	—	7	0.73	—	—	—	—
THAILAND . . . . .	1958	3	0.14	5*	0.23	—*	—	2	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	6	0.27	7*	0.32	—*	—	2	0.09	1	0.05	—	—	—	—
	1960	9	0.35	9*	0.35	—*	—	2	0.08	1	0.04	—	—	—	—
	1961	9	0.33	5*	0.18	—*	—	2	0.07	1	0.04	—	—	—	—
	1962	6	0.21	4*	0.14	—*	—	1	0.04	1	0.04	—	—	—	—

\* See note at the head of the table.



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

Country (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		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.
Togo . . . . .	1958	—	—	6	5.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	9	8.04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	9	6.25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	11	7.43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	8	5.26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1958	—	—	2	2.53	—	—	1	1.27	7	8.87	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	1.22	2	2.45	—	—	1	1.22	7	8.57	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	1.2	3	3.61	—	—	1	1.2	5	6.01	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	2*	2.33	—*	—	1	1.16	7	8.15	—	—	—	—
	1962	1	1.14	2*	2.27	—*	—	1	1.14	6	6.82	—	—	—	—
TUNISIA . . . . .	1958	1	0.26	20*	5.19	—	—	1	0.26	2	0.52	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	20	4.87	—	—	1	0.24	4	0.97	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	19	4.37	—	—	1	0.23	3	0.69	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	24	5.48	—	—	1	0.23	2	0.46	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	23	5.14	—	—	—	—	2	0.45	—	—	—	—
TURKEY . . . . .	1958	4	0.15	227*	8.75	123*	4.74	3	0.12	2	0.08	—	—	—	—
	1959	5	0.19	744*	27.68	333*	12.39	2	0.07	4	0.15	—	—	—	—
	1960	4	0.15	500*	18.14	200*	7.26	3	0.11	1	0.04	—	—	—	—
	1961	4	0.14	546*	19.09	187*	6.54	6	0.21	5	0.17	—	—	—	—
	1962	4	0.14	587*	20.2	218*	7.5	3	0.1	5	0.17	—	—	—	—
UGANDA . . . . .	1958	1	0.17	6*	1.04	—*	—	—	—	3	0.52	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	8*	1.23	—*	—	—	—	3	0.46	—	—	—	—
	1960	1	0.15	7*	1.05	—*	—	—	—	5	0.75	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	8*	1.17	—*	—	—	—	4	0.58	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	8*	1.14	—*	—	—	—	6	0.86	—	—	—	—
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS	1958	1 080	5.17	14 720*	70.49	1 319*	6.32	201	0.96	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	1 169	5.55	16 506*	78.41	1 436*	6.82	19	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	733	3.42	17 336*	80.86	1 522*	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	842	3.86	17 189*	78.85	500*	2.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	899	4.06	18 763*	84.72	200	0.9	50	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	1958	—	—	108	4.3	10	0.4	—	—	1	0.04	—	—	—	—
	1959	2	0.08	219	8.52	25	0.97	—	—	1	0.04	—	—	1	0.04
	1960	1	0.04	172	6.54	32	1.22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	1	0.04	221	8.2	85	3.15	—	—	1	0.04	—	—	—	—
	1962	2	0.07	243*	8.78	23*	0.83	—	—	1	0.04	—	—	—	—

UNITED KINGDOM . . .	1958	628	12.07	9 225	177.32	159	3.06	121	2.33	1 144	21.99	80	1.54	—	—
	1959	615	11.76	10 006	191.28	164	3.14	110	2.1	1 105	21.12	77	1.47	3	0.06
	1960	588	11.16	9 865	187.21	164	3.11	105	1.99	1 088	20.65	66	1.25	5	0.09
	1961	572	10.78	9 887	186.26	166	3.13	111	2.09	1 105	20.82	65	1.22	8	0.15
	1962	567	10.58	9 957	185.77	169	3.15	100	1.87	1 082	20.19	60	1.12	13	0.24
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	1958	760	4.29	17 130	96.6	90	0.51	489	2.76	8 689	49	135	0.76	—	—
	1959	664	3.68	16 036	88.99	77	0.43	485	2.69	9 196	51.03	111	0.62	—	—
	1960	504	2.75	19 111	104.33	99	0.54	478	2.61	10 505	57.35	124	0.68	—	—
	1961	634	3.4	16 719	89.78	43	0.23	394	2.12	7 020	37.7	101	0.54	1	0.01
	1962	492	2.6	20 956	110.75	67	0.35	465	2.46	11 142	58.88	109	0.58	—	—
UPPER VOLTA . . . . .	1959	—	—	14	3.47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	9*	2.52	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	2*	0.45	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	12*	2.64	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
URUGUAY . . . . .	1958	8	2.99	230	85.85	37	13.81	4	1.49	3	1.12	2	0.75	—	—
	1959	3	1.11	209	77.41	33	12.22	6	2.22	10	3.71	3	1.11	—	—
	1960	1	0.36	87	31.06	23	8.21	3	1.07	9	3.21	1	0.36	—	—
	1961	1	0.35	111	39	24	8.43	1	0.35	9	3.16	1	0.35	—	—
	1962	2	0.69	125	43.27	23	7.96	2	0.69	13	4.5	—	—	—	—
VENEZUELA . . . . .	1958	4	0.63	110*	17.41	22*	3.48	1	0.16	17	2.69	—	—	—	—
	1959	4	0.61	133*	20.42	30*	4.61	1	0.15	19	2.92	—	—	—	—
	1960	3	0.45	135*	20.12	23*	3.43	1	0.15	19	2.83	—	—	—	—
	1961	2	0.26	145*	19.1	23*	3.03	—	—	19	2.5	—	—	—	—
	1962	2	0.25	142*	18.04	28*	3.56	1	0.13	19	2.41	—	—	—	—
VIET-NAM: NORTH VIET-NAM . .	1958-62	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM	1958	—	—	277*	21.64	27*	2.11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	19	1.39	233*	17.03	45*	3.29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	5	0.35	342*	24.26	59*	4.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	12	0.83	835*	57.51	14*	0.96	2	0.14	4	0.28	—	—	—	—
	1962	17	1.14	400*	26.79	46*	3.08	3	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
WESTERN SAMOA . . .	1958	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	1*	9.62	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
YEMEN . . . . .	1958	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1959	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1960	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	1961	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	1958	38	2.07	906	49.25	12	0.65	29	1.58	44	2.39	14	0.76	—	—
	1959	39	2.11	893	48.41	9	0.49	28	1.52	50	2.71	18	0.98	—	—
	1960	29	1.55	998	53.5	11	0.59	23	1.23	34	1.82	20	1.07	—	—
	1961	27	1.45	1 103	59.28	8	0.43	21	1.13	60	3.22	20	1.07	—	—
	1962	29	1.54	1 280	67.94	15	0.8	16	0.85	86	4.56	9	0.48	—	—

\* See note at the head of the table.

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

Non-metropolitan Territories (in alphabetical order)	Year	Morphine		Codeine		Ethylmorphine (Dionine)		Cocaine		Pethidine		Methadone		Dextromoramide	
		Absolute figure	Per million inhabitants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabitants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabitants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabitants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabitants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabitants	Absolute figure	Per million inhabitants
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	1958	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.54	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	2	1.01	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—*	—	—*	—	—	—	1	0.49	—	—	—	—
BELGIUM . . . . .	1958	6	0.33	44*	2.41	—*	—	4	0.22	6	0.33	—	—	—	—
	1959	3	0.16	?	?	?	?	2	0.11	6	0.32	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	?	?	?	?	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	1	0.2	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FRANCE . . . . .	1958	—	—	191	6.88	1*	0.04	7	0.25	7	0.25	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	4	9.76	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	5	12.25	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	6	14.56	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	4	9.83	—*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	1958	—	—	7*	6.17	—*	—	—	—	2	1.76	—	—	—	—
	1959	1	0.87	8*	6.96	—*	—	—	—	1	0.87	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	13*	11.18	—*	—	—	—	1	0.86	—	—	—	—
	1961	— <sup>a</sup>	—	3* <sup>a</sup>	—	—* <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
	1962	— <sup>a</sup>	—	2* <sup>a</sup>	—	—* <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	—	— <sup>a</sup>	— <sup>a</sup>
PORTUGAL . . . . .	1958	—	—	17*	1.33	—*	—	3	0.23	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1959	—	—	12*	0.92	—*	—	2	0.15	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1960	—	—	15*	1.14	—*	—	1	0.08	1	0.08	—	—	—	—
	1961	—	—	33*	2.53	1*	0.08	3	0.23	1	0.08	—	—	—	—
	1962	—	—	5*	0.38	—*	—	3	0.23	2	0.15	—	—	—	—
UNITED KINGDOM . . .	1958	11	0.18	173*	2.79	2*	0.03	8	0.13	75	1.21	—	—	—	—
	1959	12	0.19	263*	4.14	—*	—	9	0.14	100	1.57	—	—	—	—
	1960	10	0.33	314*	10.49	2*	0.07	7	0.23	60	2	—	—	—	—
	1961	11	0.37	340*	11.43	1*	0.03	8	0.27	69	2.32	4	0.13	—	—
	1962	10	0.32	440*	14.18	1*	0.03	6	0.19	62	2	4	0.13	—	—

UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA

1958	—		1*	1.1	—*	1	1.1	—	—	—	—
1959	—		3*	3.23	—*	1	1.08	—	—	—	—
1960	—		*		—*	—		—	—	—	—
1961	—		1*	1.03	—*	—		—	—	—	—
1962	—		—* <sup>a</sup>		—* <sup>a</sup>	—		1	1.02	—	—
<b>TOTAL . . .</b>											
1958	4 345 <sup>a</sup>		88 818 <sup>a</sup>		6 497 <sup>a</sup>	1 540 <sup>a</sup>		13 661 <sup>a</sup>		440 <sup>a</sup>	123 <sup>a</sup>
1959	4 188 <sup>a</sup>		90 788 <sup>a</sup>		7 062 <sup>a</sup>	1 322 <sup>a</sup>		14 584 <sup>a</sup>		442 <sup>a</sup>	144 <sup>a</sup>
1960	3 614 <sup>a</sup>		96 495 <sup>a</sup>		7 076 <sup>a</sup>	1 262 <sup>a</sup>		16 235 <sup>a</sup>		420 <sup>a</sup>	154 <sup>a</sup>
1961	3 775 <sup>a</sup>		95 323 <sup>a</sup>		5 619 <sup>a</sup>	1 137 <sup>a</sup>		12 904 <sup>a</sup>		355 <sup>a</sup>	141 <sup>a</sup>
1962	3 772 <sup>a</sup>		106 866 <sup>a</sup>		6 442 <sup>a</sup>	1 191 <sup>a</sup>		17 159 <sup>a</sup>		344 <sup>a</sup>	187 <sup>a</sup>

\* See note at the head of the table.

<sup>a</sup> Statistics incomplete.



## TABLE IX

### WORLD TRADE (IMPORTS—EXPORTS) IN NARCOTICS IN 1962

#### 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;

*A hundred kilogrammes* in the case of CODEINE;

*Twenty kilogrammes* in the case of PETHIDINE;

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

and

*Five kilogrammes* in the case of METHADONE.

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 IX

(see explanatory note, page 45)

1. RAW OPIUM

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES							TOTAL
	India	Turkey	Yugoslavia	Thailand	North Viet-Nam	Singapore	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 1000 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>United States of America</i>	134 408 * 72 575 *	8 029 * 68 000 *	20 874 20 866				* 4 <sup>b</sup>	163 311 161 445 <sup>b</sup>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	127 093 * 145 150	6 397 6 400	100 100			1 123 * 2 498	4 1	134 717 154 149
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	70 000 : 80 000 <sup>c</sup>				1 863 ?			71 863 80 000 <sup>b</sup>
<i>France</i>	50 801 50 802	12 160 * 11 520	1 200 * 800	10 000 * 6 000			240 490	74 401 69 612
<i>Japan</i>	10 160 10 161	10 000 * 17 000	17 000 17 000					37 160 44 161
<i>Italy</i>	27 000 * 20 500	200 * 1 200						27 200 21 700
<i>Belgium</i>		9 000 9 000	100 100					9 100 9 100

<i>Argentina</i>	4 000 4 000							4 000 4 000
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	2 001 2 000	1 003 *					1	3 005 2 000
<i>Portugal</i>		1 500 1 500					10 10	1 510 1 510
<i>Poland</i>			200 *		1 010 ?			1 210 b
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 1000 kg.)</i>	68 b 70	400 * 980	200 200				975 * 1 146	1 643 b 2 396
<b>TOTAL</b>	425 531 b 385 258	48 689 115 600	39 674 39 066	10 000 6 000	2 873 ?	1 123 2 498	1 230 1 651 b	529 120 b 550 073 b

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

<sup>a</sup> Afghanistan, Algeria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America.

<sup>b</sup> Statistics incomplete.

<sup>c</sup> This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.



TABLE IX (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 45)

2. MORPHINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES													TOTAL
	Netherlands	Hungary	France	United Kingdom	Algeria	Federal Rep. of Germany	Yugoslavia	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	Belgium	Singapore	United States of America	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each ex. porting less than 10 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>		2 800 * 2 895												2 800 2 895
<i>Belgium</i>	2 644 * 2 836							11 11						2 655 2 847
<i>Spain</i>	1 482 *							1 1						1 1 483
<i>Brazil</i>	107 107	985 988		1 1		4 3		16 16						1 113 1 115
<i>United Kingdom</i>	547 574	1 1									11 8			559 583
<i>Italy</i>	10 12		325 *					12 12						22 349
<i>Portugal</i>	260 260							1 1						261 261
<i>France</i>					193 <sup>b</sup> *									193
<i>Australia</i>	1			132 * 118		4 * 2								136 121

<i>Indonesia</i>				11 * 12		20 20	80 80					2 2		113 120
<i>Pakistan</i>						36 * 62				11 <sup>c</sup> 4				47 66
<i>Denmark</i>	18 17	36 * 16				8 * 15								62 48
<i>South Africa</i>	4 4	2 2		25 21		9 9		1 1		1 1			1	42 39
<i>Canada</i>				37 35								3 3		40 38
<i>Ireland</i>	24 24			4 4		2 2								30 30
<i>Sweden</i>		4 4				12 12								16 16
<i>Austria</i>	9 8	1 *				1 1	1 1	2 2						14 12
<i>New Zealand</i>				10 * 12									2 2	12 14
<i>Colombia</i>								12 12						12 12
<i>Finland</i>	2 *	9 *												11
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 10 kg.)	1 4		3 9	32 47		19 * 14		4 7	9 <sup>d</sup> 18	1 2		5 5	3 3	77 <sup>d</sup> 110
<b>TOTAL</b>	3 626 5 329	3 838 3 907	3 334	252 256	193	115 140	81 81	60 63	9 <sup>d</sup> 18	13 7	11 8	10 10	5 6	8 023 <sup>d</sup> 10 352

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

<sup>a</sup> Australia, Denmark and Ireland.

<sup>b</sup> Algeria having become independent on 3 July 1962, French imports from that country were reported to the Board as from 4 July 1962. Export statistics of Algeria, on the other hand, cover the whole of 1962.

<sup>c</sup> This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

<sup>d</sup> Statistics incomplete.

TABLE IX (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 45)

3. CODEINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES															TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Hungary	Netherlands	Poland	Czechoslovakia	Algeria	Federal Rep. of Germany	Belgium	Denmark	Yugoslavia	France	U.S.S.R.	Switzerland	United States of America	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 100 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Australia</i>	3 597 * 3 285			109 * 148			326 * 142									4 032 3 575
<i>Canada</i>	2 635 2 635		176 * 179										6 6			2 817 2 820
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>		1 700 1 700		850 850												2 550 2 550
<i>Denmark</i>		1 244 * 1 262	342 * 346	466 466	98 98		2 2	147 147						1		2 300 2 321
<i>Finland</i>	79 * 2	550 * 480	164 163	10 10	402 * 441		41 * 102		245 245	280 280						1 771 1 723
<i>France</i>						75 <sup>b</sup> 1 637								53 * 35		128 1 672
<i>Sweden</i>	248 * 228	312 * 503	517 * 486		332 332						109 *					1 524 1 549
<i>Mexico</i>	257 258		590 * 606				61 * 54	447 * 450	7 7		10 12		3 4	5 *		1 375 1 396
<i>Indonesia</i>	640 * 950			215 215			24 24			150 150						1 029 1 339
<i>South Africa</i>	252 * 233		225 * 273	77 * 56	346 * 422		66 * 75		9 * 21 *						1	976 1 080
<i>Turkey</i>				600 *												600
<i>German Democratic Republic</i>		560 560		35 35												595 595
<i>Republic of Viet-Nam</i>			88 88				2 2	303 333 *			34 * 22 *			136 * 93		563 538
<i>Austria</i>		82 * 89	302 * 314 *				99 91			28 * 31 *	1 1		1			513 526
<i>United Arab Republic</i>	51 *			17 * 17	246 * 320		8 * 8			35 * 45 *					16 17	322 433
<i>Israel</i>			228 * 255				178 * 1			3 3						409 259
<i>India</i>		350 *														350

<i>Pakistan</i>	49 131 *	3 *	46 *				92 135 <sup>c</sup>	6 6		27 3 *						174 324
<i>Uruguay</i>	30 20 *	47 *			45 *		46 163 *				1 1					77 276
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>		1 1	147 216 *						10 10		1		1		24 21 *	182 250
<i>Morocco</i>		20 20			200 200		3 3	17 16			2 *					240 241
<i>Cuba</i>				77 77								4 158 *				81 235
<i>Singapore</i>	1		67 148 *						70 *					1 1		69 219
<i>Peru</i>							217 217									217 217
<i>Colombia</i>													210 215			210 215
<i>New Zealand</i>	148 165 *						49 48									197 213
<i>Norway</i>		140 140		70 70												210 210
<i>Ireland</i>	66 74 *		113 114				7 7									186 195
<i>Burma</i>	112 102 *		71 *													112 173
<i>Hungary</i>									140 140							140 140
<i>Chile</i>	27 27				3 4		61 61						4 5	2 2		97 140
<i>Venezuela</i>							98 101 *	32 32					1 1			131 135
<i>Republic of Korea</i>							122 122							3 *		122 125
<i>Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland</i>	53 54		49 51		10 10				6 5						7 1 *	125 121
<i>Hong Kong</i>	90 59 *	28 28														118 87
<i>Greece</i>				105 105												105 105
<i>Syria</i>	38 30 *			49 24 *			15 8 *									102 62
<i>Iran</i>	100 90												2 *			100 92
<i>Other countries (each impor- ting less than 100 kg.)</i>	261 <sup>d</sup> 202 *	45 46	184 <sup>d</sup> 204 *	26 24	2 3		100 <sup>d</sup> 110	24 <sup>d</sup> 30	58 55		247 <sup>d</sup> 251	58 <sup>d</sup> 135	9 4	18 22	96 12	1 128 <sup>d</sup> 1 098
<b>TOTAL</b>	8 683 <sup>d</sup> 8 596	5 038 4 879	3 192 <sup>d</sup> 3 560	2 106 2 680	1 639 1 875	75 1 637	1 617 <sup>d</sup> 1 468	982 <sup>d</sup> 1 019	469 589	523 512	402 <sup>d</sup> 290	62 <sup>d</sup> 295	234 236	156 126	199 87	25 377 <sup>d</sup> 27 849

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

<sup>a</sup> Federation of Malaya, German Democratic Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa and Sweden.

<sup>b</sup> Algeria having become independent on 3 July 1962, French imports from that country were reported to the Board as from 4 July 1962. Export statistics of Algeria, on the other hand, cover the whole of 1962.

<sup>c</sup> This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

<sup>d</sup> Statistics incomplete.

TABLE IX (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 45)

4. ETHYLMORPHINE (DIONINE)

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES											TOTAL
	Algeria	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Hungary	Czecho-slovakia	U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	United States of America	Yugoslavia	Netherlands	Belgium	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 10 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>France</i>	56 <sup>b</sup> 582 <sup>b</sup>											56 582
<i>Finland</i>		5* 16	131* 105	72 72					4 3			212 196
<i>Sweden</i>			129 130	52* 68		8 8						189 206
<i>Brazil</i>		100 99	36 36			32 32			16 16			184 183
<i>Bulgaria</i>					64* 165							64 165
<i>Republic of Viet-Nam</i>		1 1					117* 73		6 6	16 16	4 4	144 100
<i>Indonesia</i>		16 16				20* 20		81 81				97 117
<i>Uruguay</i>		22* 59	8* 8	26* 26		1* 3						23 96
<i>Mexico</i>		81 81										81 81
<i>Chile</i>		21 21				32* 46	3 3					56 70

<i>United Arab Republic</i>				43 * 49				10 * 6				53 55
<i>Mongolia</i>					?							? 40
<i>Denmark</i>			12 12						12 12	8 8		32 32
<i>Iran</i>						30 24						30 24
<i>South Africa</i>		3 3				17 17			8 * 6			28 26
<i>Canada</i>						26 27						26 27
<i>Venezuela</i>		23 23										23 23
<i>Australia</i>						16 15						16 15
<i>Pakistan</i>		8 <sup>c</sup>				3 <sup>*</sup>						11
<i>Austria</i>		3 2	4 * 6						2 2			9 10
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 10 kg.)</i>		12 <sup>d</sup> 11	8 * 10			1			4 <sup>d</sup> 7	4 5	5 4	34 <sup>d</sup> 37
<b>TOTAL</b>	56 582	287 <sup>d</sup> 340	320 307	167 215	64 <sup>d</sup> 205	162 196	120 76	91 87	52 <sup>d</sup> 52	29 28	9 8	1 357 <sup>d</sup> 2 096

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

<sup>a</sup> France, South Africa, Sweden and Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

<sup>b</sup> Algeria having become independent on 3 July 1962, French imports from that country were reported to the Board as from 4 July 1962. Export statistics of Algeria, on the other hand, cover the whole of 1962.

<sup>c</sup> This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

<sup>d</sup> Statistics incomplete.

TABLE IX (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 45)

5. COCA LEAVES

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES			TOTAL
	Bolivia	Peru	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 1000 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Argentina</i>	78 200 <sup>b</sup> 140 247			78 200 140 247
<i>United States of America</i>		127 227 * 119 281		127 227 119 281
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	2 457 * 12 672			2 457 12 672
<i>Peru</i>	4 358 <sup>b</sup>			4 358
<i>Switzerland</i>		1 500 1 500		1 500 1 500
<i>Italy</i>		1 000 *		1 000
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 1000 kg.)</i>	198 <sup>b</sup>	300 *	113 118	413 316
<b>TOTAL</b>	80 657 157 475	129 027 121 781	113 118	209 797 279 374

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

<sup>a</sup> France.

<sup>b</sup> See paragraphs 56 and 133-137 of the Report.

## 6. COCAINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES							TOTAL
	United Kingdom	France	United States of America	Federal Rep. of Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 10 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>United Kingdom</i>			110 108		6 6			116 114
<i>U.S.S.R.</i>	80 <sup>b</sup>			27 <sup>b</sup>	44 <sup>b</sup>			80 71
<i>Netherlands</i>		57 58					5 5	62 63
<i>China <sup>c</sup></i>		<sup>c</sup> 54						<sup>c</sup> 54
<i>Romania</i>		45 45						45 45
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>		27 27						27 27
<i>Canada</i>	26 26							26 26
<i>Pakistan</i>				26 25				26 25
<i>Yugoslavia</i>					26 * 24 *			26 24
<i>Indonesia</i>	25 25							25 25
<i>India</i>	22 * 8			3 2				25 10
<i>Australia</i>	21 20			1				22 20
<i>Poland</i>		6 6		7 7				13 13
<i>Switzerland</i>				3 3	9 9			12 12
<i>Colombia</i>						11 11		11 11
<i>Other countries</i> (each importing less than 10 kg.)	46 53	23 28	1 3	27 37	14 17		3 4	114 142
<b>TOTAL</b>	220 132	158 <sup>c</sup> 218	111 111	67 101	55 100	11 11	8 9	630 <sup>c</sup> 682

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

<sup>a</sup> Belgium.

<sup>b</sup> This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

<sup>c</sup> Statistics incomplete.



TABLE IX (continued)

(see explanatory note, page 45)

7. PETHIDINE

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES									TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Federal Rep. of Germany	Netherlands	United States of America	France	Hungary	Denmark	Belgium	Other countries (each exporting less than 20 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Canada</i>	491 491									491 491
<i>Australia</i>	319 * 313									319 313
<i>Denmark</i>	26 26		256 256							282 282
<i>India</i>	212 * 177	44 * 54								256 231
<i>Hungary</i>		208 208								208 208
<i>South Africa</i>	79 81	22 * 9	36 36				27 * 32		8 * 6	172 164
<i>Bulgaria</i>		81 81	65 65							146 146
<i>Brazil</i>		61 61		45 45	8 8					114 114
<i>Belgium</i>		69 * 73	13 13		27 27					109 113
<i>Poland</i>						94 <sup>b</sup> 85				94 85
<i>Switzerland</i>		63 63	18 * 20		6 6					87 89
<i>New Zealand</i>	75 * 84								1 1	76 85
<i>Argentina</i>				65 65	17 17					82 82
<i>Ireland</i>	31 31	44 44	4 4							79 79

<i>Norway</i>	74 74							2 2	76 76	
<i>Indonesia</i>	31 31	43 43							74 74	
<i>Pakistan</i>	15 <sup>b</sup> 47	<sup>b</sup> 3	8 <sup>b</sup> 17					2 3	25 70	
<i>Portugal</i>	21 21	4 4	13 13	17 17			8 8		63 63	
<i>Yugoslavia</i>			60 60						60 60	
<i>Austria</i>		33 33	22 22						55 55	
<i>Burma</i>	42* 55								42 55	
<i>Finland</i>		41 41							41 41	
<i>Sweden</i>	26 26	9 10							35 36	
<i>Philippines</i>				33* 19					33 19	
<i>Nigeria</i>	24* 27	3 4							27 31	
<i>Italy</i>		28* 20							28 20	
<i>Mexico</i>	4 4			22 22					26 26	
<i>Iraq</i>	16 16						5 5	4 4	25 25	
<i>Uruguay</i>	13* 4	<sup>*</sup> 2		11* 13					24 19	
<i>Ceylon</i>	8* 22								8 22	
<i>Hong Kong</i>	20 21								20 21	
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 20 kg.)</i>	112 <sup>c</sup> 160*	16 <sup>c</sup> 25	25* 34	74 <sup>c</sup> 97	43 <sup>c</sup> 58	? 17	1 1	5 <sup>c</sup> 10	30 <sup>c</sup> 38	305 <sup>c</sup> 440
<b>TOTAL</b>	1 639 <sup>c</sup> 1 711	769 <sup>c</sup> 778	520 540	267 <sup>c</sup> 278	101 <sup>c</sup> 116	94 <sup>c</sup> 102	27 33	18 <sup>c</sup> 23	47 <sup>c</sup> 54	3 482 <sup>c</sup> 3 635

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

<sup>a</sup> Australia, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and Kenya.

<sup>b</sup> This discrepancy is under investigation by the Board.

<sup>c</sup> Statistics incomplete.

**TABLE IX (concluded)**

(see explanatory note, page 45)

**8. METHADONE**

IMPORTING COUNTRIES ↓	EXPORTING COUNTRIES				TOTAL
	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Other countries <sup>a</sup> (each exporting less than 5 kg.)	
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Australia</i>	9 9				9 9
<i>Denmark</i>		5 5			5 5
<i>Italy</i>	5 5				5 5
<i>Other countries (each importing less than 5 kg.)</i>	13 21	3 4	5 7	2 2	23 34
<b>TOTAL</b>	27 35	8 9	5 7	2 2	42 53

<sup>a</sup> Czechoslovakia.

**TABLE X. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT  
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS  
1962**

This table contains the information on illicit traffic supplied to the Board under the Conventions of 1925 and 1931 and the Protocol of 1948. The detailed information sent by Governments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, under Article 23 of the Convention of 1931, regarding 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).

COUNTRY (in alphabetical order)	SUBSTANCE	CONFISCATIONS			
		effected on account of:		destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		illicit imports	illicit exports		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
AFGHANISTAN . . . . .	Raw opium	4 944			
ARGENTINA . . . . .	Coca leaves	7 840			7 840
AUSTRALIA . . . . .	Raw opium	6		4	
	Diacetylmorphine	2			
BAHRAIN . . . . .	Cannabis resin	2		2	
	Raw opium	1		1	
BURMA . . . . .	Cannabis		14		
	Raw opium		304		
CAMBODIA . . . . .	Raw opium	219			
CANADA . . . . .	Diacetylmorphine	1		1	
CEYLON . . . . .	Raw opium	13			
CHILE . . . . .	Coca leaves	928			
CYPRUS . . . . .	Raw opium	1 500			
DENMARK . . . . .	Cannabis	5		5	
	Raw opium	1		1	
ECUADOR . . . . .	Cannabis			12	
FRANCE . . . . .	Cannabis	247		247	
	Cannabis resin	22		22	
	Raw opium	18		4	
	Diacetylmorphine	3		7	
	Morphine	5			
GERMANY: FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY .	Cannabis	5		1	4
	Raw opium	12			
	Medicinal opium	3		3	

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

**TABLE X. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT  
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS (continued)**  
1962

COUNTRY (in alphabetical order)	SUBSTANCE	CONFISCATIONS			
		effected on account of:		destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		illicit imports	illicit exports		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
GHANA . . . . .	Cannabis	3		3	
GREECE . . . . .	Cannabis resin	48		48	
INDIA . . . . .	Cannabis	92	11		11
	Raw opium	7	157		388
INDONESIA . . . . .	Raw opium	30			30
IRAN . . . . .	Raw opium	14 423			
	Diacetylmorphine	8			
	Morphine	1			
IRAQ . . . . .	Cannabis	140		140	
	Raw opium	742		742	
ISRAEL . . . . .	Cannabis	209			
	Raw opium	14			
JAPAN . . . . .	Raw opium	7			
	Diacetylmorphine	7			
JORDAN . . . . .	Cannabis	5			
	Raw opium	1			
KUWAIT . . . . .	Cannabis	195		195	
LAOS . . . . .	Raw opium		135		
LEBANON . . . . .	Cannabis		1 199		
	Cannabis resin				50
	Raw opium	5			
	Diacetylmorphine		1		
	Morphine	4			
MALAYA, FEDERATION OF . . . . .	Cannabis	181		181	
	Raw opium	2 526		2 490	
	Morphine	18		7	
NETHERLANDS . . . . .	Cannabis	4			
	Raw opium	69			
NEW ZEALAND . . . . .	Raw opium	10		9	1
NIGERIA . . . . .	Cannabis	7 151		7 151	
PAKISTAN . . . . .	Cannabis	396		396	
	Cannabis resin	954		954	
	Raw opium	531			531 <sup>b</sup>
	Medicinal opium	166			166 <sup>b</sup>
	Opium in the form of preparations	98			98 <sup>b</sup>

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

<sup>b</sup> For Government purposes.

TABLE X. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT  
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS (continued)  
1962

COUNTRY (in alphabetical order)	SUBSTANCE	CONFISCATIONS			
		effected on account of:		destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		illicit imports	illicit exports		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
PANAMA . . . . .	Cannabis			500	
QATAR . . . . .	Cannabis resin	30		30	
SPAIN . . . . .	Cannabis	96			
SWEDEN . . . . .	Raw opium	2			
SYRIA . . . . .	Cannabis	207			
	Raw opium	578			
THAILAND . . . . .	Raw opium	6 169			
	Diacetylmorphine	138			
	Morphine	88 <sup>b</sup>			
TRUCIAL OMAN . . . . .	Cannabis resin	27		27	
	Raw opium	29		29	
TURKEY . . . . .	Cannabis resin			272	7 619
	Raw opium				
	Morphine			2	
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC . . . . .	Cannabis	3 850		4 937	
	Raw opium	786		976	
UNITED KINGDOM . . . . .	Cannabis	84		82	
	Cannabis resin	2		2	
	Raw opium	48			48 <sup>c</sup>
	Diacetylmorphine	6		6	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . . . .	Cannabis	1 364 <sup>d</sup>		1 106	
	Coca leaves	3		1	
	Raw opium	6		1	11 <sup>e</sup>
	Cocaine	10		6	
	Diacetylmorphine	32		9	7 <sup>e</sup>
	Morphine			1	
	Codeine	1			
VENEZUELA . . . . .	Cannabis	30		30	
VIET-NAM: REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM . . . . .	Raw opium	409			
NON-METROPOLITAN TERRITORIES (in alphabetical order)					
<i>Australia:</i>					
CHRISTMAS ISLAND . . . . .	Raw opium	12		11	1 <sup>e</sup>
	Opium in the form of preparations	18		18	

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

<sup>b</sup> Impure morphine.

<sup>c</sup> Including 2 kg. released for Government purposes.

<sup>d</sup> Including quantities confiscated otherwise than on account of illicit imports.

<sup>e</sup> For Government purposes.

**TABLE X. — CONFISCATIONS EFFECTED ON ACCOUNT  
OF ILLICIT IMPORTS OR EXPORTS (concluded)  
1962**

NON-METROPOLITAN TERRITORIES	SUBSTANCE	CONFISCATIONS			
		effected on account of:		destroyed <sup>a</sup>	released for licit use <sup>a</sup>
		illicit imports	illicit exports		
		Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>France:</i> FRENCH SOMALILAND . . . . .	Cannabis	43		190	
<i>Netherlands:</i> NETHERLANDS ANTILLES . . . . .	Raw opium	1		1	
<i>Portugal:</i> MACAU . . . . .	Diacetylmorphine Morphine	2 9		2 9	
<i>United Kingdom:</i> BASUTOLAND . . . . .	Cannabis			2 535	
FIJI ISLANDS . . . . .	Raw opium	11		11	
GIBRALTAR . . . . .	Cannabis resin	6		6	
HONG KONG . . . . .	Raw opium Diacetylmorphine Morphine	372 57 90 <sup>b</sup>		1 78 28 <sup>b</sup>	226 45 <sup>b</sup>
MAURITIUS . . . . .	Raw opium	2		2	
NORTH BORNEO . . . . .	Raw opium	9			
SARAWAK . . . . .	Raw opium	19		19	
SINGAPORE . . . . .	Cannabis Raw opium Morphine	91 1 215 7	29	90 5 2	2 552 8
SWAZILAND . . . . .	Cannabis	4 828		4 828	
ZANZIBAR . . . . .	Cannabis	20		20	
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	Cannabis . . . . . Cannabis resin . . . . . Coca leaves . . . . . Raw opium . . . . . Medicinal opium . . . . . Opium in the form of preparations . . . . . Cocaine . . . . . Diacetylmorphine . . . . . Morphine . . . . . Codeine . . . . .	19 246 1 091 8 771 34 747 169 116 10 256 222 1	1 224 625 1	22 649 1 363 1 4 307 3 18 6 103 49	15 50 7 840 11 407 166 98 7 53

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

<sup>b</sup> Impure morphine.







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